

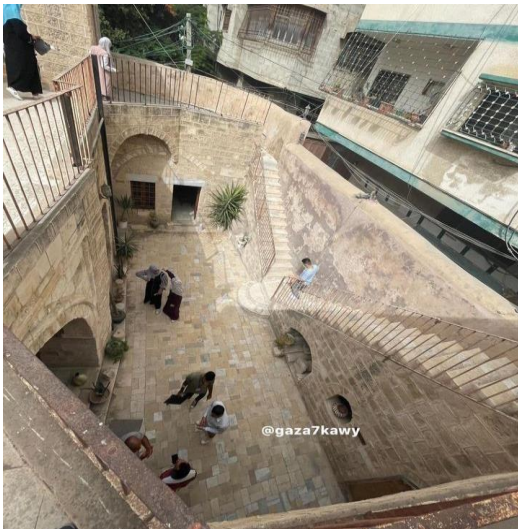


Palestine Association On Monuments And Sites
الجمعية الفلسطينية للمعالم و المواقع التاريخية

National Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)

February 2, 2024

Report #3: New evidences indicated the devastation in Palestine: Genocide, Urbicide and Ecocide (Documentation and evidence gathered: December 16th 2023 – January 31th, 2024).



This report is an update on the report published by ICOMOS Palestine on 19th December 2023

- More than 2270 massacres, 27,000 Palestinians were martyred, 70% of whom were children and women and 85% of population was forcibly displaced to the far south under unsafe conditions of hunger, terror, thirst, bombing or detention.
- More than 200 sites out of 350 heritage sites in Gaza Strip were targeted and severely damaged or even demolished.

After more than one hundred and sixteen days of ongoing aggression and intensive bombardment and occupation of Gaza Strip, and the invasion of Israeli tanks into neighborhoods and cities of Gaza, Khan Yunis and Rafah, including direct targeting of defenseless people with tank shells, have led to terrorization of all people of Gaza Strip without exception, their displacement, 85% of population were forcibly displaced to the south in an unsafe conditions of hunger, terror, thirst, bombing or detention, according to figures and reports reported by Government Media Office in Gaza. The region has never witnessed such a massive amount of killing and destruction. More than 65,000 tons of bombs and missiles dropped on Gaza Strip which targeted residential squares, infrastructures, refugee camps, hospitals, universities, schools, mosques, churches, water facilities, bakeries, libraries and museums. The attacks on Gaza used the "dumb bombs" and white phosphorus that have been banned internationally since World War II. (Gaza's Government Media Office reported on 4 January). Even cemeteries in Gaza were not safe and spared of vandalism due to the desecration committed by the soldiers of the Israeli occupation army as well as the attacks against Gaza¹.

This widespread destruction and the massive numbers of martyrs, injured, displaced, and missing individuals beneath the rubble, all within a span of less than three or four months, far exceed all conflicts and wars in modern history. Comparatively superior to the cities of Warsaw, Hamburg, or Dresden during the World War II. It is a systematic genocide and ethnic cleansing against the Palestinians in Gaza and the West Bank².

It remains impossible to conduct a reliable assessment and evaluation of the damage occurred prior to realizing a lasting ceasefire, essential for documenting the damage and protecting what remains of Gaza's ancient heritage. Additionally, it is challenging and very hard to document directly due to the persistent targeting of civilians by the Israeli occupation army and the absence of any safe areas at all.

Below is an updated report containing the evidence that ICOMOS Palestine has been able to collect since the end of the previous report dated on December 16th 2023. In addition, this report documents the Israeli occupation's attacks on cultural heritage in the rest of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967, specifically the West Bank, including Jerusalem. This report will be updated regularly.

This report includes the following elements:

- 1- Human casualties, direct threats to the people of Gaza, and forced displacement.
- 2- Incitement by the Israeli officials and companies responsible for the construction and administration of Israeli settlements to live in Gaza after displacement of its indigenous people.
- 3- Losses to tangible cultural heritage, World Heritage sites, and the urban and architectural fabric.

¹ <https://www.france24.com/en/live-news/20240129-no-rest-for-gaza-dead-with-swift-burials-bodiesdug-up>

² <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/europe/destruction-in-gaza-comparable-if-not-higher-to-wwii-germany-sayeu-foreign-policy-chief/3077510>

- 4- Destruction of intangible cultural heritage, workshops and traditional industries and looting the museum's contents.
- 5- Attacks in West Bank, including Jerusalem, killing, intimidating and direct attacks against world cultural heritage sites.

1- Human casualties, direct threats to the people of Gaza, and forced displacement.

A –The Government Media Office in Gaza reported, **more than 2270 massacres**, this resulted in:

- i. More than 27 thousand Palestinians were martyred, 70% of whom were children and women.
- ii. Eight thousand missing people under the rubble, i.e. 1.3% of the people of Gaza, between martyrs and missing persons.
- iii. Partial or total destruction of more than 360,000 housing units (Almost 70% of Gaza homes) and displacing families under bombardment, fire, hunger, terror, thirst, and disease.
- iv. Destroying 88% of schools and universities.
- v. This aggression also resulted in more than 66 thousand wounded, 2.5% of the people of Gaza Strip, without treatment. Due to the targeting of hospitals and clinics by direct bombing by the Israeli occupation forces IOF, and the forced displacement of residents under the threat of bombing, patients in intensive care units in Gaza Strip hospitals, according to official health reports, are dying due to electricity outages.

B- Blowing up, exhuming, and destroying graves.³

C - Since the beginning of the war, the Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF) have been displacing citizens from the north of Gaza Strip to the south of Wadi Gaza. Subsequently, following the end of the temporary truce on November 30, the occupation military forces ordered people to head to Khan Yunis sector in a new phase of war-induced displacement, enforced through bombing and fire. The city of Khan Yunis was then targeted with bombing and tanks, leading to forcibly displacement from the city of Khan Yunis to Rafah. Meanwhile, attacks persist in North Gaza Governorate and Gaza City, targeting and impacting both the populace and heritage. The bombardment affects all governorates and cities of Gaza Strip, reaching even the city of Rafah in the south of Gaza Strip. The stages of displacement were from the north of Gaza Strip towards the south of the valley, and post-truce, from south of the valley to Khan Yunis, then to Rafah. It must be clear that the true intent of this war on the people of Gaza Strip is revealed and evident in the statements by the Israeli officials and settlement administration, which is the occupation of Gaza Strip, the displacement of the indigenous population, and settlement of Israeli settlers.

³ <https://euromedmonitor.org/en/article/6083/Israeli-army-defiles-hundreds-of-graves-in-the-GazaStrip,-steals-dead-bodies>

2- Incitement by the Israeli officials and companies responsible for the construction and administration of Israeli settlements to live in Gaza after displacement of its indigenous people.

A - Daniela Vaish, Secretary-General of the “Nahala” movement, declares that Gaza, which was occupied in 1967, is a part of Israel and must be returned to the Jews according to her words⁴. She set January 28 as the date for discussing the settlers’ requirements for moving to Gaza Strip and says that the maps are already ready, as thousands have come forward⁵. Indeed, with requests to join the settlement outposts in Gaza, and recognizing the presence of at least 2 million Arabs in Gaza, they will not remain in Gaza. They will go to Egypt, Turkey, Germany, Netherlands, Britain or to the Americas, and they will not remain in Gaza. They held meetings with at least 15 Israeli organizations where her aim was to settle the Israeli settlers in Gaza, and when one of the broadcasters asked her, she generally declared in front of him that she does not care about the Arabs and does not care about the way they leave. Rather, she asserts that a humanitarian problem must be created, which will force Egypt, Turkey and Europe to absorb the refugees as they absorbed them from Syria.

B -An Israeli company called (Hareyzahav), which specializes in building settlements, published an advertisement for bids to build houses. Although this announcement is not a declaration issued by the Israeli government, it reflects the clear intentions of the Israeli settlers. It is an advertisement for the construction of houses in Gaza Strip as it prepares to return to what they call it “the Promised Land.” The Israeli company wrote within its advertisement: “A house on the beach? This is not a dream!” The company indicated that its workers and engineers have begun preparing plans and maps to settle the Israeli settlers, and they must choose the location they would prefer. The source and map are attached⁶.

C - The Israeli military rabbi of the Nahal unit of the Israeli army, Amichai Friedman, while he was speaking to a group of soldiers, “The Promised Land is all ours, including Gaza and Lebanon,” according to what was reported by the Hebrew newspaper “Haaretz⁷.”

3- Losses to tangible cultural heritage, World Heritage sites, and the urban and architectural fabric.

During the concentrated bombing, which does not distinguish between military and civilian targets of human and cultural heritage, more than 200 sites out of 350 heritage sites in Gaza Strip with historical, scientific, religious, archaeological, natural, national, and global humanitarian importance, were targeted and demolished or even severely damaged, i.e. the percentage of destruction is approximately 60% of the cultural heritage of Gaza, a long and diverse history, witnessed the passage of many civilizations dating back to the end of Neolithic Age, where life developed in Palestine and the Gaza Valley civilization arose,

⁴ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bSxmOPECiug>

⁵ <https://www.middleeastmonitor.com/20240128-israeli-settler-leader-daniella-weiss-suggestspalestinians-will-leave-amidst-gaza-settlement-plans/>

⁶ <https://kashif.ps/clarification-on-a-house-on-the-beach-is-not-a-dream-post/>

⁷ <https://www.haaretz.com/israel-news/2023-11-05/ty-article/rabbi-at-israeli-military-base-says-wholecountry-is-ours-including-gaza-and-lebanon/0000018b-a031-d42c-a9ef-ad772cdc0000>

especially the Tal al-Ajoul area (third millennium BC), the first nucleus for the beginning of habitation in Gaza City, which is called the Strip after its name.

In addition to what was documented in the first and second reports, since the start of the war in October 2023 until December 16, 2023, tangible cultural heritage sites have been exposed to a major threat that cannot be quantified before stopping the entire war on Gaza and the West Bank, and among the most important threats are what the nominated World Heritage sites are exposed to on the Tentative List.

1- The Main threat to sites inscribed on the Tentative World Heritage List:

- i. The “Coastal Wetlands in Wadi Gaza” site, which is considered a reserve of exceptional global value, rich in biological diversity (plant and animal), is a nominated site for World Heritage and is being vandalized in several ways, including the occupation army forcing residents in the north of Gaza Strip at the beginning of the war to forcibly displacement to the south. The valley threatens the ecological balance of the valley.
- ii. The archaeological site of Tell Umm Amer, also known as the Monastery of Saint Hilarion (fourth century AD), is nominated for World Heritage and has been on the UNESCO list for enhanced protection since December 14.
- iii. Anthedon Al-Balakhiya is located approximately 6 kilometers northwest of the old city of Gaza and covers an area estimated at one square kilometer that includes the northwestern part of the Al-Shati refugee camp and the coastal area adjacent to it, known as the AlMashtal area, up to the borders of the street that connects the Sheikh Radwan area to AlBahr Street.

These sites are no longer accessible because they have become the borders set by the occupation for displacement south of them, and it kills everyone who reaches them. Therefore, there is no accurate information until today. The stages of displacement were from the north of the Strip towards the south of the valley, and after the truce that began on November 24, 2023 and ended on November 30, 2023. *The Israeli occupation army forces forced the people to be displaced again from the southern of the valley towards Khan Yunis. At a later stage, in Khan Yunis, they forced people to relocate to Rafah; near the Egyptian border, in a clear attempt to displace the Palestinians living in Gaza strip.*

2- The systematic destruction of historical neighborhoods, and areas of the architectural and urban fabric, especially in Gaza City Urban heritage areas: include cities, villages, refugees' camps and neighborhoods of historical, archaeological, artistic, and social importance, with all their components, including urban fabric, public squares, roads, alleys, services, infrastructure, and others. Among these sites that were subjected to destruction and demolition:

1- The ancient Pasha's Palace (thirteenth century AD): Located in the Daraj neighborhood of Gaza City, it was called “the Pasha's Palace” by several names, during the various historical stages that Gaza City passed through, In the Mamluk era, it was known as "the headquarters of the Gaza Prosecution," and during the Ottoman era, it bore names such as "Pasha's Palace," "Dar Al-Saada," and "Al-Radwan's Palace," associated with the Radwan family that ruled Gaza during that time.. The palace contains two buildings separated by a garden, and the facades and entrances are decorated with geometric decorations engraved

in stone. Five rooms inside the palace were designated for displaying the museum's antiquities. They were divided according to eras: the first for the Roman era, the second for the Byzantine and Islamic eras, the third for women's adornments, the fourth was allocated to stones, columns, and huge capitals, while the fifth was allocated to artifacts dating back to the Islamic era. **According to preliminary photos and videos taken by colleagues in Gaza, the palace and museum were severely destroyed.**



Before the war 2023, (source: Al-Pasha Palace Museum's FB Page), March 2023. Palestine", official page for the MoTA), May 2023.



After War 2023, (Source: Gaza Municipality). After War 2023, (Source: Gaza Municipality).

- 2- **Sibat al-Alami (seventeenth century AD):** Located in the Daraj neighborhood of Gaza City, of the covered corridor with a vault intersecting between two main buildings, creating a narrow street underneath, showcases the unique architectural elements of traditional Islamic design from the Ottoman period. The room covered by a dome at the top of the covered corridor adds another layer of architectural beauty and complexity. The location of Sibat al-Alami at the heart of the Old City, overlooking Al-Wahda Street and surrounded by other notable landmarks such as the Al-Omari Mosque, Al-Qaisariya Market, Al-Ghusein Cemetery, and the Pasha Palace, underscores its integral role in the historical urban fabric of Gaza City.

The upper floor, covered by the "Sibat" arch, was recognized as "Sibat Al-Alami". In October 2009, the Heritage Architecture Center "Iwan" at the Faculty of Engineering - Islamic University of Gaza carried out the restoration of Al-Alami House. After this restoration, it

was reopened as the Riad Scientific Center for Palestinian Heritage, showcasing its historical and cultural significance. **Information from colleagues on the ground indicates that the site has been completely destroyed.**



Before the war 2023, source: Gaza7kawy's Initiative.



After the war 2023, source: Gaza7kawy's Initiative.

- 3- **Hammam al-Samra (fifteenth century AD):** Located in the Zaytoun neighborhood of Gaza City, Hammam al-Samra is considered one of the main Mamluk architectural sites in Gaza City. The origin of the name is not entirely certain. Some historians believe that the word "Samra" is a reference to the Samaritans, an ancient community in Gaza that lived in that region until the late sixteenth century. However, the name Samra also refers to something dark or brown. Therefore, the name can also mean "the Brown Bath". The bathhouse consists of several rooms, each with a different temperature, hot, warm, and cold. Before the war, it was managed by the Al-Wazir family, and it was the only archaeological bath that remained functional until the outbreak of this war.

It is located near the Great Omari Mosque. The area of the bathhouse is about 400 square meters, and before the war, it continued to work in the old traditional way on firewood. **Information received from colleagues in Gaza appears that this historical bathhouse was completely destroyed.**



Source: Mahmoud Ajjour, The Palestine Chronicle



After the war 2023: source Gaza Municipality

4- **The old Gaza Municipality Building (twentieth century):** It is located in the middle of Omar Al-Mukhtar Street, east of Palestine Square. It was built during the era of the former mayor of Gaza, Fahmi Al-Husseini, in the year 1930 as the headquarters of the Gaza Municipality before the municipality moved to its current headquarters in Palestine Square. The building is considered one of the valuable buildings, and is characterized by an architectural character that embodies the civilization and ethnicity of Gaza City. Its area is about 200 square meters. **According to the information from colleagues in Gaza, the building was severely damaged.**



Before the war 2023, source: Gaza Municipality



Source: the book of "The Architectural Heritage of Gaza", Nihad Al-Mughni 2007



After the war 2023, source: Gaza Municipality



After the war 2023, source: Gaza Municipality

4- Destruction of intangible cultural heritage, workshops and traditional industries and looting the museum's contents.

In addition to the architectural cultural heritage, the urban and natural fabric, considering the huge destruction took place, the intangible heritage of Gaza has been affected. The aggression destroyed most museums, killing of many journalists, intellectuals, and artists, and the destruction of their contributions to the cultural heritage and cultural life in Gaza. At the level of tangible heritage, the aggression destroyed many vital centers working in the field of preserving cultural heritage and handicraft workshops carry out traditional knowledge and skills that form part of the national identity and the only source of livelihood for many residents in Gaza.

Gaza is famous for many rare traditional industries, such as pottery making, embroidery, straw weaving, in addition to fruit trees such as grapes, figs, mulberries, and watermelons due to having groundwater and many public and private underground wells. As for the industry sector, it is represented by the craft industry, workshops, some types of light industries, and the packaging industry. There are many specialized markets in the city, such as the grain and vegetable market. Al-Zawiya market was targeted, according to our monitoring of attacks at least twice by the IOF, aerial bombardment, and tanks, which led to its destruction. This was indicated in the first⁸ and second reports⁹.

According to the testimonies of colleagues in Gaza, ICOMOS Palestine was able to document these aggressions regarding museums and people.

1- Destroying and looting many museums and looting their contents:

- i **The Akkad Museum**¹⁰ is located in Almat`haf Street, Khan Yunis, owned by its owner and founder, Walid Al-Akkad, a researcher in archeology and Palestinian history. The includes more than 1,200 artifacts, narrating the history of civilizations from the Bronze Age to the

⁸ <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BmDUvldyud4ZxfM2C1ZnRzpcchz8swpW/view?usp=sharing>

⁹ https://drive.google.com/file/d/14-FL_SyQS6AOABRGJc8yYGpeJzREvd0e/view?usp=sharing

¹⁰ <http://www.alakkad-museum.net/2017/08/akkad-museum-heritage-and-antiquities.html>

Islamic Caliphate and ending with the years of Ottoman and British rule in the twentieth century.

- ii **Al Qarara Museum** was founded as an individual initiative by the young man Muhammad Abu Lihia and his wife Najla Abu Lihia. It includes thousands of artifacts. The museum won the ICCROM Sharjah Award for the year 2022 for preserving Arab heritage, reviving cultural heritage, and preserving the village of Al Qarara¹¹.
- iii **Al-Israa University Museum** is located in the south of Gaza city, the destruction of the university's facilities after the occupation of the university and its transformation into a military base for its vehicles and a center for targeting the civilian people by Israeli snipers. The university included museum for more than three thousand rare artifacts dating back to the pre-Islamic, and Islamic eras, in addition to Palestinian historical artifacts looted by occupation soldiers and officers completely, the museum building was blown up to cover up their heinous crime, see the statement of university¹².
- iv **The Pasha Palace Museum** is located in the Daraj neighborhood of Gaza City was subjected to air strikes and tank shells directly from the ground by the IOF, which led to the severe destruction of large parts of the Palace, as described in the third paragraph of this report. Before the war, the museum contained hundreds of artifacts, including pottery, glass, coral columns, women's adornments, and others. These pieces date back to many eras, including the Greek, Roman, Byzantine, and Islamic eras, including: the Umayyad, Ayyubid, Mamluk, and Ottoman eras. We do not know the fate of these contents.
- v **The hotel museum** is located on Al-Rashid Street in Gaza, overlooking the Mediterranean Sea. It belongs to its owner, Jawdat Al-Khudari, who also spent 30 years collecting its contents and taking care of the museum's garden and plants. Pictures of the area show the occupation forces controlling it with their tanks, bulldozing it, and destroying the Al-Khalidi Mosque near the "Museum Hotel." The museum includes hundreds of rare artifacts in addition to the historic hotel building¹³.
- vi **The Rafah Folk Heritage Museum, located in the city of Rafah, was destroyed.** The museum's owner, Suhaila Shaheen, who also is the museum's founder, she spent 30 years collecting priceless contents, ancient coins, dresses, and leftover fabrics. She founded her museum to revive the Palestinian cause and heritage, and she did not charge fees to visit her private museum.

2- Gaza's historical significance lies in its strategic location as a trade gateway, connecting ancient civilizations and serving as a crucial point on trade routes between Africa, Asia, and Europe. The city's artisans have long thrived, crafting products from local materials like palm straw, pottery, and leather. Despite challenges due to sanctions and blockades, many families have preserved their craft as an integral part of their identity.

Many families have inherited their families' craft who are still practicing it despite the challenges in raw material import to Gaza due to sanctions and blockade, before the

¹¹ <https://www.theartnewspaper.com/2023/11/28/bombing-of-gaza-has-damaged-or-destroyed-more-than-100-heritage-sites-ngo-report-reveals>

¹² https://www.facebook.com/photo?fbid=780006414171140&set=a.637406528431130&locale=ar_AR

¹³ https://almathaf.ps/C_webpage/hall_details

aggression (Oct 2023), as it is an essential part of their identity and family legacy such as Sawwaf, Attallah, and Shawwa, we have no information about their conditions now.

Many artisans were affected, whether it's their workshops, artifacts damaged or lost, or the artisans themselves, which cannot be mapped in the moment to the previously mentioned reasons, one of them is Architect Ibrahim Al-Muhtadi, an Arab jewelry designer and calligrapher, he stated that he lost his home, his library, his studio, and all the artistic works he completed in his professional life.

5- Attacks in West Bank, including Jerusalem, killing, intimidating and direct attacks against world cultural heritage sites.

In West Bank, including Jerusalem, attacks on the Palestinian by the IOF, according to the report of Ministry of health for the year 2023, is one of the deadliest years where 381 Palestinians have been martyred and 4,400 injured including at least 637 children¹⁴.

The Palestinian heritage sites on the World Heritage List Endangered are subjected to systematic and persistent attacks by the Israeli armed settlers with the protection of the Israeli army. These sites include:

- 1) **The old City of Jerusalem and its Walls (registered in 1981)**; displacement, notices for home demolitions and settlement projects in the East Jerusalem, its neighborhood and confiscation of lands in order to enable the construction of the cable car "aerial tramway" project, which is promoted by (and designed to benefit) Elad Settler Organization. The situation in Silwan, particularly in Wadi Hilweh neighborhood, is indeed a matter that threatens existence of the Palestinian people in Jerusalem. In addition, the reported raids on Al-Aqsa Mosque confiscation of lands and displacement of people for the construction of an Israeli cable car project; Israeli plans to run a cable car over Jerusalem to the walls of the Old City which would alter the ancient landscape. These policies, which have developed in an unprecedented manner since October, are aiming to displace Jerusalemites and establishing the settlement projects.¹⁵
- 2) According to the reports of Hebron Rehabilitation Committee HRC, **the World Heritage Property Hebron, Al-Khalil Old Town**, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2017, remains entangled in a struggle against closures and curfews. Since the onset of the war in Gaza, exactly on October 7, 2023, the IOF have enforced a curfew across most of neighborhoods, designating the area as a military zone. This curfew extended to the core and buffer zones of the property, fortified by military checkpoints and cement barriers. Consequently, residents are confined, unable to pursue employment or engage in routine activities. The blockade has exacerbated their struggle to access essential needs such as food, medicine, infant formula, and cooking gas, with humanitarian aid and medical assistance barred from entry. The community faces isolation, fear, and vulnerability, left without aid in the event of emergencies. Moreover, the blockade impeded endeavors of Hebron Rehabilitation Committee (HRC) to conserve the historic structures of the area,

¹⁴ https://site.moh.ps/Content/File/5BZaxGk7SsfQYSXcDTocv1PX_WdVF9haHOIbbWM6SljSOoXWY.pdf

¹⁵ [IOA endorses project to expel Palestinian natives of Silwan \(palinfo.com\)](https://www.palinfo.com/IOA_endorses_project_to_expel_Palestinian_natives_of_Silwan/)

thereby compromising the integrity, authenticity and management of this World Heritage Property.

- 3) **The village of Battir, located in Bethlehem Governorate (Recorded in 2014)**, the Israeli occupation forces and their colonists uprooted about 300 vine trees in the village of Battir, west of Bethlehem.¹⁶
- 4) **Sebastia site** inscribed on the Tentative World Heritage List, according to Sebastia Municipality, the occupation stormed the town accompanied by a military bulldozer, and demolished the electricity network at the Columns Street. They pointed out that the town is systematically subjected to multiple raids by colonists and occupation soldiers in an attempt to control the archaeological monuments inside the town.

The pace of settlement expansion in areas of the southern part of West Bank has been accelerating since October 7th.

- **Masafer Yatta:** A settlement road threatens to uproot 12 Palestinian population centers. Settlers are nearing the completion of digging a new settlement road that will separate 12 communities of residents of Masafer Yatta area from the city of Yatta, south of the city of Hebron¹⁷, which is located in south of the West Bank as well as the area adjacent thereto. This means that the complete displacement of residents from this place is approaching¹⁸. Since October 7, settlers have continued their attacks on the Palestinian villages and towns with the intention of expelling residents from their land, since the process of seizing lands, which the occupation tried to control in previous periods; however, this process has become easier than it was before.
- Attacked citizens' lands in **Arab Al-Mleihat, west of Jericho**. Colonists placed an iron corners with the aim to provoking the citizens and expanding their dominance over the lands in Arab Al-Malihah area which exactly located at the beginning of the Al-Ma'rajah Road, west of Jericho.¹⁹
- **The refugee camps** situated in Bethlehem, Ramallah, Hebron and Jerusalem as well as Nablus, Jenin and Ain Shams refugee camp within Tulkarem, continued to endure strategic demolition of their infrastructure implemented by IOF. In addition to this dreadful situation, it is crucial to report that the Israeli military consistently performs recurrent invasions into the Palestinian territories in West Bank. Furthermore these forces deliberately disguised as medical staff and civilians have shot dead three Palestinians inside a hospital in the city of Jenin in the occupied West Bank.²⁰

¹⁶ [Israeli Settler Rampage: Hundreds of Olives Almond, Vine Trees Destroyed in West Bank - Palestine Chronicle](#)

¹⁷ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LMYEHhCkedo>

¹⁸ <https://palsolidarity.org/2023/12/masafer-yatta-families-displaced-following-home-demolitions/>

¹⁹ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i43WrOwwgpQ>

²⁰ <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/1/30/israel-troops-kill-three-palestinians-in-west-bankhospital-ministry>

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- 1) Al-Mubayyed, Salim Arafat, *Gaza & Its Strip, A Study for eternity of the place and residents' civilization "From the Stone Age until the World War I"*, The General Egyptian Book Authority, 1987.
- 2) Al-Mughni, Nihad, *The Architectural Heritage of Gaza*, Palestine: alpha studio, 2007.
- 3) Clarke, Joanne & Steel, Louise & Sadeq, Moain, *Gaza Research Project: 1998 Survey of the Old City of Gaza*, LEVANT 36 2004 Pp. 31–36.

Resources of Data and Information:

- 1) Gaza Municipality.
- 2) Inventories of: MoTA, UNESCO and RIWAQ

The Previous reports of ICOMOS Palestine, Prepared by Shireen Allan- President of ICOMOS Palestine, Email: Shireen.allan.2017@gmail.com

- 1) Initial Report on the Cultural Heritage Devastations in Gaza Strip and the Palestinian Occupied Territories. Documentation and gathering some of evidences during the humanitarian truce (24 Nov – 30 Nov, 2023).²¹
- 2) Report#2: The Cultural Heritage Devastations in Gaza Strip and the Palestinian Occupied Territories (Documentation and evidence gathered: October 7th - December 16th 2023).²²

²¹ <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BmDUvldyud4ZxfM2C1ZnRzpcchz8swpW/view?usp=sharing>

²² https://drive.google.com/file/d/14-FL_SyQS6AOABRGJc8yYGpeJzREVd0e/view?usp=sharing