



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Israeli Violations Against Palestinian Female Journalists

Case Study of The Assassination of Journalist Shireen Abu Akleh

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Received: Jan 13, 2025 Accepted: Mar 25, 2025	This study aimed to identify Israeli violations against Palestinian female journalists based on examining the case study of the assassination of journalist Shireen Abu Akleh and the extent of the impact of these violations on the professional practice of journalistic work for female journalists.
Keywords Palestinian female journalists journalist Shireen Abu Akleh Israeli occupation Israeli violations.	This was done through current readings of the media and political scene, and the study was applied to an available intentional sample of (20 individuals) of Palestinian female journalists by conducting in-depth interviews with them. This study is considered one of the qualitative descriptive studies, as the descriptive approach and the media survey approach were used, within the framework of analyzing the interviews of the respondents, and the researcher used the theory of professional practice The study reached several results, the most prominent of which are: Palestinian female journalists are exposed to various forms of Israeli violations, most notably killing, injury, arrest, detention, threats and assault. The assassination of Palestinian journalist Shireen Abu Akleh received great attention from international press institutions, while female journalists who were subjected to Israeli violations did not receive the same attention. The assassination of Palestinian journalist Shireen Abu Akleh received wide media coverage, while these institutions did not cover all Israeli violations against Palestinian female journalists with the same volume and attention. Media coverage does not focus on addressing Israeli violations against female journalists, but rather on Israeli violations related to threats and restrictions on freedom of opinion and expression.
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INTRODUCTION

The media in Palestine plays an important role in exposing the crimes committed by the Israeli occupation against the Palestinian people. The role of the Palestinian press has emerged since its inception in exposing Israeli crimes, plans, and propaganda methods that prepared the conditions for the occupation of the land of Palestine since the end of the nineteenth century, through the years of the British Mandate, and up to the year of the Nakba in 1948 AD.

However, the press in Palestine faces direct targeting of journalistic practice in continuing its work in exposing Israeli crimes. Palestinian journalists are exposed to several violations related to restricting work, attacks, arrests, and killing. This applies primarily to Palestinian female journalists, as the Israeli occupation continues to obstruct the work of Palestinian female journalists. During 2022, it killed the journalist Shireen Abu Akleh and the journalist Ghufraan Warasneh, restricted the work of many female journalists, and severely assaulted other female journalists. Despite the clear position of international law to protect journalists, the Israeli occupation continued its crimes against journalists and the defenseless Palestinian people. What prompted the researcher to search for the

circumstances of targeting Palestinian female journalists specifically in the West Bank and the most prominent crimes committed against female journalists "

Palestine is considered a state under occupation to which the special protection of the Geneva Conventions and their two additional protocols applies, and the category of journalists is considered one of the civilian categories covered by protection according to Article (79) of the First Additional Protocol of 1977, which indicated that journalists are civilians who enjoy protection during conflicts.

On May 11, 2022, the Israeli occupation army committed a premeditated murder of Palestinian journalist Shireen Abu Akleh while she was performing her work. Accordingly, this crime is considered a war crime and a crime against humanity according to Article (7/1/a) and Article (8/2/a/1) of the Statute of the International Criminal Court of 1998

Therefore, this study aims to identify Israeli violations against Palestinian female journalists and study the case of the assassination of Palestinian journalist Shireen Abu Akleh by posing a set of questions within the main axes about targeting journalist Shireen and the rest of Palestinian female journalists and the media coverage of these crimes and the position of international press institutions on these violations and evaluating the position of Palestinian female journalists The role of these institutions.

Previous studies:

While Abu Aoun's study (2021) revealed the direct targeting of Palestinian journalists by the Israeli occupation in the Palestinian territories and the prominent role of Palestinian journalists in exposing the crimes of the Palestinian people, considering that the role played by the Palestinian journalist in light of the occupation's continuation of its crimes against the Palestinian people, including journalists, is considered a major work, it recommended the necessity of a unified Palestinian body representing journalists and media professionals in Palestine and linked to an organizational reference and the necessity of establishing legal bodies with official status to pursue the occupation legally in international institutions and hold it accountable for violations against journalists.

Artz's study (2016) revealed that the Times's news coverage of the Israeli aggression on the Gaza Strip in 2014 was predominantly selective, through supporting the Israeli aggression on Gaza and justifying Israeli violations against civilians and its repressive policy that rejects the independence of Palestine.

Bani Odeh's study (2015), which focused on violations against Palestinian female journalists in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, monitored in a special report the extent of Israeli violations against Palestinian female journalists between 2010-2014, showing that the occupation committed 66 violations against Palestinian female journalists in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, which varied between killing, arrest, threats, abuse, detention, preventing the continuation of work, and demolishing institutions. This reflects the occupation's targeting of Palestinian female journalists and its continued suppression of all voices of truth, noting that the occupation targeted female journalists working in international and local institutions. Matchedlidze's study (2019) confirmed that the discourse of tweets about war events by Twitter users was characterized by emotion, which was identified through different forms of storytelling practices that involved interpreting or responding to news. Users also focused primarily on the social aspect of the war, publishing pictures of victims and the injured, and showing the suffering of Palestinian citizens. "It must be reformulated"

Al-Ghawari's study (2022) clarifies the importance of protecting journalists during armed conflicts, especially in recent years, and the harassment and deliberate targeting of journalists aimed at obscuring the facts, and the violations of the principles of international humanitarian law, and the appointment of proof of responsibility, and in recognition of the major role played by journalists, international humanitarian law has given them the status of civilians, as the journalist helps in exposing violations and contributes to putting an end to such violations, which have today become a phenomenon that does not care about humanity. Since the protection of journalists is in times of peace, and during armed conflicts that are subject to the provisions of international humanitarian law.

The study of Daqmaq (2020) aimed to stand on the legal concept of the crime of assaulting journalists to reach a correct interpretation of the validity of the texts of international treaties related to the

protection of journalists and to show the extent of the effectiveness of international treaties and covenants in achieving the criminal protection that journalists should enjoy and to show the gap between the texts of international law and its application in terms of punishment on the ground and the special protection of the Palestinian journalist in light of the international criminal policy. The problem of the research revolves around assaulting journalists and clarifying the sufficiency of the texts of international treaties related to the protection of this category and national laws by providing legal protection by holding perpetrators of crimes against them accountable. Stand on the legal concept of the crime of assaulting journalists with the aim of reaching a correct interpretation of the validity of the texts of international treaties related to the protection of journalists. Show the extent of the effectiveness of international treaties and covenants in achieving the criminal protection that journalists should enjoy and also to show the gap between the texts of international law and its application in terms of punishment on the ground. The study (Al-Dalu, 2000) aimed to identify the extent of the impact of political, economic, cultural and social conditions on journalistic activity in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, to identify the newspapers and magazines that were published in them, and to reveal the reality of the Palestinian press and the problems and difficulties it faced during the period between 1967 and 1994.

Professional inputs:

Witness the new studies on the theory of professional practice that technological development has an impact on professional and journalistic practice and this is what the world has witnessed since the invention of the telegraph until today, it is clear that information has become available to everyone today, in addition to the role of social networks, which are considered among the most famous practitioners of the journalism profession, and they are still continuing to work in the news industry and determining the communications agenda in addition to their roles in framing events and redistributing and spreading them at different times, which pushes traditional media with this by publishing news circulating through social platforms in order to avoid isolation by the public. (Hainevich. 2011)

I congratulate you on traditional media, especially the clear political agenda with the changes imposed by social journalism platforms in dealing with news that they did not avoid previously, but they monitor it through their various digital sites, but within the characteristics of their political agenda.

Communication with professional practice is affected by the techniques of professional practice of those responsible for communication in terms of organization and management and trends of professional and social relations between colleagues and scientific qualification and led to that, and interaction with the political and social environment and the nature of the role played by the owner or publisher or editor. (Abdul Razak, 2016)

The requirements of professional behavior differ from one country to another in most of us and its forms and instructions and interpretation of its practice and sources, whether they stem from professionals themselves or are provided by the Somali system or the law. (Mukherjee, 2016)

It is assumed that there will be recent improvements in the views and selection of new methods that provide answers to the questions that were quickly raised in the world of media, which left their impact on the theories of media influences Ewoldsen, 2017, p. 83)

This is what prompted the researcher to study the theory of professional practice as an interpretive and philosophical introduction to this study in the philosophy of the noticeable technological development practical on journalistic practice in conjunction with the next role played by social networking sites.

Israeli violations against Palestinian journalists

Palestinian journalists have suffered from various forms of Israeli violations against them, their institutions and media platforms. The occupation has used all means, including illegal and immoral ones, to fight the Palestinian truth in its constant quest to eliminate any narrative that reveals the truth of its crimes and terrorism against civilians and Palestinian rights. Israeli violations have varied to include physical assault through violence against journalists, which leads to killing, injury and torture. The Israeli occupation has practiced a policy of direct killing against journalists without

achieving the principle of discrimination "What do you mean by this phrase? Without achieving the principle of discrimination". The occupation's barbarism has developed since the first years of the Al-Aqsa Intifada, as the occupation killed 8 journalists in the first three years of the Intifada, then the number rose by the end of 2010 to reach 20 martyrs. In the last ten years, the series of Zionist killing and terrorism has continued to claim 26 more martyrs from the journalistic family. To constitute a high percentage of the total number of journalistic victims worldwide, amounting to 1,000 killings during the last decade, thus raising the number of Palestinian journalist martyrs since 2000 until the end of 2022 to 50 journalist martyrs (Abu Aoun, 2021)

The year 2020 witnessed a significant increase in the number of journalists imprisoned in the occupation prisons, as their number reached 27 detainees, 8 of whom are serving actual prison sentences, an increase from the previous year 2019, in which the number of prisoners from the media reached 18 journalists. The Israeli occupation forces arrested more than 20 journalists from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip during the Israeli aggression on Gaza. (Nour El-Din, 2021)

The occupation practiced a policy of targeting Palestinian journalistic institutions on a large scale, especially during the five military operations on the Gaza Strip. The occupation did not stop at targeting journalists in the field of work and their journalistic institutions, but rather exceeded all ethical and professional standards by targeting their social circles and bombing their homes over the heads of their residents.

Protection of Journalists in International Law:

Given the ever-increasing number of journalists in areas of armed conflict, and the short distances between their offices and the front lines, it can be said that journalism related to armed conflicts is a dangerous job, and some even consider it no more dangerous than war correspondence. In this regard, Philip Knightley, an Australian journalist, says, "It is safer to be a soldier these days than to be a war correspondent." Here, it becomes necessary to differentiate between the traditional risks inherited as a result of military operations and the deliberate attack on journalists. (Lisosky and Henricksen, 2011)

The first Hague Peace Conference in 1899 resulted in three agreements in addition to three declarations and concluded with a statement. The first of the three agreements dealt with the peaceful settlement of armed conflicts, the second dealt with the laws of war on land, and the third dealt with the application of humanitarian principles to naval warfare. The first conference was followed by a second conference, which was held in The Hague from June 15 to October 18, 1907. It resulted in thirteen agreements in addition to the establishment of the International Court of Arbitration. Article 13 of the Regulations on the Laws and Customs of War on Land of 1907 stipulated that persons who are with the armed forces, but are not actually part of them, such as press correspondents and supply contractors who fall into the hands of the enemy and are declared prisoners of war, provided that the military authority of the army accompanying them gives him authorization to do so. (Al-Ghawari, 2022)

The Second Geneva Convention signed in 1929 AD (1) in its Article 81 addressed the issue of treating prisoners of war, and in particular, journalists in this agreement. It stipulated that persons accompanying the armed forces, such as correspondents, press informants, or fighters, as well as contractors or contractors who fall into the hands of the enemy, provided that they are not directly subordinate to them, and the enemy decides that it is appropriate to detain them, in this case they have the right to demand that they be treated as prisoners of war. (Article 81 of the Second Geneva Convention of 1929)

The Third Geneva Convention on the Treatment of Prisoners of War maintained the same protection, and the three conventions stipulated that the war correspondent also has the treatment of a prisoner when it stated in Article 14/4 for the purposes of applying this convention that prisoners of war are meant to be persons who accompany the armed forces but are not part of them, such as civilians who are part of the crews of naval aircraft, war correspondents, supply contractors and members of labor units or services specialized in entertaining military personnel, provided that they have permission from the armed forces they accompany. As for the First and Second Conventions, they stipulated war correspondents, the wounded, sick and shipwrecked according to the text of Article 13 in the two conventions, but war correspondents are in fact considered in the classification of persons who

accompany the armed forces without being part of them, so they certainly have the right to enjoy the protection granted to them as civilians and thus have the rights of prisoner of war status. (Altam and Abdel Wahid, 2009). Article 79/1 of the Additional Protocol I of 1977 stipulates that journalists engaged in dangerous missions in areas of armed conflict are considered civilians. Article 79/2 also stipulates that journalists must be protected as such under the provisions of the Conventions and this Annex, provided that they do not commit any act that would adversely affect their status as civilians, without prejudice to the right of war correspondents accredited to the armed forces to benefit from the status stipulated in Article 14/4 of the Third Convention. (Al-Ghawari, 2022).

Journalist Shireen Abu Akleh:

Shireen Nasri Anton Abu Akleh was born in April 1971 in Jerusalem to a Christian family with roots in Bethlehem. She graduated from the Rosary Sisters School in Beit Hanina, Jerusalem, and initially studied architecture at the Jordan University of Science and Technology, then moved to specialize in media and political science, and obtained a BA from Yarmouk University in Jordan in 1991. After graduating from journalism, she returned to Palestine and worked in several locations, including: UNRWA, Voice of Palestine Radio, Amman Satellite Channel, Miftah Foundation, and Monte Carlo Radio. Then, in 1997, she moved to work for Al Jazeera Satellite Channel, where Abu Akleh worked on covering the events of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, in the journalistic field until she was killed by Israeli occupation forces on May 11, 2022. In 2000, Shireen covered the events of the Palestinian Intifada, as well as the Israeli invasion of the Jenin and Tulkarm camps in 2002, and the Israeli raids and military operations in the Gaza Strip. She was the first Arab journalist to be allowed to enter the Israeli Ashkelon prison in 2005, where she conducted interviews with Palestinian prisoners who were sentenced to long prison terms. BBC Arabic (2022), her professor at Yarmouk University, Dr. Izzat Hijab, said about her that he praised her passion for the media profession, noting that she was a diligent, active student with high morals, who loved what she studied, and listened and memorized every little and big thing. (Al Jazeera, 2022).

Assassination of Shireen Abu Akleh:

Al Jazeera announced at exactly 7:04 am on Wednesday, May 11, 2022, that its correspondent Shireen Abu Akleh was shot by the Israeli occupation army while covering its incursion and storming of the Jenin camp, before announcing in a later news item the news of her martyrdom by Israeli army gunfire a few minutes later. Al Jazeera confirmed that Shireen was wearing a press vest, yet the occupation army targeted her with murder, as she was shot under the ear despite the fact that she was wearing a bulletproof helmet, which means that the shooter was a professional sniper. Then, Al Jazeera Media Network published a statement in which it stated, "In a shocking murder that violates international laws and norms, the Israeli occupation forces assassinated Shireen," and condemned this crime, which it described as heinous. Meanwhile, the Israeli occupation army repeatedly accused the martyr Shireen Abu Akleh of filming security areas. The martyr's response to these accusations was that she always felt that she was being targeted by the occupation, in addition to being harassed by armed settlers during her work (Al Jazeera Net 2022-A). Journalist colleagues Ali Al-Samoudi and Mujahid Al-Saadi, who were next to her when she was injured, said that the occupation army deliberately opened fire directly on the journalists, knowing that there were no gunmen, no clashes, and the area was safe. They added: "We tried to expose ourselves to the occupation to make it clear to them that we are journalists so that we would not be targeted. We knew that the situation was difficult, so we gradually advanced to show that we are journalists." Journalist Shaza Hanaysheh, who was next to Shireen when she was injured, said that she was wearing a press shield and helmet, and that whoever shot her intended to kill her, and that what happened was an "assassination crime," and that the journalists "were a target for the occupation" (Wafa, 2022).

METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE STUDY

Type of study:

This study belongs to the descriptive studies that aim to describe, analyze, and interpret situations and collect accurate facts about them.

STUDY METHODOLOGY:

The study relies on the survey method and this method was relied upon as one of the main methods used in social research to describe and depict the phenomenon under study by collecting standardized information about the problem, classifying it, analyzing it, and subjecting it to accurate study.

The study community and sample are represented by the media elite and the researcher relied on the available sample from the community of experts consisting of (20) individuals from female journalists who work in international and local media outlets from Palestine.

Analysis of interviews of the media respondents:

This section presents the data and results that were reached through the research tool (interview)

The standardized interview was designed as a method that matches the exploratory nature, as the interview allows understanding the position of those surrounding the phenomenon that is the subject of the study, as we will find from the perspective of the respondents a clear picture of the subject of the study, which took the design of a model of questions for the category of female journalists.

Data Collection Tool:

In-depth Interview Guide: Interviews are one of the main approaches to data collection in qualitative research. They are a qualitative form of conversation, where knowledge is generated through interaction between the interviewer and the respondent. It is a conversation that has a structure and purpose determined by the interviewer. It is a professional interaction that goes beyond the spontaneous exchanges of views in everyday conversations. It is an interview whose goal is to obtain descriptions of the life world of the people being interviewed, while providing an explanation of the meaning of the phenomena being described. The researcher prepared an interview guide that was used to achieve the study objectives, relying in its design on the foreign Arab and foreign studies that could be obtained. The interview guide included six main axes, which included a group of sub-questions. After completing the preparation of the guide in its initial form, it was presented to a number of media professors with the aim of measuring the validity of the tool and its effectiveness in achieving the desired goal and to make comments. The comments of the honorable arbitrators came about adding or deleting questions or modifying the wording of the question itself to be more accurate and clear, so that the guide in its final form included six axes containing a group of sub-questions as follows:

RESULTS OF THE INTERVIEW OF THE RESPONDENTS

This section presents the data and results that were reached through the research tool (interview)

The standardized interview was designed as a method that conforms to the exploratory nature, as the interview allows understanding the position of those surrounding the phenomenon that is the subject of the study, as we will find from the perspective of the respondents a clear picture of the subject of the study, which took one model for Palestinian journalists in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Jerusalem, a model of questions was designed for the category of media professionals

This section in the interview tool targeted the questions of the respondents from Palestinian female journalists working in Palestinian, Arab and foreign media outlets from within the Palestinian territories, as the researcher interviewed female journalist correspondents, editors and broadcasters.

This interview consisted of a set of questions in six main axes, as follows.

First axis: Forms of Israeli violations against Palestinian female journalists

The researchers agreed that the Israeli occupation targets Palestinian female journalists through various practices, most notably killing, wounding, assault, arrest and detention. The Israeli occupation also restricts the freedom of female journalists to continue their work, whether in the

field or through digital platforms, as the Israeli occupation arrests Palestinian female journalists on the basis of posts on their platforms on social media.

A group of female journalists confirmed that they are threatened with killing and arrest, which is not mentioned in the media, as the Israeli occupation, through its apparatuses and settlers, threatens Palestinian female journalists with killing, arrest, beating and rape simply for continuing their work.

A number of the researchers confirmed that we were threatened several times with killing and arrest by the Israeli occupation security services, while others confirmed that they were threatened with rape if they continued their work by settlers.

It is clear from the respondents' answers that the Israeli occupation practices several forms of violations against Palestinian female journalists, the most prominent of which are killing, injury, assault, detention, arrest and threats.

Second axis: The impact of Israeli violations on female journalists and their family life.

A group of female journalists agreed that the Israeli violations targeting Palestinian female journalists have greatly affected their family life, as some families of female journalists try to protect them from these violations by preventing them from continuing their work, while other female journalists confirm that these violations do not affect them, but rather make us more determined to continue our work well so that we can expose the crimes of the occupation to the whole world.

While some female journalists confirm that they feel afraid for their families as a result of the Israeli occupation's threats to target them and their families if they continue to work.

While female journalists confirm that we sometimes feel afraid, as these Israeli practices have some psychological consequences that make us always anxious about our fate and the fate of our families.

Third axis: The role of the international press in defending Israeli weapons against Palestinian journalists.

Palestinian female journalists pointed out that the role of the international press towards the Israeli forces against Palestinian journalists was not much larger and that the state of condemnation and denial is for attacks against journalists in general without resisting the details of the Israeli targeting of Palestinian journalists, so the role does not and quickly approaches the size of the forces.

While a group of journalists focused on the withdrawal of many prominent figures in the field of international journalism, and depends on the personality of the person who is subjected to the violation and the extent of treatment, any light on this journalist.

The researched female journalists also highlighted the crime of journalist Shireen Abu Akleh, which received great attention from international press teams, and this is due to the nature of the coverage that the crime of journalist Shireen Abu Akleh received, as she was targeted while doing her work and directed by scholars, as journalist Shireen Abu Akleh is considered one of the most important Palestinian media professionals.

A group of journalists and researchers also believe that our great interest in the American-Israeli international press against Palestinian journalists is due to the place of their influence and the extent of their solidarity against Israel's violations against journalists working in those organizations. Including research efforts, the researcher believes that there is a difference in international interest and cooperation in Israeli violations against Palestinian journalists. This is due to the nature of the violation, the personality, and the means by which the journalist who bears the violation works.

Fourth axis: Female journalists' evaluation of media coverage of the targeting of Palestinian female journalists.

The female journalists surveyed agreed that media coverage of the Israeli occupation's targeting of Palestinian female journalists is insufficient, as Palestinian female journalists are constantly exposed to permanent Israeli violations.

While a group of female journalists confirmed that media coverage only addresses the crimes of killing female journalists and crimes of injury and arrest more, and ignores the rest of the Israeli violations, which are represented by assault, detention and threats.

While some female journalists confirmed that media coverage depends on the personality of the journalist who is subjected to the violation and with which means she works, as most media institutions cover Israeli violations against female journalists working in their institutions and ignore coverage of Israeli violations against female journalists who do not work in their institutions.

The female journalists surveyed agreed that the coverage of all media outlets of the assassination of journalist Shireen Abu Akleh received the attention of all media institutions due to the history of journalist Shireen Abu Akleh and her importance in Palestinian society, and due to the magnitude of the crime that targeted journalist Shireen Abu Akleh in front of the cameras and during her work.

The female journalists continued that the media coverage of the assassination of journalist Shireen Abu Akleh was excellent and received the attention of all media institutions around the clock for weeks on end, while the media coverage of the targeting of journalist Ghufraan Warasneh, who was martyred a month after the assassination of Shireen Abu Akleh, did not receive the same volume and attention from all media institutions.

The female journalists also confirmed that the media coverage of what Palestinian female journalists suffer as a result of Israeli violations against them is insufficient and comprehensive of all violations, as there are female journalists who have been subjected to restrictions in continuing their work and threats from Israeli occupation soldiers and settlers, and the news of those violations was not covered.

It is clear from the answers of the female respondents that they are not satisfied with the media coverage of Israeli violations of their rights and they confirm that it is insufficient and depends on the policy of each media outlet and its position on the journalist or institution in which she works, and the editorial policy of each media institution is what determines the nature of the violations and the journalistic figures whose targeting can be covered.

Fifth axis: The extent of the difference in the reality of professional practice between male and female journalists in Palestine.

All the female journalists surveyed confirm that there is no difference between the professional practice of male journalists and female journalists in Palestine. All journalists in Palestine practice all journalistic professions, whether in the field or inside the newsrooms of media institutions. Palestinian female journalists also agreed that they are exposed to the same targeting as male journalists, as the Israeli occupation does not distinguish between a male journalist or a female journalist. All journalists are targeted to the same degree, but the extent of the damage caused by Israeli violations against female journalists is more difficult due to the nature of the social life of female journalists in Palestine and also family life.

Here it becomes clear from the agreement of all the female journalists surveyed that Palestinian journalists of both sexes face the same violations in practicing their work, and both sexes are affected, but the extent of the damage inflicted on Palestinian female journalists is greater due to the nature of social and family life and the different circumstances in which Palestinian female journalists live.

Sixth axis: Possible support methods to reduce Israeli violations against Palestinian female journalists

Female journalists stress that international institutions should pay more attention to the details of what is happening to Palestinian female journalists from Israeli violations that restrict their work and endanger their lives and sometimes lead to murder. A group of female journalists agreed on the need for human rights institutions to focus on these violations in a deeper and detailed manner and not based on the media personality and the institution in which they work.

A group of Palestinian female journalists also agreed on the need to file an official complaint against the Israeli occupation in the International Criminal Court, especially after targeting the lives of Palestinian female journalists in order to reduce Israeli crimes against the rights of Palestinian female journalists.

A group of female journalists also agreed on the need to find clear mechanisms to protect the lives of Palestinian female journalists from Israeli targeting and the need to find clear mechanisms to protect their rights to practice their journalistic work easily without targeting freedom of opinion and expression, restricting their work, targeting their movement and continuing their journalistic work.

It is clear here that Palestinian female journalists need clear mechanisms to protect them from direct targeting and the need to reduce Israeli crimes against them.

MAIN RESULTS:

Palestinian female journalists are exposed to various forms of Israeli violations, most notably killing, wounding, arresting, detaining, threatening and assaulting.

The assassination of Palestinian journalist Shireen Abu Akleh received great attention from international press institutions, while female journalists who were subjected to Israeli violations did not receive the same attention.

The assassination of Palestinian journalist Shireen Abu Akleh received extensive media coverage, while these institutions did not cover all Israeli violations against Palestinian female journalists with the same volume and attention.

-Media coverage does not focus on addressing Israeli violations against female journalists, rather it focuses on Israeli violations related to threats and restrictions on freedom of opinion and expression.

-Media institutions focus more on addressing Israeli violations against Palestinian female journalists in relation to killing and detention.

-The extent of media coverage in the media of Israeli violations depends on the nature of the violation and the fame of the journalist and the media institution in which she works.

-The absence of effective legal mechanisms to protect the lives of Palestinian female journalists from targeting and their rights to continue their work

-There is no difference between the nature of the professional practice of Palestinian journalists of both genders, and both are exposed to the same Israeli violations.

-Palestinian female journalists are affected by Israeli violations against them more than male journalists on the psychological and social level due to the nature of the psychological makeup of females and also the nature of the social life of females and their role in society and the family.

Recommendations:

- The need to find effective mechanisms at the international level to protect Palestinian female journalists from Israeli violations.

- The need for media coverage of all Israeli violations against Palestinian female journalists.

- The need for media institutions to focus, through coverage, on everything that Palestinian female journalists face, regardless of their fame and the policy of the media institution in which they work.

- The need for international human rights and journalistic institutions to file a complaint in international courts against the Israeli occupation for its crimes committed against Palestinian female journalists.

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