



المركز الفلسطيني للتنمية والإعلامية «مدا»  
Palestinian Center for Development and Media Freedoms (MADA)



Palestinian Center for  
Development and Media  
Freedoms (MADA)

# MEDIA FREEDOM

## VIOLATIONS DURING

## THE FIRST HALF OF 2026





Palestinian Center for Development and Media Freedoms (MADA)

# **MEDIA FREEDOM VIOLATIONS DURING THE FIRST HALF OF 2026**

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Palestinian Center for Development and Media Freedoms (MADA)

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# Introduction

Media freedoms in Palestine during the first half of 2026 witnessed a decline in the overall number of violations compared to the same period of the previous year, yet the working environment for journalists remained highly dangerous and complex. The Palestinian Center for Development and Media Freedoms (MADA) documented the continued targeting of journalists, media crews, and media institutions, reflecting an ongoing deterioration in press freedom and directly threatening the right of local and international communities to access information.

This targeting stems primarily from the continuation of Israeli assaults on the Gaza Strip despite the formal cessation of the war following the signing of the agreement between both parties, along with an escalation in violations across the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. MADA's data showed that the Israeli occupation remains behind the vast majority of violations, having committed 296 (two hundred ninety-six) violations, representing more than 90% (ninety percent) of the total. These violations included killings, physical injuries, arrests, and detentions, in addition to the destruction of homes and media offices, the imposition of severe restrictions on field coverage, and the targeting of journalists with tear gas canisters and live fire, resulting in a continued media blackout and a deepening of the risks faced by media workers in the field.

These indicators reflect the gravity of the stage through which media freedoms in Palestine are passing and underscore the urgent need for effective national and international action to protect journalists and guarantee their right to work freely and safely, given their role as essential witnesses to unfolding events and guarantors of the public's right to knowledge and accountability, particularly in light of their continued direct and deliberate targeting.

These developments come amid the continued absence of adequate legal protection for journalists and the growing phenomenon of impunity, which imposes additional challenges on national and international efforts aimed at strengthening press freedom. The Center also documented continued violations by Palestinian parties and social media platforms, requiring all relevant parties, official, societal, and international, to redouble their efforts to guarantee a safe and free media environment and to safeguard the right to expression and access to information.

The total number of violations committed by the occupation authorities and other parties against media freedoms in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and occupied Jerusalem reached 326 (three hundred twenty-six) violations during the first half of 2026, compared with a total of 537 (five hundred thirty-seven) violations recorded during the first half of 2025, a decrease of 211 (two hundred eleven) violations, representing a decline of approximately 39% (thirty-nine percent).

# The Legal Environment Governing Journalistic Work and Media Freedom in Palestine

The reality of media freedoms in Palestine cannot be assessed solely through monitoring violations against journalists; the legal and procedural environment governing their work must also be examined, including the Palestinian Basic Law, the Press and Publications Law, the Cybercrime Law by Decree, and other related legislation and decisions. Although the Basic Law guarantees freedom of opinion, expression, and the press, practical application reveals a gap between legal guarantees and practice, through the use of legal provisions and procedures, such as summons, arrest, and detention, to pursue journalists in connection with their professional work.

## Laws Governing Journalistic Work in Palestine

### 1. The Palestinian Basic Law

The Amended Basic Law of 2003 constitutes the constitutional reference for the protection of press freedom. Article (19) provides that freedom of opinion may not be infringed upon, and that every person has the right to express and publish their opinion through various means. Article (27) likewise guarantees the freedom of audio-visual and print media, and prohibits censorship, suspension, or confiscation of media outlets except in accordance with the law and by judicial order.

The protection of journalistic work is also linked to Article (11), which establishes that personal freedom is a natural, guaranteed right, and that no person may be arrested, imprisoned, or have their freedom restricted except in accordance with the law. The provisions of the Basic Law likewise guarantee the presumption of innocence, the right to defense, the right of recourse to the judiciary, and the prohibition of torture and coercion.

Despite the clarity of these guarantees, practices have emerged that may constitute indirect restrictions on press freedom. Among the cases documented in the report is that of journalist MOATH GHANNAM, whom the intelligence headquarters continued to summon on a weekly basis for more than a month, keeping him at the headquarters premises for hours each day, before releasing him and informing him of a new review date.

The violation does not lie in the mere act of summoning a journalist, since individuals may be summoned when necessary to investigate a specific incident; rather, it lies in the repetition and prolonged duration of the summonses without a clear charge or specific legal action being taken. This approach may turn the summons from an investigative tool into a means of disrupting a journalist's life, pressuring them, and impeding their professional work. It also raises suspicion of abuse of authority and conflicts with the protection of personal freedom, freedom of opinion, and journalistic work.

## **2. Press and Publications Law No. (9) of 1995**

The Press and Publications Law remains the principal special legislation regulating the press in Palestine. It guarantees the press's role in providing news, information, and commentary, and regulates the issuance of publications, the operation of press institutions, licensing conditions, and the responsibility of the editor-in-chief.

At the same time, the law imposes obligations on journalists and media institutions relating to accuracy, respect for private life, adherence to the right of reply and correction, refraining from publishing material that directly incites the commission of crimes or violence, and respecting the presumption of innocence and the course of investigations.

While these obligations are, in principle, consistent with professional press standards, certain terms used in the law, such as "public order", "incitement to sedition", and "harm to the public interest", may be subject to broad interpretation that allows for the restriction of political criticism or coverage of public issues.

The law was also enacted before the spread of digital media, and no longer adequately addresses the operations of news websites and social media platforms. This shortfall has led to an expanded application of the Cybercrime Law and penal laws to digitally published content. During the first half of 2026, the 2025 amendment continued to apply, having expanded the scope of licensing to include audio-visual media, broadcasting companies, and media production companies.

## **3. The Cybercrime Law by Decree**

The Cybercrime Law by Decree No. (10) of 2018 and its amendments aim to combat attacks on systems, data, and privacy, as well as electronic fraud and extortion. However, its effect has extended to digital journalism, owing to the use of some of its provisions to investigate journalists and activists in connection with articles, reports, or electronic posts.

The problem lies in the use of broad expressions, or in linking published content to concepts such as "disturbance of public order" or "civil peace", without a clear distinction between genuine incitement to violence and political criticism or the expression of opinion. This may lead to the criminalization of legitimate journalistic content merely because it is controversial or critical of an authority or public institution.

## **4. Penal Laws**

The Jordanian Penal Code No. (16) of 1960 is applied in the West Bank, while a different penal system is applied in the Gaza Strip, drawing among other sources on the Mandatory Penal Code of 1936. Provisions relating to defamation, slander, and insult, publishing false news, insulting public officials, incitement to sectarianism, and incitement to or harming public security are used in cases against journalists.

This does not mean that a journalist is exempt from liability if they commit an offense supported by legal evidence. However, the problem arises when journalists are charged with general offenses unrelated directly to the nature of their work, in order to justify their arrest or the extension of their detention.

The semi-annual report for 2026 documented cases in which journalists were detained in connection with their work or reporting, while being charged with possession of a weapon without any weapon being seized in their possession or clear material evidence being presented. In such cases, the use of this charge to justify detention before the courts raises suspicion of circumventing the guarantees established for journalistic work and turning pre-trial detention into a punishment preceding conviction.

Cases were also documented in which a journalist was charged with receiving funds from illegitimate parties, although the funds were, according to the nature of the relationship and the available documents, a salary or wage paid by a company or media institution for which the journalist worked. In principle, receiving payment for journalistic work is a legitimate professional relationship, and it may not be criminalized unless it is proven that the entity is legally prohibited, that the journalist was aware of this, and that the funds were linked to a criminal activity.

The charge of incitement to sectarian or racial strife may also be used because of the publication of news, an article, or an opinion on an internal or external political or social event. The application of this charge requires the existence of genuine and direct incitement to hatred or hostility, and it is not sufficient for an article to contain a sharp, critical, or controversial position. Freedom of expression includes opinions that may disturb the authorities or spark public debate, so long as they do not constitute direct incitement to violence or discrimination.

### **Use of Penal and Administrative Procedures to Pressure Journalists**

Events show that the threat to press freedom arises not only from legal texts, but also from the manner of their application. Repeated summonses, prolonged detention without formal arrest, or the extension of detention without serious evidence, may become tools of pressure and deterrence even if the case is later closed without conviction.

Investigative procedures must be linked to a specific criminal incident and must be necessary and proportionate to their purpose. A summons may not be used as an informal substitute for arrest or detention, nor may a journalist be kept under the threat of continuous review without their legal status being resolved.

Pre-trial detention is an exceptional measure intended to protect the investigation and prevent flight or tampering with evidence, not a punishment imposed before conviction. When a journalist is detained for days, or their detention is extended, based on a charge unsupported by material evidence, detention becomes, in practical effect, a tool for punishing or intimidating them and preventing them from continuing their work.

Pressure practices are not limited to summonses and detention, but also extend to freedom of movement and travel, which the Basic Law guarantees as a natural right. The report documented arbitrary practices by security agencies involving preventing journalists from travelling without prior court rulings or judicial decisions, a measure that lacks a clear legal basis and is used as a tool of punishment and intimidation outside the framework of the law. Among the most notable cases documented in this context is the prevention of journalist SARI JARADAT from travelling on 4 May 2026, upon his return from Jericho Terminal (Passenger Rest Area).

Restricting journalists' movement and preventing them from travelling through individual security decisions, without clear legal justification or an independent judicial ruling, does not merely represent a blatant violation of Article (11) of the Basic Law; it also conflicts with international standards requiring that any restriction on freedom of movement be prescribed by law and necessary to achieve a legitimate aim. Turning a travel ban into an arbitrary security measure creates a state of psychological and professional instability for the journalist, disrupts their normal movement, and prevents them from communicating with sources of information or participating in external events, negatively affecting their right to practice their profession freely and safely.

### **Journalists' Rights and Obligations**

Palestinian legislation guarantees journalists freedom of opinion, expression, and publication, protection from prior censorship, the non-closure of media institutions except in accordance with the law, the right to know the reasons for a summons or arrest, the right to legal counsel, and the right to challenge procedures before the courts.

In return, journalists are obligated to seek accuracy, respect private life and the presumption of innocence, refrain from inciting violence or hatred, provide the right of reply and correction, and respect the rights of victims and sources. However, no professional violation automatically justifies arrest or detention, since many publication-related issues can be addressed through reply, correction, or civil liability rather than resorting to criminal penalties.

### **Legal Developments and International Standards**

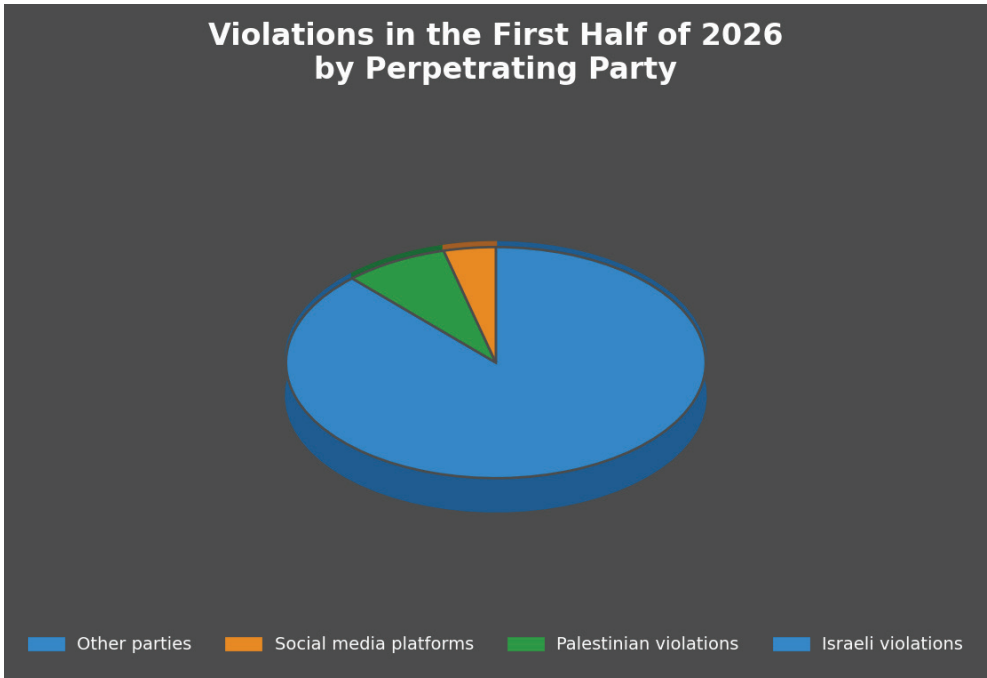
During the period from the beginning of January until 30 June 2026, no new media law or substantive amendment to the Press and Publications Law or the Cybercrime Law by Decree was identified. Nor did any constitutional or final judicial ruling emerge that brought about a general shift in the legal framework governing journalistic work. Accordingly, the most notable developments of the period remained linked to how existing laws were applied, particularly summonses, detention, and the expanded characterization of charges.

Article (19) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights guarantees

freedom of opinion, expression, and the receiving and imparting of information. This freedom may not be restricted except by a clear law, for a legitimate purpose, and through a necessary and proportionate measure. Accordingly, repeated summonses, detention without serious evidence, or the use of general charges to punish a journalist for their opinion are inconsistent with the requirements of legality, necessity, and proportionality, and may constitute arbitrary detention or an unlawful restriction on freedom of expression.

It is evident that the core problem in the legal environment governing journalistic work in Palestine does not lie in the absence of constitutional guarantees, but in the gap between text and application. While the Basic Law guarantees press freedom and personal liberty, the facts reveal the continued use of repeated security summonses, detention, pre-trial detention, and general charges in contexts effectively linked to journalistic work.

Strengthening media freedom requires ending arbitrary summonses, subjecting detention procedures to effective judicial oversight, refraining from bringing charges without independent evidence, limiting pre-trial detention to necessary cases, reviewing the loose provisions relating to public order and incitement to strife, and prioritizing reply, correction, and civil liability in publication cases, in a manner consistent with the Basic Law and the State of Palestine’s international obligations.

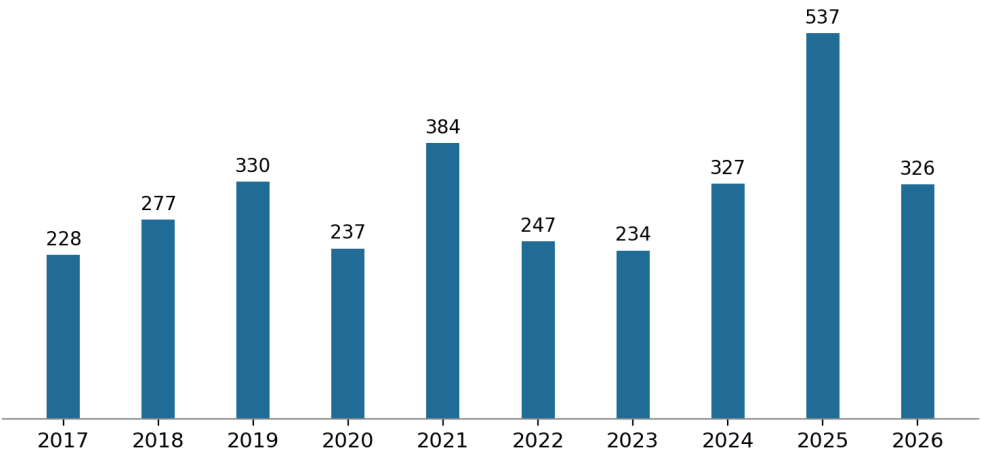


Violations against Media Freedoms during the First Half of 2026 and the Preceding Ten Years

| First half of              | 2017 | 2018 | 2019                                                | 2020                                                | 2021                                                              | 2022                                                              | 2023                                                              | 2024 | 2025                                                             | 2026 |
|----------------------------|------|------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Total number of violations | 228  | 277  | 330 (including 65 violations committed by Facebook) | 237 (including 64 violations committed by Facebook) | 384 (including 43 violations committed by social media platforms) | 247 (including 34 violations committed by social media platforms) | 234 (including 10 violations committed by social media platforms) | 327  | 537 (including 4 violations committed by social media platforms) | 326  |

The table shows that the number of violations increased during 2016–2019, then declined markedly in 2020. Violations then gradually rose again, reaching their highest levels during 2024 and 2025. During the first half of 2026, the total number of violations declined by 39% (thirty-nine percent) compared with 2025, despite the continued rise and severity of Israeli violations.

Total Violations During the First Half of 2026 and the Previous Ten Years



Israeli and Palestinian Violations during the First Half of 2026 and the Preceding Ten Years

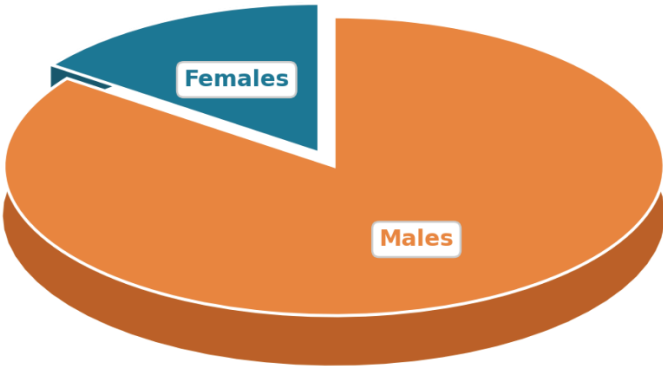
| Year | Israeli violations | Palestinian violations | Social media platforms | Other parties |
|------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 2017 | 127                | 101                    | 0                      | 0             |
| 2018 | 208                | 69                     | 0                      | 0             |
| 2019 | 150                | 115                    | 65                     | 0             |
| 2020 | 125                | 47                     | 64                     | 1             |
| 2021 | 253                | 87                     | 43                     | 0             |
| 2022 | 195                | 18                     | 34                     | 0             |

| Year  | Israeli violations | Palestinian violations | Social media platforms | Other parties |
|-------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 2023  | 194                | 30                     | 10                     | 0             |
| 2024  | 318                | 9                      | 0                      | 0             |
| 2025  | 494                | 34                     | 5                      | 4             |
| 2026  | 296                | 23                     | 6                      | 1             |
| Total | 2360               | 533                    | 227                    | 6             |

Israeli violations accounted for 91% (ninety-one percent) of the total documented violations during the first half of 2026, remaining the party most responsible for assaults on media freedoms and the most dangerous to journalists’ safety. These violations took the form of killing journalists, targeting and destroying media infrastructure, and imposing systematic restrictions on press coverage and access to information.

The number of documented violations during the first half of 2026 reached approximately 326 (three hundred twenty-six), targeting a total of 170<sup>1</sup> (one hundred seventy) journalists, including 144 (one hundred forty-four) male and 26 (twenty-six) female journalists. Violations also affected 10 (ten) media crews subjected to assault more than once, as some attacks were not directed at specific individuals but targeted media crews while performing their work.

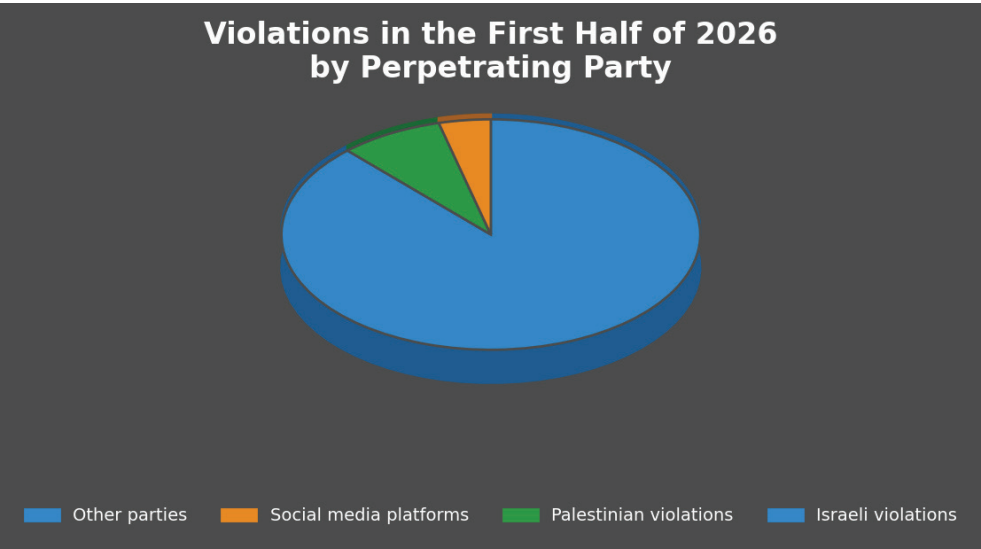
### Violations Against Media Freedoms Distributed by Gender



1 Some of these male and female journalists were assaulted more than once during the reporting period.

Israeli and Palestinian Violations during the First Half of 2026 by Type

| Type of violation                         | Israel | Palestinian parties |
|-------------------------------------------|--------|---------------------|
| Killing                                   | 8      | 0                   |
| Physical assault/injury/beating           | 21     | 4                   |
| Arrest                                    | 19     | 2                   |
| Detention (often involving interrogation) | 25     | 1                   |
| Summons and interrogation                 | 0      | 5                   |
| Confiscation/seizure of equipment         | 11     | 1                   |
| Damage to equipment/vehicles              | 1      | 0                   |
| Travel ban                                | 2      | 1                   |
| Threat                                    | 1      | 5                   |
| Prevention of coverage                    | 138    | 0                   |
| Targeting to prevent coverage             | 41     | 0                   |
| Deletion of material                      | 1      | 0                   |
| Website blocking/hacking/jamming          | 5      | 0                   |
| Fine / bail                               | 4      | 0                   |
| Incitement/defamation                     | 2      | 4                   |
| Closure/destruction of institutions       | 3      | 0                   |
| Bombing of homes                          | 3      | 0                   |
| Other assaults                            | 11     | 0                   |
| Total                                     | 296    | 23                  |



# Israeli Violations

Despite the continuation of Israeli violations against media freedoms, the first half of 2026 saw a marked decrease in the total number of Israeli violations committed against media freedoms in Palestine compared with the same period of 2025, which recorded the highest levels. The Palestinian Center for Development and Media Freedoms (MADA) documented 296 (two hundred ninety-six) violations during the first half of 2026, against 494 (four hundred ninety-four) violations during the same period of 2025 — a decrease of 198 (one hundred ninety-eight) violations, representing 40% (forty percent).

Despite the decline in the overall number of violations, their level of severity did not decrease. Occupation forces and authorities committed 279 (two hundred seventy-nine) violations in the West Bank, including occupied Jerusalem, and 17 (seventeen) violations in the Gaza Strip, concentrated mostly on direct killings and operations aimed at preventing coverage. Israeli violations were distributed across 18 (eighteen) different patterns, yet all stemmed from a single objective: intimidating journalists and media outlets, driving them away from the sites of events, and imposing a policy of media blackout to prevent the truth from being conveyed.

Undoubtedly, the most severe and dangerous of these types are the killings of journalists, followed directly by physical injuries, and operations preventing coverage and targeting aimed at preventing coverage, which were documented in very high numbers compared with other violations, reflecting an increasing occupation trend toward systematic media suffocation.

Israeli Occupation Violations during the First Half of 2026 and Preceding Years

| First half of the year | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Number of violations   | 127  | 208  | 150  | 125  | 253  | 195  | 194  | 318  | 494  | 296  |

The table shows fluctuations in the number of violations during the first half of the years 2017–2026, with a general upward trend. After declining during 2019 and 2020, the number rose again gradually until it peaked in the first half of 2025, at 494 (four hundred ninety-four) violations. Despite its decline to 296 (two hundred ninety-six) violations in the first half of 2026, a decrease of 40% (forty percent) compared with 2025, it remains higher than most previous years. The number of documented violations remained higher than the number documented in the years preceding the outbreak of the war, reflecting the continued gravity of the environment in which Palestinian journalists work, and the continuation of the state of emergency and repression imposed on journalistic work.

While the average number of assaults committed by Israeli occupation forces and authorities against media freedoms during the first half of the years 2016 through 2026 was approximately 226 (two hundred twenty-six) violations per year, the

figure of 296 (two hundred ninety-six) for 2026 exceeds this average, despite the decline from the exceptional year of 2025.

Israeli violations targeting journalists are also characterized as compound — that is, a journalist or media crew being subjected to more than one assault at once. This is what happened to writer and journalist WALID AL-HODALI (65 [sixty-five] years old), whose home in the “Batn Al-Hawa” neighborhood of Ramallah was stormed at dawn on Wednesday, 21 January, by a large force of occupation soldiers, who wreaked havoc and destruction on the contents of the house for three hours, and confiscated computers and books, despite his difficult health condition and a recent catheterization procedure, before he was arrested and mistreated, a compound violation combining arrest, confiscation of equipment, destruction of property, and physical and psychological assault.

It is noted from the monthly distribution of violations that escalation continued in certain months coinciding with the occupation’s escalation of assaults against citizens, raid and demolition operations in the West Bank, and the continuation of the war in Gaza.

Israeli Violations during the First Half of 2026 by Month

| Month                | January | February | March | April | May | June |
|----------------------|---------|----------|-------|-------|-----|------|
| Number of violations | 69      | 58       | 31    | 24    | 46  | 68   |

Overall, during the first half of 2026, Israeli occupation authorities and forces continued to commit grave violations against media freedoms in both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. In the Gaza Strip, violations linked to the repercussions of the war continued, including the targeting of journalists and restrictions on their work. In the West Bank, assaults on journalists continued during their coverage of various events, particularly anti-war demonstrations, in addition to coverage of Israeli military raids and operations in cities and camps, especially in the northern West Bank, which witnessed continued escalation in military operations.

## The Most Serious Violations

### Killings of Journalists

The first half of 2026 saw a horrifying continuation of the policy of targeting journalists in the Gaza Strip, with 8 (eight) journalists killed during this period, most of whom died while covering the Israeli aggression or due to medical negligence in prisons, compared with 49 (forty-nine) journalists killed during the same period of 2025. Despite the decline in the overall number of deaths compared with the previous year, each killing clearly reflects the continuation of the Israeli approach of directly and systematically targeting media workers.

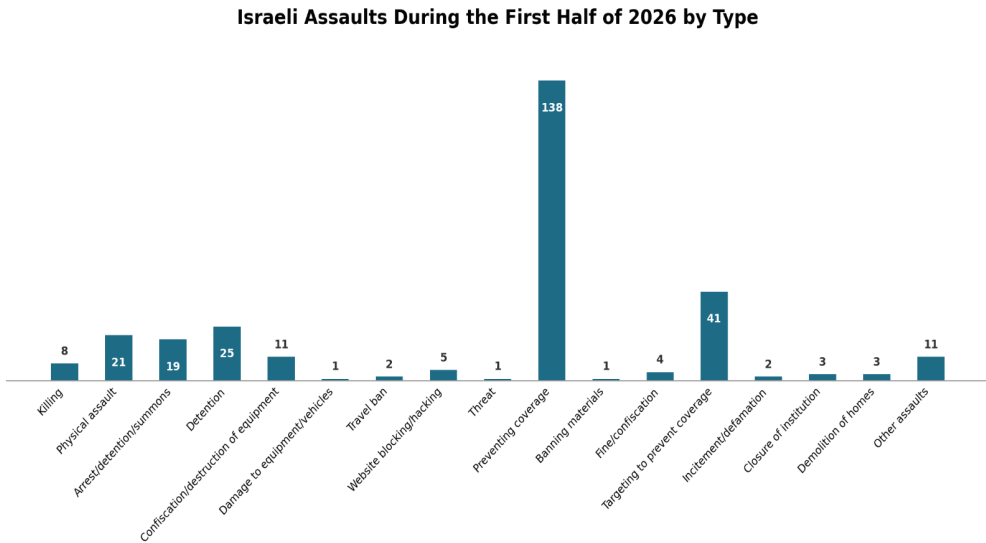
Data show that the majority of killings occurred in the Gaza Strip, where MADA Center documented several cases of deliberate targeting of journalists while in

their vehicles or tents. This includes what occurred at noon on Wednesday, 21 January, when an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft targeted a civilian vehicle carrying three journalists in the “Netzarim” area in the center of the Strip: cameraman ABDULRAOUF SHAAT, journalist SALAH QASHTA, and freelance journalist ANAS GHUNAIM, resulting in their deaths by burning.

Killings also affected journalists in their homes or while travelling, such as the killing of photographer AMAL HAMMAD SHAMALI (46 [forty-six] years old), reporter for Qatar Radio, on Thursday, 12 March, as a result of shelling that targeted her tent in the town of Al-Zawayda in central Gaza Strip. In a crime illustrating the targeting of journalistic families, journalist MOHAMMED SAMIR WASHAH, reporter for “Al Jazeera Mubasher”, was killed on 8 April, followed by his brother, cameraman AHMED SAMIR WASHAH, who was killed on 20 June in nearly the same manner in Al-Bureij camp.

MADA also documented a death resulting from deliberate medical negligence in prisons: the death of wounded prisoner MARWAN FATHI HARZALLAH (54 [fifty-four] years old), who worked at the Palestine Broadcasting Corporation office in Nablus, on 27 March, months after being arrested while wounded.

These violations are not limited to undermining press freedom; many of them fall, under the provisions of international humanitarian law, among acts that may amount to war crimes. The continued targeting of journalists and media outlets also reflects a systematic pattern aimed at restricting media coverage and limiting the documentation of violations and the conveyance of the truth to the international community.



## Physical Injuries

The number of physical assaults committed by Israeli occupation forces during the first half of 2026 reached approximately 21 (twenty-one) assaults in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, equivalent to 7% (seven percent) of the total documented Israeli violations, compared with 77 (seventy-seven) physical assaults during the same period of 2025, indicating a decline in the number of this type of violation, despite its continued danger to journalists' safety.

Physical assaults ranged between severe beatings that caused fractures to several journalists, and cases of suffocation and injury from tear gas canisters, while injuries resulting from missile shrapnel and Israeli shelling in the Gaza Strip constituted the largest proportion of these assaults. Among the most notable is the injury of cameramen ISLAM MANSOUR and MOHSEN AL-AZAZI, working for "Al-Aqsa Satellite Channel", by explosive bullet shrapnel fired by Israeli military vehicles toward their work tent in the courtyard of Al-Aqsa Martyrs Hospital in Deir al-Balah, on Saturday, 2 May.

In another incident, photojournalist EYAD AZZAM was injured with suffocation and wounds to his feet on 27 May, as a result of Israeli shelling targeting the area around his home in the center of Gaza City. The shelling resulted in the death of his daughter SIDRA (12 [twelve] years old), while his other daughter suffered serious injuries requiring the amputation of one of her feet, an incident embodying the scale of risks faced by journalists and their families in the Gaza Strip due to the continued Israeli targeting.

In the West Bank, MADA documented cases of direct targeting with tear gas canisters, such as the injury of photographer MOATASEM SAQF AL-HEIT, hit by a tear gas canister fired from a distance of 5 (five) meters directly at his foot on 16 June, while covering an event in the village of "Deir Abu Mash'al" near Ramallah.

## Prevention of Coverage and Targeting to Prevent Coverage

Preventing journalists from carrying out media coverage is one of the most prominent methods employed by Israeli occupation forces and authorities to restrict journalistic work. The first half of 2026 saw a marked increase in this type of violation, with MADA Center documenting 138 (one hundred thirty-eight) cases of direct prevention of coverage, in addition to 41 (forty-one) assaults targeting journalists while attempting to cover events, bringing the total number of violations related to preventing coverage to 179 (one hundred seventy-nine), reflecting the continuation of the occupation's policy aimed at limiting the conveyance of facts to public opinion.

In other words, 60% (sixty percent) of the total Israeli violations in the first half of 2026 were aimed, directly or indirectly, at preventing journalists from covering events. These violations ranged from preventing access to event locations, declaring areas closed military zones, threatening journalists with weapons, and

halting live broadcasts, indicating that the Israeli authorities are continuing their repressive policy toward media freedoms, viewing the prevention of coverage as a priority for concealing their crimes and violations.

This includes what the crew of “Al-Ghad TV” and a group of other journalists were subjected to on 9 May while covering a settler march in Hebron, when soldiers halted the crew’s live broadcast at gunpoint and surrounded them on a side road to prevent filming. Likewise, the “Al Jazeera” crew, consisting of correspondent JAFRA AL-BUDEIRI and photojournalists MOHAMMED AROURI and WAEL AL-SALAIMEH, along with “Al Jazeera Mubasher” correspondent MOHAMMED SMEIRAT, was prevented from completing coverage of the raid on “Qalandia” camp on 27 April, when a force of soldiers emerged from among the alleys, brandished their weapons in their faces, and shouted at them: “No filming, close the cameras,” forcing them to walk ahead of them at gunpoint for a long distance.

### **Destruction of Journalists’ Homes**

The first half of 2026 saw the continued targeting of the homes of journalists in the Gaza Strip, with MADA Center documenting 3 (three) cases of home destruction belonging to journalists, compared with 33 (thirty-three) cases during the same period of 2025. This decline is attributed mainly to the fact that most journalists’ homes and media institutions had already been destroyed during the early months of the war, reducing the number of remaining targets. Nevertheless, the continued targeting of journalists’ homes, albeit at a lower rate, confirms that this policy remains in place, and reflects the continued risks threatening the safety of journalists and their families, with grave professional, psychological, and social consequences.

This includes what journalist LINA AL-TAWEEL, correspondent for “Al-Quds Channel,” was subjected to on 25 May, when her family received a call from an occupation intelligence officer ordering them to evacuate their home in Al-Nuseirat camp within just 20 (twenty) minutes; after they were evacuated, F-16 aircraft bombed the residential block and completely destroyed her four-story home along with five other homes, leaving the journalist to lose all her property and work equipment and become homeless.

Likewise, journalist BILAL MALAKHA was affected on 11 June, when a large part of his home was burned and partially destroyed as a result of occupation aircraft shelling a residential block in Al-Maghazi camp, following a very short warning that did not allow him to remove any of his belongings.

### **Arrests of Journalists**

MADA Center documented, during the first half of 2026, a total of 19 (nineteen) arrest cases and 25 (twenty-five) temporary detention cases against journalists in the West Bank by Israeli occupation forces.

The methods used by occupation authorities to arrest journalists varied between raiding homes, field detention, and the expanded use of administrative detention

as a systematic tool of intimidation. During this first half of the year, a clear targeting of female journalists emerged, with MADA documenting a series of arrest cases affecting a number of women media workers, including: journalist EINAS KHALAWI, taken from her home in the town of “Idhna” in Hebron on 5 January; journalist BUSHRA AL-TAWEEL, arrested at the “Ein Sinia” checkpoint on 5 February, whose administrative detention was renewed for an additional four months on 11 June; journalist LAMA KHATER, arrested from her home in the city of Hebron on 23 March; journalism student at Birzeit University NATALIE ABU DAYYAH, whose home in the town of “Birzeit” was raided on 2 June; and journalist SOUAD AL-KHAWAJA, arrested on the charge of “incitement” on 29 June.

Arrest cases were accompanied by grave violations, such as the arrest of journalist MOHAMMED SABAH (12 January), who suffers from previous injuries and uses crutches, and was prevented from taking his crutches during the raid on his home in Al-Jalazone camp, before being sentenced administratively to 4 (four) months. Likewise, photographer ABDULKARIM AL-ALAMI was arrested on 10 March, when occupation forces raided his home and confiscated all filming equipment and computers, subjecting him to harsh interrogation.

Israeli Assaults during the First Half of 2026 and Their Percentage of All Israeli Violations

| Type of violation                          | Percentage |
|--------------------------------------------|------------|
| Killing                                    | 3%         |
| Physical assaults                          | 6%         |
| Arrest/detention / administrative transfer | 6%         |
| Detention                                  | 8%         |
| Confiscation/seizure of equipment          | 4%         |
| Damage to equipment/vehicles               | 0.3%       |
| Threat                                     | 0.3%       |
| Deletion of material                       | 0.3%       |
| Prevention of coverage                     | 47%        |
| Targeting to prevent coverage              | 14%        |
| Website blocking/hacking/jamming           | 2%         |
| Travel ban                                 | 0.67%      |
| Incitement/defamation                      | 0.67%      |
| Closure/destruction of institutions        | 1%         |
| Destruction of homes                       | 1%         |
| Fine / bail                                | 1%         |
| Incitement/defamation                      | 0.67%      |
| Other assaults                             | 4%         |

In addition to the above violations, MADA Center documented 11 (eleven) cases of equipment confiscation, 1 (one) case of damage, and 5 (five) cases of website blocking and jamming (including the blocking of Al Jazeera’s office and Jerusalemite news platforms), 3 (three) cases of closure and destruction of institutions, 4 (four) cases of fines and financial bail, and 9 (nine) cases of expulsion from Al-Aqsa Mosque affecting several Jerusalemite journalists and media crews affiliated with the Islamic Endowments (including: MOHAMMED AL-SADIQ, MAYSAA ABU GHAZALEH, MOHAMMED ABU SNEINEH, IBRAHIM AL-SINJILAWI, AHMED JALAJEL, RAMI AL-KHATIB, FIRAS AL-DABS, and SAIF AL-QAWASMEH), in addition to two travel-ban decisions against journalist SAMI AL-SAAI and his son, for medical necessity, and against journalist MOHAMMED NAZZAL.

## Palestinian Violations

Indicators for the first half of 2026 showed a clear decrease in the rate of Palestinian violations directed against media freedoms in both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, compared with the figures recorded during the corresponding period of 2025.

The total number of documented Palestinian violations in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip declined from 34 (thirty-four) assaults during the first half of 2025 to 23 (twenty-three) violations during the first half of 2026 — a decrease of approximately 32% (thirty-two percent).

Palestinian violations were distributed across 8 (eight) different patterns, with 13 (thirteen) violations occurring in the West Bank and 10 (ten) violations in the Gaza Strip. These violations constituted 7% (seven percent) of the total documented violations during the first half of the year — a much lower proportion than the Israeli violations, which accounted for the largest share. Palestinian violations varied between physical assaults, arrest and summons, detention, incitement and defamation, and confiscation or damage, in addition to other violations that affected journalists’ ability to perform their work freely. Despite their limited number compared with Israeli violations, these practices constitute a violation of journalistic freedom, and confirm the need to respect media freedom and ensure the protection of journalists from all parties, in line with the Palestinian Basic Law and international standards for freedom of opinion and expression.

Palestinian Violations during the First Half of 2026 and Preceding Years

| First half of        | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Number of violations | 101  | 69   | 115  | 47   | 87   | 18   | 30   | 9    | 34   | 23   |

The table shows that Palestinian violations against media freedoms fluctuated notably during the first half of the years 2017–2026. They reached their highest level in 2019, at 115 (one hundred fifteen) violations, after standing at 101 (one

hundred one) violations in 2017 and 69 (sixty-nine) violations in 2018. They then declined markedly in 2020 to 47 (forty-seven) violations, before rising again to 87 (eighty-seven) violations in 2021.

Since 2022, violations have followed a downward trend, falling to 18 (eighteen) violations, then rising slightly to 30 (thirty) violations in 2023, declining to 9 (nine) violations in 2024, before rising to 34 (thirty-four) violations in 2025, then declining again to 23 (twenty-three) violations during the first half of 2026. This overall decline in recent years reflects a reduction in the scale of Palestinian violations compared with the earlier years of the period, while violations requiring redress and the safeguarding of respect for journalistic freedom continue to occur.

The decline in the number of Palestinian violations during the first half of 2026 compared with the same period of 2025 reflects a reduction in total documented violations; however, this does not mean an end to the restrictions imposed on journalistic work. Security agencies in the West Bank continued to record cases of summons, detention, and assault against journalists, while in the Gaza Strip, incitement and threats continued to be practiced by armed groups cooperating with the occupation — confirming that journalists continue to face violations from Palestinian parties, albeit at a lower rate compared with the previous year.

Although Palestinian violations were documented in small numbers compared with Israeli violations, their types were serious for media freedoms, particularly the arrest of journalists by Palestinian security agencies in the West Bank during coverage, in addition to the continuation of the phenomenon of systematic incitement and threat by armed militias in the Gaza Strip.

Among these violations, the Palestinian Police arrested journalists JIHAD IBRAHIM BARAKAT and RAMI SAMARA on Wednesday, 18 February, while covering a vigil organized by the families of prisoners in Israeli occupation jails whose salaries had been cut by the Palestinian Authority, in central Ramallah, and released them after several hours following the signing of pledges to abide by the law and public order.

The General Intelligence Service in Ramallah governorate also interrogated freelance journalist MOHAMMED BADR on Sunday, 7 June, for 3 (three) hours regarding his journalistic work, and the Intelligence Service in “Tubas” governorate summoned journalist MOATH GHANNAM several times for questioning about his work and coverage. Palestinian intelligence in Salfit governorate also summoned and interrogated journalist ABDELQADER AQEL regarding his professional career and media work. In the context of a travel ban, Palestinian authorities prevented journalist SARI JARADAT from travelling to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on 5 April, after being interrogated by the Palestinian intelligence service upon arrival at a rest stop in the city of Jericho. MADA also documented cases of incitement by security-affiliated pages, with the “Amn News” page inciting against journalist SAMER KHWEIRA over one of his posts.

In the Gaza Strip, MADA documented systematic incitement and threat cases by militias cooperating with the occupation, with Rafah militia official GHASSAN AL-DHUHEINI inciting against independent journalist NOUR AL-NAJJAR, and journalist HODA BAROUD and her husband, journalist MOHAMMED OTHMAN, being subjected to direct incitement and threats by officials cooperating with the militias. A group of individuals claiming affiliation with the Palestinian resistance also detained “Al Jazeera Mubasher” cameraman MOHAMMED NABIL ABU ARMANEH for 2 (two) hours inside Nasser Hospital in Khan Younis, confiscating his phone, searching him, and threatening him with arrest and beating.

Palestinian Violations during the First Half of 2026 by Type and Location

| Type of violation                 | West Bank | Gaza Strip |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Physical assault/beating/injury   | 2         | 2          |
| Arrest                            | 2         | 0          |
| Detention                         | 0         | 1          |
| Summons and interrogation         | 5         | 0          |
| Confiscation/seizure of equipment | 0         | 1          |
| Travel ban                        | 1         | 0          |
| Threat                            | 2         | 3          |
| Incitement/defamation             | 1         | 3          |
| Total                             | 13        | 10         |

## Social Media Platform Violations

The first half of 2026 saw the documentation of 6 (six) violations committed by social media platforms against media freedoms and freedom of expression in Palestine, compared with 5 (five) violations during the same period of 2025.

These violations ranged from the closure or restriction of journalists’ accounts to the deletion of news channels and email accounts, without clear justification or transparent standards. It is noted that these violations occurred on the platforms “Facebook,” “WhatsApp,” “Telegram,” and “Google,” confirming the continuation of restrictive measures by major companies toward Palestinian content.

These practices represent an extension of long-standing digital discrimination policies by some major companies toward Palestinian content, leading to restrictions on digital freedom of expression and obstructing accurate information from the field from reaching local and international audiences.

MADA Center documented, during the first half of 2026, 6 (six) violations committed by social media platforms and digital applications against Palestinian journalists and media institutions. “Meta” ranked first among violating companies, with 3 (three) violations, divided between two violations on the “Facebook”

platform — the blocking of journalist SAFINAZ AL-LOUH's account and the temporary suspension of journalist NAIM RAYYAN's account without explanation — in addition to "WhatsApp" deleting the official account of "Quds News Network."

"Telegram" ranked second, with 2 (two) violations, consisting of the blocking of "Sawt Al-Aqsa" radio channel and "Al-Aqsa Satellite Channel." The Center also documented another violation committed by "Google," consisting of the closure of the official email account of photojournalist FADI THABET on the pretext of supporting terrorism.

MADA Center confirms that these violations constitute a growing threat to digital media freedom and calls for sustained advocacy pressure to ensure transparency and the elimination of double standards in the management of political and humanitarian content across these platforms.

## Details of violations:

### January:

(01/01) Israeli occupation forces arrested freelance journalist SALEEM SUHAIL AL-SALMAN (35 years old) at dawn on Thursday, after raiding his home in the southern neighborhood of Tulkarm city and confiscating his mobile phone along with the phones of several family members.

MARAH SALMAN, the journalist's sister, told the MADA Center that occupation forces stormed her brother's house at approximately 3:15AM on Thursday. Soldiers knocked violently on the door and demanded it be opened. When her brother did not open the door, the force moved to another entrance of the house, where journalist SALEEM opened the door for them.

The soldiers asked him whether he was "SALEEM", and after he confirmed his identity, they confiscated his mobile phone and his wife's phone and proceeded to assault him physically before arresting him and taking him outside the house.

During the arrest, occupation soldiers detained the journalist's wife and children inside one of the rooms and prevented them from leaving, with soldiers stationed over them at all times. The soldiers also demanded the wife's identification card, photographed it, and took photos of the room from the inside.

On 8th January, a court session was held for the journalist at Salem Military Court and was adjourned until 13 January, at which time he was sentenced to six months of administrative detention. On 18 January, the administrative detention order was confirmed for four months. He is currently held at "Salem" detention facility, which, according to what the journalist's lawyer informed the family, is no longer merely a detention center.

(05/01) Israeli occupation forces arrested freelance journalist ENAS MOHAMMAD KHALAWI (28 years old) at dawn on Monday after raiding her home in the town of Idhna, west of Hebron, and took her to an unknown location.

According to testimony provided by YOUSEF KHALAWI, the journalist's brother, to the MADA Center, at approximately 1:30AM on Monday, a force from the Israeli occupation army raided the home of freelance journalist ENAS KHALAWI in the town of Idhna, west of Hebron. After smashing the main entrance of the house and detaining the family members in one room, soldiers confiscated the journalist's phone, took her from her bedroom, and transferred her to an unknown destination.

The family later learned that their daughter, the journalist, had been transferred to the interrogation center at "Ofer" military camp, west of Ramallah, and then moved to "Hasharon" prison, where occupation authorities charged her with "incitement on social media".

On 15 November, the occupation court released journalist ENAS KHALAWI from “Hasharon” prison after 11 days of detention, following a court session that approved her release on bail in the amount of 6,000 shekels in cash, and set the first court session for 03 February 2025.

(06/01) Israeli occupation soldiers assaulted several journalists’ early Tuesday morning, beating, searching, and abusing them while they were present at Birzeit University, north of Ramallah in the central West Bank, to cover the occupation forces’ raid on the university and the dispersal of a student gathering held in solidarity with prisoners.

According to testimony by Al-Irsal Network reporter, journalist KAREEM KHAMAYSEH, to the MADA Center, he was present along with Quds News Network cameraman MOATASIM SAQF AL-HEET and freelance cameraman MOHAMMAD AWAD on Tuesday morning to cover the incursion of large numbers of occupation soldiers into the Birzeit University campus. The forces violently dispersed a student gathering held in solidarity with prisoners, during which clashes erupted between soldiers and students, including the use of live ammunition and tear gas, resulting in injuries among students.

When the journalists arrived near the university’s main entrance, approximately 20 meters from the main gate, they stopped their vehicle and began putting on their press vests and preparing their equipment—cameras and mobile phones—in preparation to head into the campus. At the same time, several occupation soldiers disembarked from a military jeep and walked past without signaling to or speaking with the journalists.

As soon as the journalists finished preparing their equipment and began filming, soldiers approached them and ordered them to stand by the roadside near their vehicle and hand over their journalistic equipment. The journalists refused and attempted to explain that they were present for media coverage, but the soldiers attacked them and confiscated one camera and two mobile phones.

One soldier began abusing journalist MOHAMMAD AWAD, ordering him to stand in front of the vehicle, forcibly spreading his legs by striking them, searching him, and then forcing him to kneel in front of the vehicle. The same was done to journalist MOATASIM SAQF AL-HEET, whom the soldier pushed toward the front of the vehicle and struck on the legs during the search. Journalist KAREEM KHAMAYSEH was pushed and searched at the rear of the vehicle. During the search, soldiers removed the protective vest from KAREEM KHAMAYSEH, but were unable to do so with MOATASIM SAQF AL-HEET.

After completing the search, which included pushing and kicking, the occupation soldiers ordered the journalists to leave the area immediately. When the journalists asked about their confiscated camera and phones, one soldier immediately raised his weapon, threatened to open fire, and ordered them to leave quickly.

The journalists were forced to leave the area and waited at a distance from the site of their detention. After approximately five minutes, the soldiers left the area, and the journalists returned to search for their equipment, which they found thrown under one of the vehicles.

(08/01) Israeli occupation forces detained a group of journalists and media crews on Thursday morning while they were covering an introductory event at the Youth Village organized by the Sharek Youth Forum in the village of Kafr Ni'ma, west of Ramallah, obstructed their work, and forced them to leave the area.

In his testimony to the MADA Center, freelance journalist AHMAD SULAIMAN AYESH stated that at approximately 10:00AM on Thursday, a group of journalists arrived, including the Al-Araby TV crew, reporter AMEED SHAHADA and cameraman HAMZA TAHA; Raya FM reporter MOHAMMAD OTHMAN; Watan TV reporter MOHAMMAD TAMEEZI; freelance journalist HADI SABARNA; and Ultra Palestine reporter ASEEL SULAIMAN. The journalists arrived accompanied by a youth group from the Sharek Youth Forum to cover an introductory event at the Youth Village organized by the Sharek Foundation northwest of the village of Kafr Ni'ma, west of Ramallah, which had previously been taken over by settlers who vandalized its contents.

Immediately upon the arrival of journalists and participants, four Israeli military vehicles arrived. Soldiers deployed in the area and stormed the Youth Village where everyone was present. The soldiers informed the journalists that the area must be evacuated on the grounds that it was a closed military zone, prevented them from media coverage, and obstructed their work. After about 15 minutes, the soldiers brought a military order declaring the area completely closed, demanded that everyone present hand over their personal IDs for security checks, ordered them to line up behind one another, and then escorted them out to the area where vehicles were parked, forcing everyone to leave the site.

(08/01) Israeli occupation soldiers targeted several journalists and media crews with tear gas on Thursday morning, causing suffocation while they were covering home demolition operations in the Upper Al-Ta'awun area of Nablus. The forces also obstructed the work of other journalists by preventing them from reaching the site.

Freelance journalist ABDULLAH TAYSEER BAHASH (28 years old) told the MADA Center that at approximately 10:15AM on Thursday, a number of journalists were present in the Upper Al-Ta'awun area of Nablus to cover demolition operations carried out by Israeli occupation forces. Those present included the Palestine TV crew, reporter MOHAMMAD AL-KHATEEB and cameraman SAOUD AL-QANI; Radio Hayat reporter AMEERA HAMMOUDA; and Al-Fajr TV reporter WALAA FATTAYER.

The journalists were positioned on one of the hills overlooking the demolition site, at a distance of more than 300 (Three Hundred) meters from a unit of the Israeli Border Police. There were no clashes taking place in the area, and no individuals

were present in the vicinity other than the journalists.

During the coverage, Israeli occupation soldiers directly targeted the journalists by firing tear gas canisters toward them. Three canisters landed among the journalists, causing severe suffocation to the Palestine TV crew, journalist AMEERA HAMMOUDA, and freelance journalist JAMAL RAYYAN as a result of inhaling tear gas.

Medical teams from the Palestinian Medical Relief Society intervened and provided the necessary on-site treatment to the journalists without transferring them to the hospital.

Occupation forces also prevented journalists ABDULLAH BAHASH, MUJAHID TABANJA, and WALAA FATTAYER from reaching the site during the initial moments of the incursion and threatened to open fire if they advanced, thereby obstructing their work and preventing coverage.

(09/01) A number of settlers assaulted journalist WAHAJ BANI MIFLAH and journalist AHMAD SAMARA, obstructing their work by attempting to steal filming equipment and harassing and provoking them while they were covering the forced displacement of Palestinian residents in the Ras Ein Al-Auja area of the Jordan Valley on Thursday afternoon.

Freelance journalist JAMAL BANI MIFLAH (26 years old) told the MADA Center that at approximately 1:30PM on Thursday, he was present in the Ras Ein Al-Auja area of the Jordan Valley with his colleague, freelance journalist AHMAD SAMARA, to cover displacement operations and violations committed against Palestinian residents by settlers. During the coverage, one settler directly harassed him and attempted to steal the cameras attached to his belt in a clear attempt to obstruct filming and steal journalistic equipment. He was, however, able to push the settler away.

The harassment by settlers continued, as the journalist was later subjected to pushing and provocation by several settlers who deliberately filmed him repeatedly using mobile phones in an attempt to intimidate and pursue him.

Journalist AHMAD SAMARA was also harassed by settlers, as one of them placed his mobile phone directly in front of the camera and attempted mockery and deliberate interference with the journalistic coverage.

(11/01) Israeli occupation soldiers detained three journalists after chasing them, confiscating their journalistic equipment and identification cards, and subjecting them to searches while they were present east of the town of Ad-Dhahiriya to cover settlers' construction of a settlement road on Sunday morning. Two of the journalists were released after the memory cards were confiscated from their cameras, while the third journalist was released after approximately 12 (Twelve) hours of detention.

According to testimony provided by freelance journalist LOUAY MAHBASH AMRO to the MADA Center, at around 10:00AM on Sunday, he, along with Anadolu Agency cameraman SARI ABD AL-GHAFFAR JARADAT, and Palestine Post reporter YASSER ABD AL-MONEIM JARADAT, arrived at the “Al-Deir” area east of the town of Ad-Dhahiriya, south of Hebron, to cover settlers’ construction of a settlement road on citizens’ land in the area.

Upon the journalists’ arrival, a group of local residents was holding a peaceful sit-in in front of the lands threatened with confiscation. Shortly thereafter, a force of the Israeli occupation army arrived at the site accompanied by a settler’s vehicle. Soldiers deployed in the area and began firing sound bombs and tear gas at participants in the peaceful sit-in.

The journalists continued covering the events from a distance. After approximately one hour, the three journalists attempted to leave the area. At that point, soldiers began chasing them and shouting at them, prompting the journalists to enter a nearby house in order to rest. Soldiers followed them into the house and demanded that the homeowner bring out what they described as “the three saboteurs”. Once the journalists exited, soldiers took them into the courtyard of the house, forced them to sit on the ground under shouting and threats at gunpoint, and confiscated their personal identification cards, press cards, and cameras.

After approximately ten minutes of on-site interrogation regarding their presence in the area and why they had “fled”, as alleged by the soldiers, the soldiers led journalist LOUAY AMRO and journalist YASSER JARADAT to a concrete wall near the house, where they were searched violently and informed that they were wanted by the Israeli General Security Service (Shin Bet). During this time, one soldier asked journalist LOUAY AMRO about his mobile phone, and he replied that he had lost it in the agricultural land where he had been present. A soldier then threatened him, stating that if even a single image of what had occurred was leaked, he would be arrested from his home.

The soldiers escorted the journalists to a nearby military vehicle and handcuffed them with plastic restraints. During this time, a settler arrived and photographed the journalists’ IDs using his mobile phone. After approximately ten minutes near the military vehicle, the soldiers released journalist LOUAY AMRO, while blindfolding journalist YASSER JARADAT with a piece of cloth and transferring him into the military vehicle.

When journalist LOUAY AMRO returned to the location where journalist SARI JARADAT was being held with one of the soldiers, the soldiers returned the cameras after confiscating their internal memory cards and warned the journalists that if they returned to the area, they would be arrested. Journalists LOUAY AMRO and SARI JARADAT left the area, while journalist YASSER JARADAT remained detained and was released at approximately 10:00PM the same day.

(11/01) Israeli occupation forces targeted a number of journalists and media crews with sound bombs and tear gas and obstructed their work while they were covering an incursion by occupation forces into the Old City of Nablus on Sunday morning.

In his testimony to the MADA Center, freelance journalist ABDULLAH TAYSEER BAHASH (28 years old) stated that several journalists and media crews were present to cover the occupation forces' incursion into the Al-Basha Street area in the Old City of Nablus. Those present included: Roya TV crew, reporter HAFEZ SABRA and cameraman MAHMOUD FAWZI; freelance journalist HATEM NAZZAL; Palestine Post reporter MUJAHID TABANJA; Al-Madina TV reporter MUSAB AL-KHATEEB; Radio Hayat reporter AMEERA HAMMOUDA; Al-Fajr TV reporter WALAA FATTAYER; freelance journalist SIDQI RAYYAN; Al Jazeera reporter LAITH JAAR; and Asdaa website editor AMEEN ABU WARDA.

At approximately 10:10AM, occupation forces fired several tear gas canisters toward Palestinian youths and journalists present at the site, resulting in journalist LAITH JAAR and journalist AMEEN ABU WARDA suffering from suffocation. They received on-site medical treatment.

At around 10:30AM, freelance journalist SIDQI RAYYAN entered the Old City to meet his colleagues, when occupation forces suddenly stormed the area, obstructing their work and causing him and journalist AMEEN ABU WARDA to mistakenly enter one of the houses. There, they were besieged for more than two hours. During the siege, occupation forces deployed a drone that hovered over the house, photographed the journalists, and confirmed their presence, before coordination took place with the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Palestinian Civil Liaison, and the Palestinian Red Crescent Society. Occupation forces later withdrew and allowed the journalists to exit.

At exactly 11:20AM, occupation forces targeted the media crews with sound bombs and rubber-coated bullets in a clear attempt to disrupt media coverage. At approximately 12:00 noon, occupation forces again targeted journalists with tear gas, resulting in most journalists suffering from suffocation. The condition of journalist LAITH JAAR deteriorated noticeably after being exposed to tear gas for the second time, requiring medical intervention.

At around 1:00PM, one occupation soldier threatened journalists via loudspeakers with the use of violence if they did not leave the area, forcing them to retreat for their own safety. Throughout the coverage, Israeli occupation soldiers deliberately targeted media crews with sound bombs, threatened them with weapons, and repeatedly attempted to obstruct their work by rapidly and dangerously advancing military vehicles toward the journalists.

(12/01) Israeli occupation forces arrested journalist MOHAMMAD SABAH (SHARAKA) at dawn on Monday after raiding his home in the Jalazone Refugee Camp north of Ramallah. One week later, he was sentenced to four months of

administrative detention.

According to testimony provided by ATTA SABAH, the journalist's brother, to the MADA Center, approximately 30 occupation soldiers raided the home of freelance journalist MOHAMMAD AHMAD ATTA SABAH (33 years old) at 4:30AM on Monday in the Jalazone Refugee Camp north of Ramallah. Soldiers informed him that he was under arrest, searched the house, confiscated his mobile phones, and damaged awards and wall plaques he had received.

The soldiers arrested the journalist and prevented him from taking his crutches, which he relies on to assist him in walking due to several previous injuries. They left the house after approximately 15 minutes.

One week after his arrest, on 19 January, occupation authorities issued an administrative detention order sentencing the journalist to four months of detention. SABAH is currently held in "Ofer" prison. One lawyer was recently able to visit him and reassured his family regarding his condition.

It is worth noting that journalist MOHAMMAD SABAH sustained multiple fractures in 2022 after falling from the Separation Wall while on his way to Jerusalem to pray at Al-Aqsa Mosque. Following the fall, he was assaulted by occupation soldiers, resulting in several injuries from which he continues to suffer to this day, forcing him to rely on crutches to walk.

The journalist has previously been arrested, most recently on 23 October 2023, following a raid on his home in the Jalazone Refugee Camp. At that time, he was also injured and using a walking aid, yet occupation forces did not allow him to take his crutches. He spent approximately 12 months in detention.

(16/01) Israeli occupation soldiers detained several media crews for approximately nine hours while they were covering an incursion by occupation forces into the town of Al-Mughayyir on Friday morning and prevented them from leaving the town after declaring it a closed military zone.

According to testimony provided by Al-Araby Al-Jadeed cameraman HAMZA AFFANEH to the MADA Center, Israeli occupation forces stormed one of the citizens' tents (a rural encampment) at around 10:00AM on Friday in a mountainous area where foreign solidarity activists were present in the town of Al-Mughayyir, northeast of Ramallah. The following crews were present: Al Jazeera TV crew, reporter THARWAT SHAQRA and cameraman RAJI ASFOUR; Al-Araby Al-Jadeed crew, reporter AMEED SHAHADA and cameraman HAMZA AFFANEH; and later the Palestine TV crew, which arrived subsequently to cover the events. All were prevented from leaving the town while covering the developments.

During the incursion, settler shepherds stormed the Al-Khalayel and Al-Khalilah areas south of the town and opened fire in their surroundings in repeated attacks targeting residents and their property. This coincided with provocation and a

direct assault by one settler against a family, while youths burned tires on the opposite side and soldiers and settlers fired live ammunition toward them.

Occupation forces reinforced the area with approximately four additional military patrols. The incursion coincided with residents exiting Friday prayers, during which soldiers fired live ammunition and tear gas canisters, resulting in the killing of the child MOHAMMAD AL-NA'SAN (14 years old), who was shot three times in the chest while leaving the mosque.

The occupation force that stormed the town fired toward settlers and the agricultural area where they were present, declared the town a closed military zone, and imposed a curfew, resulting in the detention of media crews until 7:30PM.

At approximately 4:00PM, media crews attempted to leave the town but encountered a temporary military checkpoint at the main entrance. Journalists presented their personal and professional IDs and explained that they were media crews wishing to leave for Ramallah. However, after more than ten minutes of delay, the officer informed them that they were prohibited from leaving or moving, as the area was a closed military zone. This forced the journalists to return to an elevated location in the town overlooking the checkpoint.

Media crews remained detained until 7:30PM, after occupation soldiers withdrew from the town.

(16/01) Israeli occupation forces arrested freelance journalist FAROUQ ALIYAT at dawn on Friday after raiding his home in the town of Deir Abu Da'if, east of Jenin, and later sentenced him to six months of administrative detention.

According to testimony provided by the wife of detained freelance journalist FAROUQ OMAR ALIYAT (43 years old) to the MADA Center, a force of occupation soldiers stormed the family home in the town of Deir Abu Da'if at approximately 1:00AM on Friday.

The soldiers woke the family and ordered the journalist to prepare himself to accompany them, without providing any explanation for the arrest. Without searching the house or causing damage to its contents, the soldiers withdrew from the home and took the journalist to an unknown location.

The family later learned, through a post published by the Prisoners' Club, that occupation authorities had sentenced the journalist to six months of administrative detention at the Salem Military Court on 28 January.

(19/01) Israeli occupation soldiers prevented a group of journalists from covering events south of Hebron after imposing a security cordon on the area, obstructing their work and forcing them to leave the site.

According to testimony provided by freelance journalist MOHAMMAD AWAD AL-

RAJOUB to the MADA Center, at approximately 1:30PM on Monday, he headed to the southern area of Hebron City along with Al-Hadath newspaper reporter MUSAB ABD AL-SAMAD SHAWER, freelance journalist SOHAIB FAWAZ AL-OYOWI, and Al Jazeera cameraman LOUAY ASHRAF AL-SAEED. At the time, occupation forces had begun imposing a security cordon and a movement ban in the area, and had started closing roads leading to it.

The journalists were present near one of the iron gates, where Israeli soldiers were deployed. Soldiers approached the four journalists and ordered them to retreat approximately 100 meters, before escorting them into the courtyard of MOHAMMAD ALI AL-MOHTASEB HOSPITAL and ordering them not to leave the area. This forced the journalists to leave the site and exit the area altogether, due to the impossibility of carrying out adequate media coverage and documentation of the event.

(20/01) Israeli occupation forces prevented a group of journalists and media crews from covering a military operation south of Hebron City on Tuesday morning, obstructed their work, and threatened to confiscate their equipment, forcing them to leave and discontinue coverage.

In his testimony to the MADA Center, Reuters cameraman MAMOUN ISMAIL WAZWAZ stated that at approximately 9:00 on Tuesday, he headed with European Press Agency cameraman HAZEM JAMEEL BADR, Radio Al-Rabea cameraman and reporter TAHA DAWOOD ABU HUSSEIN, Al-Hadath newspaper reporter MUSAB ABD AL-SAMAD SHAWER, the Al-Ghad TV crew consisting of reporter RAED SAMEER AL-SHARIF and cameraman JAMEEL AWWAM SALHAB, and the Al Jazeera crew consisting of reporter MOHAMMAD SIDQI AL-ATRASH and cameraman LOUAY ASHRAF AL-SAEED, to the southern area of Hebron City to cover the military operation being carried out by occupation forces. The forces had imposed a security cordon on the area and closed the roads leading to it for eight consecutive days.

While journalists and media crews were present near one of the gates erected in the area, around which occupation forces were heavily deployed, soldiers led by an officer approached the journalists and ordered them to immediately move away from the site, threatening to confiscate their cameras. The officer's manner toward the journalists was aggressive, forcing them to withdraw from the area out of fear that their equipment would be confiscated. For the second consecutive day, occupation forces continued to prevent journalists from entering the southern area, which had been placed under a military-imposed curfew.

(20/01) Israeli occupation forces arrested journalist ALI DAR ALI (42 years old) from the town of Burham, north of Ramallah, while he was passing through the Atara checkpoint, following a summons to report to Israeli intelligence.

According to testimony provided by SUJOUD, the wife of Palestine TV reporter ALI DAR ALI, around midday on Tuesday, the journalist received multiple phone

calls from private numbers, which he did not answer. Subsequently, the callers contacted his family and sister, and it was revealed that the calls were from Israeli intelligence. An officer informed them that the journalist was required to report to the “Binyamin” center, established on the lands of the towns of Mikhmas and Jaba’, in order to “close” his first arrest file. The journalist had previously been detained by occupation forces for more than one month and was released after paying a fine of 20,000 shekels. He continues to attend periodic court hearings.

Journalist ALI DAR ALI headed to meet Israeli police at the “Binyamin” center but was arrested at the Atara checkpoint and transferred to the “Binyamin” police station.

The journalist was interrogated for four hours on charges of “incitement and old social media posts”, after which he was transferred to “Ofer” prison. There, he was subjected to beating, humiliation, insults, and threats under harsh detention conditions, as detainees suffer from cold weather, a lack of blankets, insufficient food, and limited access to hot water during winter.

At dawn on 22 January, he was summoned, transferred via a prison transport vehicle while shackled at the hands and feet, and returned to the “Binyamin” center, where he remained in a waiting room for approximately four hours. He was then informed by an officer to bring clothes and a sum of 1,000 shekels. After paying the bail amount, the journalist was released, on the condition that he attend a court session on 08 February.

Following consultation with his lawyer, journalist ALI DAR ALI headed to the interrogation center by taxi. Due to congestion and traffic buildup at the Atara checkpoint, an Israeli occupation vehicle arrived, took the journalist after he exited the taxi, and transported him to the center, where an officer informed him that he was once again under arrest.

(21/01) Israeli occupation forces arrested journalist and writer WALEED AL-HOUDALI (65 years old) at dawn on Wednesday after raiding his home in the Batn Al-Hawa neighborhood of Ramallah City, destroying its contents and abusing family members.

According to testimony provided by ATTAF AL-HOUDALI, the wife of writer and journalist WALEED AL-HOUDALI, to the MADA Center, a force of more than 20 (Twenty) Israeli occupation soldiers stormed the residential building where the family lives at approximately 1:30AM on Wednesday, after forcibly breaking its main entrance.

Fearing that the soldiers would blow up or break down the apartment door, the wife rushed to open the door and turn on the lights. Occupation soldiers then carried out extensive searches marked by violence and vandalism that lasted for nearly three continuous hours. They smashed bedrooms and furniture and caused widespread destruction inside the home under the pretext of searching

for money and gold, despite the family's repeated confirmation that none existed. During the searches, soldiers directed insults and obscene language at family members and treated them in a harsh and degrading manner.

During the raid, soldiers also assaulted AISHA AL-HOUDALI, the daughter of the writer, after she objected to the insults directed at the family. Soldiers handcuffed her, blindfolded her, forced her into a corner of the house, and poured water over her while she screamed.

The soldiers forced writer AL-HOUDALI out of his room wearing only shorts, despite the severe cold and his critical health condition at the time. He was suffering from an acute illness and has a heart condition, having undergone a cardiac catheterization procedure a short time earlier. Soldiers completely ignored his status as a journalist, despite repeated warnings from his wife about the danger to his life.

The soldiers also isolated AL-HOUDALI's wife and daughter in a separate area of the house, while he remained with soldiers in the living room. The family was unaware whether he had been beaten or physically assaulted. After one officer reviewed his medical condition, his medications were brought so that he could take them with him should his arrest proceed.

During the raid, soldiers confiscated five large bags from his library containing books and personal papers. They also seized property ownership documents belonging to his wife's brother, for whom she serves as legal proxy, in addition to confiscating three laptop computers, an iPad, and an external hard drive.

AL-HOUDALI suffers from an unstable health condition. He previously developed facial nerve paralysis (seventh nerve palsy) during an earlier arrest, from which he still suffers. He also has high blood pressure and underwent a cardiac catheterization only weeks ago.

It is noteworthy that Israeli occupation forces have arrested WALEED AL-HOUDALI multiple times over the past years. His most recent arrest prior to this incident was in 2019, when he spent four months in detention and was released while on hunger strike, coinciding with a broader prisoners' hunger strike at that time.

On 28 January, the Israeli occupation military court at "Ofer" prison extended the writer's detention on the pretext of so-called "incitement" on social media until 03 February. On Tuesday, the court session was subsequently postponed until 05 February.

(21/01) Israeli occupation aircraft targeted three journalists with three missiles at noon on Wednesday while they were on an official work assignment to film and produce journalistic stories in the Nuseirat/Netzarim area in central Gaza Strip, resulting in their killing.

According to testimony provided to the MADA Center by journalist OSAMA AL-

KAHLLOUT, who arrived at the crime scene within minutes of the strike, the three journalists were: Agence France-Presse (AFP) cameraman ABD AL-RAOUF SAMEER SHA'AT (28 years old); journalist with the Egyptian Committee for Gaza Relief SALAH QESHTA (37 years old); and freelance journalist ANAS GHANIM (28 years old).

At approximately 1:30PM on Wednesday, the journalists were carrying out an official mission to film, produce journalistic stories, and document the opening of a new camp to shelter displaced civilians. The camp was established by the Egyptian Committee for Gaza Relief near Al-Zahraa City in the Netzarim area in central Gaza.

While they were present at the site, an Israeli reconnaissance drone targeted a civilian jeep vehicle carrying the three journalists with three missiles, causing the vehicle to ignite and burst into flames. Civilians struggled to extinguish the fire as the journalists' bodies were burning. Firefighting and ambulance crews later arrived, and after some time, the bodies of the journalists, severely charred, were recovered and transferred to several hospitals, including Al-Shifa Hospital in Gaza City and Al-Aqsa Martyrs Hospital in Deir Al-Balah.

The missiles directly struck the three journalists while they were carrying journalistic equipment, cameras, and a small aerial photography drone, all of which were completely destroyed, in addition to their personal mobile phones.

(26/01) Israeli occupation forces prevented a number of journalists and media crews from covering the incursion into the town of KAfraQAB, north of Jerusalem, on Monday morning. The forces obstructed their work and targeted them with tear gas canisters.

According to testimony provided by Al Jazeera TV reporter THARWAT ZEID SHAQRA to the MADA Center, at approximately 8:00 a.m. on Monday, a group of journalists and media crews headed to cover the Israeli occupation forces' incursion into the town of Kafr Aqab, north of Jerusalem.

Immediately upon the journalists' arrival, soldiers began harassing them by preventing them from advancing and repeatedly ordering them to move away from the area. During a live broadcast by journalist THARWAT SHAQRA, one soldier approached her and fired two sound grenades toward her, which exploded nearby, in an apparent attempt to force her to stop the live broadcast entirely.

Harassment by soldiers against journalists continued until approximately 4:00PM, when the media crews left the area due to the soldiers' violence. In addition to the Al Jazeera reporter, those targeted included the Al Araby TV crew, reporter AMEED SHAHADA and cameraman RABEE' MUNEER; freelance journalist HADI SABARNA; and Al Jazeera Live reporter MOHAMMAD SAMREEN.

(27/01) Israeli occupation forces prevented a number of journalists and media

crews from covering incursions into towns north of Jerusalem for the second consecutive day on Tuesday morning, obstructed their work, and forced them to leave the area under threat of weapons.

According to testimony provided by Al Araby TV reporter AMEED SHAHADA to the MADA Center, at approximately 7:00AM on Tuesday, he headed with a group of journalists and media crews to cover, for the second day in a row, the Israeli occupation forces' incursion into the towns of Kafr Aqab and Qalandia, north of Jerusalem.

The journalists were present in the Airport Road area, where occupation forces had closed the road and prevented civilians from moving. Upon the journalists' arrival, occupation forces immediately began preventing them from advancing, ordered them to stop coverage and turn off their cameras, and demanded that they move away from the area. Journalists were forced to retreat to a distance that made effective coverage impossible.

Journalists repeatedly attempted to advance toward the area; however, each time, soldiers obstructed their work and prevented filming under threat of weapons. This ultimately forced the journalists to leave the area at approximately 3:00PM.

Those present during the coverage included: Al Jazeera TV reporter THARWAT SHAQRA; the Al Araby TV crew, reporter AMEED SHAHADA and cameraman RABEE' MUNEEER; freelance journalist HADI SABARNA; freelance journalist MOATASIM SAQF AL-HEET; and Al Jazeera Live reporter MOHAMMAD SAMREEN.

(27/01) Israeli occupation soldiers prevented journalist SALMAN ABU ARAM from covering a settler attack on the village of AL-HALAWA in the Masafer Yatta area on Wednesday evening and forced him to leave the area after declaring it a closed military zone.

In his testimony to the MADA Center, Radio Karama reporter SALMAN ABU ARAM (44 years old) stated that at approximately 8:00PM on Wednesday, he headed to cover a settler attack on the village of Al-Halawa in the eastern Masafer Yatta area, south of Hebron.

Upon his arrival in the village, Israeli occupation soldiers were already present and began shouting at him and a number of foreign activists to stop filming. Shortly thereafter, the army declared the area a closed military zone and ordered everyone to leave, forcing the journalist to depart for fear of arrest.

The journalist left the area accompanied by a doctor and a paramedic and was forced to walk approximately eight kilometers along rough terrain due to the unavailability of transportation. During their departure, groups of settlers were moving along the road and directing obscene insults at them.

(29/01) On Monday, Israeli occupation authorities extended the closure of Al Jazeera Network's office and the ban on its operations in Israel for an additional

90 days, pursuant to the new law known as the “Foreign Media Banning Law”, which has become widely referred to as the “Al Jazeera Law.” The new decision also included YouTube, banning the network’s broadcasts on the platform within Israel.

Under the decision, the presence and operation of Al Jazeera Network within Israel, Jerusalem, and the Golan Heights have become prohibited. The decision also authorizes the Israeli Minister of Defense to implement the ban in the West Bank without the need for an order from the military commander of the area.

The decision includes five subsidiary orders directed at parties connected to the network’s operations. These orders were sent to the network’s lawyers to enforce the ban and close the office in Israel; to companies providing broadcast services to the channel; to YouTube; to internet service providers; and to the property owners from whom Al Jazeera rents its office. All of these orders mandate blocking access to Al Jazeera’s electronic platforms and websites.

(30/01) Several live rounds fired by Israeli occupation tanks positioned on citizens’ lands east of Gaza City struck the office of Al-Kofiya TV channel on Friday morning, while a number of journalists and staff members were inside, causing damage to the office.

According to testimony by AHMAD HARB, Director of Al-Kofiya TV’s Gaza office, at approximately 10:00 a.m. on Friday, while five channel employees were on duty, Israeli occupation tanks stationed east of Gaza City fired toward the channel’s office. Several metal bullets struck the office walls and penetrated the window glass, while employees narrowly escaped injury.

Those present in the office included reporter NAHED ABU HARBEED, cameraman AHMAD ABU JARAD, editor MO’MEN AWADALLAH, journalist RAWAN EID, and driver MAHMOUD HARBAN. All suffered from shock, as one of the bullets landed near them while they were carrying out their professional duties and following ongoing developments in the Gaza Strip.

( /01) A number of Arabic-language pages affiliated with the Israeli occupation incited directly against journalist and editor MAHMOUD HANIYYA throughout the month of January, constituting a direct threat to his life.

According to testimony provided by journalist and editor at Al-Resalah newspaper and its website, MAHMOUD ABD AL-KAREEM HANIYYA (36 years old), to the MADA Center, electronic pages operating under the names “A CHANCE TO LIVE” and “AL-MINKHAL” carried out direct incitement against him by publishing inciting posts accompanied by his personal photograph marked with a red circle. This incitement was linked to his journalistic writings and reports. The two pages are active on social media and are believed to be affiliated with collaborators with the occupation and among pages managed by Israeli occupation soldiers.

The page "A Chance to Live" published a tweet stating: "Your fate, HANIYYA, will be like that of your wife and son", in reference to their killing during the war. The journalist considered this a direct and explicit threat to his personal life.

HANIYYA affirmed that the incitement aimed to prevent him from continuing his journalistic work and media writings through which he exposes crimes committed by the occupation against unarmed civilians in Gaza during the war.

This was not the first time the journalist has been subjected to such incitement. Accordingly, he held the Israeli occupation forces and their spokespersons fully responsible for his life and the lives of his family members, especially as the inciting posts published by these pages featured his personal photograph marked with a red circle, constituting an explicit and public threat of killing.

### **February:**

(01/02) Israeli occupation forces assaulted a group of journalists by pushing and verbally abusing them on Sunday morning, obstructed their work, and prevented them from covering the raid on Balata refugee camp, forcing them to leave the area.

Roya TV reporter HAFEZ MAHMOUD ABU SABRA (36 (thirty-six) years old) stated to MADA that journalists arrived at approximately 10:30AM at the main entrance of Balata camp, east of Nablus, to cover the raid. Present were HAFEZ ABU SABRA, cameraman MAHMOUD FAWZI, independent journalist NASSER ISHTAYEH, and independent journalist JAMAL RAYYAN.

Occupation forces were heavily deployed along the main streets, including the market street and the area surrounding the main entrance extending toward Balata Street and the slaughterhouse area. For more than 20 (twenty) minutes, soldiers chased the journalists, pushed and insulted them, and forced them to leave immediately.

(01/02) Occupation forces detained the Al Jazeera crew twice on the same day, once for 1 (one) hour and again for 30 (thirty) minutes, after confiscating their car key and identification cards while they were covering settlers' attacks in the village of Mukhmas.

According to Al Jazeera reporter MUNTASER MOHAMMAD NASSAR, the crew, comprising NASSAR and cameraman AHMAD ISMAIL AMRO, arrived at approximately 10:00AM in Mukhmas village, northeast of Jerusalem. During a live broadcast, Israeli soldiers arrived and ordered them to stop filming and leave immediately. After traveling approximately 200 (two hundred) meters, the journalists were stopped at a flying military checkpoint. Soldiers confiscated their IDs, press cards, and vehicle key, detaining them inside the vehicle for nearly 1 (one) hour.

They were later escorted to a bypass road, where they were detained again for 30

(thirty) minutes before being released.

(05/02) The occupation forces arrested independent journalist BUSHRA AL-TAWEEL (32 years old) on Thursday while she was passing through the “Ein Siniya” checkpoint north of the city of Ramallah.

According to a statement given by her mother, UMM ABD AL-TAWEEL, to the MADA Center, BUSHRA had headed on Thursday morning to the “Salem” military camp in the Jenin Governorate after being summoned by occupation intelligence via telephone to appear at 12:00 noon that same day.

Information indicates that as she approached the “Salem” camp, BUSHRA received a phone call from an occupation officer informing her that the summons had been postponed. This prompted her anger and protest during the call regarding such conduct. Subsequently, occupation forces began searching vehicles passing through the “Ein Siniya” checkpoint, particularly public transportation vehicles. AL-TAWEEL was stopped, arrested, and transferred to “Al-Maskobiyya” prison without her family being informed that she was undergoing any form of interrogation.

On 12th Feb., the occupation authorities issued a four-month administrative detention order against journalist AL-TAWEEL. It is noteworthy that she is a former prisoner who spent years in occupation prisons and was recently released as part of the prisoner exchange deal that followed the ceasefire agreement.

(05/02) The Israeli occupation forces arrested journalist HATEM MOHAMMAD HAMDAN (26 years old) on Thursday while he was traveling from the city of Tulkarm to his workplace in Ramallah.

According to a statement by his brother, AHMED HAMDAN, to the MADA Center, HATEM was driving his car from Tulkarm to his workplace in Ramallah on Thursday when contact with him was lost at approximately 5:00PM. The journalist disappeared along with his vehicle and all his personal belongings, and it was later confirmed that he had been detained by the occupation forces.

The following day, Friday, at approximately 4:30PM, the family learned that HATEM was being held at the “Beit El” center east of Ramallah. At 5:00PM, his brother AHMED received a phone call from a person identifying himself as an officer in the occupation army, informing him that HATEM had been arrested and that his detention could potentially last for several months.

On Wednesday, 18th Feb., attorney ADEL SAMARA informed the family that a four-month administrative detention order had been issued against the journalist. He is currently being held in “Ofra” prison, Section 22.

Regarding his personal belongings, including his car and mobile phones, the family was informed by the liaison office that the army denied having them or that they had been in his possession or seen with him.

(05/02) Occupation soldiers prevented two journalists from covering the demolition of a citizen's home in the village of "Beit Awa" in the city of Hebron on Thursday morning. They obstructed their work and forced them to move a considerable distance away.

In his testimony to the MADA Center, photojournalist SARI JARADAT of the Anadolu Agency stated that at approximately 8:00AM on Thursday, he and freelance journalist MOAYED OMAR NASSAR headed to the village of "Beit Awa" southwest of Hebron, to cover the demolition by occupation forces of a citizen's home near the wall.

During the coverage, two soldiers from the occupation army approached the journalists and, in a highly aggressive manner, ordered them to stop filming and leave the area. As a result, the journalists were compelled to withdraw a significant distance from the site for fear of being assaulted by the occupation soldiers.

(07/02) Occupation soldiers prevented a group of journalists from covering the weekly settlers' march in the city of Hebron on Saturday afternoon. They obstructed their work by forcing them to move a considerable distance away, ultimately compelling them to leave the area.

According to freelance journalist LUAY MAHBASH AMRO in his testimony to the MADA Center, at approximately 1:00PM on Saturday he, along with Anadolu Agency cameraman SARI ABDUL GHAFAR JARADAT, Palestine Post Agency cameraman YASSER ABDUL MUNEM THALJI, Al-Hadath Newspaper reporter MUSAB ABDUL SAMAD SHAWER, and Xinhua News Agency cameraman MAMOUN ISMAIL WAZWAZ, headed to the Old City of Hebron to cover the weekly settlers' march.

After the journalists arrived at the Old Market, occupation army forces began deploying throughout the area. Soldiers approached the journalists and ordered them to move away from the site and not to approach the road used by the settlers. The soldiers also brought in a military vehicle and deliberately parked it in the roadway directly in front of the journalists' cameras. They then forced the journalists to retreat no less than 200 meters from the location, resulting in an almost complete obstruction of their view and ultimately compelling them to leave the scene.

(08/02) Occupation soldiers prevented a crew from Palestine TV from entering the Ibrahimi Mosque to cover a visit by a European diplomatic delegation on Saturday, claiming that the entry of cameras was prohibited. They obstructed the crew's work, forcing them to leave.

In his testimony to the MADA Center, JIHAD AL-QAWASMEH, Director of the Palestine TV office in Hebron, stated that at approximately 12:30PM on Saturday, a Palestine TV crew consisting of the bureau director, television cameraman THAER FAQOUSA (40 years old), reporter WO'LOUD AL-MASIMI, and freelance journalist

AMER ABEDIN headed to the Ibrahimi Mosque area in the Old City of Hebron to cover the visit of a European diplomatic delegation.

Upon arriving at the main gate leading to the Ibrahimi Mosque, the diplomatic delegation and its accompanying members were permitted to enter the courtyard, while soldiers stationed at the entrance prevented the journalists from entering on the pretext that they had instructions prohibiting the entry of cameras. The soldiers further ordered the journalists to move several meters away, thereby obstructing their work and preventing them from carrying out coverage.

(08/02) Israeli occupation forces detained freelance journalist MOHAMMAD NAZZAL at the “Karama” (Allenby) Bridge, which connects the occupied West Bank and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and is controlled by the Israeli occupation authorities, for approximately one and a half hours and prevented him from traveling to Jordan.

In his testimony, journalist NAZZAL stated that at approximately 9:00AM on Sunday, he was present at the Karama Bridge intending to travel to JORDAN when the Israeli side detained him for about an hour and a half, obstructed his travel, and prevented him from departing.

He was released at approximately 10:00AM without any reasons being provided for his detention or the disruption of his journey.

(08/02) On Sunday morning, occupation forces stopped freelance journalist WAFIYA ABDEL HADI at the “Anab” checkpoint east of Nablus, detained her, and subjected her to a field interrogation lasting more than an hour, during which they confiscated her vehicle keys and questioned her about her work and personal movements.

Freelance journalist WAFIYA RA’IQ ABDEL HADI (33 years old) stated to the MADA Center that occupation soldiers stopped the vehicle in which she and freelance journalist TUQA HANOUN were traveling at the Anab checkpoint east of Nablus at approximately 9:50AM on Sunday. The soldiers requested their identity cards and seized the car key to conduct a security inspection. She remained waiting inside the vehicle for between one hour and one and a half hours before being summoned again.

She was escorted to the side of the road and made to sit on the sidewalk, where one of the soldiers identified himself as the area commander and began asking a series of personal and professional questions. These included her full name, place of residence, the town of “Kafr Jammal”, her marital status, and her previous visits to Jordan, particularly in July of last year.

The interrogation further addressed the nature of her work as a freelance journalist, the entities with which she collaborates, and the reason for her presence in Nablus. She clarified that she had been heading to collect financial dues for media

coverage of women's activities related to psychological support.

The questioning also included inquiries about the type of her vehicle, the year it was purchased, and a request for her personal phone number, which she confirmed she refused to provide.

After the field interrogation concluded, her identity card and vehicle key were returned, and she was allowed to leave without any charges being filed. She also noted that she alone was interrogated and that her colleague TUQA was not questioned.

(08/02) Occupation police summoned journalist MOHAMMAD AL-SADEQ to the "Al-Qishla" investigation center on Sunday morning and informed him of a decision banning him from the Al-Aqsa Mosque for one week. However, after the initial period expired, the decision was renewed and extended for six months.

According to freelance journalist MOHAMMAD KAMEL SADEQ in his testimony to the MADA Center, at approximately 10:00AM on Sunday he received a phone call from the "Al-Qishla" investigation center in the Old City of Jerusalem, requesting that he report there immediately.

Upon his arrival at the police station, he was taken into the investigation department, where the investigator informed him that a decision had been issued banning him from Al-Aqsa Mosque for one week on the grounds that his presence there posed a security threat. The investigator told him that he merely wanted his response to the accusation and that the exclusion order had already been prepared. The journalist rejected the allegation and left the police station.

One week later, on 15th August 2026, journalist MOHAMMAD received a message via the WhatsApp application from the "Al-Qishla" center containing a decision extending his ban for an additional six months. The journalist added that occupation authorities had previously banned him from Al-Aqsa Mosque for eleven months during the past year, with that ban having expired on 15th Jan. 2026.

(10/02) Israeli occupation forces arrested freelance journalist MOHAMMAD RADWAN ABU THABET (46 years old) at dawn on Tuesday after raiding his home in the town of "Beit Dajan," east of Nablus.

According to his brother, NUSAIR ABU THABET, in a statement to the MADA Center, a large force from the occupation army stormed the three-story family home in Beit Dajan at approximately 3:00AM on Tuesday. Soldiers then broke into the journalist's apartment and began vandalizing and smashing furniture and destroying the contents of the house.

An officer conducted an on-site interrogation with the journalist regarding the nature of his journalistic work. The soldiers subsequently confiscated his mobile phones and led him away blindfolded to an unknown destination. It later became

known that journalist MOHAMMAD RADWAN is being held in “Ofer” prison. His court hearing has been postponed three times, the most recent postponement occurring on 26th Feb.

(13/02) Occupation forces prevented media crews from covering a settlers’ attack on the village of “Talfit” in the city of Nablus on Friday, obstructing their work by firing metal bullets and gas canisters, which resulted in damage to the camera stand of the Al Jazeera crew.

AMID SHAHADA (37 years old), reporter for Al Araby TV, stated to the MADA Center that he was present with his colleague, television cameraman RABIE AL-MUNEER, as well as the AL JAZEERA crew reporter THARWAT SHAQRA and cameraman ABDULLAH MOHAMMAD in the village of Talfit, southeast of Nablus, on Friday morning to cover settlers’ assaults against residents of the village and the subsequent firing of tear gas and sound bombs by occupation soldiers.

While the AL ARABY TV crew was broadcasting live from the scene, soldiers disembarked from a military vehicle after approaching the village mosque and began shouting at the cameraman to cut the live broadcast and cease coverage.

Coverage continued for approximately two and a half hours despite ongoing obstruction by occupation soldiers, who repeatedly fired metal bullets and sound bombs at the media crews from an estimated distance of 100 meters, in addition to intensive use of tear gas throughout the broadcast period. The camera tripod (stand) belonging to the Al Jazeera crew was directly struck by a bullet, causing it to break and sustain damage.

(13/02) Occupation police banned journalist MAISA MAHMOUD ABU GHAZALEH from the Al-Aqsa Mosque for six months after summoning her to the “Beit Eliyahu” investigation center in the city of Jerusalem on Thursday morning.

Freelance journalist MAISA MAHMOUD ABU GHAZALEH stated to the MADA Center that at 10:00AM on Friday she received a phone call from the “Beit Eliyahu” police center in the Bab al-Silsila area of Jerusalem, during which the caller requested that she report to the center.

Upon her arrival, the investigator informed her that a decision had been issued banning her from Al-Aqsa Mosque on the grounds that there were confidential materials that could not be disclosed. The investigator further instructed her to return to the police center at a later time to learn the duration of the ban, while emphasizing that she was required to comply with the decision even without receiving an official document specifying its length.

The journalist attempted to contact the police for several days without success, until she received a call from the “Al-Qishla” investigation center on 22nd Feb. She was informed that the ban had taken effect from the moment of her initial summons and would remain in force until 13th August 2026, that is, for a period

of six months.

(14/02) Occupation police issued a decision banning freelance journalist MOHAMMAD ADLI ABU SNENEH from the Al-Aqsa Mosque for one week after summoning him to the “Al-Qishla” investigation center on Saturday evening.

In his testimony to the MADA Center, MOHAMMAD ADLI ABU SNENEH stated that he received a phone call from the “Al-Qishla” investigation center in Jerusalem at approximately 4:00PM on Saturday, 14 February, during which he was instructed to report immediately to the center.

Upon his arrival, the investigator informed him that a decision had been issued banning him from Al-Aqsa Mosque for one week on the allegation of “breaching public order,” an accusation the journalist rejected and denied. Before leaving the investigation center, police instructed him to return again the following day, 15th Feb. 2026, on the grounds that another ban order might be issued against him. He was further warned that if he violated the ban decision, it could be extended for an additional six months.

(14/02) Occupation soldiers prevented a group of journalists from covering the weekly settlers’ march in the Old City of Hebron on Saturday afternoon. They obstructed their work and forced them to retreat a considerable distance, preventing them from completing their coverage.

In his testimony to the MADA Center, freelance journalist AMER AL-SHALODI stated that at approximately 1:00PM on Saturday he, along with Anadolu Agency cameramen WISSAM ABDUL HAFEZ AL-HASHLAMOUN and SARI ABDUL GHAFAR JARADAT, Al-Hadath Newspaper reporter MUSAB ABDUL SAMAD SHAWER, and Xinhua News Agency cameraman MAAMOUN ISMAIL WAZWAZ, were present in the Old City area of Hebron near the gate of the Ibrahimi Mosque to cover the weekly settlers’ march.

As soon as the settlers emerged, large numbers of occupation army forces were deployed in the area. They prevented the journalists from covering the event and forced them to move approximately 100 meters away from the site. A military vehicle was also positioned to block the area and obstruct the journalists’ view, ultimately compelling them to leave the location without completing their work.

(15/02) Occupation police arrested photojournalist NISREEN SALEM and transferred her to the “Al-Qishla” police station in the Old City of Jerusalem. She was released a week later under stringent conditions.

According to a statement by her father, AHMED SALEM, to the MADA Center, occupation police arrested the photojournalist, who works for Al-Asima News Agency, at approximately 9:00AM on Sunday while she was present on Al-Zahra Street in Jerusalem. She was then transferred to the “Al-Qishla” investigation center in the Old City.

The journalist was taken into the interrogation department and charged with incitement based on the publication of a photograph on the Al-Qastal News website depicting soldiers conducting searches of citizens in Jerusalem. She denied the accusation and informed police that she had not published the photograph and that she had left her employment with AL-QASTAL two years earlier.

Her detention was extended by the police, and she remained in custody for eight days on the same charge, amid incitement against her on social media. She was brought before the court three times on the charge of “incitement”.

On 22nd Feb. 2026, the journalist was released pursuant to a decision requiring her to pay a fine of 2,000 shekels and post a judicial bond of 10,000 shekels pending a future court date. She was also prohibited from using social media for an unspecified period, placed under house arrest for one week, and banned from the Al-Aqsa Mosque for 180 days.

It is further noted that occupation authorities raided the offices of Al-Asima News Agency on 16th Feb.

(16/02) On Monday, 16th Feb. 2026, Israeli occupation authorities issued a decision banning five electronic news websites in the city of Jerusalem, alleging that they constitute online networks affiliated with the Hamas organization.

The Minister of Security in the current right-wing government, Israel Katz, upon the recommendation of the General Security Service (Shin Bet), and after obtaining the approval of the State Attorney, signed an order classifying these platforms as “terrorist organizations” under the Anti-Terrorism Law. The decisions are based on emergency legislation permitting occupation authorities to ban any foreign or local media outlet deemed to undermine security. The order included the following online platforms: Al-Asima News, Al-Bawsala, Al-Miraj, Maydan Al-Quds, and Quds Plus.

This step comes as part of efforts to isolate the city of Jerusalem and the Al-Aqsa Mosque from media coverage and to obscure their news entirely from the world, amid the security conditions imposed by occupation authorities on the city. It follows earlier measures including the arrest of Jerusalemite journalists, the issuance of bans prohibiting them from entering Al-Aqsa Mosque, some lasting up to six months under unspecified security pretexts, the imposition of house arrest on certain individuals, and the prohibition on their use of social media.

This decision places additional pressure on Jerusalem-based journalists through surveillance, arrest, and prosecution should they engage with these banned news websites or publish any information concerning occupation violations in the city of Jerusalem.

Occupation authorities rely on the Anti-Terrorism Law issued in 1986, as well

as emergency and national security regulations that allow them to classify any group, organization, or platform as a “terrorist organization”.

(17/02) Occupation soldiers prevented a group of journalists from covering the raid by occupation forces on the town of “Silat al-Harithiya” west of the city of Jenin, to demolish a home on Tuesday morning.

MOHAMMAD SAMIR ABED (30 years old), reporter for Quds News Network, stated to the MADA Center that at approximately 12:30PM on Tuesday he was present in a home belonging to the JARADAT family opposite the house of the late RA’FAT DAWASA, which was scheduled for demolition in Silat al-Harithiya. Occupation soldiers stormed the house and issued a warning ordering media crews to evacuate the third floor, where they were located, within one minute, despite all of them wearing clearly identifiable press attire.

The journalists left the house safely and proceeded to the town of “Al-Yamoun” west of Jenin, to document the raid there, where occupation forces deployed armored vehicles of the “Eitan” type into the town. At approximately 2:00PM, an “Eitan” armored vehicle began harassing them and attempting to run them over while they were positioned behind the armored units. These violations were repeated several times within a short period.

Journalists present at the scene included: freelance journalist MOHAMMAD ATIQ; WAFA News Agency cameraman MOHAMMAD MANSOUR; freelance journalist HAMZA ZAYOUD; the Palestine Post Agency crew consisting of journalist MASHAEL ABU AL-RUB and journalist AMRO MANASRA; European Pressphoto Agency cameraman ALA BADARNEH; the Al-Ghad TV crew, reporter KHALED BADIR and cameraman SHADI JARARAA; freelance journalist OBADA TAHAINA; Awda TV reporter ANAS HOSHEYA; freelance journalist NIDAL ISHTAYYEH; in addition to Quds News Network reporter HAMZA HAMDAN and Al Jazeera reporter LAITH JAAR.

(17/02) Militias cooperating with the occupation and active in the city of Rafah in the eastern Gaza Strip incited against journalist SAFINAZ BAKR AL-LOUH and threatened her with death through a statement published on social media on Tuesday evening.

In her testimony, AL-LOUH, reporter for Aseel TV (40 years old), stated that at 9:10PM on Tuesday a statement circulated on social media platforms and was also sent through her private messaging channels by a group calling itself the “Counter-Terrorism Apparatus – Popular Forces”, affiliated with militias cooperating with the occupation and operating in areas under occupation control. The statement contained a direct threat against her under the heading “Final Warning”.

The statement followed months of continuous harassment and pursuit by suspicious pages affiliated with the occupation, which demanded that she cease publishing news and covering events, particularly her reporting criticizing those

militias, their leaders, and the crimes they commit against our people, especially in eastern Rafah.

Journalist AL-LOUH held those militias, their leaders, and the occupation authorities fully responsible for any harm that may befall her or her family. She called upon the Palestinian Journalists Syndicate, of which she is a member, to adopt a serious stand condemning these threats and to work to curb this assault on press freedom, emphasizing that exposing the crimes of such groups is a national duty embraced by all journalists in the Gaza Strip.

(17/02) The Palestinian Police arrested two journalists while they were covering a protest organized by the families of prisoners held in Israeli occupation prisons whose salaries had been cut by the Palestinian Authority. The protest took place in central Ramallah at noon on Wednesday. The two journalists were released several hours later after signing pledges to abide by the law and public order.

According to a statement provided to the MADA Center by JIHAD IBRAHIM BARAKAT (36 years old), reporter for the newspaper and website Al-Araby Al-Jadeed, he was present at approximately 12:00 noon on Wednesday, accompanied by freelance journalist RAMI SAMARA, at Al-Manara Roundabout in the city of Ramallah to cover the protest organized by the families of prisoners in Israeli occupation prisons whose salaries had been cut by the Palestinian Authority.

The Palestinian Police intervened after some demonstrators attempted to block the street by sitting on the ground. When the two journalists began filming, they were ordered to stop on the grounds that filming was “prohibited”. Journalist BARAKAT was also instructed not to photograph a specific police officer. BARAKAT inquired about the legal basis for prohibiting filming, and the response he received was simply “It is prohibited”. He therefore asked the officer appearing in the frame to step away from the protesters so that he could document the protest without including him.

Police officers then began harassing journalist RAMI SAMARA, and one officer placed his hand inside SAMARA’s pockets. SAMARA requested that he remove his hand, affirming that he was “not a thief”. When BARAKAT attempted to prevent the escalation out of concern that his colleague might be assaulted, a police officer said to him “Do you want to hit me?” BARAKAT replied that he had not assaulted anyone. At that point, one officer grabbed BARAKAT by the shoulders and twisted him forcefully, nearly causing him to fall to the ground. BARAKAT pushed the officer’s hand away, whereupon the officer accused him of striking him, after which he was detained and arrested.

RAMI SAMARA followed and attempted to film the arrest but was ordered to stop and complied. Moments later, one officer instructed another to detain RAMI as well.

The two journalists were taken to the city police station, where BARAKAT was

shoved before ascending the stairs, causing him to fall to the ground. An officer forcefully twisted his arm and attempted to handcuff him with metal restraints. RAMISAMARA was also pushed, and his camera fell from his hands. BARAKAT began shouting, prompting additional officers to approach from upstairs, questioning the reason for the shouting and accusing him of attempting to “gather people” around the incident. One officer threatened to assault him directly, including striking him in the face.

The journalists were subsequently placed in two separate rooms inside the police headquarters and instructed to sit in a designated corner without moving. They were prevented from using their phones, thereby hindering their ability to contact the journalists’ syndicate or their families. They were only allowed to see each other during the final half hour of their detention.

At approximately 3:30PM, an officer communicated with the station director, confirming that both parties, the journalists and the police officer, would not file mutual complaints. The journalists were asked to sign a pledge to abide by the law and public order. They agreed after being told that this was a routine procedure; however, they refused to apologize to the police officer, as they maintained there was no reason to do so. They were released two minutes after declining to issue an apology.

(18/02) Investigative freelance journalist MOHAMMAD AHMED OTHMAN (37 years old), originally from the Gaza Strip, was subjected to threats and harassment by a group calling itself the “Popular Forces” affiliated with militias cooperating with the occupation, prior to the publication of an inciting and threatening statement against him on Wednesday afternoon.

In his testimony to the MADA Center, OTHMAN stated that he received a threatening statement signed in the name of the “Counter-Terrorism Apparatus and the Popular Forces” affiliated with militias operating in the city of Rafah in cooperation with the occupation. The statement was circulated on militia-affiliated pages via the Facebook platform on Wednesday afternoon.

The statement contained explicit threats against the journalist and called for his pursuit by members of the militia inside the Kingdom of Belgium, where he has resided for several years, warning that his life was now in danger.

Journalist OTHMAN considered that the statement, which was sent and widely circulated through private messages and other communication channels by those groups, and the threats it contained came in response to investigative reports and news articles he had published on digital media platforms exposing the practices of these militias, including their assaults against members of our people, the abuse and killing of several individuals in cooperation with occupation forces controlling the eastern part of the Gaza Strip.

He affirmed that his mission is to reveal the truth and that the threats directed

against him were neither the first nor will they be the last. He stated that he remains committed to his media mission in support of the population of the Gaza Strip, and that any threat to his life or the life of his family is the responsibility of those groups, their leaders, and those who support them.

(20/02) The company Telegram banned the official channel of Sawt AlAqsa Radio and prevented it from publishing news, completely removing the account from the platform starting Friday afternoon without prior notice.

According to a statement provided by IYAD ABU RIDA, a publishing employee at Sawt Al-Aqsa Radio, he and his colleagues working in the radio's electronic publishing department were surprised at around 2:30PM on Friday when publishing through the platform suddenly stopped and they were unable to access the account. Telegram had banned the channel without any prior warning and removed it from the platform, which led to a complete halt in publishing.

The channel had been publishing Palestinian news updates continuously and in a specialized manner. However, what the station described as policies targeting Palestinian content appeared to be present, despite the channel administration not violating the platform's publishing rules, as news was posted in accordance with the platform's known policies.

This was not the first time the radio station's channel had been banned on Telegram. Closure operations have occurred more than five times over the past five years, which the station considered part of an ongoing effort to silence the free Palestinian voice and a step revealing the extent to which such platforms are involved in serving the occupation and participating in its hostile policies toward Palestinians in the occupied territories.

(20/02) The platform Telegram suspended publishing through the official channel of AlAqsa TV from Gaza on Friday evening after the account was subjected to multiple hacking attempts.

Journalist MOHAMMAD ABU HAYA, an official in the digital media department at Al-Aqsa TV, told the MADA Center that operations on the channel stopped at around 2:40PM on Friday after the platform blocked the publication of content following hacking attacks targeting the account. As a result, the account's operations were completely disrupted, and it became impossible to publish news updates to followers, who number more than 330,000 inside and outside Palestine.

ABU HAYA stated that this incident represents an attack on Palestinian content and is part of what he described as ongoing cooperation between digital platforms and the occupation, which seeks to combat the Palestinian narrative and obscure the truth in favor of its continued crimes, particularly in the Gaza Strip.

(20/02) Israeli occupation forces prevented a group of journalists and media crews

from covering the movement of Palestinian citizens at the Qalandia Checkpoint on Friday morning, obstructing their work by pushing them and threatening them to leave the area.

According to a statement provided by MADA Center from THARWAT SHAQRA, a reporter for Al Jazeera, she was present at approximately 10:00AM on Friday along with the television crew of Alaraby TV, including reporter AMEED SHAHADA and cameraman RABI' AL-MUNIR, as well as freelance journalist WIHAJ BANI MUFLEH, near the Qalandia checkpoint to cover the passage of Palestinians heading to the city of Jerusalem.

Border Police forces began deploying in the area and harassing the journalists by pushing them and preventing them from carrying out their coverage. Soldiers forcefully pushed journalist BANI MUFLEH and removed him from the location. They also threatened the journalists present at the site with detention if they did not leave the area, which forced the journalists to withdraw from the scene out of fear of being subjected to arbitrary measures by the police officers.

(21/02) The administration of the WhatsApp platform deleted the official channel of Quds News Network without prior notice on Saturday morning, despite the network's reporters adhering to the platform's publishing policies.

In his testimony to the MADA Center, MOHAMMAD AL-AMOUR, a reporter for Quds News Network in the Gaza Strip, stated that the network's administration was surprised by the closure and deletion of its official channel by WhatsApp, which is owned by Meta Platforms. As a result, the channel's staff and reporters were unable to access the page, leading to a complete halt in news publishing on the platform.

This arbitrary measure prevented approximately 32,000 followers from accessing the news broadcast by the network through its channel, particularly coverage related to events in Palestine in general and Gaza in particular, after the channel became unavailable on WhatsApp.

The channel was deleted despite the fact that the reporters working on it followed the platform's publishing policies without violating any standards. The network considered that what happened comes within the context of targeting Palestinian content and obscuring the Palestinian narrative in favor of the occupation. It also noted that this is not the first time social media platforms have removed pages, accounts, and channels belonging to Quds News Network, describing it as a deliberate campaign to prevent publishing and an infringement on freedom of journalistic work.

(21/02) Israeli occupation soldiers targeted the crew of Al Jazeera with rubber-coated metal bullets and sound bombs, obstructing their work and preventing them from covering a settler raid on the town of Talfit, southeast of the city of Nablus, on Saturday morning.

According to THARWAT SHAQRA, an Al Jazeera reporter who spoke to the MADA Center, the Al Jazeera crew headed to the town of Talfit at around 11:00AM on Saturday to cover a settler attack on the area.

During the coverage, Israeli soldiers fired several rounds of metal bullets toward the crew, forcing them to move slightly away from the site and stand in an open area away from the clashes. At that moment, soldiers fired a sound bomb toward the crew. The bomb exploded next to them and caused the fracture of the cameraman's arm. As a result, the crew was forced to leave the area for fear of being targeted again.

(25/02) Israeli occupation forces arrested journalist NAWAL HIJAZI while she was passing through a military checkpoint near Shuafat Refugee Camp. She was interrogated for several hours before being released on bail of 5,000 shekels pending a court date.

In her testimony to the MADA Center, HIJAZI stated that Israeli forces arrested her on Friday evening while she was passing through a military checkpoint near Shuafat Refugee Camp, which lies within the municipal boundaries of Jerusalem. Soldiers then transferred her to the Nabi Yaqub Police Station inside Jerusalem.

The journalist was interrogated about posts she had published on her social media accounts in 2024. The investigating officer claimed that the posts expressed solidarity with what he described as "terrorist organizations".

HIJAZI was released after five hours of interrogation on the condition of paying a fine of 5,000 shekels and an additional unpaid bail of 5,000 shekels until a court hearing date is determined.

(25/02) Israeli police issued an order banning freelance journalist IBRAHIM AL-SINJILAWI from the Al-Aqsa Mosque for one week, renewable, after arresting him from the courtyards of the mosque on Wednesday evening.

According to AL-SINJILAWI's testimony to the MADA Center, he was present at approximately 7:00PM on Wednesday in the courtyards of Al-Aqsa Mosque to photograph the atmosphere of the month of Ramadan and the Taraweeh prayers in Jerusalem.

A force from the Israeli police arrived at his location and arrested him. The journalist attempted to speak with the officers and presented his local and international press cards. However, one of the officers responded by saying: "We do not care about press cards", and he was arrested.

During the arrest, one officer informed him that an order would be issued banning him from the mosque for six months. The journalist was taken with the force to the Beit Eliyahu Police Station near Bab al-Silsila. There, he attempted to inquire about the reason for his arrest, affirming that he had not photographed any police officers. Security forces refused to respond, and in the end the police issued an

order banning him from the mosque for one week, renewable for an additional six months. The journalist then left the station without being formally interrogated.

(26/02) Israeli occupation police detained freelance photojournalist AHMAD JALAJEL for four hours after arresting him at the Al-Aqsa Mosque and released him on the condition that he remain banned from the mosque for one week.

In his testimony to the MADA Center, JALAJEL stated that Israeli police forces stormed the Al-Qibli Prayer Hall inside Al-Aqsa Mosque wearing their shoes on Thursday evening.

The photojournalist began documenting the raid, which angered the police. They arrested him and removed him from the prayer hall without allowing him to put on his shoes, then transferred him to the Al-Qishla Police Station near Bab al-Khalil. Despite presenting his press cards, the police refused to recognize them.

During his detention, officers searched his clothing, confiscated his phone and filming equipment, including his microphone and memory card, and handcuffed him. After four hours of detention and interrogation about his presence at Al-Aqsa Mosque, the police released him and returned his phone and belongings on the condition that he remain banned from Al-Aqsa Mosque for one week.

### **March:**

(01/03) Israeli occupation soldiers prevented freelance journalist AMER AL-SHLOUDI from covering the soldiers' assaults on civilians in the Old City of Hebron at noon on Saturday and forced him to leave the area immediately.

Freelance journalist AMER AL-SHLOUDI reported to the MADA Center that at approximately one o'clock (1:00) in the afternoon on Saturday, settlers began touring the streets of the Old City of Hebron, while groups of civilians were present in the market purchasing necessities during the month of Ramadan. Journalist AL-SHLOUDI headed to the area after receiving information about assaults by soldiers on civilians in the market. Upon his arrival to cover the events, one of the soldiers approached him shouting, pointed his weapon at him after cocking it, and demanded that he leave the area immediately. Journalist AL-SHLOUDI was forced to leave the area for fear of arrest or assault.

(02/03) Israeli occupation soldiers assaulted a number of journalists and obstructed their work while they were covering the raid on the "Askar" Refugee Camp east of the city of Nablus on Monday afternoon. They also targeted them with tear gas canisters. Additionally, the soldiers detained a cameraman from "Roya" TV for half an hour and assaulted him physically, confiscating his journalistic equipment.

Roya TV reporter, journalist HAFEZ MAHMOUD ABU SABRA (thirty-six (36) years old), reported to the MADA Center that at approximately four o'clock (4:00) in the afternoon on Monday, he arrived at the main road leading to the alleys of the "Askar" Refugee Camp east of the city of Nablus, after Israeli occupation forces had

stormed the camp, raided several homes, and turned some of them into military outposts. Civilians, along with paramedics and medical crews, were present at the scene.

Ten minutes after the journalist's arrival, soldiers attempted to force demonstrators and those present to move away from the area. Within five minutes, they began firing sound bombs toward those present, which led to the complete evacuation of the street.

At approximately four thirty (4:30), a group of soldiers suddenly emerged from one of the alleys and attacked the journalists present with sound bombs. They were Roya TV cameraman MAHMOUD FAWZI (forty-one (41) years old), Quds News Network reporter ABDULLAH AL-BAHSH, Palestine Post reporter MUJAHED TABANJA, and Al-Fajr TV reporter WALAA FATTAYER. A soldier then arrested photojournalist MAHMOUD FAWZI, assaulted him physically, tied his hands, blindfolded him, and dragged him inside the camp.

During the period of detention, cameraman MAHMOUD was beaten inside one of the houses. The soldiers also wrote on his body and played songs while filming him, before an officer arrived at the area and informed him of a decision banning him from being present in the area.

During the assault, the soldiers confiscated the camera in his possession along with its memory card. He was later released after a period of detention lasting no less than half an hour (thirty (30) minutes).

At five ten (5:10) in the evening, the journalistic crew decided to withdraw from the area and evacuate the site following the end of the assault and detention.

(04/03) Israeli occupation forces arrested freelance journalist MUSAB QAFISHEH after raiding his home in the city of Hebron at dawn on Wednesday. He was taken to the detention center in the "Gush Etzion" settlement, where he underwent interrogation that included threats from the interrogator to stop his journalistic work or face arrest. He was released after a detention lasting twelve (12) hours.

According to the testimony of freelance journalist MUSAB KHAMIS QAFISHEH to the MADA Center, a force of occupation soldiers arrived at his home in the western neighborhood of Hebron at approximately three thirty (3:30) at dawn on Wednesday. The soldiers surrounded the house, and while calling for MUSAB, his father, who lives nearby, came out to find out what the soldiers wanted. The soldiers then attacked his father and physically assaulted him.

As soon as the journalist opened the door, the soldiers attacked him, dragged him into the courtyard of the house, and severely beat him with their hands and feet for several minutes after knocking him to the ground. The soldiers then demanded his identification card and transferred him to a military vehicle parked near the house after handcuffing him with metal restraints and blindfolding him

with a piece of cloth.

The journalist was made to sit on his knees in the back of the military vehicle. As the vehicle began moving, the soldiers assaulted him by beating him with their hands and knees and also struck him with rifle butts on his head and various parts of his body. The beating continued until the vehicle reached a detention center in the "Gush Etzion" Settlement south of the city of Bethlehem. There, the journalist was taken to a yard where a number of detainees were present. He was then led to a search room where he was forced to undergo a strip search after being made to remove his clothes. He was then returned to the yard, where he remained for approximately one and a half (one and a half (1.5)) hours.

The journalist was later taken to another room. After the blindfold was removed, he saw an interrogator who began questioning him, saying: "Do you not want to stop your journalism work? You are always active and causing concern, and that is why you are here".

MUSAB responded that he only knows his journalistic work, that he has practiced the profession for years, and that he does not violate any security aspects. The interrogator replied: "Leave journalism, and if you stop working in it, you will be at ease" and "It is better for you to work with me; next time it will be another arrest for you".

The interrogation about the journalist's personal status continued for about half an hour (thirty (30) minutes), during which the journalist was in pain from the beating he had endured, and there was blood on his face. He asked the interrogator why the soldiers had assaulted him, and the interrogator replied that he had not been with the soldiers and knew nothing about it. The journalist was then returned to the yard and later released along with the other detainees at approximately three o'clock (3:00) in the afternoon.

(10/03) Israeli occupation forces arrested freelance photojournalist ABDUL KARIM SHAKER AL-ALAMI (thirty-six (36) years old) at dawn on Tuesday after raiding his home in the town of "Beitunia" and confiscating all his journalistic equipment. He was released the following day on bail set at one thousand three hundred (1,300) shekels.

According to the testimony of freelance photojournalist ABDUL KARIM, occupation forces stormed the residential building where his family lives in the town of "Beitunia" at approximately two o'clock (2:00) at dawn on Tuesday. The soldiers broke down the door of the family home (his father's house), searched its rooms, and confined the residents inside.

The soldiers, numbering approximately twelve (12), remained in the house for ten (10) minutes before taking the father with them toward the apartment of his son Abdul Karim in the same building. At that time, occupation forces were heavily deployed in the neighborhood, both in terms of personnel and vehicles.

The soldiers broke down the apartment door in the same manner, stormed the residence, and confined the journalist's wife and children in one room. They then took journalist ABDUL KARIM to his office inside the home, searched his computer, and demanded that he hand over all tools related to his work, including cameras, microphones, memory cards, and all equipment used in filming and editing. They confiscated all of it before withdrawing from the house after arresting ABDUL KARIM and releasing his father.

The soldiers transported the journalist from his home for half an hour (thirty (30) minutes) to an unknown location. From there, he was transferred to the "Etzion" interrogation center near Hebron, where he was interrogated for two (2) hours about his journalistic work. He was then transferred to the "Binyamin" Interrogation Center near the "Ofer" camp.

On the following day, Wednesday, occupation forces released photojournalist ABDUL KARIM AL-ALAMI on bail amounting to one thousand three hundred (1,300) shekels. The confiscated equipment was returned to him, except for the drone.

(11/03) Israeli occupation soldiers obstructed the work of a group of journalists and prevented them from covering the takeover of a residential building in the "Al-Fawwar" refugee camp south of the city of Hebron on Wednesday morning. They also targeted them with sound bombs, forcing them to leave the area.

In his testimony to the MADA Center, freelance journalist LUAY MUHBASH AMRO stated that at ten o'clock (10:00) on Wednesday morning, he, along with photojournalist NIDAL ASHMAR AL-NETSHA and freelance journalist SAMEH JABER AL-TITI, went to the "Al-Fawwar" Refugee Camp south of Hebron to cover the occupation forces' takeover of a residential building and their occupation of one of the apartments on its upper floors.

While the journalists were present in front of the building, a number of soldiers suddenly emerged from inside, shouting at the journalists and chasing them. The soldiers targeted them directly with a sound bomb, which forced the three journalists to leave the area and stop filming for fear of arrest or confiscation of their equipment.

(12/03) Radio "Qatar" reporter, journalist AMAL HAMMAD SHAMALI (forty-six (46) years old), was killed when shelling targeted her tent in the town of "Al-Zawayda" in the central Gaza Strip at noon on Monday.

According to the testimony of FATIMA SHAMALI, the sister of journalist AMAL, to the MADA Center, AMAL had been asleep inside her tent in one of the displacement camps in the "Al-Zawayda" area in the central Gaza Strip when Israeli occupation artillery, at approximately twelve o'clock (12:00) after midnight, suddenly and without prior warning shelled the cluster of tents with several projectiles, despite the fact that the field situation in the Strip had been calm.

When AMAL became aware of the danger, she moved with her children to a neighboring tent to seek shelter. As she entered the tent, a shell struck it, causing a direct head injury. She was killed instantly.

The journalist was transported by ambulance to Al-Awda Hospital in Nuseirat, where her death was immediately confirmed. Her daughter, mother, and brother were also injured.

FATIMA confirmed that her sister, the late AMAL, had been working since the first day of the war covering events and documenting attacks carried out against Palestinian cities and civilians for Radio "Qatar," where she worked as a correspondent in the Gaza Strip and prepared news reports.

(14/03) Israeli occupation soldiers prevented freelance journalist AMER AL-SHLOUDI from entering the Ibrahimi Mosque in the city of Hebron on Saturday morning in order to cover the movement of civilians in the vicinity of the site, under the pretext of prohibiting journalists from entering, despite the fact that he was not carrying any journalistic equipment.

According to the testimony of freelance journalist AMER AL-SHLOUDI to the MADA Center, at approximately nine o'clock (9:00) on Saturday morning, he headed to the Ibrahimi Mosque area in the Old City of Hebron to document civilian movement there.

As soon as he reached the electronic entry gate, the soldiers stopped him and informed him that he was not permitted to enter. When he asked about the reason, one of the soldiers replied that "journalists are not allowed to enter the area". The journalist responded that he was not carrying any journalistic equipment, but the soldier said to him: "You are here to film on your phone; you are not here to pray. Leave here".

The soldier continued shouting at the journalist until he was forced to leave the area.

(17/03) A force from the Israeli occupation police assaulted a group of journalists by pushing, detaining, and confiscating equipment while they were present in the city of Jerusalem covering the prevention of worshippers from praying in the vicinity of Al-Aqsa Mosque on Tuesday evening.

According to the testimony of freelance journalist MUSTAFA AL-KHAROUF to the MADA Center, at approximately seven thirty (7:30) in the evening on Tuesday, a group of journalists, identified among them freelance journalist FAEZ ABU RUMAILA, CNN reporter ABEER SULEIMAN, Anadolu Agency cameraman MUSTAFA EYAD AL-KHATEEB, in addition to a foreign journalist working for the Chinese "Xinhua" Agency, headed to the "Bab Al-Sahira" area in the city of Jerusalem to cover Israeli police preventing worshippers from being present there and forcing them to leave due to the closure of Al-Aqsa Mosque for approximately twenty-

one (21) days.

Security forces continued to pursue the worshippers and instructed them to head to the Friday Market area to perform prayers there. As the worshippers moved, the forces followed them to the same location. When prayers began, the journalists split into two groups to cover the event. However, police officers, border guards, and undercover units attacked the worshippers in an attempt to arrest them.

At that moment, members of the force attacked the foreign journalist and journalist FAEZ ABU RUMAILA, threw them to the ground, confiscated their cameras, and then detained journalist FAEZ ABU RUMAILA before later releasing him. At the same time, security personnel wearing reinforced protective gear on their hands attacked journalists MUSTAFA AL-KHAROUF and ABEER SULEIMAN, pushing them and attempting to knock them to the ground. This situation continued for approximately fifteen (15) minutes.

It was later found that undercover unit members had stolen two (2) internal camera components belonging to journalist FAEZ ABU RUMAILA, with an estimated value of approximately two thousand (2,000) shekels.

After the journalists left the site, it was found that journalist ABEER SULEIMAN had sustained a fracture in her hand as a result of being beaten by members of the force.

(18/03) Israeli occupation forces arrested freelance journalist QUTAIBA MOHAMMAD HAMDAN (thirty-three (33) years old) after raiding his home in the town of "Ein Qiniya" near Ramallah, searching it, and confiscating his mobile phone.

In his testimony to the MADA Center, MOHAMMAD HAMDAN, the father of the journalist Qutaiba, stated that at approximately four o'clock (4:00) at dawn on Wednesday, Israeli occupation forces, estimated at around ten (10) soldiers, raided the home of freelance journalist QUTAIBA HAMDAN in the town of "Ein Qiniya", where he lives with his wife and daughter. The soldiers attempted to blow open the door before managing to open it, searched the house, confiscated his mobile phone, and searched his wife's phone. They then asked him to get dressed and informed him of the decision to arrest him.

After one (1) week of detention, the family learned that Qutaiba was still being held at the "Binyamin" police station, where he remained under interrogation.

It is noted that occupation forces had previously arrested journalist HAMDAN in September 2024 after raiding his home, and he remained in detention for approximately eleven (11) months. He had also been arrested several times prior to that. HAMDAN works as a photojournalist with local institutions and holds a master's degree in journalism. Following his previous release, he has suffered from health problems affecting his intestines and digestive system and had been

awaiting a gastrointestinal endoscopy for treatment.

(19/03) A force from the Israeli occupation police arrested freelance journalist MOHAMMAD ABU SNEINEH after raiding his home in the city of Jerusalem, claiming that he had covered a gathering of worshippers in the Bab al-Asbat area. He was released after three (3) hours once the claim was proven false, on the condition that he returned to the police center for further questioning after three (3) days.

In his testimony to the MADA Center, freelance journalist MOHAMMAD ADLI ABU SNEINEH stated that at approximately five thirty (5:30) in the evening on Thursday, a force from the occupation police raided his family home in Jerusalem and asked him to accompany them to the “Al-Qishla” Police Station. They instructed him to bring his mobile phone, personal identification, and camera.

At the police station, the interrogator informed the journalist that he had been filmed several days earlier while present at a gathering with worshippers near the “Bab al-Asbat” area, and that this gathering had been prohibited.

After reviewing the camera footage, it was determined that the journalist had not been present at the site, and he was released after three (3) hours. However, he was instructed to return for further questioning on Sunday, corresponding 22 March.

The journalist went to the police station as scheduled, where one of the interrogators told him that he would be issued an order banning him from Al-Aqsa Mosque. The journalist expressed surprise, noting that he had already been issued a ban order dated 16 February 2026, which would remain in effect until 16 August 2026.

At that point, the interrogator asked the journalist to step outside the office briefly to verify the matter. After approximately fifteen (15) minutes, the interrogator returned his identification card and asked him to leave the police station. When the journalist inquired about his phone and camera, the interrogator informed him that they were still under examination and would be returned to him once the process was completed.

(23/03) Israeli occupation forces arrested writer and journalist LAMA THEEB KHATER (forty-eight (48) years old) after raiding her home in the city of Hebron and took her to an unknown location.

According to the testimony of HAZEM AL-FAKHOURI, the husband of journalist LAMA, at approximately two o'clock (2:00) at dawn on Monday, a force from the Israeli occupation army, consisting of around ten (10) soldiers, raided the home of writer and journalist LAMA THEEB KHATER (forty-eight (48) years old) in the “Luza – Western Neighborhood” area of Hebron.

The soldiers confined the family members in the living room and asked journalist

KHATER to bring her medication and mobile phone. They informed her that she was under arrest. She was then transferred to a military jeep, after which the forces took her to an unknown location. The force left the house after a few minutes. The journalist was not interrogated on site, and the house was neither searched nor were any of its contents confiscated.

On Monday, corresponding to thirtieth of March (30 March), journalist LAMA was notified of a decision placing her under administrative detention for four (4) months.

(25/03) Israeli occupation forces arrested freelance journalist AYSSER AL-BARGHOUTH (thirty-nine (39) years old) from his home in the village of "Kafr Ein", northwest of Ramallah, and took him to an unknown location. A few days later, he was sentenced to administrative detention for four (4) months.

According to the testimony of ASHRAF AL-BARGHOUTH, the brother of journalist AYSAR, to the MADA Center, Israeli occupation forces raided the village of "Kafr Ein", northwest of the city of Ramallah, at dawn on Wednesday and carried out a wide-scale arrest campaign in the village. At approximately two thirty (2:30) at dawn, soldiers stormed the home of journalist AYSAR AL-BARGHOUTH, where they ordered him to get dressed and say goodbye to his family. He was then taken to one of the houses that the soldiers had turned into a military barracks and a field interrogation center.

At eight o'clock (8:00) in the morning, all detainees from the village were released except for journalist AYSAR.

The AL-BARGHOUTH family was informed by the "HaMoked – Center for the Defence of the Individual in Israel" that their son, journalist AYSAR, was being held at the "Binyamin" Interrogation Center near the "Ofer" camp. The Prisoners' Club also informed the family that he had been placed under administrative detention for four (4) months.

Journalist AYSAR AL-BARGHOUTH works as a freelance journalist with several agencies and media outlets, including the Turkish "Anadolu" Agency.

(25/03) Israeli occupation soldiers detained radio reporter SALMAN ABU ARAM in the "Zif" area, south of Hebron, for half an hour, obstructed his work, and searched his vehicle while he was heading to cover confrontations between citizens, occupation soldiers, and settlers in the "Khallet Amira" area on Wednesday morning.

In his testimony to the MADA Center, radio reporyer SALMAN ABU ARAM stated that he headed at approximately ten o'clock (10:00) in the morning on Wednesday to the "Khallet Amira" area to cover confrontations between citizens on one side and occupation soldiers and settlers on the other.

When he arrived at the "Zif Triangle" area, north of Yatta city, south of Hebron

Governorate, several soldiers were stationed on the road and had set up a temporary military checkpoint. The soldiers stopped the journalist's vehicle, which displayed a "Press" sign, and asked him to show his personal ID.

After security checks, one soldier instructed him to stop the vehicle by the side of the road while aiming a weapon at him. Another soldier took the keys to his vehicle after forcing him to turn off the engine, while others searched the vehicle, removed the camera equipment, and questioned him about it.

The journalist waited inside his vehicle in the same location for approximately half an hour, after which a soldier allowed him to leave.

(27/03) Prisoner MARWAN FATHI HARZALLAH (fifty-four (54) years old) died in Israeli occupation prisons due to medical negligence. He was a resident of the "Ain" camp in Nablus and worked at the Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation office in Nablus. He had been detained while injured since the eighth of January (8 January 2026).

(30/03) Several security personnel at "Nasser Medical Hospital" in Khan Younis, southern Gaza Strip, verbally assaulted photojournalist AMRO AHMED TABSH and obstructed his work while he was covering the arrival of premature children returning from treatment abroad on Monday evening.

In his testimony to the MADA Center, photojournalist and producer for BBC English, AMRO AHMED TABSH (twenty-eight (28) years old), stated that he was on a journalistic assignment at "Nasser" Hospital in Khan Younis, southern Gaza Strip, at approximately six thirty (6:30) in the evening on Monday to cover the arrival of eight premature children after completing their treatment abroad.

During the coverage, he faced harassment from more than five hospital security personnel in civilian clothes, who demanded that he stop filming and coverage while verbally abusing him and attempting physical assault. The presence of citizens and journalists prevented the assault.

The security personnel also requested that the journalist present a "work facilitation" paper issued by the hospital administration. Despite presenting this official document, he was prevented from covering the event for some time, and the harassment continued in the presence of many journalists, citizens, and the children's parents, under the observation of the hospital's administrative director, ABU YOUSEF BARHOUM, who attempted to intervene and resolve the issue.

Journalist AMRO TABSH held the hospital administration and its security responsible for obstructing his work and disrupting his coverage, demanding redress, as he is a well-known journalist with a strong presence in covering local issues in the Gaza Strip, and no violations were committed by him during coverage.

**April:**

(02/04) Facebook, owned by Meta, banned journalist SAFINAZ AL-LOUH from posting on her account for one month starting Thursday morning.

In her statement to the Mada Center, Aseel Satellite Channel correspondent, which broadcasts from Tehran, SAFINAZ BAKR AL-LOUH (40 years old) said she was surprised on Thursday morning to find her account, which she uses to publish content and news on Facebook, banned from posting for one month, a step she considered part of a policy of suppressing Palestinian content.

AL-LOUH added that she publishes content within the guidelines set by the company, but Facebook's Administration and all social media platforms display hostility toward Palestinian content, having over many years suspended and closed hundreds of accounts and pages belonging to Palestinian journalists in a move to prevent content from being shared or reaching the outside world.

AL-LOUH affirmed that this policy aligns with the occupation's policy and objectives of targeting Palestinian journalists, pursuing their publications and their lives, whether through killing, bombardment, arrest, or incitement against them.

(05/04) Palestinian authorities prevented journalist SARI JARADAT from traveling to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, after he was interrogated by Palestinian Intelligence upon his arrival at the Jericho rest stop.

According to the statement of Anadolu Agency correspondent SARI ABD AL-GHAFFAR JARADAT to MADA Center, he arrived at the Jericho rest stop at approximately 10:00 AM on Sunday, heading toward the Karama border crossing with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to travel abroad.

Upon entering the passport submission section on the Palestinian side, a security officer approached him and asked him to accompany him to a room belonging to the Palestinian General Intelligence. There, the journalist was subjected to an interrogation session regarding the nature of his journalistic work for several minutes. He was then informed that he was banned from traveling at the request of the Palestinian Intelligence security service in the Hebron office, and that he was required to go there to learn the reasons.

The journalist left the premises, refusing to appear at the security headquarters, as he considered it a violation of his personal freedom.

(08/04) Al-Jazeera Live correspondent MOHAMMED SAMIR WISHAH (39 years old) was killed after being targeted by occupation aircraft west of Gaza City on Wednesday evening.

According to the statement of AHMED WISHAH, the journalist's brother, to MADA Center, the journalist finished work at 6:50 PM on Wednesday and left his workplace heading home in his Jeep Tucson to the Bureij camp in the center of the Strip.

While passing through the “Kuwaiti” intersection in the “Sheikh Ajlin” area west of Gaza City, a surveillance drone suddenly targeted his vehicle directly with a missile, causing it to catch fire, which resulted in the journalist’s immediate death. Rescue teams managed to extract his body from inside the vehicle with great difficulty; he arrived at Al-Quds Hospital in the city by ambulance, completely charred.

AHMED stated that his brother’s vehicle clearly displayed press markings, and that he was subjected to a systematic assassination by the occupation aimed at concealing the truth and silencing the voice and image being broadcast from Gaza, a new crime added to its crimes against our people and journalists in the Strip.

WISHAH confirmed that his brother the journalist had previously been subjected to incitement in numerous posts written by collaborators with the occupation on their social media pages, and that his brother had worked for many years covering events and following news, having produced hundreds of journalistic reports documenting the suffering of residents and displaced persons and covering the aggression against our people over the years.

(13/04) Journalist ISLAM HISHAM QUNITA (28 years old), an editor at the “Palestine Now” Agency, was killed as a result of a strike targeting him in the center of Gaza City on Monday evening.

According to the statement of OSAMA AL-ASHI, a friend of journalist ISLAM, to MADA Center, the journalist was a constant and regular presence at GAZA New café in the center of Gaza City to follow up on his journalistic work, where he prepared reports and articles and published them, taking advantage of the availability of electricity and internet services amid the power cuts that have affected the Strip for approximately two and a half years.

At around 9:00 PM on Monday, while he was at the café, an Israeli surveillance drone hovering overhead targeted him with a missile. He was struck by shrapnel that fell directly on various parts of his body and was killed immediately. The drone then fired another missile in the vicinity of the location.

Bystanders present at the scene attempted to extinguish the fire that broke out around where the martyr had been, until an ambulance arrived and transported his body to Al-Shifa Hospital.

(13/04) Occupation forces prevented a group of journalists from covering soldiers and settlers blocking the road leading to the Khirbet Umm al-Kheir school to prevent students from reaching it on Monday morning.

In his statement to MADA Center, Anadolu Agency correspondent SARI ABD AL-GHAFFAR JARADAT said that at approximately 8:00 AM on Monday, he went with freelance journalist MUSAB ABD AL-SAMAD SHAWER and Xinhua Agency

cameraman MAMOUN ISMAIL WAZWAZ to the village of Khirbet Umm al-Kheir, east of the city of Yatta, south of Hebron governorate, to cover occupation soldiers and settlers blocking the road leading to the village school and preventing students from reaching it.

While the journalists were present, a unit of soldiers arrived and began speaking with the residents in the presence of the journalists, who were then instructed to stop filming entirely, forcing them to leave.

(13/04) Google permanently deleted the official email account of photojournalist FADI THABIT on Monday morning on the grounds that it was used to support terrorism.

In his statement to MADA Center, photojournalist FADI WAHID THABIT (36 years old), who works as a freelancer with several international agencies, said he was surprised to find his official email account closed on Monday morning while he was preparing some photo reports to submit via email to the media outlets he works with, as a message appeared indicating that the account had been closed and that he was unable to access it.

The journalist was shocked to receive the message, as this email account was his official channel of communication with the outside world, through which he markets his journalistic work. He also used it as an archive containing hundreds of reports, footage, photographs, and correspondence he had produced over more than fifteen (15) years of fieldwork. With this channel shut down by Google's decision, he became unable to recover the archive or continue his work due to losing the means of communication with the international organizations he works with.

The journalist formally contacted Google's Administration through an official letter to learn the reason for the closure and attempt to recover the account. A few days later, he received the official response stating that it could not be restored on the grounds of "using the email to support terrorism", a false claim in line with the policy of suppressing Palestinian content and supporting the occupation in its moral and physical targeting of journalists in Gaza.

(15/04) Occupation soldiers prevented a group of journalists from covering the demolition of an industrial facility in the area of Beit Ula, west of Hebron, on Wednesday morning, obstructing their work.

According to the statement of freelance journalist MUSAB ABD AL-SAMAD SHAWER to MADA Center, at approximately 8:30 AM on Wednesday he went with Xinhua Agency cameraman MAMOUN ISMAIL WAZWAZ to the "Zu'atut" area west of the town of Beit Ula, west of Hebron, to cover the occupation's demolition of an industrial facility in the area.

While the journalists were on the scene, soldiers approached and informed them

they must leave and move away from the site, closing off the area entirely, which prevented the journalists from conveying the situation normally.

(17/04) Occupation forces prevented a group of journalists from covering farmers' access to the "Ras al-Qadi" area north of the city of Halhoul in Hebron on Friday afternoon, obstructing their work, forcing them to leave, and declaring it a closed military zone.

According to the statement of freelance journalist MUSAB ABD AL-SAMAD SHAWER to MADA Center, at approximately 1:00 PM on Friday he went with Xinhua Agency cameraman MAMOUN ISMAIL WAZWAZ to cover farmers and peace activists reaching the "Ras al-Qadi" area north of the city of Halhoul, north of Hebron, where settlers have taken control of their lands and prevented them from accessing them.

Upon the journalists' arrival, an occupation army unit reached the location, prevented the journalists from entering the area, and forced them to withdraw, as the forces continued suppressing the residents. After approximately one hour, the journalists were forced to leave along with the residents under occupation pressure, as the area was declared a closed military zone.

(19/04) A unit of Israeli occupation special forces severely beat freelance journalist SAIF AL-DIN QAWASMA and his father while he was at his father's shop in the town of al-Ram and informed him that he was banned from working at prohibited outlets, including Al-Jazeera.

According to the statement of freelance journalist SAIF AL-DIN SAID QAWASMA to MADA Center, he arrived at approximately 3:00 PM on Sunday in the al-Ram area where his father's shop is located. Upon entering the shop, a force of five special forces members stormed the premises and severely beat the journalist and his father with their hands and feet for several minutes, then dragged them outside.

The officer in charge of the unit, named DAOUD, arrived and asked the journalist about his place of work, telling him: "You are banned from working at outlets that have been prohibited, including Al-Jazeera". The journalist responded that he works as a freelance journalist and has no specific affiliation with any media organization.

The force members, accompanied by the officer, brought the journalist back into the shop and searched it thoroughly before leaving. After their withdrawal, it became apparent that the journalist had sustained a wound to his right hand and a tear in his left leg as a result of the beating he endured.

(22/04) Occupation soldiers detained an Al-Jazeera crew at the entrance to the village of Na'lin for forty (40) minutes and confiscated their identity cards after they had finished covering the funeral of a martyr in the town on Wednesday afternoon.

According to the statement of Al-Jazeera correspondent THAWRAT SHAQRA to MADA Center, the Al-Jazeera crew departed from the village of Bil'in, west of Ramallah, at 2:00 PM on Wednesday after completing coverage of the funeral of a martyr there.

Upon the crew's arrival at the village entrance, occupation army forces detained the crew and confiscated their personal identity cards, ordering them to get out of the vehicle and stand on the side of the road.

The crew remained in detention for forty (40) minutes, during which a soldier shouted continuously at crew members whenever anyone moved from their position.

The soldiers returned the identity cards to the journalists and permitted them to leave after forty (40) minutes of detention.

(24/04) The Watan media network and its employees were subjected to a campaign of threats and incitement through phone calls received from various numbers, some of them Israeli, after the network launched a series of debates on local authority elections since the beginning of April.

According to the statement of Watan Network editor-in-chief MUAMMAR ARABI to MADA Center, the network launched a series of debates at the beginning of the month on the 2026 local authority elections, aiming to ensure equal opportunity among electoral lists and enable them to present their electoral platforms to the public clearly and transparently.

However, since the 9th of April, the Network began to face incitement, accusations of treason, and explicit death threats and threats of harm. Editor-in-chief MUAMMAR ARABI and the Network's Executive Director KHALED AL-FAQIH received numerous phone calls on their personal phones, some carrying Israeli numbers, containing insults, death threats, and accusations of espionage. There were also calls from someone who identified himself as a member of Fatah movement and from Jerusalem.

The campaign continued until it was decided to file a complaint with the Attorney General detailing what had occurred, as well as submitting complaints to the Independent Commission for Human Rights and the Central Elections Commission.

(25/04) Occupation forces detained two journalists at the "Ain Siniya" checkpoint north of Ramallah for half an hour, conducting a field interrogation after binding their hands and blindfolding them, obstructing their work while they were heading to cover the local council elections in the town of Sinjil.

According to the statement of Quds News Network correspondent MUTASIM SAMIR SAQF AL-HAIT (37 years old) to MADA Center, at approximately 10:00 AM on Saturday, while passing through the "Ain Siniya" checkpoint north of Ramallah

with his colleague, AFP photographer MOHAMMED AWAD, heading toward the town of Sinjil to cover the local council elections, they were stopped by occupation forces and ordered to exit their vehicle, before being taken to the military tower erected alongside the checkpoint.

Their hands were bound behind their backs and their eyes were blindfolded, and they were detained inside the tower for half an hour. During that time, they were subjected to a field interrogation focused on their identities, their employers, and the reason for their heading to the area.

Occupation forces released them without pressing any charges and without confiscating any of their journalistic equipment, and they were able to continue on their way thereafter.

(25/04) Occupation forces prevented two journalists from covering a settler march in the old city of Hebron on Saturday afternoon, obstructing their work and forcing them to move far away.

According to the statement of freelance journalist MUSAB ABD AL-SAMAD SHAWER to MADA Center, at approximately 3:00 PM on Saturday, he went with Anadolu Agency cameraman WISSAM ABD AL-HAFIZ AL-HASHLAMON to the old city of Hebron to cover the weekly march organized by settlers through the alleyways of the old city.

During the coverage, soldiers approached and ordered them to move away from the location, to walk ahead of them for a considerable distance, and not to approach them or the settlers, forcing them to leave the area.

(27/04) Occupation soldiers prevented an Al-Jazeera crew from continuing their coverage of occupation soldiers storming the Qalandia camp north of Jerusalem on Monday evening, shouting at them and pointing weapons at them.

According to the statement of Al-Jazeera TV correspondent GIVARA AL-BUDEIRI to MADA Center, the TV crew, consisting of the correspondent and cameramen MOHAMMED AAROURI and WAEL AL-SALAYMA, along with Al-Jazeera Live correspondent MOHAMMED SAMRIN, arrived at Qalandia refugee camp north of Jerusalem to cover occupation forces closing off the camp.

Journalist GIVARA began a live broadcast when a number of soldiers emerged behind her in one of the camp's alleyways and attempted to harass her and obstruct her work. After the coverage ended, all the journalists moved to an area near the camp entrance. At that point, a force of soldiers emerged from between the alleyways, pointed their weapons at them, and began shouting: "No filming, turn off the cameras". They ordered the journalists to walk ahead of them with weapons drawn, until they pushed them a considerable distance away from the camp. When the soldiers returned inside the camp, the journalists feared returning to resume coverage out of concern they would be attacked.

(27/04) Israeli occupation forces detained journalists ABDULLAH TAYSIR BAHSH and MUJAHID TABANJA on Monday afternoon for two hours and interrogated them while they were in the town of Burqa covering the uprooting of olive trees.

Freelance journalist ABDULLAH TAYSIR BAHSH (28 years old) told MADA Center that at exactly 1:05 PM on Monday, he and his colleague Palestine Post correspondent MUJAHID TABANJA, along with four farmers, were present in the town of Burqa, northwest of Nablus, covering the uprooting of olive trees by occupation soldiers.

While they were covering the event, an Israeli military vehicle stormed the location and four soldiers alighted. The soldiers ordered the farmers to leave. One soldier demanded journalist TABANJA's phone and searched it; upon finding photographs of occupation soldiers, both journalists were subjected to a field interrogation focused on their identities, places of residence, the organizations they work for, and the nature of their work, in addition to other personal questions.

One of the soldiers pointed his weapon at journalist BAHSH and searched his personal bag after questioning him about the Palestinian local elections and accusing him of belonging to Hamas, which the journalist categorically denied, affirming he has no affiliation with any party or faction. The soldiers accused the journalists of possessing cameras to photograph soldiers, despite the fact that they had no filming equipment at the time.

The soldiers released the journalists after two hours of detention, and upon their release informed them that they must leave the country and go to Turkey or Jordan, without pressing any formal charges against them.

(27/04) Israeli occupation forces prevented a number of media crews from covering the raid around the Grand Mosque in Nablus on Monday morning, obstructing their work with threats to open fire.

According to the statement of Roya TV correspondent HAFEZ MAHMOUD SABRA (36 years old) to MADA Center, at approximately 10:00 AM on Monday he was in the old city of Nablus covering the repeated raids, and soldiers deliberately distanced journalists and prevented them from field coverage, forcing them to remain at distant positions that did not allow them to document the movements of the forces.

Among the journalists who were prevented from coverage were: Roya TV crew, reporter HAFEZ ABU SABRA and cameraman MAHMOUD FAWZI, European Press Agency cameraman ALAA BADRANA, AFP cameraman JAFAR ISHTIYA, USIPA cameraman NASSER SHTAYYEH, and Anadolu Agency cameraman NIDAL SHTAYYEH.

SABRA noted that occupation officers deliberately imposed strict restrictions on journalists' movements during the raid, preventing them from filming or approaching the infantry forces in an attempt to obstruct media coverage and

prevent documentation of what was happening on the ground, along with threats to open fire should they remain on the scene.

### **May:**

(02/05) 2 (two) journalists working for “Al-Aqsa Satellite Channel” were wounded by bullet shrapnel fired indiscriminately by occupation soldiers at the tent in which they were working in the courtyard of Al-Aqsa Martyrs Hospital on Saturday afternoon.

According to the account given to MADA by photojournalist ISLAM MANSOUR (40 [forty] years old) of “Al-Aqsa Satellite Channel,” at approximately 2:00PM on Saturday he was present with his colleague MOHSEN AL-AZAZZI (45 [forty-five] years old), who works for the same channel, in their work tent in the courtyard of Al-Aqsa Martyrs Hospital.

During their work, an explosive bullet fired by Israeli military vehicles positioned east of the city of “Deir al-Balah” struck the roof of the tent, and shrapnel scattered throughout the space, causing journalist ISLAM MANSOUR to sustain wounds to his left hand, while his colleague MOHSEN AL-AZZAWI sustained wounds to the right side of his back. Both journalists were transferred to the emergency department inside the hospital, where their wounds were described as minor.

(02/05) Occupation forces prevented a group of photojournalists from covering the settlers’ weekly march in the Old City of Hebron on Thursday evening, obstructed their work, and removed them from the area, forcing them to leave.

According to the account given to MADA by freelance journalist AMER AL-SHALODI, at approximately 5:00PM on Thursday he proceeded, along with freelance journalist LUAY ASHRAF AL-SAEED, Anadolu Agency cameraman WISSAM ABD AL-HAFIZ AL-HASHLAMOUN, and Reuters cameraman MOUSSA AL-QAWASMEH, to the Old City of Hebron to cover the weekly march carried out by settlers in the Old City of the city.

While the journalists were present for coverage, occupation soldiers began spreading through the roads and alleyways in tandem with the arrival of the settlers and proceeded to remove the journalists from the area to prevent coverage.

The soldiers continued to pursue the journalists until they stopped them at a distant location from which visibility had become impossible, forcing them to leave the site.

(03/05) Occupation forces arrested freelance journalist ISLAM ABD AL-MAJID AL-AMARANEH from her home in the “Dheisheh” camp south of Bethlehem in the early hours of Tuesday morning. She was brought before a court several days after her arrest, with the detention being extended on multiple occasions to complete the investigation.

According to the account given to MADA by journalist MUATH AMARANEH, her cousin, occupation forces stormed the home of journalist ISLAM's family in the "Dheisheh" camp southeast of Bethlehem at approximately 3:30AM on Tuesday, with members of the unit raiding the home after forcing open the front door.

The soldiers held the family members in a single room before informing them of the decision to arrest their daughter, the journalist. At approximately 4:30AM, the unit left the home and the journalist was taken to an undisclosed location.

On Wednesday, 4th May, the journalist's detention was extended pending her appearance before the court on 7th May. On that date, the detention was extended again until 12th May to complete the investigation. The second extension period ended on 19th May.

On Tuesday, 19th May, the journalist was brought before a military court, which extended her detention by 6 (six) days, ending on 24th May. Upon the expiry of that period, the journalist was again brought before the court and her detention was extended by an additional 8 (eight) days, ending on the 1st of June.

She is currently held at the "Ashkelon" Detention Facility inside the occupied territories, and as of the time of this report, no indictment has been filed by the military prosecution.

(05/05) Occupation police issued on Tuesday morning a decision to banish journalist RAMI AL-KHATIB from Al-Aqsa Mosque for a period of 6 (six) months, delivered via a text message sent to his phone through the instant messaging application "WhatsApp".

In his account to MADA, journalist RAMI MAHFOUZ AL-KHATIB, an employee of the Media Department of the Islamic Waqf in Jerusalem, stated that at exactly 10:00AM on Tuesday he received a message via the "WhatsApp" instant messaging application informing him of his banishment from Al-Aqsa Mosque for a period of 6 (six) months, ending on 23rd Oct. 2026.

The journalist had previously received a call on 23rd April 2026 from occupation police requiring him to appear at the Qishle Interrogation Center in Jerusalem, where he was informed of a decision to banish him from Al-Aqsa Mosque for 1 (one) week with no further details. Three (3) days after receiving the banishment order, on 26th April, he received a phone call from police forces to appear at their headquarters in the Beit Yahav area, where he was interrogated about his social relations and journalistic work, after which he was released.

(09/05) Occupation soldiers prevented a group of journalists from covering the settlers' weekly march in the Old City of Hebron on Saturday afternoon, obstructing their work by halting the live broadcast of the Al-Ghad TV crew and forcing the journalists to move away from the area.

According to the account given to MADA by freelance journalist AMER AL-

SHALODI, at approximately 3:00PM on Saturday he proceeded, together with Al-Ghad TV reporter RAED AL-SHREIF and cameraman JAMIL SALLAB, Anadolu Agency cameraman WISSAM AL-HASHLAMOUN, Reuters cameraman MOUSSA AL-QAWASMEH, and independent journalists SARI JARADAT, YASSER THALJI, and MUSAB ABD AL-SAMAD SHAWER, to the Old City of Hebron to cover the settlers' weekly march.

As soon as the settlers exited through the gate of the Ibrahimi Mosque, occupation soldiers spread across the road, preventing the press crews from being present in the area and from providing coverage. The soldiers halted Al-Ghad TV's live broadcast, prevented the remaining journalists from filming, and forced them to move away. They also confined them in one of the side streets and blocked the road to prevent filming and press coverage.

(09/05) Occupation soldiers detained Radio Karama reporter inside a home in the Tel Ma'een area in the city of Yatta, south of Hebron, on Saturday evening for half an hour, preventing him from covering the presence of settlers in the area.

According to the account given to MADA by Radio Karama reporter SALMAN ABU ARAM, at approximately 9:00PM on Saturday he proceeded to the Tel Ma'een area east of the city of Yatta in Hebron to cover the presence of a group of settlers in the vicinity of a home.

While journalist ABU ARAM was conducting coverage, occupation forces arrived in the area, surrounded those present, and forced them to enter a home, where they were detained, the journalist among them.

The journalist attempted to speak to the soldiers, but they refused. He remained detained for half an hour, during which he was prevented from providing press coverage, until the soldiers permitted him to leave at 10:00PM.

(11/05) Israeli occupation forces targeted journalists and media crews with live ammunition, tear gas, and sound bombs during the coverage of the storming of Qalandiya camp north of occupied Jerusalem, pursuing them, obstructing their work, and forcing them back more than 600 (six hundred) meters from the scene to prevent coverage.

In his account to MADA, Al-Araby TV reporter FADI AL-ASSA stated that the television crew, comprising the reporter and photojournalist HADI SABARNEH, was present with a group of journalists, including journalist MUTASSIM SAQF AL-HEIT, photojournalist ISSAM AL-RIMAWI, and cameraman MOHAMMAD AWAD, to cover the storming of Qalandiya camp. Soldiers began firing live ammunition and sound bombs during their wide deployment around the camp and the main adjacent street.

During the storming, Israeli forces directly targeted the journalists with tear gas and sound bombs while they were near the vocational training institute opposite

the camp to cover events, at a time when a number of young men were being detained inside the institute, in order to prevent coverage, causing the journalists to suffer suffocation from the gas. Soldiers then defined a restricted perimeter for the journalists' movement before pushing them hundreds of meters from the scene under threat.

Despite the journalists' compliance with those boundaries, the soldiers directly fired tear gas canisters at them, causing confusion and posing a direct threat to their lives during a live broadcast, one of the canisters landing near them while coverage was live on air, with soldiers continuing to pursue them, forcing them to withdraw approximately 400–600 (four hundred to six hundred) meters from the coverage site, with no field justification warranting such removal.

At one point, soldiers attempted to seize the camera from the Al-Araby TV crew, but the crew continued to retreat and move away from the area to protect its safety amid the continuing fire of canisters and field pressure.

The soldiers continued firing canisters and pursuing the journalists for approximately 3 (three) hours, resulting in continuous and unjustified targeting of journalists while performing their professional duties.

(12/05) The occupation army renewed the closure order on the Al-Jazeera channel's office in the West Bank for the 13th (thirteenth) time in the early hours of Tuesday morning, as soldiers stormed the building housing the office in central Ramallah and affixed the order to the door.

According to the account given to MADA by Al-Jazeera Office Chief WALID AL-OMARI, occupation forces stormed the Al-Jazeera office in central Ramallah at approximately 1:00AM on Tuesday and affixed a closure extension order, bearing the number 13 (thirteen), to the door of the office located in the City Centre building. The closure was extended under this order for a period of 90 (ninety) days, ending on the 5th of August.

The renewal came on the same grounds as before, namely the Emergency Regulations imposed by the British Mandate on Palestine in 1945.

Israeli forces had previously stormed the Al-Jazeera office in Ramallah on 22 September 2024, closing it after blowing up the iron gate of the building, then handing bureau chief WALID AL-OMARI a military order to close the office for 45 (forty-five) days, an order that has been renewed with each expiry, in addition to the confiscation of all equipment, documents, cameras, and broadcasting gear via large trucks.

(12/05) The General Intelligence in Tubas summoned journalist MUATH GHANNAM on Tuesday morning for an interrogation that lasted approximately 2 (two) hours on his journalistic work and media activity, after which he was released on condition that he return on Wednesday, 20th May.

Journalist MUATH MAZEN GHANNAM (26 [twenty-six] years old), who works for the “Quds News Network”, told MADA that the General Intelligence in the city of Tubas summoned him to appear at its headquarters at 10:00AM on Tuesday.

The journalist arrived at 10:15AM and interrogation commenced immediately, covering the nature of his work, his place of work, and whether he works on a permanent basis with a media organization, in addition to questions about his educational qualifications and his working method as a cameraman and journalist.

During the interrogation, a series of questions was posed repeatedly and with particular insistence, most notably: how he sends journalistic material, who he communicates with within the “Quds News Network”, the mechanism for receiving his financial dues and how they are transferred to him, and the nature of his communication with other journalists. He was also asked to clarify the type of reports he had previously filmed and who handled the filming during coverage of martyrs’ funerals and field scenes.

In addition to the above, further questions were directed at him regarding his proficiency in the Hebrew language and whether he translates or publishes content in Hebrew, which he denied, affirming that he works solely as a cameraman.

A second interrogator was brought in and posed the same questions with increased emphasis and pressure during the questioning. The journalist noted that his mobile phone was searched and its contents reviewed, and that he was threatened with the possibility of retrieving calls and data linked to him.

The journalist MUATH was subsequently held in other interrogation rooms, his statement was recorded on 2 (two) sheets, and he signed them. At 2:15PM he was released and verbally informed to appear again on Wednesday, 20th May. However, he was unable to attend that appointment, and it was accordingly postponed to Monday, 25th May.

Journalist GHANNAM arrived at the General Intelligence headquarters in Tubas at 10:00AM on Monday, and interrogation commenced immediately. Reference was made to the previous summons session, with interrogators stating that they had recorded 4 (four) pages of statements during that session and that they were “not satisfied” with what he had provided.

The interrogation focused primarily on allegations relating to his management of, or association with, a page dedicated to Hebrew-language translations, which he categorically denied, affirming that he asked the interrogators to present any evidence or information on which these claims were based. He confirmed that his work is limited to photojournalism and that his professional activity is lawful, presenting them with proof-of-work documentation.

The journalist was asked additional questions about financial dues and how they are received, including how he obtains his “salary” and its monetary value,

clarifying that transfers are conducted through lawful means.

After an hour and a half of interrogation, the journalist was asked to wait for the operations director to arrive. He was then required to sign a document containing a request for him to appear again on Tuesday, 2nd June, after the Eid holiday, with the warning that failure to appear would result in his arrest from his home.

The journalist left the headquarters at 12:45PM.

(16/05) Occupation forces prevented a group of journalists and media crews from covering the settlers' weekly march in the Old City of Hebron on Saturday evening, obstructing their work.

Al-Ghad TV reporter RAED AL-SHREIF told MADA that the television crew, comprising the reporter and cameraman JAMIL SALLAB, was present at 4:00PM on Saturday together with a group of journalists to cover the settlers' march, which is organized weekly in the Old City of Hebron.

When the settlers exited the Ibrahimi Mosque, occupation soldiers spread across the road and forced the journalists to move ahead of them until they reached the Old City square area, where soldiers began harassing the journalists to prevent coverage and compel them to retreat and leave the area.

The journalists moved a considerable distance from the soldiers' and settlers' location out of fear of being attacked, while some were compelled to leave due to poor visibility and difficulty conducting press coverage.

Among the journalists present: Wafa news agency cameraman HAMZA HATTAB, Reuters cameraman MOUSSA AL-QAWASMEH, independent journalists SHAHD AL-RAJUB, AMER AL-SHALODI, SARI JARADAT, YASSER THALJI, NIDAL ASHMAR AL-NATSHEH, freelance journalist ADEEB BARKHAT AL-ATRASH, SAMEH AL-TITI, LUAY MAHBASH AMRO, and MUSAB AL-HASHLAMOUN.

(23/05) Occupation soldiers prevented a group of journalists from covering the settlers' weekly march in the Old City of Hebron on Saturday afternoon, obstructing their work by pursuing them until they reached a point from which coverage became impossible.

According to the account given to MADA by freelance journalist AMER AL-SHALODI, at approximately 4:00PM on Saturday he proceeded, together with freelance journalist LUAY ASHRAF AL-SAEED, Anadolu Agency cameraman WISSAM ABD AL-HAFIZ AL-HASHLAMOUN, Reuters cameraman MOUSSA AL-QAWASMEH, Xinhua Agency cameraman MAMOUN ISMAIL WAZWAZ, and freelance journalist MUSAB ABD AL-SAMAD SHAWER, to the Old City of Hebron to cover the weekly march organized by settlers in the Old City.

While the journalists were in the area, occupation soldiers began spreading through the roads and alleyways as settlers arrived. Soldiers proceeded to push

the journalists away from their position near the Old Municipality square, which had been taken over by settlers, to prevent coverage. The soldiers continued to pursue the journalists until they stopped them at a location from which visibility had become impossible, forcing them to leave the site.

(24/05) GHASSAN AL-DHAHEINI, a senior figure in the Rafah militias collaborating with the occupation, incited against independent journalist NOUR AL-NAJJAR through a post published on his Facebook account on Sunday, seeking to prevent her from traveling in the future.

In her account to MADA, freelance journalist NOUR TALAL AL-NAJJAR (31 [thirty-one] years old) stated that she was taken aback by a post from Rafah militia figure GHASSAN AL-DHAHEINI in which he announced that he would be the reason for preventing her from traveling, inciting against her and falsely claiming that she supports resistance factions in the Strip.

Journalist AL-NAJJAR added that the post published by AL-DHAHEINI on his personal Facebook account contained explicit language, stating “I wish you a permanent stay in Gaza”, in reference to preventing her from leaving the Strip, which came as a shock to her, particularly since she had not registered to travel and was not considering doing so. She noted that, should she decide to travel, it is the official authorities, not these militias, who determine who may or may not travel, and that she is unaware of the reason for this post, especially given that it comes from militias collaborating with the occupation.

Journalist AL-NAJJAR held AL-DHAHEINI and all members of the militias collaborating with the occupation responsible for any harm that may befall her and her family. She affirmed that travel is a right for all, and that no one can prevent her or any Palestinian from moving freely. She considered this indirect threat, made via the post, to have been preceded by multiple threats from parties collaborating with the occupation, through calls from private numbers or messages sent from anonymous accounts on social media platforms demanding that she cease publishing news related to combating the militias and exposing the danger of young people from Gaza joining them or speaking about them on her digital platforms.

(24/05) The management of the Premier League suspended sports journalist IBRAHIM KHADRA from work and prevented him from continuing his coverage of league matches as of Sunday, in response to Israeli incitement against him.

In his account to MADA, sports journalist IBRAHIM KHADRA (33 [thirty-three] years old), who works for Bein Sports, stated that he received a written notice via email from the Premier League management informing him of the termination of his contract and his suspension from covering matches that had begun in the British capital London as of Sunday, 24th May.

This decision came as a result of the journalist being subjected to extensive

incitement and distortion of his positions by Israeli activists and players, due to his supportive stances toward the Gaza Strip and his exposure of the occupation's crimes against the population during the war.

KHADRA added that the league's management yielded to Israeli pressure, which was amplified through social media, and aligned itself with the occupation, setting aside all sporting ethics and conventions. He considered this a blatant and partisan interference in favor of the occupation, as the suspension of his coverage has nothing to do with football or sport, but rather with Israeli incitement and the official international position biased in favor of the Israeli occupation state, a war against opinion, stances, and expression, and an erasure of the Palestinian narrative and voice, and a suppression of press freedom.

He concluded his account with the words: "One of the hardest truths of the era we live in today is that expressing what you believe may cost you more than you expect".

(25/05) Israeli occupation forces arrested journalist ANAS MUJEIR HAWWARI (30 [thirty] years old) following a raid on his home in the town of "Sebastia" northwest of Nablus in the early hours of Monday morning and took him to an undisclosed location.

His wife WATAN NAIRAT told MADA that occupation forces, accompanied by a district officer, stormed the family home at approximately 2:30AM in a forceful manner, with soldiers searching the home and rifling through its contents, including the small child's wardrobe.

The district officer sat with journalist HAWWARI for approximately half an hour, subjecting him to a field interrogation and directing questions at him about his work and personal life, along with a number of questions related to the area. The soldiers then took his mobile phone and laptop and confiscated them.

The officer informed the family of his intention to arrest the journalist when his wife asked whether the matter concerned an interrogation or a brief detention, to which he replied that he did not know, before the forces took the journalist from the home to an undisclosed location.

(27/05) Occupation police issued a decision to banish freelance journalist SEIF AL-QAWASMEH from Al-Aqsa Mosque for 1 (one) week, following his summons to the Qishle interrogation center on Wednesday morning while he was present for Eid al-Adha prayers.

According to the account given to MADA by freelance journalist SEIF AL-DIN SAEED AL-QAWASMEH, he was present at 6:00AM on Wednesday with his family at Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem to perform Eid al-Adha prayers.

A unit of Israeli police and the Israeli General Security Service (Shin Bet) arrived at his location and requested that he accompany them, despite his suffering from a

fracture in his right leg.

The journalist complied with the unit's orders and accompanied them to an occupation police facility in the Western Wall area, where an interrogator verbally informed him of a decision to banish him from Al-Aqsa Mosque for 1 (one) week, and handed him a written summons to meet with police at the Qishle interrogation center.

The journalist left the first police facility and proceeded to the Qishle headquarters the same day, where he was formally informed of the banishment decision in writing, and was asked to return after 4 (four) days for interrogation. Journalist AL-QAWASMEH noted that he has been subjected to the occupation's banishment policy since 2017, without interruption, under unspecified security pretexts.

(25/05) Israeli occupation F-16 aircraft bombed journalist LINA AL-TAWEEL's home in the Nuseirat camp in central Gaza Strip on Monday evening, after one of the neighbors received a phone call from an occupation officer instructing them to evacuate the area within only 20 (twenty) minutes.

In her account to MADA, program presenter and Al-Quds channel reporter LINA MAHMOUD AL-TAWEEL (33 [thirty-three] years old) stated that one of her neighbors received a call from an occupation intelligence officer at approximately 9:55PM on Monday, demanding the complete evacuation of a residential block in the Nuseirat camp in central Gaza Strip, within which journalist LINA's home and other residences are located, giving them only 20 (twenty) minutes to evacuate and move away in preparation for striking the area.

The journalist and her family evacuated the home immediately and urgently, as did the other neighbors, without being able to take anything with them. Approximately 20 (twenty) minutes later, at 10:15PM, after reaching an intersection approximately 150 (one hundred and fifty) meters from the homes, F-16 warplanes struck the residential block with multiple missiles, completely destroying the journalist's 4 (four)-story home and leveling it to the ground, along with 5 (five) other homes.

The journalist lost all her belongings inside the home, including a laptop and the microphone she uses in her work, her press credentials, and all her possessions. She and her family were left homeless following the complete destruction of the home.

(27/05) Photojournalist IYAD AZZAM of Al-Azhar University sustained suffocation and breathing difficulty and moderate wounds to both feet, while his home was partially destroyed in a strike that targeted its surroundings in central Gaza City on Wednesday evening.

According to the account of photojournalist IYAD TAYSEER AZZAM (43 [forty-three] years old), the vicinity of his home, located near the Municipal Park in

central Gaza City, was subjected to intensive and sudden Israeli air strikes without prior warning on Wednesday evening.

The photojournalist was standing near his home at approximately 10:10PM on Wednesday when he began hearing explosions and the screams of residents and witnessing fires breaking out in the surrounding residential buildings.

The journalist rushed toward the scene to document and cover it, and upon arriving discovered that his home was among those targeted. He immediately went inside his home through the rubble, smoke, and flames to check on his family, only to find his young daughter SIDRA, 12 (twelve) years old, lying on the ground bleeding, she had been killed, while his other daughter had sustained serious injuries that subsequently led to the amputation of one of her feet.

The journalist sustained suffocation and breathing difficulty due to the density of the smoke, lost consciousness for several minutes, and also sustained surface wounds to his feet from flying debris. He was transported by ambulance to the Al-Saraya Field Hospital in central Gaza for treatment in the emergency department, while his home sustained severe damage and was partially destroyed.

(27/05) Occupation police assaulted journalist FIRAS AL-DABBAS by beating and dragging him during coverage of worshippers' arrival at Al-Aqsa Mosque on Wednesday morning, took him to a police center, interrogated him, and then issued a decision banishing him from Al-Aqsa Mosque for 1 (one) week.

In his account to Mada, journalist FIRAS AL-DABBAS, a member of the media crew of the Islamic Waqf in Jerusalem, stated that he was present from 6:00AM on Wednesday inside Al-Aqsa Mosque to cover the arrival of worshippers.

While conducting interviews with worshippers in the outer courtyard, a unit of Israeli police and the General Security Service (Shin Bet) arrived. Members of the unit attacked journalist AL-DABBAS and assaulted him by beating him and dragging him several meters before forcibly taking him to an Israeli police center near the Western Wall area, from which he was transferred to the Qishle interrogation center, where he was placed in an interrogation room.

The journalist was subjected to 4 (four) consecutive hours of interrogation about the nature of his work. The interrogator claimed that his presence at Al-Aqsa Mosque was intended to incite through his journalistic work, a claim the journalist denied.

Prior to his release from the police center, the journalist was informed of a decision banishing him from Al-Aqsa Mosque for 7 (seven) days.

( May) Journalist HUDA BAROUD and her husband journalist MOHAMMAD OTHMAN, both of whom work in investigative journalism, were subjected to incitement and direct threats on multiple occasions during May 2026 by officials collaborating with the occupation-backed militias operating east of the Gaza Strip.

In her account to MADA, journalist HUDA AHMAD BAROUD (37 [thirty-seven] years old) stated that a person named SHAWQI ABU NASIRA published a video on the “Popular Army Forces” page, belonging to the militias collaborating with the occupation on Facebook, inciting against her and against her husband journalist MOHAMMAD AHMAD OTHMAN (38 [thirty-eight] years old).

ABU NASIRA appeared seated at his desk inside the Yellow Zone controlled by the occupation east of the Gaza Strip, using abusive language against both journalists, then publicly displayed their photographs and openly incited against them, amid threats of moral and physical targeting and elimination should they not cease publishing news related to these militias.

Journalist BAROUD stated that ever since her husband journalist MOHAMMAD OTHMAN began dedicating a portion of his news coverage on his personal Facebook page to reporting on armed groups operating under the occupation’s administration east of Gaza, they have been subjected to campaigns of defamation, incitement, electronic threats, and harassment by those groups and their followers and supporters, foremost among them GHASSAN AL-DHAHEINI, head of the Rafah militias, who sent private messages via social media or through posts on his official pages.

The campaigns have included incitement, defamation, sexual threats, the fabrication and creation of nude images using artificial intelligence, posts of an explicitly sexual nature using obscene language, and threats of physical elimination.

Journalist BAROUD affirmed that the armed groups launched the incitement campaigns against them in response to posts she and her husband wrote as a political stance rejecting the genocide in Gaza and in support of the Palestinian right to resistance.

BAROUD held the occupation and those collaborating militias and their leaders fully responsible for her life, the life of her husband, and the lives of their family.

### **June:**

(02/06) Occupation forces arrested NATALIE ABU DAYYEH, a media student at Birzeit University and a resident of the town of Beit Jala, after raiding her residence in the town of Birzeit and taking her to the “Al-Moscobiyya” Interrogation Center, where her detention was extended twice.

According to a statement given to MADA by the student’s father, SAMER ABU DAYYEH, occupation forces raided the students’ residence in the town of Birzeit, north of the city of Ramallah, where the student lives, searched it, and confiscated her personal phone; she is a third-year student majoring in journalism and media.

The soldiers asked the students their names, and when NATALIE identified herself, they confiscated her personal phone and identity card and ordered her to accompany them.

She was taken to the “Al-Moscobiyya” Interrogation Center, and after lawyers, including a lawyer from the Prisoners’ Affairs Commission, were able to visit her, they learned that her detention had been extended for six (6) days, followed by a second extension of ten (10) days, and that she was transferred to Damon Prison on Monday, 15th June.

According to information obtained by the family from the lawyers, her general condition is good, and there have been no reports of her being subjected to violence or beating; the interrogation period she underwent was short, though no information is available on the nature of the interrogation conducted with her.

On Tuesday, 23rd June, student NATALIE’s third court hearing was held, and a request was submitted for her release on bail; no response to the request had been received as of this writing.

(04/06) Occupation soldiers fired sound and gas bombs at a group of journalists while they were covering clashes between settlers and residents, after settlers set fire to farmers’ fields east of the town of “Idhna”, west of the city of Hebron, causing some of them to suffocate and obstructing the journalists’ work.

According to a statement given to MADA by Anadolu Agency cameraman WISAM ABDULHAFEZ AL-HASHLAMOUN, at around 2:00PM on Thursday he headed, together with Xinhua News Agency cameraman MAMOUN ISMAIL ZOUZOU, Reuters cameramen MOUSA AL-QAWASMEH and YUSRI AL-JAMAL, and independent journalists SARI ABDULGHAFOR JARADAT and YASSER ABDULMONEIM JARADAT, to the “Al-Jalaita” area east of the town of “Idhna”, west of the city of Hebron, to cover settlers setting fire to farmers’ fields, which was accompanied by clashes between them and residents.

During the coverage, occupation soldiers attacked the journalists and residents and fired sound bombs and tear gas at them, causing a number of journalists to suffer mild suffocation and forcing them to move away slightly from the location. During this, the soldiers advanced toward the location where the journalists were present, prevented them from remaining there, and began harassing them and preventing them from filming, which eventually forced them to leave the location.

(5th June) Occupation soldiers targeted a group of journalists in the “Al-Jalaita” area west of the city of Hebron with sound and gas bombs on Friday morning, and assaulted them by pushing, during coverage of a protest by residents against settlers erecting tents in the area.

In his statement to MADA, freelance journalist MUS’AB ABDULSAMAD SHAWER said that a large group of journalists and photojournalists headed at around 11:00AM on Friday to the “Al-Jalaita” area east of the town of Idhna, west of the city of Hebron, to cover an event organized by residents in protest against settlers erecting tents on the town’s land.

After Friday prayers ended, residents attempted to approach the location of the tents; occupation soldiers then attacked them all and fired sound bombs and tear gas intensively, causing a number of residents to suffer suffocation for several minutes. The soldiers also attacked the journalists and pushed them violently to remove them from the coverage and prevent them from completing it; this harassment against the journalists continued until they were forced to leave the location without completing their work.

Among the journalists present were: «PalestineTV» cameramen EYAD ABDULHAFEZ AL-HALASA and FADI KHALAF; freelance journalist MUS'AB ABDULSAMAD SHAWER; European Pressphoto Agency cameraman HAZEM BADER; Xinhua News Agency cameraman MAMOUN ISMAIL ZOUZOU; and independent journalists MOHAMMAD AWAD AL-RAJOUR, AHMED AL-RAJABI, and MOAYYAD NASSAR.

(06/06) Occupation soldiers detained two journalists east of the city of Dura on Saturday evening for several hours as they were returning from media coverage in the city of "Yatta", having taken a dirt road after the main gates and roads leading to the bypass road were closed; the soldiers searched their vehicle and confiscated its key.

According to a statement given to MADA by freelance journalist MOHAMMAD RAJOUR, at around 8:00PM on Saturday he was returning, accompanied by journalist MOAYYAD MOHAMMAD NASSAR, from media coverage in the city of "Yatta", heading to the city of Dura.

Occupation forces had closed all main gates and roads leading to the bypass road, forcing the two journalists to take a dirt road east of the city of "Dura".

As soon as the vehicle had moved a few meters along the dirt road, it was surrounded by four occupation soldiers brandishing their weapons, who shouted at the journalists demanding that they turn off the vehicle's engine. Although journalist RAJOUR informed them that they were journalists, and the word "PRESS" was written on the front of the vehicle, the soldiers refused to speak with them and continued only to shout.

The soldiers demanded that the two journalists hand over their personal identity cards and forced them to get out of the vehicle. They searched the vehicle, which was carrying cameras and filming equipment belonging to them, after which one of the soldiers approached the journalists and asked them to sit on the ground. He then confiscated the vehicle key, along with their personal and press identity cards, while another soldier approached the vehicle and placed a sticker on it reading: "No stopping here".

The soldiers then left the location after returning the two journalists' personal and press identity cards, while keeping the vehicle key, without allowing them to speak or ask why they had been detained.

The two journalists remained at the location until 5:00AM the following day, Sunday, when an occupation army patrol returned to the site; the soldiers returned the vehicle key to them and asked them to leave the location.

(07/06) Israeli occupation forces targeted a group of journalists and media crews with metal bullets and sound bombs on Sunday afternoon during coverage of a raid on the “Balata” camp east of the city of Nablus, forcing them to withdraw from the scene and obstructing their work.

Roya TV reporter HAFEZ MAHMOUD ABU SABRA (36 years old) told MADA that a group of journalists and media crews were present in the “Balata” camp at around 12:00PM on Sunday to cover a raid on Balata camp and the siege of one of its houses. The raid was accompanied by the deployment of snipers on the rooftops of a number of houses and raids on homes and shops inside the camp.

The journalists were present in the school street and market street areas inside the camp to cover the raid, when occupation soldiers repeatedly targeted them with sound bombs and then with live ammunition to prevent them from filming, posing a direct threat to their lives, obstructing their journalistic work, and forcing them to withdraw to a considerable distance from the besieged house.

Among the journalists present at the location were: the “Roya TV” crew, reporter HAFEZ ABU SABRA and cameraman MAHMOUD FAWZI; “Al-Najah” TV cameraman OMAIR ISTAITIEH; “Quds News Network” reporter ABDULLAH AL-BAHASH; “Falasteen Post” reporter MUJAHID TABANJA; Agence France-Presse cameraman JAAFAR ISHTAYA; freelance journalist NASSER ISHTAYA; Anadolu Agency contributing cameraman NIDAL ISHTAYA; Associated Press cameraman MAJDI ISHTAYA; WAFA news agency cameraman AYMAN NOUBANI; and the “Palestine TV” crew, reporter MOHAMMAD AL-KHATIB and cameraman SAMER HABASH.

(07/06) The Palestinian intelligence service interrogated freelance journalist MOHAMMAD BADER on Sunday morning at the General Intelligence Directorate headquarters in the city of Ramallah for three (3) hours about his journalistic work.

According to a statement given by editor and freelance journalist MOHAMMAD BADER, who is from the town of “Beit Liqya”, southwest of the city of Ramallah, he received a call on Saturday, 6th June, from a person who identified himself as being from the General Intelligence service and informed him that he needed to report to the service’s headquarters the following day for interrogation at the General Intelligence Directorate in the city of Ramallah, without explaining the reasons for the summons.

The journalist reported to the service’s headquarters as scheduled on Sunday, 7th June, and underwent an interrogation lasting three hours regarding his journalistic work with “Al-Araby Al-Jadeed” newspaper and the nature of the journalistic material he writes, after reports published under his name were found online, despite his having previously confirmed that he works freelance with more

than one media outlet and is not an employee of the newspaper.

During subsequent sessions, the interrogators asked BADER to bring his personal phone and informed him of their wish to access WhatsApp to check whether he was a member of journalists' groups and whether discussions relating to the Authority or government took place within them. He explained to the interrogators, however, that his journalistic work is carried out through his laptop rather than his phone, and that his phone represents a personal space that he does not use for work.

At the end of the interrogation, in which three intelligence officers took part, the journalist left the headquarters on the understanding that he would return on Tuesday, 16th June, for further interrogation.

He reported again as scheduled, where he was again asked to bring his phone and unlock it in front of the interrogators, but he refused. Because of his refusal, he was transferred to the investigation section, where the session's atmosphere involved shouting from some of the interrogators, and one of them behaved in a manner that appeared to be an attempted assault on him.

This session lasted for many hours, from 12:00 noon until 10:00PM, before he was asked to leave without any further action being taken against him, and was informed that he might be summoned again in the future.

The journalist clarified that BADER had previously received, on 16 May, a call from the Intelligence Service requesting that he report to its headquarters, and that he had gone the following day in response to the summons. The interrogation focused on his participation in journalists' groups via WhatsApp and his views on issues related to the Palestinian Authority, before extending to his personal phone and his journalistic work, particularly his cooperation with "Al-Araby Al-Jadeed" newspaper. BADER affirmed to the interrogators that he works freelance with a number of media outlets, and that the material published under his name, including translations from the Hebrew press, falls within his journalistic work and does not express political positions.

(07/06) Israeli occupation forces arrested, at dawn on Sunday, writer and political analyst with the "Palestinian Policy Network" and head of the Political Science Department at Hebron University, Dr. BILAL AL-SHOBAKI (42 years old), and took him to an unknown location after searching his home and breaking its contents.

According to a statement by his wife, ZAIN ASQALAN, a large force of occupation soldiers stormed the residential building in which they live at 2:00AM on Sunday and began shouting hysterically from the building's entrance until they reached the writer's apartment on the fifth floor.

Dozens of occupation soldiers entered the apartment, searched the home in a brutal manner, and broke some of its contents; the wife went into the children's

room, who were terrified and panicked by what was happening.

The soldiers later confiscated writer BILAL's mobile phone and then took him to an unknown location.

Two days before his arrest, occupation forces had detained writer AL-SHOBAKI for three (3) hours as he was returning from Italy, where he oversees an academic exchange program between Hebron University and an Italian university.

(11/06) A large part of the home of journalist BILAL MALAKA was burned and partially destroyed as a result of shelling by occupation warplanes on a residential block in the "Al-Maghazi" camp in the central Gaza Strip on Thursday evening.

In his statement to MADA, broadcaster and reporter with "Al-Aqsa Media Network", journalist BILAL BASSAM MALAKA (32 years old) said that he had received a phone call from an occupation intelligence officer at 9:40PM on Thursday demanding the immediate and urgent evacuation of a residential block in the "Al-Maghazi" camp in the central Gaza Strip, home to hundreds of houses, including his own, in preparation for its complete bombardment.

Because the time given was very short, he was unable to remove any of his belongings from inside the house. About an hour and a half after the warning was received, at 11:20PM, an Israeli F-16 warplane bombed a house next to his, a large part of which was burned; the bombing caused severe damage to his house, shrapnel scattered widely, and his house became uninhabitable. He and his family were left homeless, having lost much of the household's belongings and furniture due to damage caused by the force of the explosion.

(15/06) Israeli occupation soldiers targeted a group of journalists with a sound bomb and obstructed their work during coverage of a raid on the eastern area of the city of Nablus on Monday evening; one of the soldiers also directly threatened them to make them withdraw from the coverage.

"Quds News Network" reporter ABDULLAH TAYSEER BAHASH (29 years old) told MADA that at around 10:50PM on Monday, he was accompanied by "Palestine TV" cameraman ABDULLAH ABU SABRA and "Falasteen Post" reporter MUJAHID TABANJA, conducting field coverage of an occupation forces' raid on the eastern area of the city of Nablus, when an Israeli military vehicle pursued them and targeted them with a sound bomb, forcing them to retreat.

At around 11:00PM, another military vehicle approached the journalists; one of the occupation soldiers opened the vehicle's door and issued a direct threat to the journalists, saying, "Watch out", which obstructed their work and forced them to withdraw and retreat from the coverage location for fear of being targeted.

BAHASH noted that these practices obstructed the work of the media crews and prevented them from continuing field coverage from the scene, and constituted a direct threat to the journalists' safety in the course of performing their professional duties.

(16/06) Photojournalist MOTASEM SAQF AL-HEIT was injured by a gas canister in his foot, and photojournalist ZAIN ISHTAYA suffered suffocation from tear gas, on Tuesday afternoon, while covering an event held by residents of “Deir Abu Mishal” village near Ramallah to confront the presence of settlers on their land, after settlers erected a tent on residents’ land in the village since 12 June. Residents have since been attempting to reach their land, but occupation soldiers have been preventing them from doing so.

In his statement to MADA, freelance cameraman MOTASEM SAMIR SAQF AL-HEIT (32 years old) said that he went to “Deir Abu Mishal” village on Tuesday afternoon to cover a sit-in by residents on their land in protest against the presence of settlers there.

Independent cameramen MOTASEM SAQF AL-HEIT and MOHAMMAD AWAD, Agence France-Presse cameraman ZAIN ISHTAYA, and Anadolu Agency cameraman ISSAM AL-RIMAWI were present at the location for the coverage. While they were present, a group of occupation soldiers (three (3) military patrols) arrived to confront the sit-in.

One of the occupation soldiers fired a gas canister directly, from a distance of approximately five (5) meters, hitting MOTASEM SAQF AL-HEIT’s right leg; he was injured in the shin bone and was transferred by ambulance to hospital, where, following a medical examination, doctors said the injury was minor but that the foot needed rest.

ZAIN ISHTAYA suffered severe suffocation as a result of inhaling a large quantity of gas and was also transferred to hospital for treatment.

(16/06) Occupation soldiers targeted a group of journalists with gas bombs on Tuesday morning while they were present in the “Mount Tarousa” area south of Hebron, covering settlers laying a foundation stone on one of the hills that had been seized.

In his statement to MADA, freelance journalist LUAY MAHBASH AMRO said that at 10:00AM on Tuesday, he, together with Anadolu Agency cameraman SARI JARADAT and independent journalists SAMEH AL-TAITI and NIDAL AL-NATSHEH, went to the “Mount Tarousa” area to cover settlers laying a foundation stone on one of the seized hills.

While a group of residents was standing near the road, occupation soldiers moved toward the area and fired gas bombs indiscriminately at the residents and journalists, despite their being in a clearly visible and open location to the soldiers, causing the journalists to suffocate from the smell of gas, leave the location, and fail to complete the media coverage.

(16/06) Facebook, owned by Meta, temporarily suspended the account of freelance journalist Naeem Zidan on Tuesday without providing any reason or

indicating how long the temporary suspension would last.

According to the report submitted by journalist Naeem Kazem Rayan (29), from Deir al-Balah in the Gaza Strip through the Raqeb application, he was surprised on 16 June to find that his Facebook account, which had around 100,000 followers, had been suspended without any prior warning or explanation. The notification informed him that he could appeal the decision within 180 days.

Following the notification, the journalist submitted an appeal. However, the appeal remained pending, and he only received a confirmation message stating: "We have received your information."

It is worth noting that this is the third time the journalist's Facebook account has been suspended since the beginning of the war on the Gaza Strip.

(17/06) Occupation soldiers prevented «Karama» Radio reporter SALMAN ABU ARAM from covering the demolition of a house east of the city of «Yatta» on Wednesday morning, and obstructed his work by pushing him and shouting at him, forcing him to leave the location.

According to a statement given to MADA by journalist SALMAN ABU ARAM, at around 9:00AM on Wednesday he went to the "Al-Dirat" area east of the city of "Yatta", south of Hebron Governorate, to cover the occupation authorities' demolition of a house there.

As soon as the journalist arrived at the area, he was confronted by two soldiers; one of them began shouting at him to move away from the location. Journalist ABU ARAM tried to speak with them and showed his press card, but the soldier continued shouting and pushed him, demanding that he move away from the location and stop filming, which forced the journalist to leave the location and head to a distant spot to film the event.

(18/06) Two settlers stopped the vehicle of journalist HIBA KITTANA near the "Yitzhar" settlement between the cities of Nablus and Ramallah on Thursday afternoon, verbally assaulted her, and stole her personal phones, identity card, and driving license.

According to a statement given to MADA by Al-Fajr TV reporter HIBA AHMED KITTANA (25 years old), she had finished preparing a news report in the city of Nablus and was heading in her vehicle to the city of Ramallah. At around 11:30AM, she reached the "Yitzhar" road between the cities of Nablus and Ramallah, where a car of an unidentified type, carrying two settlers, followed her and began harassing her by shouting and spitting at her, until they blocked her path and stopped their car across the road.

One of the settlers got out of the car and approached the driver's-side window, where journalist HIBA was sitting, turned off the engine, and asked her for her identity card.

He did not speak Arabic or English, and all he said was, "You are Hamas", and, "Give me the ID" forcing her, out of fear, to hand over her identity card, which also contained her driving license.

While seated in the car, she had placed her two phones, an iPhone Pro Max 13 and an iPhone Pro Max 17, on her lap; the settler stole the phones and kept the identity card and driving license, and then fled the scene quickly.

On Saturday, 20th June, the journalist went to the Palestinian Criminal Investigation Department and reported the theft of her phones, identity card, and license; the Department in turn filed a complaint with the military liaison against the settlers.

(19/06) Occupation forces suppressed a number of journalists and media crews by firing gas bombs at them on Friday while they were present in the «Mount Tarousa» area west of Dura Governorate, covering settlers' seizure of residents' land, causing them to suffocate and leave the coverage.

According to a statement given to MADA by «Palestine TV» cameraman FADI KHALAF, after Friday prayers ended, a group of journalists and media crews were present in the «Tarousa» area west of Dura Governorate, south of the city of Hebron, to cover an event organized by residents in protest against settlers' seizure of their land in the area.

As soon as prayers ended, occupation forces advanced toward the participants in the event and began firing live ammunition indiscriminately, while one of the soldiers fired tear gas bombs toward the "Palestine TV" crew and all cameramen present at the coverage, who were only about 20 (twenty) meters from the soldiers, causing them to suffocate from inhaling the gas and forcing them to leave the location immediately.

Among the journalists present at the location were: «Palestine TV» cameramen EYAD ABDULHAFEZ AL-HASHLAMOUN and FADI KHALAF; Xinhua News Agency cameraman MAMOUN ZOUZOU; WAFA news agency reporter HAMZA HATTAB; freelance journalist MUS'AB ABDULSAMAD SHAWER; and European Pressphoto Agency cameraman HAZEM BADR.

(20/06) Occupation soldiers prevented a number of journalists from covering the weekly march organized by settlers on Saturday in the Old City of Hebron, and obstructed their work, forcing them to leave the location without completing the coverage.

According to a statement given to MADA by freelance journalist LUAY MAHBASH AMRO, at around 4:00PM on Saturday he, together with a group of journalists, WAFA News Agency reporter HAMZA HATTAB and independent journalists MUS'AB ABDULSAMAD SHAWER, AHMED AL-RAJABI, YASSER THALJI, and AMER ISMAIL AL-SHALOUDI, went to the Old City of Hebron to cover the weekly march organized by settlers.

After the settlers emerged from the closed entrance of “Al-Shallala” Street heading toward the Old City square, soldiers deployed in the area and began harassing the journalists to prevent them from covering and filming and to obstruct their work, forcing them to retreat a considerable distance, which made the media coverage difficult and forced them to leave the location.

(20/06) Occupation soldiers prevented journalists MOHAMMAD AWAD and MOAYYAD NASSAR from covering soldiers’ and settlers’ seizure of one of the hills located in “Mount Tarousa”, south of the city of Hebron, on Saturday afternoon, and forced them to leave the location.

In his statement to MADA, freelance journalist MOHAMMAD AWAD AL-RAJOUB said that at around 4:00PM on Saturday he was present, together with freelance journalist MOAYYAD MOHAMMAD NASSAR, in “Mount Tarousa”, south of the city of Hebron, to prepare a news report on occupation authorities’ and settlers’ takeover of one of the hills in the area.

While the journalists were present in the area, one of the military vehicles, which had been parked near the hill, moved toward their location on the road; one of the soldiers began shouting at them through the vehicle’s loudspeaker, demanding that they stop filming and move away from the location. As a result, the two journalists were forced to leave the area for fear of being assaulted or detained by occupation forces.

(20/06) Israeli reconnaissance aircraft targeted “Al Jazeera Mubasher” cameraman AHMED SAMIR WISHAH (28 years old) while he was present in a house in the “Al-Bureij” camp in the central Gaza Strip on Saturday evening, and he was killed instantly.

According to a statement given to MADA by journalist BILAL ABU SAMAK, his colleague, photojournalist AHMED WISHAH, had arrived at the home of the ABU HASNA family in the “Al-Bureij camp after leaving his workplace.

At around 7:15PM on Saturday, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft struck the house with a missile; journalist WISHAH was hit by numerous pieces of shrapnel across various parts of his body, leading to his instant death after part of his body was torn apart by the force of the explosion. The journalist arrived at “Al-Aqsa Martyrs” Hospital in Deir Al-Balah, having already died, after being transported by ambulance.

It is worth noting that Ahmed is the brother of “Al Jazeera Mubasher” reporter MOHAMMAD WISHAH, who was killed three (3) months earlier in a similar assassination operation in Gaza City; the late AHMED had worked as a cameraman accompanying his late brother MOHAMMAD throughout many years of journalistic work and live coverage.

(21/06) The Intelligence Service in Tubas Governorate summoned journalist

MUATH GHANNAM on Sunday morning to report immediately to its headquarters, and interrogated him for one (1) hour about his journalistic work over the preceding two weeks.

“Quds News Network” journalist MUATH MAZEN GHANNAM (26 years old) told MADA that he received a summons from the Palestinian intelligence service in Tubas Governorate to report to its headquarters at 10:00AM.

Journalist MUATH reported immediately on Sunday, where interrogation began at around 2:00PM, concerning the places he had visited over the preceding two weeks and the journalistic material he had filmed, having prepared three (3) news reports on settler attacks in the Jordan Valley area.

The interrogation also touched on the parties he had been in contact with regarding the repeated summonses and interrogations by the Intelligence Service, as he had been summoned six (6) times over the preceding two months; he informed them that he was in contact with the Journalists’ Syndicate and that a lawyer had been following his case from the outset.

The interrogator asked to see his press card, before informing him at the end of the session that he should not report again unless summoned, and demanding that he send any journalistic material or footage he films to “Quds News Network”, where he works.

The journalist left the Intelligence headquarters by 3:00PM, after the questioning ended, noting that his mobile phone was not searched during the interrogation session.

(22/06) A Facebook page named “Amn News” incited against journalist SAMER KHUWAIRA by publishing comments against him, over a post in which he criticized an administrative circular attributed to the Ministry of Endowments (Awqaf) concerning the raising of the call to prayer (adhan) in mosques near settlements, a circular that was later withdrawn and retracted, according to numerous news websites.

“Hayat” Radio broadcaster SAMER AMIN KHUWAIRA (43 years old) told MADA that a Facebook page named “Amn News”, affiliated with the Palestinian security services, published on Monday a screenshot of a post the journalist had shared, accompanied by a text reading:

“We all know who this journalist is affiliated with and to which party, but the strangest thing is that he speaks with such freedom and incites against the Ministry in this manner, and yet is granted freedom without limit”, published about 18 (eighteen) hours after the journalist had shared his original post.

According to the journalist, what occurred is part of an incitement campaign against him on social media, stemming from a post in which he addressed a statement or administrative circular attributed to the Ministry of Endowments

(Awqaf) concerning lowering the volume of the call to prayer (adhan) in mosques near Israeli settlements.

He added that the post, once circulated, was interpreted as “incitement”, before accusations against him were published across various pages, including the “Amn News” page, which published incendiary comments and language against him.

KHUWAIRA noted that what he had done amounted to no more than sharing information already circulating on social media platforms, without adopting any inciting or political content, affirming that his work is limited to journalistic coverage and the relaying of information from its sources.

He added that a number of fellow journalists had discussed the matter while stressing the need to verify the accuracy of the disputed statement, while posts containing accusations against him continued to circulate.

The journalist affirmed that what is being circulated against him does not reflect the nature of his journalistic work, and that he has not engaged in any incitement against any official body.

(22/06) Israeli occupation forces detained Al-Fajr TV reporter AHMED SHAWISH (26 years old) for around 20 (twenty) minutes on Monday between the cities of Nablus and Jenin, where he underwent a thorough field search covering his vehicle and mobile phone before being released, on condition that he cease coverage in the area.

Al-Fajr TV reporter AHMED SHAWISH (26 years old) told MADA that he was stopped and searched by an Israeli military force at the Fahma junction on the road connecting Nablus and Jenin, while returning from work on Monday.

SHAWISH explained that the military force stopped the vehicle and searched it thoroughly, including the boot, before requesting his identity card and mobile phone, which were searched and their contents reviewed; the procedure lasted approximately a quarter of an hour.

He added that his Instagram archive was scrutinized, and published material relating to filming military vehicles and field news was reviewed, noting that he informed the soldiers that his work falls within journalistic coverage and news reporting.

The journalist remained detained for a short search period ranging from 15 (fifteen) to 20 (twenty) minutes, after which the soldiers informed him that he was barred from covering the area, released him, and he left the location.

(22/06) Palestinian intelligence in Salfit Governorate summoned journalist ABDULQADER AQEL and interrogated him for 45 (forty-five) minutes about his professional career and media work, as well as about the value of his monthly salary and how he receives it.

“Quds News Network” editor ABDULQADER ABDULAZIZ AQEL (36 years old) said that he received a phone call at 10:00AM on Monday from Salfit intelligence summoning him to report immediately for an interview.

The journalist arrived at the intelligence headquarters at 10:15AM and remained in a separate room for about half an hour before being transferred to the interrogation office.

The interrogation began with general questions about his professional career, the nature of his work, and his workplace, given that he works for “Quds News Network”; he noted that the interrogators also asked about the value of his salary and how he receives it.

He added that he was asked about any relationships or affiliations outside the country with institutions or individuals, which he denied, affirming that he had ended any previous cooperation with Arab media outlets several years earlier.

At the end of the session, which lasted 45 (forty-five) minutes, the interrogator asked him whether he held a Journalists’ Syndicate card, advising him to obtain one and to focus on his work and his family’s future.

(23/06) Occupation forces targeted a group of journalists with gas bombs on Tuesday morning while they were present south of the city of Hebron covering the demolition of a house, obstructing their work and forcing them to leave the location.

In his statement to MADA, Anadolu Agency cameraman SARI JARADAT said that a group of journalists, including independent photojournalists YASSER THALJI and MUS’AB ABDULSAMAD SHAWER, “Arouba” Radio reporter TAHA ABU HUSSEIN, the “Al-Ghad TV” crew comprising photojournalist JAMIL SALHAB and reporter RAED AL-SHARIF, and Xinhua News Agency journalist MAMOUN ZOOUZOU, all headed at around 10:00AM on Tuesday, wearing press attire, to the “Qalqas” area in the southern neighborhood of the city of Hebron to cover the occupation’s demolition of a house.

While the journalists were present in an area close to residents, occupation soldiers fired a barrage of gas bombs at the residents and journalists present in a location facing the soldiers, causing them mild suffocation and forcing them to move away and leave the site.

(24/06) A group of individuals claiming affiliation with the Palestinian resistance detained “Al Jazeera Mubasher” cameraman MOHAMMAD NABIL ABU ARMANA (38 years old) for two (2) hours, confiscating and searching his phone on Wednesday morning, and threatened him with arrest and beating should he repeat coverage of similar events, such as the sit-in inside “Nasser” Hospital in Khan Younis, southern Gaza Strip.

In his statement to MADA, photojournalist ABU ARMANA said that he was present

at around 10:30AM on Wednesday inside “Nasser Medical” Hospital in Khan Younis, southern Gaza Strip, to cover a protest by a group of patients and the wounded demanding that their travel [for medical treatment] be expedited.

After completing the coverage and conducting interviews with the protesters, an unarmed person in civilian clothing, accompanied by two other individuals, arrested him without any prior warning and took him for interrogation in a room inside the hospital. They confiscated his phone, which contained the filmed journalistic material, and threatened him with arrest and beating should he repeat coverage of any activity emerging from Gaza. He was detained for two (2) hours and interrogated about the reason for filming and covering the sit-in.

The journalist was released after two hours, while he continued to wait a further two hours before his phone was returned to him, after it had been fully examined and found to contain no violation, infraction, or footage that could harm anyone.

ABU ARMANA added that after his release, he asked them why he had been detained and subjected to this arbitrary measure as a journalist; he was told in response that the pursuit was because he had covered the patients’ protest inside the hospital. He considered that what he had done as a journalist was to cover a protest involving legitimate demands, noting that unknown individuals had filmed him during the coverage and handed the footage over to the party that had arrested him.

He said that when he asked the person who had taken him, and those accompanying him, about the nature of their work, he was told that they were members affiliated with the Palestinian resistance in Gaza.

(24/06) Occupation authorities barred freelance journalist SAMI AL-SAIE and his son IBRAHIM from travelling via the “Karama” Crossing on Wednesday while heading to Jordan to complete a course of medical treatment and follow-up.

According to a statement given to MADA by SAMI SAEED ABDULSAIE (47 years old), he arrived at the King Hussein Bridge at around 11:00AM, accompanied by his son IBRAHIM (18 years old); they were heading to a hospital in Jordan, where they had previously undergone a kidney transplant operation after SAMI donated one of his kidneys to his son IBRAHIM, and they were carrying the medical reports and documents necessary for the follow-up of their health condition.

AL-SAIE explained that occupation authorities stopped them and asked them to wait in the passengers’ hall for approximately two hours, before he was informed that he was barred from travel on the grounds of a “security ban”.

He added that occupation authorities asked him to return without allowing him to leave the country, which deprived him and his son of completing their treatment journey and reaching the scheduled follow-up appointment at the hospital in Jordan.

(24/06) Two citizens verbally and physically assaulted freelance journalist MOHANNAD QASHTA while he was covering Israeli shelling of a tent in “Al-Mawasi Khan Younis”, southern Gaza Strip, on Saturday afternoon, 24th June 2026, at 12:50PM.

According to a statement given to MADA by freelance journalist MOHANNAD AHMED QASHTA (30 years old), at around 12:50PM on Saturday he had finished covering Israeli shelling of a tent in “Al-Mawasi Khan Younis” and the destruction it caused to displaced people’s tents, as well as the resulting deaths and injuries.

One of the citizens approached him without any reason, verbally assaulted him with insults and offensive language, and physically assaulted him, causing injuries to his right hand and bruises to his neck and other parts of his body; despite his attempt to free himself by identifying himself as a journalist, his attempt was unsuccessful.

The assault on the journalist ended after the intervention of civil defense crews and residents.

(25/06) Occupation soldiers detained journalist MUATH MAZEN GHANNAM (26 years old) in the northern Jordan Valley area in the city of Tubas, during his media coverage on Thursday, for approximately five (5) hours, and the soldiers mistreated him and the activists accompanying him, releasing them after confiscating their vehicle.

“Quds News Network” journalist GHANNAM said that he was accompanied by activists BILAL GHARIB and AYMAN in the northern Jordan Valley area in the city of Tubas at 10:00AM on Thursday, for the purpose of documenting levelling operations in the “Sahl Al-Buqai’a” area, when they noticed that the driver of one of the bulldozers had stopped work and begun making phone calls while they were present at the location.

Journalist GHANNAM left the area with the activists, heading toward Bedouin and livestock-herder communities, but they were surprised to be pursued by settlers and occupation forces, who stopped and interrogated them in the field. The soldiers asked them why they were in the area and claimed it was a “military zone”, despite their having reached it via roads customarily used by farmers.

When GHANNAM identified himself as a journalist and showed his press card, one of the soldiers forced him and those with him to lie on the ground, bound them, and blindfolded them; they searched the mobile phones and reviewed the filmed material documenting the levelling operations in the area, before transferring them to another military post.

The soldiers confiscated the vehicle they had been travelling in and then released them at around 3:00PM, that is, after five (5) hours of detention.

(29/06) Occupation soldiers prevented journalist RAGHAD ABU SAFIYA from

covering a raid on a house in the town of “Jayyous”, east of the city of Qalqilya, and threatened to open fire on her if she did not leave the location.

“Quds News Network” journalist RAGHAD TAWFIQ SALAH ABU SAFIYA (28 years old) told MADA that she went to the town of “Jayyous”, east of the city of Qalqilya, at around 6:00PM on Monday, after learning of the presence of special forces in the town.

The journalist was wearing press attire (a vest and helmet) and was standing at a distance of 100 (one hundred) meters from three (3) military vehicles, with soldiers standing beside them after they had raided a house.

When the soldier saw her, he began shouting at her, and all the soldiers drew their weapons and aimed them at her, threatening to open fire if she did not withdraw from the area.

Although she told them she was a journalist, their threats continued loudly to open fire, and they demanded that she leave the location.

(29/06) Israeli occupation forces arrested journalist SOAD AL-KHAWAJA from her home in the city of Ramallah at dawn on Monday, on a charge of incitement via social media, and took her to the “Telem” police station.

According to a statement given to MADA by her brother, a force from the Israeli occupation army raided the home of freelance journalist SOAD NADER KAMEL AL-KHAWAJA’s family in the “Al-Mou’allimeen” area of the city of Ramallah in the early hours of dawn on Monday, 29th June 2026, searched the house, and then arrested the journalist and took her to an unknown location.

The following morning, the family learned that their daughter was being held at the “Telem” police station, west of the city of Hebron, and that the charge brought against her during interrogation was “incitement via social media”.

It should be noted that journalist AL-KHAWAJA had previously been arrested by occupation authorities during March 2026 and was released in early May 2026.

## Attachment (1):

**List of journalists killed by Israeli occupation forces from the beginning of the year 2000 until the end of 2025.**

| No. | Name of Journalist         | Date of Martyrdom |
|-----|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1   | AZIZ YOUSEF ALTINH         | October 28, 2000  |
| 2   | MOHAMMED ALBISHAWI         | July 31, 2001     |
| 3   | OTHMAN ALQATANANI          | July 31, 2001     |
| 4   | RAFAEL CIRILLO             | March 13, 2002    |
| 5   | MEEL NAWARAH               | March 14, 2002    |
| 6   | AHMED NOMAN                | March 14, 2002    |
| 7   | AMJAD ALALAMI              | March 19, 2002    |
| 8   | IMAD ABU ZAHRA             | July 16, 2002     |
| 9   | ISSAM METHQAL ALTALAWI     | June 22, 2002     |
| 10  | FADI NASHAT                | April 12, 2003    |
| 11  | NAZEEH ADEL DARWAZAH       | April 19, 2003    |
| 12  | JAMES MILLER               | May 2, 2003       |
| 13  | MOHAMMED ABU HALEEMAH      | March 22, 2004    |
| 14  | HASSAN SHAQOURAH           | March 15, 2008    |
| 15  | FADEL SHANAA               | April 16, 2008    |
| 16  | OMAR ABELHAFEZ ALSILAWI    | January 3, 2009   |
| 17  | BASEL IBRAHIM FARAJ        | January 6, 2009   |
| 18  | IHAB JAMAL ALWAHIDI        | January 8, 2009   |
| 19  | ALAA HAMMAD MORTAJA        | January 9, 2009   |
| 20  | MAHMOUD ALKOUMI            | November 20, 2012 |
| 21  | HUSSAM SALAMAH             | November 20, 2012 |
| 22  | MOHAMMED MOUSA ABU AISHA   | November 20, 2012 |
| 23  | HAMED ABED ELAH SHEHAB     | July 9, 2014      |
| 24  | NAJLAA MAHMOUD ALHAJJ      | July 10, 2014     |
| 25  | KHALED RIYAD HAMAD         | July 20, 2014     |
| 26  | ABDUL RAHMAN ZIYAD ABU HIN | July 22, 2014     |
| 27  | BAHA KAMEL ALGHARIB        | July 29, 2014     |
| 28  | EZZAT SALAMA DHAIR         | July 29, 2014     |
| 29  | AHED AFIF ZAQOUT           | July 30, 2014     |
| 30  | RAMI FATHI RAYYAN          | July 30, 2014     |
| 31  | SAMEH MOHAMMED ALARYAN     | July 30, 2014     |

|    |                                                                              |                                                             |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 32 | MOHAMMED MAJED DAHER                                                         | July 31, 2014                                               |
| 33 | ABDULLAH NASR FAHJAN                                                         | August 1, 2014                                              |
| 34 | MAHMOUD NOUR EL-DIN AL-DAIRI                                                 | August 2, 2014                                              |
| 35 | SHADI HAMDI AYYAD                                                            | August 2, 2014                                              |
| 36 | HAMADA KHALED MAQAT                                                          | August 4, 2014                                              |
| 37 | SIMONE CAMELLI (Italian)                                                     | August 13, 2014                                             |
| 38 | ALI SHEHTA ABU AFASH                                                         | August 13, 2014                                             |
| 39 | ABDULLAH FADEL MORTAJA                                                       | August 15, 2014                                             |
| 40 | AHMED HASSAN ALI JAHAJHA (media student and volunteer cameraman)             | December 16, 2015                                           |
| 41 | IYAD OMAR SAJDIYA (media student at Al-Quds University)                      | March 1, 2016 (injured on the evening of February 29, 2016) |
| 42 | YASSER ABDELRAHMAN MORTAJA                                                   | April 6th, 2018                                             |
| 43 | AHMED "MOHAMED ASHRAF" HASSAN ABU HUSSEIN                                    | April 15, 2018 (injured on April 13, 2018)                  |
| 44 | MOHAMMED SHAHEEN (graduated from the Faculty of Journalism in 2012)          | May 12, 2021                                                |
| 45 | ABDULHAMID AL-KOLK (graduate of the Faculty of Media at Al-Azhar University) | May 16, 2021                                                |
| 46 | YOUUSEF MOHAMMED ABU HUSSEIN                                                 | May 19, 2021                                                |
| 47 | SHERINE ABU AQLEH                                                            | May 11, 2022                                                |
| 48 | GHOFRAN WARASNA                                                              | June 1, 2022                                                |
| 49 | MOHAMMED JARGHOUN                                                            | October 7, 2023                                             |
| 50 | MOHAMMED ALSALHI                                                             | October 8, 2023                                             |
| 51 | IBRAHIM LAFI                                                                 | October 8, 2023                                             |
| 52 | ASAD SHAMLAKH                                                                | October 8, 2023                                             |
| 53 | HAITHAM ABDELWAHAD (Missing)                                                 | October 8, 2023                                             |
| 54 | NIDAL ALWAHIDI (Missing)                                                     | October 8, 2023                                             |
| 55 | ANAS IBRAHIM ABU SHAMMALAH                                                   | October 9, 2023                                             |
| 56 | MOHAMMED SOBEH ABU RIZIQ                                                     | October 10, 2023                                            |
| 57 | SAED ALTAWHEEL                                                               | October 10, 2023                                            |
| 58 | HISHAM ALNAWAJHA                                                             | October 10, 2023                                            |
| 59 | MOHAMMED FAYEZ ABU MATAR                                                     | October 11, 2023                                            |
| 60 | MUSTAFA MOHAMMED ALNAQEB                                                     | October 11, 2023                                            |
| 61 | AHMED SHEHAB                                                                 | October 12, 2023                                            |

|    |                              |                  |
|----|------------------------------|------------------|
| 62 | SALAM MEMAH                  | October 13, 2023 |
| 63 | ABDELHADI HABIB              | October 13, 2023 |
| 64 | ISSAM BAHAR                  | October 17, 2023 |
| 65 | MOHAMMED BALOUSHA            | October 17, 2023 |
| 66 | RAJAB MOHAMMED RAJAB ALNAQEB | October 17, 2023 |
| 67 | SAMEEH ALNADI                | October 18, 2023 |
| 68 | KHALIL ABU ATHRA             | October 19, 2023 |
| 69 | HAZEM SAED                   | October 19, 2023 |
| 70 | MOHAMMED ABU ALI             | October 20, 2023 |
| 71 | HANI ALMADHOUN               | October 21, 2023 |
| 72 | HUSSAM MOBARAK               | October 21, 2023 |
| 73 | RUSHDI ALSIRAJ               | October 21, 2023 |
| 74 | MOHAMMED SALEH ALSHORBAJI    | October 23, 2023 |
| 75 | MOHAMMED IMAD LABAD          | October 24, 2023 |
| 76 | MOHAMMED JAMAL ABU ZARIFA    | October 24, 2023 |
| 77 | IMAN JAMAL ALAQILI           | October 24, 2023 |
| 78 | SALMA MUKHAIMER              | October 25, 2023 |
| 79 | MOHAMMED FAYEZ ALHOSNI       | October 25, 2023 |
| 80 | JAMAL MOHAMMED FAQAWI        | October 25, 2023 |
| 81 | ZAHER ZAHER ALAFGHANI        | October 25, 2023 |
| 82 | SAED ALHALABI                | October 26, 2023 |
| 83 | AHMED ABU MAHADI             | October 26, 2023 |
| 84 | DOAA SHARAF                  | October 26, 2023 |
| 85 | YASSER SOBHY ABU NAMOUS      | October 27, 2023 |
| 86 | HOZAIFA ALNAJJAR             | October 28, 2023 |
| 87 | NAZMI ALNADIM                | October 26, 2023 |
| 88 | MAJED KASHKO                 | October 31, 2023 |
| 89 | IMAD ALWAHIDI                | October 31, 2023 |
| 90 | IYAD MATAR                   | November 1, 2023 |
| 91 | MAJD ARANDAS                 | November 2, 2023 |
| 92 | MOHAMMED ALBAYARI            | November 2, 2023 |
| 93 | MOHAMMED ABU HATAB           | November 2, 2023 |
| 94 | HAITHAM HARARAH              | November 3, 2023 |
| 95 | MOHAMMED ALJAJAH             | November 6, 2023 |
| 96 | MOHAMMED ABU HASIRA          | November 7, 2023 |

|     |                        |                   |
|-----|------------------------|-------------------|
| 97  | AHMED ALQARA           | November 10, 2023 |
| 98  | AHMED FATIMA           | November 13, 2023 |
| 99  | MOUSA ALBARSH          | November 13, 2023 |
| 100 | MAHMOUD MATAR          | November 15, 2023 |
| 101 | DUNIA ALBATANJI        | November 17, 2023 |
| 102 | AMRO SALAH ABU HAYYA   | November 18, 2023 |
| 103 | SARI MANSOUR           | November 18, 2023 |
| 104 | HASSOUNAH ISLAIM       | November 18, 2023 |
| 105 | ABDELHALEEM AWAD       | November 18, 2023 |
| 106 | MONTASER ALSAWWAF      | November 18, 2023 |
| 107 | MOSTAFA ALSAWWAF       | November 18, 2023 |
| 108 | MOSAB ASHOUR           | November 18, 2023 |
| 109 | BILAL JADALLAH         | November 19, 2023 |
| 110 | AMAL ZAHD              | November 20, 2023 |
| 111 | ALAA ALHASANAT         | November 20, 2023 |
| 112 | AYAT ALKHDOUR          | November 20, 2023 |
| 113 | ALAA ALNIMR            | November 20, 2023 |
| 114 | JAMAL MOHAMMED HANNIYA | November 21, 2023 |
| 115 | ASEM ALBARSH           | November 22, 2023 |
| 116 | MOHAMMED NABEEL ALZIQ  | November 22, 2023 |
| 117 | NADER MAHMOUD ALNAZLI  | November 22, 2023 |
| 118 | MOHAMMED MOEN AYYASH   | November 23, 2023 |
| 119 | MOSTAFA BAKER          | November 23, 2023 |
| 120 | HOZAIFA LOLO           | November 24, 2023 |
| 121 | ABDULLAH DARWISH       | December 1, 2023  |
| 122 | ADHAM HASSOUNAH        | December 1, 2023  |
| 124 | MARWAN ALSAWWAF        | December 2, 2023  |
| 125 | MOHAMMED FARAJALLAH    | December 2, 2023  |
| 126 | MOHAMMED ABU SAMRA     | December 3, 2023  |
| 127 | OLA ATALLAH            | December 3, 2023  |
| 128 | DR. HASSAN FARAJALLAH  | December 3, 2023  |
| 129 | SHAIMA ALJAZZAR        | December 4, 2023  |
| 130 | MAHMOUD SALEM          | December 4, 2023  |
| 131 | HAMADA YAZJI           | December 4, 2023  |
| 132 | ABDELHAMEED ALQARNAWI  | December 4, 2023  |

|     |                              |                   |
|-----|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 133 | AHLAM ALAJALA                | December 4, 2024  |
| 134 | HUSSAM OMAR AMMAR            | December 8, 2023  |
| 135 | DOAA ALJBOUR                 | December 9, 2023  |
| 136 | NIRMEEN QAWWAS               | December 11, 2023 |
| 137 | ABDELKAREEM ODEH             | December 13, 2023 |
| 138 | HANAN AYYAD                  | December 13, 2023 |
| 139 | SAMER ABU DUQQA              | December 15, 2023 |
| 140 | ASEM KAMAL MOUSA             | December 16, 2023 |
| 141 | ABDULLAH ALWAN               | December 18, 2023 |
| 142 | HANEEN ALI ALQASHTAN         | December 18, 2023 |
| 143 | ADEL ZOROB                   | December 19, 2023 |
| 144 | RIZQ AROUK                   | December 22, 2023 |
| 145 | MOHAMMED ALSAEDE             | December 22, 2023 |
| 146 | MOHAMMED KHALIFA             | December 23, 2023 |
| 147 | MOHAMMED NASSER ABU HWAIDI   | December 23, 2023 |
| 148 | AHMED JAMAL ALMADHOUN        | December 24, 2023 |
| 149 | MOHAMMED YOUNES ZAYTONIA     | December 24, 2023 |
| 150 | MOHAMMED ABDELKHALEK ALIFF   | December 24, 2023 |
| 151 | AHMED KHAIR ALDEEN           | December 28, 2023 |
| 152 | ABDULLAH HAMMAD              | December 29, 2023 |
| 153 | JABR ABU HADROUS             | December 30, 2023 |
| 154 | AKRAM AL-SHAFI               | January 4, 2024   |
| 155 | MUSTAFA THURYA               | January 7, 2024   |
| 156 | HAMZA AL-DAHDOUH             | January 7, 2024   |
| 157 | ABDULLAH EIAD BARRIS         | January 8, 2024   |
| 158 | MOHAMMAD ABU DAYR            | January 8, 2024   |
| 159 | HEBA AL-ABADLEH              | January 9, 2024   |
| 160 | AHMAD BADIR                  | January 10, 2024  |
| 161 | MOHAMMAD SABHI AL-THALATHINI | January 11, 2024  |
| 162 | YAZAN AL-ZOUDEH              | January 14, 2024  |
| 163 | WAEEL FANOUNA                | January 18, 2024  |
| 164 | KARAM ABU AJIRM              | January 21, 2024  |
| 165 | ISSAM AL-LOLO                | January 28, 2024  |
| 166 | MOHAMMAD ATA ALLAH           | January 29, 2024  |
| 167 | EIAD AHMED AL-ROWAH          | February 6, 2024  |

|     |                             |                    |
|-----|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 168 | DR. REZQ AL-GHRABLI         | February 6, 2024   |
| 169 | ZAKARIA ABU GHALEH          | February 7, 2024   |
| 170 | NAFETH ABD AL-JAWAD         | February 8, 2024   |
| 171 | YASSER MAMDOUH              | February, 11, 2024 |
| 172 | ALA' HASSAN AL-HAMMUS       | February, 12, 2024 |
| 173 | ANGHAM AHMED ADDWAN         | February, 12, 2024 |
| 174 | ALAA QADOUHA                | February, 13, 2024 |
| 175 | EHAB NASR ALLAH             | February, 21, 2024 |
| 176 | MOHAMMED SALAMA             | March, 5, 2024     |
| 177 | MOHAMMED AL-RIFI            | March, 15, 2024    |
| 178 | ABD AL-RAHMAN SAIMA         | March, 16, 2024    |
| 179 | BASSAM FAYIQ HASOONA        | March, 20, 2024    |
| 180 | DR. MAHMOUD EMAD ISSA       | March, 23, 2024    |
| 181 | EMAD AL-AFRANJI (Missing)   | March, 23, 2024    |
| 182 | OULA ABD AL-MONEM LABAD     | March, 26, 2024    |
| 183 | MOHAMMED ABU SAKHIL         | March, 28, 2024    |
| 184 | ABD AL-WAHAB AOUNI ABU AOUN | March, 31, 2024    |
| 185 | TAREQ SAYED ABU SAKHIL      | April, 4, 2024     |
| 186 | AMNA HAMID                  | April, 24, 2024    |
| 187 | SALEM ABU TOYOOR            | April, 29, 2024    |
| 188 | MUSTAFA HATEM AYAD          | May, 6, 2023       |
| 189 | BAHA' ROOHY AKASHA          | May, 11, 2024      |
| 190 | HAEL AL-NAJJAR              | May, 15, 2024      |
| 191 | MAHMOUD JAHJOUH             | May, 15, 2024      |
| 192 | MOHAMMAD AL-HOUBI           | May, 17, 2024      |
| 193 | ABD AL-RAOUF ASALYAH        | May, 28, 2024      |
| 194 | ALLA AL-DAHDHOUH            | May, 31, 2025      |
| 195 | ABDALLAH AL-JAMAL           | June, 8, 2024      |
| 196 | MAHMOUD EIAD QASEM          | June, 11, 2024     |
| 197 | SALEEM AL-SHARFA            | June, 20, 2024     |
| 198 | MOHAMMAD ABU SHARI'AH       | June, 29, 2024     |
| 199 | MOHAMMAD YOUSSEF AL-SIKANI  | July, 4, 2024      |
| 200 | AHMED SAKAR                 | July, 5, 2024      |
| 201 | SAADI MDOUKH                | July, 5, 2024      |
| 202 | AMJAD JAHJOUH               | July, 6, 2024      |

|     |                                 |                     |
|-----|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| 203 | WAFAA ABU DAB'AN                | July, 6, 2024       |
| 204 | RAZIQ ABU SHIKYAN               | July, 6, 2024       |
| 205 | SALAMA JAM'AH AL-HASHASH        | July, 8, 2024       |
| 206 | MOHAMMAD MENHAL ABU ARMANA      | July, 13, 2024      |
| 207 | MOHAMMAD MISHMESH               | July, 16, 2024      |
| 208 | MOHAMMAD ABU JASER              | July, 20, 2024      |
| 209 | MOTASSAM GHORAB                 | July, 20, 2024      |
| 210 | HAIDER AL-MASDAR                | July, 21, 2024      |
| 211 | MOHAMMAD ABU DAQAH              | July, 29, 2024      |
| 212 | ISMAIL AL-GHOUL                 | July, 31, 2024      |
| 213 | RAMI AL-RIFI                    | July, 31, 2024      |
| 214 | MOHAMMAD ABU SA'ADAH            | August, 6, 2024     |
| 215 | ABD ALLAH AL-SOUSI              | August, 9, 2024     |
| 216 | TAMIM AHMED MA'AMAR             | August, 9, 2024     |
| 217 | IBRAHIM MARWAN MUHAREB          | August, 19, 2024    |
| 218 | MOHAMMAD FARJ ALLAH             | August, 21, 2024    |
| 219 | HAMZA MURTAJA                   | August, 22, 2024    |
| 220 | HOSSAM AL-DABAKI                | August, 22, 2024    |
| 221 | ALI NAIF TAEEMA                 | August, 26, 2024    |
| 222 | MOHAMMAD ABD AL-FATTAH          | August, 28, 2024    |
| 223 | SUMAYYA ABD AL-FATTAH ABD RABEH | August, 28, 2024    |
| 224 | ABD ALLAH OMAR SHIKSHIK         | September, 13, 2024 |
| 225 | MOHAMMAD SALEM ABOU SHOUKAH     | September, 17, 2024 |
| 226 | WAFAL AL-ADINI                  | September, 30, 2024 |
| 227 | HASSAN HAMAD                    | October, 06, 2024   |
| 228 | MOHAMMAD ROOHI AL-TANANI        | October, 09, 2024   |
| 229 | AYMAN ROYSHED                   | October, 14, 2024   |
| 230 | SAED RADWAN                     | October, 27, 2024   |
| 231 | HAMZA ABU SALMIA                | October, 27, 2024   |
| 232 | HANIN BAROUD                    | October, 27, 2024   |
| 233 | NADIA AL-SAYED                  | October, 27, 2024   |
| 234 | ABD AL-RHMAN AL-TANNANI         | October, 27, 2023   |
| 235 | AMR ABU ODEH                    | October, 31, 2024   |
| 236 | BARA' ALI DAGHISH               | November, 1, 2024   |
| 237 | BILAL MOHAMMED RAJAB            | November, 1, 2024   |

|     |                             |                    |
|-----|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 238 | ABD AL-RAHMAN BAHAR         | November, 6, 2024  |
| 239 | KHALED WALID ABU ZIR        | November, 7, 2024  |
| 240 | ZAHRA ABU SAKHIL            | November, 8, 2024  |
| 241 | AHMED ABU SAKHIL            | November, 8, 2024  |
| 242 | MUSTAFA KHADIR BAHAR        | November, 9, 2024  |
| 243 | MOHAMMAD ABD AL-AZIZ KHREIS | November, 11, 2024 |
| 244 | MAHDI HASAN AL-MAMLUK       | November, 11, 2024 |
| 245 | MOHAMMAD SALEH AL-SHARIF    | November, 16, 2024 |
| 246 | AHMED YOUSEF ABU SHARIA     | November, 19, 2024 |
| 247 | FATIMA MOHAMMAD AL-KIRIRI   | November, 19, 2024 |
| 248 | ABD AL-RAHEEM AL-TAHRAWI    | November, 21, 2024 |
| 249 | MAHMOUD AL-KHATIB           | November, 21, 2024 |
| 250 | WAEEL ABU QUFFA             | November, 22, 2024 |
| 251 | MOHANNAD MOHAMMAD KHALED    | November, 23, 2024 |
| 252 | ALAA AL-DIN BARHOOM         | November, 27, 2024 |
| 253 | MAMDOUH QNEITA              | November, 30, 2024 |
| 254 | MAYSARA AHMED SALAH         | December, 1, 2024  |
| 255 | IMAN AL-SHANTI              | December 11, 2024  |
| 256 | ABDEL-RAHMAN AL-QASAS       | December 12, 2024  |
| 257 | SHADI AL-SULAFITI           | December 7, 2024   |
| 258 | MOHAMMED BAHLOUSHA          | December 14, 2024  |
| 259 | MOHAMMED AL-QIRNAAWI        | December 14, 2024  |
| 260 | AHMED AL-LOUH               | December 15, 2024  |
| 261 | HAZEM ABU ARQOUB            | December 21, 2024  |
| 262 | FAYSAL ABU AL-QUMSAN        | December 26, 2024  |
| 263 | AYMAN AL-JADI               | December 26, 2024  |
| 264 | MOHAMMED AL-LAD'AA          | December 26, 2024  |
| 265 | FADI HASSOUNA               | December 26, 2024  |
| 266 | IBRAHIM AL-SHEIKH           | December 26, 2024  |
| 267 | MOHAMMED ATEF HIJAZI        | December 27, 2024  |
| 268 | HASSAN SAID AL-QISHAWI      | January 02, 2025   |
| 269 | OMAR SALAH AL-DERAWI        | January 03, 2025   |
| 270 | SAID ABU NABHAN             | January 10, 2025   |
| 271 | MOHAMMAD BASHIR AL-TALMAS   | January 14, 2025   |
| 272 | AHLAM NAFETH AL-TALOULI     | January 13, 2025   |

|     |                                |                  |
|-----|--------------------------------|------------------|
| 273 | AQEL HUSSEIN SALEH             | January14, 2025  |
| 274 | AHMED OMAR AL-SHAYAH           | January 15, 2025 |
| 275 | AHMED HESHAM ABU ROUS          | January15, 2025  |
| 276 | ALAA ASAD QASEM                | March 14, 2025   |
| 277 | BILAL ABU MATAR                | January 15, 2025 |
| 278 | BILAL AKILAH                   | January15, 2025  |
| 279 | MAHMOUD YAHYA ALSARRAJ         | January 15, 2025 |
| 280 | MAHMOUD SALIM ISLAIM           | January 15, 2025 |
| 281 | HUSSAM ALTITI                  | January 18, 2025 |
| 282 | HUSSAM SHABAT                  | March 24, 2025   |
| 283 | MOHAMMED IMAD MANSOUR          | March 25, 2025   |
| 284 | MOHAMMAD AL-BARDAWIL           | April 01, 2025   |
| 285 | YOUSEF HASSOUNA                | April 03, 2025   |
| 286 | ISLAM MAQDAD                   | April 05, 2025   |
| 287 | HELMY AL-FAQAAWI               | April 07, 2025   |
| 288 | AHMAD MANSOUR                  | April 07, 2025   |
| 289 | HANI KAHEEL                    | April 12, 2025   |
| 290 | FATIMA HASSOUNA                | April16, 2025    |
| 291 | TAMER MAQDAD                   | April 17, 2025   |
| 292 | YAHYA MUNIR SOBEIH             | May 07, 2025     |
| 293 | NOUR AL-DIN MATAR ABDO         | May 07, 2025     |
| 294 | NIDAL ABU AMSHA                | May 10, 2025     |
| 295 | HASSAN ABDEL-FATTAH ESLAIIH    | May 13, 2025     |
| 296 | HASSAN MARZOUQ SAMOUR          | May 15, 2025     |
| 297 | AHMAD ANWAR AL-HELOU           | May 15, 2025     |
| 298 | NOOR ZIAD QANDIL               | May18, 2025      |
| 299 | KHALED AHMAD ABU SEIF          | May 18, 2025     |
| 300 | ABDUL-RAHMAN TAWFIQ AL-ABADLEH | May 19, 2025     |
| 301 | MOHAMMAD AMIN ABU DAQQA        | May 20, 2025     |
| 302 | BILAL MAHER ALHATOUM           | May 23, 2025     |
| 303 | HASSAN MAJDI ABU WARDA         | May 25, 2025     |
| 304 | MUTAZ MOHAMMED RAJAB           | May 28, 2025     |
| 305 | HASHEM ADLI ALBARSH            | May 29,2025      |
| 306 | YOUSEF ALNAKHALA               | May 31, 2025     |
| 307 | ISMAIL BADAH                   | June 05,2025     |

|     |                         |               |
|-----|-------------------------|---------------|
| 308 | SULAIMAN HAJJAJ         | June 05,2025  |
| 309 | SAMEER ALRIFAI          | June 05,2025  |
| 310 | AHMED QALJA             | June 50, 2025 |
| 311 | MOMEN ABU ALOUF         | June 09, 2025 |
| 312 | HAMED ALASTAL           | June 09, 2025 |
| 313 | AMEEN FATHI HAMDAN      | June 22, 2025 |
| 314 | MAHMOUD ISSA ABU SHARBI | June 25,2025  |
| 315 | HANAN AQILAN            | June 25,2025  |
| 316 | ISLAMI ABU HATAB        | June 30, 2025 |
| 317 | MOHAMMED IMAD ALSULTAN  | 2025July 02,  |
| 318 | AHMED SALAMA ABU AISHA  | 2025July 10,  |
| 319 | HUSAAM SALEH ALADLOUNI  | 13/07/2025    |
| 320 | FADI KHALIFA            | 13/07/2025    |
| 321 | MARWA MUSLIM            | 17/07/2025    |
| 322 | TAMER RIBHI ALZANIN     | 21/07/2025    |
| 323 | WALA' MOHAMMED ALJABARI | 23/07/2025    |
| 324 | ZAKARIA ABU HARBID      | 24/07/2025    |
| 325 | IBRAHIM HAJJAJ          | 30/07/2025    |
| 326 | ANAS ALSHARIF           | 10/08/2025    |
| 327 | MOHAMMED QRAIQEA        | 10/08/2025    |
| 328 | IBRAHIM THAHER          | 10/08/2025    |
| 329 | MOMEN ELAIWAH           | 10/08/2025    |
| 330 | MOHAMMED NOFAL          | 10/08/2025    |
| 331 | MOHAMMED ALKHALDI       | 10/80/2025    |
| 332 | ISLAM ALI ALKOUMI       | 18/08/2025    |
| 333 | KHALED ALMADHOUN        | 23/08/2025    |
| 334 | HUSSAM ALMASSRI         | 25/08/2025    |
| 335 | MOHAMMED SALAMA         | 25/08/2025    |
| 336 | MUATH ABU TAHA          | 25/08/2025    |
| 337 | MARIAM ABU DUQQA        | 25/08/2025    |
| 338 | AHMED ABU AZIZ          | 25/08/2025    |
| 339 | HASSAN DOUHAN           | 25/08/2025    |
| 340 | ISLAM ABED              | 31/08/2025    |
| 341 | IMAN AHMED ALZAMLI      | 01/09/2025    |
| 342 | RASMI JEHAD SALEM       | 02/09/2025    |

|     |                        |            |
|-----|------------------------|------------|
| 343 | AYMAN IBRAHIM HANSA    | 02/09/2025 |
| 344 | OSAMA BA'LOUSHA        | 07/09/2025 |
| 345 | MOHAMMED ALKWAIFI      | 15/09/2025 |
| 346 | MOHAMMED ALSAWALHI     | 17/09/2025 |
| 347 | RAJA' HASSOUNA         | 18/09/2025 |
| 348 | ABDULLAH NASSAR        | 22/09/2025 |
| 349 | SAMI DAWOUD            | 26/09/2025 |
| 350 | MOHAMMED ALDAYA        | 27/09/2025 |
| 351 | YAHYA BARZAQ           | 30/09/2025 |
| 352 | SALEH ALJAFARAWI       | 12/10/2025 |
| 353 | AHMED ABU MTAIR        | 19/10/2025 |
| 354 | MOHAMMED ALMINERAWI    | 29/10/2025 |
| 355 | MAHMOUD WADI           | 02/12/2025 |
| 356 | ABDULRAOUF SHAAT       | 21/01/2026 |
| 357 | SALAH QASHTA           | 21/01/2026 |
| 358 | ANAS GHUNAIM           | 21/01/2026 |
| 359 | AMAL HAMMAD SHAMALI    | 12/03/2026 |
| 360 | MARWAN FATHI HARZALLAH | 27/03/2026 |
| 361 | MOHAMMED SAMIR WISHAH  | 08/04/2026 |
| 362 | ISLAM HISHAM QUNITA    | 13/04/2026 |
| 363 | AHMED WISHAH           | 20/06/2026 |