

Mersad

July 2026

Forty-Seventh Issue



شبكة معراج

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Monthly Report published by the “Mirāj” network monitoring all events in Jerusalem

introduction

The month of July 2026 once again highlights the intensity of the campaign waged against the Holy City. Jerusalem and its Palestinian residents faced a dangerous escalation aimed at completely severing the city from its Palestinian surroundings and reshaping its historical and demographic character. This policy was reflected in the occupation authorities' approval of major settlement schemes, including plans for the establishment of new settlements in the heart of Jerusalem.

The blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque was likewise subjected to systematic daily violations. Israeli settlers and officials continued to enter its courtyards under heavy protection from the occupation police, while stringent restrictions remained in place on the access of worshippers and residents of the Old City. Alongside this spatial Judaization, our people in Jerusalem's neighborhoods—from Shu'fat Refugee Camp to Al-Eizariya and Silwan—continued to resist demolition policies, the issuance of demolition orders, and daily raids intended to facilitate the forced displacement of the Palestinian population. Mirssad presents a comprehensive documentation report that provides a factual overview of the occupation's violations through verified field developments, statistical data, and quantitative indicators.



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The martyrs of Jerusalem



July 2026



Jerusalem martyr



The month of July 2026 bore witness to the steadfast determination of Jerusalemites to resist the ongoing Judaization of their city. This resilience came at a heavy cost, as three Palestinians from Jerusalem were martyred by the gunfire and repression of the occupation forces.



Martyr

Khalil Rashad Al-Rashq

from Beit Hanina (49 years)

He was killed by Israeli occupation forces' gunfire on 24 July 2026.



Martyr

Nasr Zaal Ka'abneh

From Bir Nabala (20 years)

He was killed by Israeli occupation forces' gunfire on 13 July 2026.



Martyr

Walid Abu Snineh

From Qalandi (16 year)

He was killed by Israeli occupation forces' gunfire on 5 July 2026.

Bodies held by the occupation:



During the same month, the occupation authorities withheld the body of Khalil Rashad Hamid Al-Rashq. As a result, by the end of July 2026, the number of Jerusalemite bodies withheld by the occupation authorities had risen to 54, including the bodies of eight children under the age of 18.

Injuries – Wounds That Bleed



July 2026



23

Palestinians injured
under occupation
violence



The month of July 2026 witnessed a significant increase in the number of injuries among Palestinians in Jerusalem, as occupation forces and settlers intensified their direct attacks across various neighborhoods and localities of the occupied capital. The occupation authorities deliberately pursued a policy of excessive use of military force.

Key injuries resulting from Israeli occupation forces' gunfire and settler attacks in July 2026 :

3 July 2026

Two young men were injured after being run over by a settler in the Al-Tabna Bedouin community, near Khan Al-Ahmar.

5 July 2026

Two children sustained injuries to their lower limbs after being shot by the occupation forces in Qalandia Refugee Camp.

7 July 2026

A young man was injured by gunfire from the occupation forces near the Separation Wall in the town of Al-Ram.

12 July 2026

Four Jerusalem residents suffered suffocation after the occupation forces fired tear gas canisters toward a wedding celebration in the town of Hizma.

15 July 2026

A young man was injured by gunfire from the occupation forces during their raid on Qalandia Refugee Camp.

17 July 2026

A young man was injured by gunfire from the occupation forces in the Wadi Al-Joz neighborhood.

19 July 2026

A young man was injured after being severely assaulted and beaten by the occupation forces in the town of Hizma.

21 July 2026

- A young man was injured after falling while being pursued by the occupation forces in the town of Abu Dis.
- Five residents suffered from tear gas inhalation after the occupation forces fired tear gas in the town of Al-Ram.

24 July 2026

A young man was injured by gunfire from the occupation forces during their raid on Qalandia Refugee Camp.

27 July 2026

- Two Jerusalem residents were injured following an attack carried out by settlers, with the involvement of the occupation forces, against residents of the Al-Ara'ara Bedouin community, near the Jaba' roundabout, north of occupied Jerusalem.
- One resident was injured by gunfire from the occupation forces during their raid on Qalandia Refugee Camp.

30 July 2026

A young man was injured by rubber bullets during the occupation forces' raid on Qalandia Refugee Camp.

■ During July 2026, Mersad documented (23) injury cases resulting from live fire, tear gas, or assaults carried out by occupation soldiers and settlers against Palestinian youth throughout occupied Jerusalem.

Colonization and Judaization



July 2026



The month of July 2026 witnessed the most serious settlement expansion surge in years, aimed at consolidating the so-called “Greater Jerusalem” plan and isolating the occupied capital both demographically and geographically. The occupation authorities officially approved several settlement schemes, while simultaneously issuing government tenders for the construction of 581 new settlement units in the settlement of Ma’ale Adumim. They also consolidated control over a total of 2,563 dunams of the city’s lands in order to prevent any future Palestinian territorial contiguity.

Key settlement projects approved in June 2026:

1 July 2026

- Settlers established a new settlement outpost near the Al-Mahtoush Bedouin community, adjacent to the Khan Al-Ahmar area east of Jerusalem. They began by installing plastic greenhouses and agricultural structures approximately 100 meters from residents' homes.
- The United States signed an agreement with the Israeli occupation authorities allocating land in the Allenby compound south of occupied Jerusalem, paving the way for the construction of a permanent embassy headquarters.

5 July 2026

Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu laid the foundation stone for what is referred to as a "Heritage Center" at the site of the historic Jerusalem International Airport in Qalandia, alongside Israeli Heritage Minister Amichai Eliyahu and the occupation-appointed mayor of Jerusalem. The project seeks to transform the airport building into a center promoting the Israeli narrative regarding the site and its surrounding area.

13 July 2026

- The occupation authorities approved the submission of a settlement plan for the construction of approximately 450 settlement units in the Umm Lisun neighborhood in occupied Jerusalem.
- The Israeli occupation authorities declared the settlement of Givat Ze'ev, located near occupied Jerusalem, an official city.
- Settlers carried out expansion works at the pastoral outpost they established near the Bir Al-Maskub community.

22 July 2026

- Israeli Foreign Minister Gideon Sa'ar announced that the Republic of Nauru had decided to open its embassy to Israel in Jerusalem, becoming the tenth country to announce the opening of its embassy in the city.
- Israeli occupation forces issued a military order to seize 5 dunams and 283 square meters of land belonging to the town of Jaba', north of occupied Jerusalem, claiming it would be used for "military purposes." The order covers a 725-meter-long strip of land in the areas of Al-Muntar, Ras Al-Marj, and Shaab Al-Ghazoul, as part of a plan to construct a settlement road connecting Route 60 near the Jaba' checkpoint to the Separation Wall adjacent to the Nabi Ya'qub settlement.

27 July 2026

Settlers established a new settlement outpost near the shrine of the Prophet Musa, east of occupied Jerusalem.

30 July 2026

The occupation authorities classified the summit of Jabal Al-Qalaa, located on lands belonging to the towns of Qalandia and Al-Judeira northwest of Jerusalem, as an archaeological area where construction is prohibited.

Al-Aqsa in Danger



July 2026



9670

Settlers
stormed the
Al-Aqsa Mosque
compound and
performed their
Talmudic rituals.



The threat facing the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque is no longer confined to warnings or deferred plans. During July 2026, it evolved into a systematic and deeply troubling daily reality, driven by the occupation government and extremist so-called “Temple” organizations seeking to impose a temporal and spatial division of the mosque as a *fait accompli*. Al-Aqsa Mosque is currently undergoing one of the most critical phases of its Judaization. It has effectively been transformed into a heavily militarized site, where its courtyards are subjected to daily provocative incursions while severe restrictions are imposed on the access of worshippers and Jerusalem residents. At the same time, destructive excavation works continue beneath the mosque, posing an increasing threat to its foundations and structural integrity.

This comes amid growing warnings of an Israeli plan aimed at bringing approximately 70% of Al-Aqsa Mosque’s 144-dunam compound under Israeli control by reshaping the existing security arrangements and emptying the mosque’s eastern section, with the objective of imposing a permanent spatial division similar to that established at the Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron.

Key violations committed by the occupation authorities and settler groups against Al-Aqsa Mosque during July 2026

1 July 2026

Settlers raised the Israeli flag in front of the Dome of the Rock.

2 July 2026

A settler entered Al-Aqsa Mosque wearing a shirt bearing the logo of the “Guardians of Judea and Samaria” organization, an affiliate of the extremist Hilltop Youth movement.

14 July 2026

Israeli occupation forces closed King Faisal Gate, one of Al-Aqsa Mosque’s gates, for approximately thirty minutes while conducting military exercises inside the mosque compound.

15 July 2026

Ministers and members of the Knesset from the Likud Party participated in a conference organized in Jerusalem by the so-called Temple Mount Administration. During the event, they called for altering the long-standing status quo at Al-Aqsa Mosque by expanding settler incursions and allowing settlers to perform religious rituals within the mosque compound.

17 July 2026

- Israeli occupation forces stormed the Bab Al-Rahma Prayer Hall inside Al-Aqsa Mosque, photographed and recorded the identities of worshippers present, expelled them from the prayer hall, and subsequently forced them to leave the mosque compound.

22 July 2026

- Settlers organized the so-called “Sovereignty March” in occupied Jerusalem. The march began at the historic Mamilla (Ma’man Allah) Cemetery, passed around the Old City, and concluded at the Al-Buraq Wall, on the eve of the observance of the alleged “Destruction of the Temple.”

23 July 2026

- 4,248 settlers stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque, led by Israeli National Security Minister Itamar Ben Gvir, members of the Knesset, rabbis, and leaders of so-called Temple organizations.
- The incursions were marked by the performance of Talmudic prayers and rituals, ritual prostration, the wearing of tefillin, the display of Israeli flags alongside the so-called “Temple flag,” collective singing and dancing, and the introduction of stones claimed to be intended for the construction of the alleged Third Temple. Settlers also installed a permanent canopy in the mosque’s eastern courtyard for their use.
- These actions coincided with intensified restrictions targeting worshippers and employees of the Islamic Waqf Department, including barring most of them from entering the mosque, closing several of its gates, and imposing age restrictions that prohibited entry to anyone under the age of 80. Some worshippers were explicitly informed that “today is reserved for Jews.”
- Meanwhile, occupation forces maintained a heavy security presence and provided full protection to the settlers. According to the Jerusalem Governorate, these measures were intended to create new realities inside Al-Aqsa Mosque, entrench its temporal and spatial division, and consolidate Israeli control over the holy site.

30 July 2026

- A settler proposed marriage to a female settler inside the courtyards of Al-Aqsa Mosque amid ululations and Hebrew religious rituals, under the protection of Israeli occupation forces.

According to Mersad's monitoring, 22 settler incursions into the courtyards of Al-Aqsa Mosque were documented during July 2026. A total of approximately 9,670 settlers entered the mosque compound, in addition to 4,568 individuals admitted under the designation of "tourists," bringing the total number of recorded entrants to 14,238

Exile

A Systematic Aggression



July 2026



During July 2026, the occupation authorities significantly expanded their use of exclusion orders as a broad punitive measure. These orders primarily targeted prominent Jerusalemite Palestinians, Murabitun (individuals maintaining a continuous presence at Al-Aqsa Mosque), and regular worshippers at the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, barring them from accessing the mosque compound.

This systematic security policy is intended to diminish the continuous Palestinian presence at the holy site and facilitate repeated and provocative settler incursions by removing those most likely to challenge or document such activities.

The restrictions extended beyond denying access to the mosque's upper prayer halls and covered areas. Individuals subjected to exclusion orders were also prohibited from remaining near the gates of Al-Aqsa Mosque or along the outer walls of the Old City. These measures seek to sever their connection to the holy site and undermine popular efforts to preserve Jerusalem's Arab and Islamic character.

During July 2026, Mersad documented 18 restrictive measures imposed on Jerusalemite Palestinians, including exclusion orders from Al-Aqsa Mosque, the Old City, the city of Jerusalem, and the Khan Al-Ahmar area, in addition to house arrest orders.

The table below summarizes the principal exclusion orders, house arrest orders, and travel bans imposed on Jerusalemite Palestinians during July 2026.

#	Name	Type of Order	Date	Duration
1	Majd Abu Laban	Exclusion order to the city of Jericho	3 July 2026	—
2	Jibril Youssef Al-Tabna	Exclusion order from the Khan Al-Ahmar area	4 July 2026	15 days
3	Nasr Ali Al-Tabna	Exclusion order from the Khan Al-Ahmar area	4 July 2026	15 days
4	Saif Al-Qawasmi	Exclusion order from Al-Aqsa Mosque	4 July 2026	6 months
5	Musab Basbous	House arrest order	6 July 2026	House arrest until the conclusion of legal proceedings; payment of a NIS 6,000 cash bail and signing of a NIS 12,000 financial guarantee

#	Name	Type of Order	Date	Duration
6	Abdelrahman Al-Natshéh	House arrest order	6 July 2026	House arrest until the conclusion of legal proceedings; payment of a NIS 6,000 cash bail and signing of a NIS 12,000 financial guarantee
7	Yahya Al-Natsheh	House arrest order	6 July 2026	House arrest until the conclusion of legal proceedings; payment of a NIS 6,000 cash bail and signing of a NIS 12,000 financial guarantee
8	Sheikh Mohammed Hussein	Exclusion order from Al-Aqsa Mosque	10 July 2026	One week
9	Fadl Abu Snineh	Exclusion order from Al-Aqsa Mosque	10 July 2026	Until 31 December 2026
10	Saif Al-Din Abu Jum'a	Exclusion order from Al-Aqsa Mosque	15 July 2026	One week

#	Name	Type of Order	Date	Duration
11	Murad Alyan	Exclusion order from Al-Aqsa Mosque	15 July 2026	Six-month exclusion order, six-month travel ban, and prohibition on entering the West Bank for six months
12	Areen Al-Za'anin	Exclusion order from Al-Aqsa Mosque	16 July 2026	6 months
13	Ahmad Al-Safadi	Exclusion order from Al-Aqsa Mosque	17 July 2026	—
14	Nasser Hadmi	Exclusion order from Al-Aqsa Mosque	19 July 2026	6 months
15	Raed Zughair	Exclusion order from the Old City	23 July 2026	One week
16	Mohammed Abu Al-Hummus	Exclusion order from the Old City	24 July 2026	Two weeks
17	Al-Hajja Nafisa Khweis	Exclusion order from the Old City	24 July 2026	Two weeks
18	Wissam Hamouda	Exclusion order from Al-Aqsa Mosque	30 July 2026	One week

Arrests Increasing Violence



July 2026



Throughout July 2026, the Israeli occupation authorities continued their arrest campaigns, which formed part of an increasingly intensive pattern of daily repression targeting the social fabric of communities across occupied Jerusalem. Occupation forces carried out widespread arbitrary and systematic arrests, targeting dozens of young people, minors, and community activists.

During July 2026, Mersad documented 109 arrests in occupied Jerusalem.

Colonial Terrorism: Unrestrained Attacks





25

Attacks
by Settler Groups



July 2026 witnessed an alarming intensification of settler attacks across the city of occupied Jerusalem and its surrounding communities.

Through these repeated attacks, settler groups sought to intensify pressure on Palestinian residents of Jerusalem and impose new facts on the ground. These actions form part of an ongoing process of Judaization within the framework of a systematic policy aimed at altering the city's demographic character and forcing its Palestinian population into displacement.

This escalation once again highlights the absence of effective international accountability mechanisms and the prevailing climate of impunity that encourages the continuation of violations undermining Jerusalem's legal, historical, and cultural status.

Key Settler Attacks in Occupied Jerusalem – July 2026

1 July 2026

- Settlers established a new settlement outpost near the Al-Mahtoush Bedouin community, adjacent to the Khan Al-Ahmar area, east of Jerusalem.
- Settlers seized the Rawabi spring, east of the town of Anata, preventing Palestinian shepherds from accessing the water source or watering their livestock.

2 July 2026

- Settlers assaulted young Palestinians in the Wadi Hilweh neighborhood of Silwan.
- A settler stormed the Ka'abneh Al-Kassarar Bedouin community near Anata and drove a flock of sheep between residents' homes.

3 July 2026

- Settlers seized the Rawabi spring east of Anata after vandalizing it and taking control of the site.
- Settlers added new residential units to the settlement outpost established east of Anata.
- Settlers attempted to erect a fence around the Al-Mahtoush Bedouin community.
- During an attack on the Al-Tabna Bedouin community near Khan Al-Ahmar, one settler deliberately struck two young Palestinians with his vehicle, while another sprayed pepper spray at several young men.

5 July 2026

A settler grazed his flock among the homes of residents in the Ka'abneh Al-Kassarar Bedouin community near Anata, east of occupied Jerusalem.

Settlers from the Adam settlement attacked the property of Palestinian residents in Hizma, northeast of occupied Jerusalem, in an attempt to steal sheep belonging to Abdel Daoud Amer Al-Khatib.

9 July 2026

Knesset member Zvi Sukkot stormed Jerusalem's Old City through the Lions' Gate (Bab al-Asbat).

11 July 2026

Settlers chased several young Palestinians in the vicinity of Wadi Al-Qiqba and Salman, in the town of Beit Anan.

12 July 2026

Settlers carried out expansion works at the pastoral settlement outpost established near the Ma'azi Jaba' Bedouin community, north of occupied Jerusalem

13 July 2026

Settlers carried out further colonial expansion works at the pastoral settlement outpost they had established near the Bir Al-Maskoub Bedouin community, east of occupied Jerusalem.

14 July 2026

The extremist Israeli Knesset member Zvi Sukkot, Chair of the Knesset Education Committee, stormed the Dar Al-Aytam Islamic Secondary School in Jerusalem's Old City. He destroyed a ceramic plaque displayed at the school's entrance depicting the map of Historic Palestine, the Palestinian flag, and the school's emblem, before explicitly threatening to close the school permanently and bring its activities to an end.

19 July 2026

Settlers provoked residents of the Al-Mahtoush-Al-Ara'ara Bedouin community, east of occupied Jerusalem, by grazing their flocks between residents' homes and near their livestock pens.

21 July 2026

- Israeli National Security Minister Itamar Ben Gvir stormed the vicinity of Bab Al-Sahira (Herod's Gate), as well as Salah Al-Din Street and Sultan Suleiman Street, in occupied Jerusalem, under the protection of a heavy deployment of Israeli occupation forces, accompanied by widespread road closures and traffic diversions.
- Settlers set fire to agricultural land and dozens of olive trees in the Al-Judeira and Al-Khanadiq areas of Beit Anan, northwest of Jerusalem. They also threw stones at eight Palestinian vehicles travelling along the Al-Khanadiq road, causing material damage but no injuries.
- Settlers blocked the Al-Judeira–Al-Khanadiq junction, assaulted employees at the Beit Anan landfill, and damaged waste collection vehicles, while local youths managed to extinguish the fire shortly after it broke out.

23 July 2026

Settlers stormed the home of Mousa Mohammed Al-Tabna in the Al-Tabna Bedouin community near Khan Al-Ahmar, east of occupied Jerusalem. They smashed the windows, vandalized the contents of the house, and caused extensive property damage in a new attack targeting the Bedouin community.

24 July 2026

- Settlers assaulted several Jerusalemite Palestinians on Al-Wad Street in Jerusalem's Old City as they were making their way to Friday prayers at Al-Aqsa Mosque.
- Armed settlers blocked Al-Sawwana Road, leading to Al-Tur, and threw stones at Palestinian vehicles.

25 July 2026

Settlers attempted to steal a flock of sheep belonging to residents of the Ma'azi Jaba' Bedouin community near the town of Jaba', north of occupied Jerusalem.

27 July 2026

- Settlers threw stones at Palestinian vehicles near the Jaba' roundabout, damaging several of them.
- With the support of Israeli occupation forces, settlers violently assaulted residents of the Al-Ara'ara Bedouin community, severely beating several people and causing injuries.
- Settlers took possession of the Al-Basha family home in the Muslim Quarter of Jerusalem's Old City following an eviction order issued by Israeli occupation courts through legal proceedings initiated by the so-called Custodian of Absentee Property.

29 July 2026

Settlers assaulted Jerusalemite Palestinians in the Ankhila Al-Kassarar community near Anata by grazing their flocks between homes, along the community's internal roads, and in front of house entrances, obstructing residents' movement and preventing them from reaching their workplaces.

30 July 2026

A settler on horseback chased a group of women in the town of Mikhmas, northeast of Jerusalem.

Settlers stormed the Bir Al-Maskoub community east of occupied Jerusalem, where they carried out provocative acts before several of them climbed onto the roof of the community's water well. Local residents reported that one settler descended into the well, raising concerns that the water source may have been tampered with or contaminated.

During July 2026, Mersad documented more than 29 settler attacks targeting Jerusalemite Palestinians, their property, and Muslim and Christian holy sites.

Nightmare of Demolition and Leveling



July 2026



28

Demolition and bulldozing operation in Jerusalem



During July 2026, Israeli occupation bulldozers and military machinery continued to pose a constant threat to the demographic stability of occupied Jerusalem and its surrounding communities through an intensified campaign of demolitions and land leveling.

This campaign was not limited to the destruction of residential homes and commercial structures under the pretext of lacking building permits. The occupation authorities also escalated the use of forced self-demolitions, imposing heavy fines to compel Palestinian residents of Jerusalem to demolish their own homes, in a practice that represents one of the most severe forms of human rights violations.

This destruction of infrastructure was accompanied by extensive land-leveling operations in the areas surrounding the city and the removal of fences enclosing numerous properties. It is part of a silent but systematic war aimed at restricting Palestinian urban expansion, depopulating the land, and facilitating the expansion of settlement projects to further the Judaization of the remaining areas of occupied Jerusalem.

During July 2026, Mersad documented 28 demolition and land-leveling operations in occupied Jerusalem, including forced self-demolitions, demolitions carried out by Israeli occupation bulldozers, as well as dozens of demolition orders and decisions.

The table below presents the main demolition operations carried out by the Israeli occupation authorities in Jerusalem during July 2026.

#	Owner	Type of Structure	Nature of Damage	Date	Location
1	Ahmed Nouman Al-Abbasi	House	Forced self-demolition	8 July 2026	Silwan
2	Zaid Ahmed Al-Abbasi	House	Forced self-demolition	8 July 2026	Silwan
3	Awadallah Family	Residential building	Demolished by the Israeli occupation authorities	8 July 2026	Sur Baher
4	Khaled Ahmed Muhaysin	Commercial shop	Forced self-demolition	9 July 2026	Al-Issawiya
5	Mohammed Mahmoud Al-Abbasi	House	Forced self-demolition	11 July 2026	Silwan
7	Khaled Mohammed Al-Abbasi	House	Forced self-demolition	11 July 2026	Silwan
8	Ali Khalil Abu Tir	House	Forced self-demolition	12 July 2026	Umm Tuba
9	Mohammed Al-Shamaliya	House	Demolished by the Israeli occupation authorities	12 July 2026	Silwan

#	Owner	Type of Structure	Nature of Damage	Date	Location
10	Mohammed Al-Abbasi	House	Forced self-demolition	15 July 2026	Silwan
11	Abdullah Ahmed Qarain	Bathroom and perimeter wall of the house	Forced self-demolition	20 July 2026	Silwan
12	Salama Othman	House	Demolished by the Israeli occupation authorities	21 July 2026	Al-Ram
13	—	House, agricultural and commercial structures, fences, and roads	Demolished by the Israeli occupation authorities	22 July 2026	Rafat
14	—	House and sheep shelter	Demolished by the Israeli occupation authorities	27 July 2026	Beit Hanina
15	Al-Rimawi Family	Three houses	Forced self-demolition	27 July 2026	Jabal Al-Mukabber
16	Mahmoud Mohammed Qweider	House	Demolished by the Israeli occupation authorities	27 July 2026	Silwan
17	—	Two apartments	Forced self-demolition	27 July 2026	Silwan
18	—	House	Demolished by the Israeli occupation authorities	28 July 2026	Rafat
19	—	Agricultural structure	Demolished by the Israeli occupation authorities	28 July 2026	Rafat
20	Mohammed Fayez Dweiyat	House	Forced self-demolition	30 July 2026	Sur Baher
21	Fayez Nimr Dweiyat	House	Forced self-demolition	30 July 2026	Sur Baher

Jerusalemites Behind Bars



July 2026



6

Individuals subjected to administrative detention



18

Individuals sentenced to actual prison terms



The occupation's so-called courts of law, often described as mere judicial façades due to the lack of genuine legal proceedings and effective guarantees, intensified their political campaign against the Palestinian presence in the occupied capital during July 2026 through an escalation of arbitrary rulings and imprisonment orders targeting Jerusalemites.

Palestinian detainees from the city faced a wide array of repressive military laws aimed at removing them from spaces of activism and civic presence.

- **The Mersad team documented 23 judicial decisions issued by the occupation authorities against Palestinians from Jerusalem during July 2026, including actual prison sentences and administrative detention orders.**



The table below presents the main actual prison sentences, administrative detention orders, and house arrest measures imposed in Jerusalem during July 2026.

#	Name	Nature of Decision	Date	Duration
1	Nabil Nasser Shuqairat	Administrative detention	2 July 2026	6 months
2	Younes Mohammed Mazhar	Administrative detention	2 July 2026	4 months
3	Anan Wafa Mazhar	Administrative detention	2 July 2026	4 months
4	Mohammed Ahmed Ammar	Administrative detention	2 July 2026	4 months
5	Saif Al-Din Younes Mazhar	Administrative detention	2 July 2026	4 months
6	Abdel Fattah Mohammed Abu Nasser	Administrative detention	2 July 2026	4 months
7	Mousa Majdi Khatib	Administrative detention	2 July 2026	4 months
8	Abdel Rahman Nabil Badr	Administrative detention	2 July 2026	6 months
9	Hamza Aayed Ahmed	Administrative detention	5 July 2026	6 months
10	Ahmed Shweiki	Actual prison sentence	6 July 2026	5 months
11	Ahmed Al-Qaisi	Actual prison sentence	6 July 2026	5 months
12	Omar Mujahid	Actual prison sentence	6 July 2026	7 months
13	Islam Zayed	Administrative detention	6 July 2026	6 months

#	Name	Nature of Decision	Date	Duration
14	Saleh Ihab Akleik	Actual prison sentence	12 July 2026	9 months
15	Saif Al-Din Raed Al-Louzi	Administrative detention	13 July 2026	6 months
16	Amir Basem Al-Qaisi	Administrative detention	13 July 2026	6 months
17	Omar Hani Al-Issawiy	Administrative detention	14 July 2026	3 months
18	Alaa Al-Sous	Community service, fine, and suspended prison sentence	22 July 2026	9 months of community service, a fine, and a 6-month suspended prison sentence
19	Mohammed Kayed Hassan Gheith	Administrative detention	23 July 2026	3 months
20	Mahmoud Ali Shahada	Actual prison sentence	26 July 2026	4 years
21	Ahmed Nizar Jawarish	Administrative detention	27 July 2026	3 months
22	Samid Mohammed Afaneh	Administrative detention	27 July 2026	6 months
23	Suleiman Abdel Hay Al-Ajlouni	Administrative detention	27 July 2026	6 months

Jerusalem Resists



July 2026

18

Points of confrontation



In the face of a multifaceted Israeli system of repression, ranging from arrests and demolitions to settlement expansion policies and forced displacement measures, the residents of the occupied capital demonstrated during July 2026 that Jerusalem's historical and cultural identity remains deeply rooted and resilient against attempts to erase and transform it. Across the city's neighborhoods and streets, the reality of a resilient and steadfast Jerusalem was reflected through continuous popular mobilization and daily grassroots presence.

Jerusalem's youth continued to confront occupation incursions, responding with determination despite ongoing repression. At the same time, the Murabitoun and Murabitat—men and women maintaining a presence at Al-Aqsa Mosque—continued their daily presence around the holy site, challenging expulsion orders by maintaining their prayers at the closest accessible points to the mosque's outer gates whenever entry was restricted.

This popular mobilization, expressed through community solidarity, the reconstruction of homes and structures targeted for demolition, and the continued attachment to the land, demonstrates the limitations of policies seeking to alter Jerusalem's character and impose new realities on the ground. It further highlights that the enduring presence of the city's residents remains a central factor in preserving Jerusalem's identity and social fabric.

The Mersad team documented 18 points of confrontation and mobilization against occupation forces and settler attacks in occupied Jerusalem during July 2026.

The following table presents the main points of confrontation with occupation forces in Jerusalem during July 2026.

#	Event type	Location	Date	Settler deaths	Settler injuries
1	Settler vehicle damaged	Mikhmas	1 July 2026	—	—
2	Confrontation with settlers	Al-Mahtoush Bedouin community	3 July 2026	—	—
3	Clashes	Qalandia	5 July 2026	—	—
4	Confrontation with settlers	Hizma	5 July 2026	—	—
5	Clashes	Qalandia	7 July 2026	—	—
6	Clashes	Qalandia	8 July 2026	—	—
7	Clashes	Al-Ram and Al-Bireh Suburb	8 July 2026	—	—
8	Clashes	Al-Ram and Al-Bireh Suburb	10 July 2026	—	—
9	Clashes	Kafr Aqab	12 July 2026	—	—
10	Clashes	Anata	15 July 2026	—	—
11	Clashes	Qatanna	17 July 2026	—	—
12	Clashes	Qalandia Refugee Camp	19 July 2026	—	—
13	Clashes	Al-Ram and Al-Bireh Suburb	21 July 2026	—	—

#	Event type	Location	Date	Settler deaths	Settler injuries
14	Clashes	Hizma	22 July 2026	—	—
15	Clashes	Qalandia	23 July 2026	—	—
16	Clashes	Biddu	23 July 2026	—	—
17	Clashes	Bir Nabala	24 July 2026	—	—
18	Clashes	Kafr Aqab	28 July 2026	—	—

The Shadow of Raids and incursions





200

Incursions



During July 2026, nighttime and pre-dawn hours in the communities of occupied Jerusalem were marked by near-daily military incursions and raids, which have become a central instrument of security control and intimidation targeting Palestinian Jerusalemite families. Israeli occupation forces, reinforced by special units and police dogs, carried out repeated search operations across Jerusalem's neighborhoods, violating the sanctity of homes and making extensive use of stun grenades and tear gas in residential areas.

These incursions went beyond the search of homes and the deliberate ransacking of their contents. They were also accompanied by temporary closures of entire neighborhoods, the establishment of sudden checkpoints, and restrictions disrupting residents' movement and daily lives. Such measures reflect a policy aimed at exerting continuous pressure on the local population, weakening the city's social fabric, and keeping Jerusalem's Palestinian residents in a constant state of instability, tension, and uncertainty.

The Mersad team documented nearly 200 incursions into the villages and communities of occupied Jerusalem during July 2026.

Conclusion



At the conclusion of this monitoring report covering July 2026, it is clear that the Israeli occupation continues to pursue systematic policies aimed at weakening the Palestinian presence and reshaping the historical, demographic, and cultural character of Jerusalem. These include demolitions and land confiscation, escalating arrests and harsh sentences, expulsion orders targeting worshippers and defenders of Al-Aqsa Mosque, and accelerated settlement expansion.

Despite these measures, Jerusalem continues to resist. The perseverance of its residents, community solidarity, and ongoing efforts to rebuild what has been destroyed reflect a deep-rooted resilience and commitment to the city's Palestinian identity.

Jerusalem remains firmly rooted in its Arab identity and Islamic and Christian heritage. Its holy sites, traditions, and people continue to bear witness to a profound historical and cultural connection that cannot be erased by policies of fait accompli or occupation measures.

Annexes

A table showing the total daily events that took place in the city of Jerusalem and the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque during the month.

Clashes and acts of resistance			Violence and restrictions against Jerusalemites							Incursions into Al-Aqsa		Day
Israelis Injured	Israelis Killed	Clashes & Acts of Resistance	Settler Attacks	Expulsions, Travel Bans & Fines	Village Raids	Demolitions & Leveling	Arrests	Injured	Martyrs	Tourist	Settler	
–	–	1	2	–	3	1	–	–	–	151	223	1/7
–	–	2	4	–	11	–	–	–	–	274	495	2/7
–	–	1	4	1	6	4	2	–	–	–	–	3/7
–	–	3	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	4/7
–	–	2	2	–	6	–	3	2	1	175	190	5/7
–	–	–	–	–	3	8	6	–	–	212	186	6/7
–	–	–	1	–	5	–	1	1	–	74	174	7/7
–	–	2	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	78	192	8/7
–	–	–	1	–	6	1	3	–	–	170	232	9/7
–	1	2	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	10/7
–	–	–	1	–	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	11/7
–	–	1	1	1	8	2	3	4	–	73	206	12/7
–	–	–	1	–	7	–	1	–	1	260	150	13/7
–	–	–	1	–	4	–	1	–	–	210	278	14/7
–	–	–	1	2	6	1	16	1	–	146	677	15/7
–	–	1	6	–	3	–	–	–	–	410	328	16/7
–	–	1	–	1	5	–	2	1	–	–	–	17/7

Clashes and acts of resistance			Violence and restrictions against Jerusalemites							Incursions into Al-Aqsa		Day
Israelis Injured	Israelis Killed	Clashes & Acts of Resistance	Settler Attacks	Expulsions, Travel Bans & Fines	Village Raids	Demolitions & Leveling	Arrests	Injured	Martyrs	Tourist	Settler	
–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18/7
–	–	1	1	1	9	–	16	1	–	307	225	19/7
–	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	233	244	20/7
–	–	1	3	–	7	1	1	6	–	139	275	21/7
–	1	–	5	5	3	–	–	–	–	387	419	22/7
–	–	2	1	1	6	–	2	–	–	–	4,248	23/7
–	–	1	2	2	8	–	15	1	1	–	–	24/7
–	–	1	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	25/7
–	–	–	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	290	150	26/7
–	–	–	3	–	11	8	1	3	–	223	192	27/7
–	1	–	8	2	6	–	–	–	–	323	292	28/7
–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	133	222	29/7
–	–	–	–	2	1	6	2	1	1	300	272	30/7
–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31/7
–	–	18	29	18	200	28	109	23	3	4,568	9,670	Σ

Mersad

A monthly newsletter issued by the Miraj Network, monitoring all events in Jerusalem.



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