

# **Al Mezan Center for Human Rights**



**An urgent message to the international community:**

**General comments on the crimes of the occupation against the Palestinian civilians and their property 28.2.2002- 12.3.2002**



**March 13, 2002**

## Introduction

There have been grave breaches of the Fourth Geneva Convention which the Israeli occupation forces have perpetrated in a systematic manner in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT) since 28.9.2000. However, the period between 28.2.2002 and 12.3.2002 witnessed a particularly dangerous and unprecedented escalation in the crimes committed by the occupation forces during the massive operations and incursions recently carried out in refugee camps and elsewhere. 152 Palestinians were killed and hundreds more were wounded during these operations. Furthermore, these forces have launched a wide-scale campaign of arbitrary arrests among Palestinians, humiliating them during military operations and have terrorized the Palestinian civilian population in general.

Moreover, these forces have continued to carry out assassinations and extra-judicial killings against Palestinians who are so-called 'Intifada activists' in a clear-cut violation of applicable international humanitarian law. At the same time two assassination attempts failed where innocent children and women were killed, even though the Israeli forces claimed they were killed by mistake.

In another grave breach to the provisions of international humanitarian law, the Israeli forces willfully attacked members of medical teams and ambulances and, as a result, four Palestinian medical rescue workers were killed during the period covered by this report alone.

Military attacks greatly intensified during this period, especially with air strikes which targeted civil premises including Palestinian police stations, resulting in the killing of tens of Palestinian civilians and causing damage to hundreds of nearby residences. Al Mezan Center believes that the attacks have been carried out arbitrarily and without military necessity as the Center emphasizes that the aim of these attacks appears to be causing fear as a collective punishment measure.

The applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civil Personnel in Time of War of 12 August 1949 has been asserted in successive UN resolutions. Furthermore, the International Red Cross Committee, as guardian of the Fourth Geneva Convention, affirms its applicability to the situation in the OPT.

In a statement issued on 8.3.2002 the International Red Cross Committee condemned Israeli attacks against Palestinian medical teams, which caused the killing of doctors and rescue workers during the evacuation of the wounded. The IRCC called upon the Israeli authorities to take immediate steps to protect medical personnel and to conduct a full inquiry into the latest events.

Al Mezan Center for Human Rights is concerned with the recent Israeli escalation of war crimes perpetrated by the occupation forces. Such actions fall in line with the declarations of Israeli officials, including Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon,<sup>1</sup> which confirm that there is an explicit intention to cause large human losses among Palestinians before negotiating with them. This latest dangerous escalation and penchant for willful killings attest to the Center's concerns that the occupation forces may expand their war crimes in the near future.

As Al Mezan presents these facts relevant to Israeli crimes in the last twelve days and demands that steps are taken to end the international state of silence, to intervene immediately to protect the civilian population and to stop the continuous crimes perpetrated against them in the OPT. We also demand that the Israeli war criminals responsible for such crimes be brought to justice. Without doing this, the credibility of international

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<sup>1</sup> According to Israeli newspapers PM Ariel Sharon declared this in a statement on 5 March 2002 before the Security and Foreign Affairs Committee and repeated to the press in the Knesset. He stated, in part, "the aim is to increase the losses on the other side. Only after they've been battered will we be able to conduct talks."

humanitarian law is under question and suffers at the expense of political interests. This ultimately constitutes permission and encouragement for an occupying power to perpetrate such crimes with impunity.

## The Geneva Conventions and the Occupied Palestinian Territories

In the aftermath of the June 1967 war, Israeli forces occupied the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and Jerusalem and since that date, these forces have been systematically violating the international humanitarian law, of which the Fourth Geneva Convention Relevant to the Protection of Civilians during Times of War forms a basic component. The international humanitarian law is intended to aim at providing protection for the victims of war, especially civilians residing in Occupied Territories particularly as it asserts that the Occupying Power does not have a free hand to use force, policies, and other procedures in its administration of the said Occupied Territories. It also stresses that the Occupying Power should always take into maximum consideration the interests of civilians, including the protection of their property. Furthermore, it should not change the status of the existing law in the Occupied Territories.

The Occupying Power must not attack non-military targets, including both individuals and premises (buildings and properties). The Occupying Power is not only absolutely prohibited from targeting non-military persons and property, but is obliged to provide means of complete protection for them. The use of certain weaponry during military operations, especially in the Occupied Territories, is strictly limited and/or absolutely prohibited. The use of force by the Occupying Power should respect two highly essential and basic principles: Military Necessity: The international law permits warring armies to neglect some of the obligations imposed by law, yet not absolutely. It is restricted to a group of conditions. Experts who explained the texts of the Fourth Geneva Convention agree that military necessity means all the imperative procedures needed to achieve a military end necessary for military operations. The word ‘necessary’ means that the aim of war will not be achieved without these procedures. It may also mean, sometimes, to neglect some restrictions unless carrying out procedures that aim purely at punishment or deterrence.

Proportionality and Discrimination: Proportionality restricts Military Necessity. It refers to the fact that Military Necessity must not ignore that military operations and the strategies used should be appropriate to their respective military targets. According to this principle, all actions that may cause losses to persons or/and property which have nothing to do with the operations or the expected results are prohibited.

Warring parties must also, in the course of military operations, discriminate between civil and military targets, and in the use of force in regard to methods and weaponry with the aim of minimizing damage and suffering to the least possible.

Article 23 of the Fourth Geneva Convention states:

“Each High Contracting Party shall allow free passage of all consignments of medical and hospital stores and objects necessary for religious worship intended only for civilians of another High Contracting Party, even if the later is its adversary. It shall likewise permit the free passage of all consignments of foodstuffs, clothing and tonics intended for children under fifteen, expectant mothers and maternity cases.”

Article 33 of the same Convention states:

“No protected person may be punished for an offence he or she has not personally committed. Collective penalties and likewise all measures of intimidation or of terrorism are prohibited. Pillage is prohibited. Reprisals against protected persons and their property are prohibited.”

Article 53 of the Convention prohibits the destruction of properties. It states:

“Any destruction by the Occupying Power of real or personal property belonging individually or collectively to private persons, or to the State, or to other public authorities is prohibited, except where such destruction is rendered absolutely necessary by military operations.”

Article 63(a) of the same Convention ensures the freedom of operation for Red Crescent personnel and vehicles. It states:

“Recognized National Red Cross (Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun) Societies shall be able to pursue their activities in accordance with Red Cross principles, as defined by the International Red Cross Conferences. Other relief societies shall be permitted to continue their humanitarian activities under similar conditions.”

Articles 146 and 147 are considered to be amongst the most important articles of the Convention as they define a group of grave breaches of the Convention, determine them to be crimes of war, and stress the obligation to search for and punish those responsible for committing such grave breaches.

Article 147 stipulates:

“Grave breaches to which the preceding Article (Article 146) relates shall be those involving any of the following acts, if committed against persons or property protected by the present Convention: willful killing, torture or inhuman treatment, including biological experiments, willfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health, unlawful deportation or transfer or unlawful confinement of a protected person, compelling a protected person to serve in the forces of a hostile Power, or willfully depriving a protected person of the rights to fair and regular trial prescribed in the present Convention, taking of hostages and extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly.”

Article 146 states:

“The High Contracting Parties undertake to enact any legislation necessary to provide effective penal sanctions for persons committing, or ordering to be committed, any of the grave breaches of the present Convention defined in the following Article. Each High Contracting Party shall be under the obligation to search for persons alleged to have committed, or to have ordered to be committed, such grave breaches, and shall bring such persons, regardless of their nationality, before its own courts. It may also, if it prefers, and in accordance with the provisions of its own legislation, hand such persons over for trial to another High Contracting Party concerned, provided such High Contracting Party has made out a prima facie case.”

Monitoring the acts of the Israeli occupation forces the last twelve days starting from 28 February 2002 reveals that they have violated the rules of international humanitarian law, particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention and those rules governing the Occupying Power’s behavior towards civilian residents and their property.

## The Use of Excessive, Lethal Force

The Israeli occupation forces' procedures in the last ten days were marked by the continuous, systematic violation of the international humanitarian law. They also constitute, according to this law, war crimes and crimes against humanity especially with the use of excessive, lethal force against civilians in an occupied territory, which aims, according to the Israeli government, at causing painful losses in Palestinians lives. Furthermore, the use of excessive, lethal force through utilizing highly developed, destructive weaponry to face mostly unarmed people marked the Israeli military performance; the Israeli forces have used military aircrafts, tanks and heavy machineguns. The use of lethal, excessive force against Palestinians has increased especially during the period between 28 February and 12 March 2002. 152 Palestinians have been killed and hundreds wounded during this period.

Evidence compiled by Al Mezan demonstrates that the Israeli occupation forces have utilized procedures of the deliberate targeting and killing of civilians. An affidavit was submitted to the Center by Iyad Jabir Mahmud al-Amasi, 30, from An-Nada Tours stating that at approximately 12:30pm Friday 1 March, a group of children were playing near their homes in the Bedouin Village near Beit Lahia. At that time, a group of Israeli tanks entered the area and a soldier emerged and called towards the children. One child responded, Mahmud Hassan al-Talalqa, 7, and approached the tank. When Mahmud reached about 25 meters from the Israeli tank, its heavy machine gun twice open fired. Several bullets struck the child, killing him instantly. Friday, 8 March, witnessed a cold blooded killing documented by a video-recording and eye-witnesses. Israeli special forces detained Mahmud Salah, 23 years-old, from the village Azun near Nablus, in East Jerusalem, was handcuffed and placed in a military jeep. After half an hour sappers were summoned. The young man was placed flat on the ground and with a sharp object strip him of his clothing and at that point three soldiers prevented him from moving and they shot him and left him for 40 minutes bleeding to death. Eye-witnesses informed that the killing took place half an hour after his detention despite that he was answering the questions of the soldiers.

## Assassination and extrajudicial killings

The Israeli occupation forces have been using a policy of assassination as a primary method of countering the Palestinian uprising in a grave breach of the provisions of International Law and universally accepted human right standards. These standards guarantee the right to life and well being for every individual as a basic inviolable right. In accordance with Articles 146 and 147 of the 4th Geneva Convention, Articles 6 and 14(2) of the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the first principle of the UN Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions, individuals and suspected criminals are to have a right to a trial, the presumption of innocence and may not have their right to life arbitrarily deprived. Governments are also urged to recognize extra-judicial and summary executions as offences under their criminal laws.

Article 6 of the ICCPR states:

“Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life.”

Article 14(2) of the ICCPR states:

“Everyone charged with a criminal offence shall have the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law.”

In addition, the first principle of the United Nations’ resolved principles from 1989 in relation to extra-judicial killings forbid “all extra-judicial execution, arbitrary and summary executions, and shall ensure that any such executions are recognized as offences under their criminal laws, and are punishable by appropriate penalties which take into account the seriousness of such offences. Exceptional circumstances including a state of war or threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency may not be invoked as a justification of such executions.”

Moreover, Article (23) of the 18/10/1907 Hague Convention relevant to norms and rules of war states that it is particularly forbidden to:

Kill or wound citizens of another State or a hostile army treacherously.

Kill or wound a surrendered or defenseless foe.

Declare that the enemy will not have mercy.

d. Use arms or bombs that may cause unnecessary pain

Monday 4 March witnessed a tragic incident when five children and a mother became the unwitting victims of a failed assassination attempt on Hussein Abu Kwaik, a Hamas affiliate. At approximately 1pm that day, Israeli forces fired a surface-to-surface missile at a Mitsubishi truck, obliterating it and its occupants. Another nearby car was also struck by the blast. The Abu Kwaik family, his wife, Bushra, 40, and his children, Aziza, 16, Bara’, 11, Muhammad, 10 along with two children in the other car, Shaima’ Iz ad-Din al-Masri, 4, and Arafat Ibrahim al-Masri, 16, all died and as a result of the ensuing fire, their bodies were badly charred. On every school day, Bushra drove her children to school along this route, while Hussein has never been present, raising questions about the intention of the Israelis. It is plausible that the attack was merely to punish Hussein with the extermination of his family.

## Targeting Medical Teams and Ambulances

The Fourth Geneva Convention gives special care and attention to the general health situation and the conditions of the injured and the wounded in the occupied areas. The Convention guards the guarantee of special protection to the transportation of the injured and ill civilians. The Convention in articles 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 tries to organize health protection services and the work of hospitals, while the two articles 20 and 21 focus on the complete and organized protection enjoyed by the staff of civilian hospitals and guarantees the search for wounded and ill along with requisite transportation needs. Article 63 of the Convention asserts that affiliate organizations of the IRCC such as the Red Crescent Society are entitled to the same protections. Despite these provisions to which Israel is party to, the Israeli forces targeted health workers in the OPT and prevented their work on a constant basis.

The ambulance driver As'ad Hassan Isamil Nisman, 52 years-old, of the health services stated that:

“When I was sitting in the clinic of the military medical services in ash-Shati Camp at about 12.45 after midnight Friday 8.3.2002 I heard the sound of an explosion and heavy shooting, we defined where the sound was coming from and drove to the as-Sudaniyya area to evacuate the wounded that were injured by the shelling I drove the ambulance followed by the medical rescue team, Said Yusuf Shalail and Muhammad Sultan and Tawfiq Hajazi and the nurse Akram and went to the area of the shelling. The rescue worker Said Shalail stepped out of the car and started to carry the wounded and went to the area where the wounded were with the Dr. Muhammad al-Asi from the Palestinian Red Crescent Society. An ambulance and a medical team belonging to the Red Crescent Society had followed us. When we advanced towards the injured an Israeli helicopter shot two missiles. We could not clarify what happened to our colleagues. So the ambulance driver of the Red Crescent phoned by mobile rescue worker Mohammed al-Issi. The doctor answered: ‘I am injured and Said may have died because he is not moving.’ So I phoned Dr. Imad, responsible for emergency medical services and told him. He said to me : ‘Do the impossible to save the injured.’ But it was impossible for us to do anything because the navy boats were shooting anything that moved, We were unable to carry out the evacuation except after calling the ICRC which coordinated to let us in. They gave us five minutes. However even after coordination we carried the injured while the shooting was still going on.”

The Israeli army prevented the medical teams and ambulances and from doing their work. This caused the fatality rate and the suffering of the wounded to increase. The Israeli forces targeted civilians and their premises with premeditation and prevented the medical teams from arriving to the areas under siege and even targeted them with lethal force.

In the last week four members of medical teams were killed:

1. Dr. Khalil Suleiman, 58, Director of Emergency Medical Services in the Palestinian Red Crescent in Jenin. Dr. Suleiman died evacuating an injured girl when they Red Crescent ambulance in which they were traveling was fired on.
2. Muhammad al-Asad, 38, ambulance driver. Died on Friday 7.3.2002 in Tulkarem.
3. Kamal Salem, 30, rescue work for the UNRWA. Died on Friday 7.3.2002 in Tulkarem, evacuating the wounded.
4. Yusuf Shalail, 26. Died trying to rescue the wounded in as-Sudaniya area in the north of the Gaza Strip.

In addition, six other rescuers were wounded and at least three ambulances were attacked by Israeli forces.

## Complete Siege and Closure

Israeli forces imposed a complete siege and closure on the OPT. The closure started effectively since 9.10.2000 and isolated the OPT from the world as well as the Gaza Strip and the West Bank from each other.



The Israeli army also imposed internal sieges to prevent movement between Palestinian towns and villages and isolated the areas from their surroundings. The Israeli army divided the Gaza Strip into three parts since 19.2.2002. The closure continues until now.

The Israeli army proceeded to besiege and penetrate into towns, villages and refuge camps, thus preventing the transit of medicines and basic foodstuffs. One such severe siege led to the death of Rana aj-Juyushi, 21, from the village of Kur in Tulkarem. The Israeli army prevented the car carrying her from passing a military checkpoint on the northern entrance of Tulkarem. The ICRC discussed this issue in a press release on Thursday, 28.2.2002 and stated that the Israeli closure of the OPT prevent humanitarian aid. The ICRC and the International Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Associations expressed their concern at the lack of respect for all emergency health services in a press release on 4.3.2002.

### Targeting Civilian Housing

The Israeli army targeted civilian housing in an unprecedented way during the current intifada. They have, shelled, shot at, bulldozed and occupied civilian houses turning them into military facilities. The houses targeted are primarily those near settlements or near the roads, borders and division lines. The Israeli forces encouraged the inhabitants to leave their houses by punishing them collectively, terrorizing them and inhibiting the development of new home construction. Israeli forces have besieged populations in a piece of land to control them, enlarge the settlements and make by-pass roads. In addition, air attacks caused serious damage to civilian houses next to where the bombing target was. In certain cases the shells hit the civilian residences directly. This happened in Jabalia with the houses belonging to Baha Abd al-Hadi Aud and Muhammad Rajb Abid. Fifteen other houses in the area were damaged.

The practices and crimes perpetrated by the Israeli forces took the following forms:

#### Incursions into Towns, Villages and Camps

The Israeli army uses large forces followed by a large number of military vehicles including tanks, APCs and military jeeps. Warplanes and helicopter gunships provide air cover and support. A given operation starts by surrounding the village or camp and imposing a complete siege. Then they start heavy and random shooting and shelling. Next, the tanks approach and break into the camp and stop anyone from entering or leaving the area so the entrance of medical aid and foodstuffs is prevented and the medical teams cannot evacuate the wounded or ill. Innocent civilians are left to manage on their own to survive, often unable to escape the conflict area.

During the period covered by this report, Balata refugee camp near Nablus, Jenin refugee camp in Jenin, Tulkarem and Nur Shams refugee camps in Tulkarem, Rafah refugee camp and Tel as-Sultan area in Rafah, Abasan village and Khiza village near Khan Yunis, Dehsheiya and al-Aida refugee camps near Bethlehem, Bait Jala town, Ramallah and al-Bireh towns, Qalqilia, Dair al-Balah, al-Amari refugee camp and Jabalia refugee camp suffered serious Israeli incursions. Israeli forces themselves boasted of incursion methods which involved the systematic take over of homes resulting in substantial structural and internal damage to property. The Israeli forces shelled and blew up many workshops located in civilian populated areas and caused serious damages to homes and NGO offices. On Monday 11 March 2002, Israeli missiles struck the Latin Monastery School and Kindergarten in Gaza City and al-Ra'id Kindergarten in Jabalia refugee camp.

The Israeli forces perpetrated crimes against civilians and property by targeting civilian premises, especially civilian houses, killing civilians and carrying out extensive arrest campaigns and which violate the dignity of civilians. Incursions are always followed by destruction of infrastructure of electricity systems, water, phone lines, roads and public establishments. In addition, these forces arrested hundreds of Palestinians in the incursions.

### Arbitrary Shelling

The Israeli army attacked civilian premises on numerous occasions. The attacks vary from air raids, shelling from the sea, land shelling either from tanks or using surface-to-surface missiles. Despite the claim that these forces do not target civilian premises the air strikes targeted directly civilians and civilian residences. Shelling the PA establishments near civilian residences despite the fact that the PA establishment was previously destroyed serves as an example of this. They persist in subsequent attacks, which do nothing strategic but cause many injuries and dead among civilians.

### The Israeli shelling on Palestinian territories

Air strikes		Tank shelling	Heavy machine gun shooting	Warship shelling
F16 fighter airplanes	Helicopter gunships			
10	51	21	20	6

### Palestinians killed by the Israeli forces during the period between 28/2 and 11/3/2002

No.	Name	Age	Date	Address	Notes
1.	Kayid Abu Mustafa	27	28/02/02	Balata Refugee Camp	
2.	Mahdi Nammur	34	28/02/02	Balata Refugee Camp	
3.	Muhammad Mahmud al-Qasim	35	28/02/02	Balata Refugee Camp	
4.	Abid Hasan al-Hilu	17	28/02/02	Balata Refugee Camp	
5.	Muhammad Tantawi	18	28/02/02	Balata Refugee Camp	
6.	Abdul-Rahim Mustafa Saif	41	28/02/02	Balata Refugee Camp	
7.	Abdullah Uthman Sha'ban	25	28/02/02	Jenin Refugee Camp	
8.	Muhammad Mahmud Rashid al-Fayid	32	28/02/02	Jenin Refugee Camp	
9.	Khalil Muhammad Khabbas	21	28/02/02	Jenin Refugee Camp	
10.	Muhammad Mahmud al-Haj	22	28/02/02	Jenin Refugee Camp	
11.	Usama Musa Jadallah	23	28/02/02	Jenin Refugee Camp	
12.	Samih Fawzi al Arida	22	28/02/02	Jenin Refugee Camp	
13.	Muhammad Awad al-Jindi	65	28/02/02	Jenin Refugee Camp	
14.	Yasir Hasan Sayis	24	1/03/02	Jenin Refugee Camp	
15.	Iyad Hasan Sayis	20	1/03/02	Jenin Refugee Camp	
16.	Khalid Jamal Nijim	19	1/03/02	Jenin Refugee Camp	
17.	Maria Abu Siriyih	9	1/03/02	Jenin Refugee Camp	
18.	Mahmud Abdul-Latif al-Azab	39	1/03/02	Jenin Refugee Camp	
19.	Mahmud Hasan al-Talalqa	7	1/03/02	Northern Gaza	
20.	Yusif Dawud Muhammad Allush	60	1/03/02	Balata Refugee Camp	
21.	Khalil Salman al-Jmasi	28	2/03/02	Northern Gaza	
22.	Inas Ibrahim Salah	9	2/03/02	Jabalia Refugee Camp	
23.	Taisir Kamal J'arah	18	2/03/02	Balata Refugee Camp	
24.	Muhammad Mufid	25	2/03/02	Jenin Refugee Camp	
25.	Ahmad Fakhri Hashash	15	4/03/02	Balata Refugee Camp	
26.	Amir Zaki Ashur	21	3/03/02	Jenin Refugee Camp	
27.	Khalid Shu'aib Swilih	21	3/03/02	Rafah Refugee Camp, Killed in Qalqilia, West Bank	
28.	Islam Sadiq Shawahna	26	3/03/02	Qalqilia	
29.	Abdullah Salim Abdullah Thabit	22	3/03/02	Al-Maghazi Refugee Camp, Killed in Salfit, West Bank	
30.	Hakam Abdul-Fatah Abu Ishih	30	3/03/02	Balata Refugee Camp	
31.	Lu'ai Amin Dabaia	22	3/03/02	Jenin Refugee Camp	
32.	Bushra al-Nimir Abu Kwaik	38	4/03/02	Al-Am'ari Refugee Camp, Ramallah	

33.	Aziza Hussain Abu Kwaik	17	4/03/02	Al-Am'ari Refugee Camp, Ramallah
34.	Bara' Hussain Abu Kwaik	14	4/03/02	Al-Am'ari Refugee Camp, Ramallah
35.	Muhammad Hussain Abu Kwaik	8	4/03/02	Al-Am'ari Refugee Camp, Ramallah
36.	Arafat Ibrahim al-Masri	16	4/03/02	Al-Am'ari Refugee Camp, Ramallah
37.	Shaima' Iz ad-Din al-Masri	4	4/03/02	Al-Am'ari Refugee Camp, Ramallah
38.	Amjad Ibrahim Mahmud al-Fakhuri	32	4/03/02	Jenin Refugee Camp
39.	Nasir Hussain Abu Juhar	45	4/03/02	Jenin Refugee Camp
40.	Na'im Muhammad Sabbagh	43	4/03/02	Jenin Refugee Camp
41.	Ammar Mahmud Abu Bakr	32	4/03/02	Jenin Refugee Camp
42.	Samira Muhammad Zubaidi	60	4/03/02	Jenin Refugee Camp
43.	Dr. Khalil Mahmud Salman	60	4/03/02	Jenin Refugee Camp Director of the Red Crescent rescue teams in Jenin, killed in an ambulance.
44.	Ahmad Yusif al-Sufi	24	4/03/02	Rafah Refugee Camp
45.	Sabir Fakhri Abu Libdih	28	4/03/02	Rafah Refugee Camp
46.	Ibrahim Salama Barhum	43	4/03/02	Rafah Refugee Camp
47.	Ayman Hasan Abdul-Rahim Ghanayim	18	4/03/02	Imatin, Qalqilia
48.	Fuad Muhammad Hasan Bsharat	23	4/03/02	Tammun, Jenin
49.	Ayman Qasim Daraghma	28	4/03/02	Tubas
50.	Sa'id Munib Abu Halawa	23	5/03/02	Ramallah
51.	Fawzi Hamdi Mustafa Marrar	27	5/03/02	Ramallah
52.	Umar Hussain Nimir Qaadani	25	5/03/02	Ramallah
53.	Muhammad Abdullah al-Atawna	23	5/03/02	Ramallah
54.	Eid Khalil Na'im al-Qum'	35	6/03/02	Al-Sudania/Northern Gaza
55.	Fuad Fraij Abu Dhahir	28	6/03/02	Al-Sudania
56.	Mahir Fuad Fathi Hamada	20	6/03/02	Northern Gaza
57.	Jamil Samih Jamil al-Sabbagh	37	6/03/02	Al-Sudania
58.	Jamal Muhammad Abu hamad	27	6/03/02	Abasan/Khan Yunis
59.	Mufida Muhammad Abu Daqqa	43	6/03/02	Abasan/Khan Yunis
60.	Abdul-Ghani Abdul-Rahman Abu Daqqa	49	6/03/02	Abasan/Khan Yunis
61.	Muhanad Umar Muhammad Abu Hilal	18	7/03/02	Tulkarm Refugee Camp
62.	Kamal Abdul-Rahman Muhammad Salim	35	7/03/02	Tulkarm Refugee Camp
63.	Walid Ghanim	22	7/03/02	Tulkarm Refugee Camp
64.	Ismail Mahmud al-Burdini	22	7/03/02	Ash-Shaikh Ijlin/Gaza
65.	Akram Muhammad Hussain Ghanayim	30	7/03/02	Tulkarm Refugee Camp
66.	Yihia Jamil Udih Ishtaia	25	7/03/02	Salim/Nablus
67.	Muhammad Salih Mustafa Yasin	28	7/03/02	Anin - Jenin
68.	Fadi Tawfiq Shamsi	22	7/03/02	Tulkarm Refugee Camp
69.	Tariq Zakariya Rafiq Abu Jamus	15	7/03/02	Tulkarm Refugee Camp
70.	Yusif Muhammad Yusif Shihada	17	7/03/02	Nur Shams Refugee Camp/Tulkarm
71.	Ashraf Sulaiman an-Najar	28	8/03/02	Khza'a/Khan Yunis
72.	Bakr Hussain Sulaiman an-Najar	22	8/03/02	Khza'a/Khan Yunis
73.	Musa Muhammad Sulaiman an-Najar	47	8/03/02	Khza'a/Khan Yunis
74.	Br. General Ahmad Mifrij	60	8/03/02	Khza'a/Khan Yunis Palestinian National Security Forces Commander in Southern Gaza.
75.	Arif Ibrahim Hirzallah	36	8/03/02	Khza'a/Khan Yunis
76.	Ryad al-Qasas	43	8/03/02	Khza'a/Khan Yunis
77.	Ibrahim Yihia Ibrahim Abu Daqqa	27	8/03/02	Khza'a/Khan Yunis
78.	Ayman Ibrahim Abu Mteir	27	8/03/02	Khza'a/Khan Yunis
79.	Marwan Sulaiman Abu Mtliq	42	8/03/02	Khza'a/Khan Yunis
80.	Husam Shihdih Abu Tair	22	8/03/02	Khza'a/Khan Yunis
81.	Ryad Muhammad Salim Abu Reidih	30	8/03/02	Khza'a/Khan Yunis

82.	Muhammad Tawfiq Abu Reidih	26	8/03/02	Khza'a/Khan Yunis
83.	Khalid Ibrahim Qdeih	30	8/03/02	Khza'a/Khan Yunis
84.	Mahmud Shihdih Aabid Qdeih	45	8/03/02	Khza'a/Khan Yunis
85.	Khalil Zir'i Salim Qdeih	36	8/03/02	Khza'a/Khan Yunis
86.	Ihab Abdul-Karim Ismail al-Thalathini	28	8/03/02	Khza'a/Khan Yunis
87.	Abdul-Ra'uf Hasan Hussain Abu Ubaid	33	8/03/02	Al-Sudania area/Northern Gaza
88.	Samir Wajih Yunis Judih	23	8/03/02	Al-Sudania area/Northern Gaza
89.	Hani Radwan Ashur	28	8/03/02	Al-Sudania area/Northern Gaza
90.	Sa'id Yusif Shalayil	26	8/03/02	Al-Sudania area/Northern Gaza
91.	Issa Zakari Faraj	22	8/03/02	Ad-Dhishih Refugee Camp/Bethlehem
92.	Ahmad Ni'mat Uthman	37	8/03/02	Ad-Dhishih Refugee Camp/Bethlehem
93.	Huda Ismail al-Khawaja	28	8/03/02	Ad-Dhishih Refugee Camp/Bethlehem
94.	Sami Ibrahim al-Deib	35	8/03/02	Ad-Dhishih Refugee Camp/Bethlehem
95.	Sa'id Su'ud Eid	21	8/03/02	Ad-Dhishih Refugee Camp/Bethlehem
96.	Ibrahim Muhammad al-A'araj	41	8/03/02	Ad-Dhishih Refugee Camp/Bethlehem
97.	Jad Mahmud Atallah	27	8/03/02	Ad-Dhishih Refugee Camp/Bethlehem
98.	Ahmad Nasir Abu Tammam	45	8/03/02	Tulkarm Refugee Camp
99.	Shadi Tawfiq Abbas	20	8/03/02	Tulkarm Refugee Camp
100.	Ibrahim Muhammad Ali Asaad	38	8/03/02	Nur Shams Refugee Camp/Tulkarm
101.	Muhammad Maamun Fayiz al-Bitar	10	8/03/02	Tulkarm
102.	Adil Ribhi Abu Safaqa	33	8/03/02	Tulkarm
103.	Ma'zuz Abdul-Fatah al-Jamusi	37	8/03/02	Tulkarm Refugee Camp
104.	Mahmud Rasim Abbas	36	8/03/02	Tulkarm Refugee Camp
105.	Khalid Harun	27	8/03/02	Tulkarm Refugee Camp
106.	Khalid Nayif Khairallah	37	8/03/02	Nur Shams Refugee Camp/Tulkarm
107.	Ahmad Abu Ghanim	48	8/03/02	Tulkarm
108.	Ziyad Abdul-Rahim Jarrar	35	8/03/02	Tulkarm
109.	Imad Majdi al-Sufi	23	9/03/02	Al-Dihaishi Refugee Camp
110.	Nidaa Sulaiman al-Azza	14	9/03/02	al-Azza Refugee Camp
111.	Zyad Jarad	40	9/03/02	Tulkarm
112.	Rana al-Jayusi and her baby Israeli checkpoint after hours of restriction	21	9/03/02	Tulkarm Gave birth to her baby at the
113.	Samir Uwwais	25	9/03/02	Jenin
114.	Hamid Izzat Sulaiman Amran	30	9/03/02	Dair al-Hatab
115.	Muhammad Taisir Ghanim	15	10/03/02	Nablus
116.	Muhammad Jihad I'laian al-Qatawi	21	10/03/02	an-Nusseirat Refugee Camp
117.	Mahmud Sa'id Salah	23	10/03/02	Nablus
118.	Abdul-Rahman Muhammad Iz ad-Din	60	11/03/02	Jabalia Refugee Camp
119.	Walid Abdul-Rahman Muhammad Iz ad-Din	35	11/03/02	Jabalia Refugee Camp
120.	Iyad Ahmad Rajab Issa	25	11/03/02	Jabalia Refugee Camp
121.	Yusif Muhammad Abu al-Qumsan	25	11/03/02	Jabalia Refugee Camp
122.	Fawzi Sabri Umar Abu Shmas	20	11/03/02	Jabalia Refugee Camp
123.	Muhammad Salim Abu Skhaila	21	11/03/02	Jabalia Refugee Camp
124.	Hani Salim Salim Abu Skhaila	23	11/03/02	Jabalia Refugee Camp
125.	Yaaqub Abdul-Fattah Ahmad Udih	25	11/03/02	Jabalia Refugee Camp
126.	Sa'id Ahmad Hasuna	22	11/03/02	Jabalia Refugee Camp
127.	Nabil Abu al-Qar'	22	11/03/02	Jabalia Refugee Camp
128.	Majdi Abdul-Mu'ti al-Taluli	24	11/03/02	Jabalia Refugee Camp
129.	Rami Bahjat Aziz	20	11/03/02	Jabalia Refugee Camp
130.	Hamuda Nijim	22	11/03/02	Jabalia Refugee Camp
131.	Samir al-Sa'di Sababa	45	11/03/02	Jabalia Refugee Camp

132.	Husam Hasan al-Barbarawi	22	11/03/02	Jabalia Refugee Camp
133.	Ahmad Ismail Qifina	19	11/03/02	Jabalia Refugee Camp
134.	Ahmad Abu Hilal	20	11/03/02	Dair al-Balah
135.	Yihia Hamdan Abu Sa'id	20	11/03/02	Al-Bureij Refugee Camp
136.	Nabil Awad Hussain al-Masar'i	25	11/03/02	Gaza City
137.	Muhammad Ahmad Hilis	17	11/03/02	Gaza City
138.	Atif Abdul-Al al-Bayari	50	11/03/02	Qalqilia
139.	Yusif al-Baruq al-Aqra'	25	11/03/02	Qalqilia
140.	Bilal Tawfiq Shihada	17	11/03/02	Gaza City
141.	Zuhair Hussain Kawari'	24	12/03/02	Khan Yunis
142.	Ahmad Jum'a Khalil al-Bashiti	35	12/03/02	Khan Yunis
143.	Muhammad Jum'a Khalil al-Bashiti	25	12/03/02	Khan Yunis
144.	Ra'fat Mahmud Hussain al-Bashiti	25	12/03/02	Khan Yunis
145.	Rawan Abdul-Qadir al-Jabarini	15	12/03/02	Hebron
146.	Rami Muhammad Azzam Bashir	18	12/03/02	Ramallah
147.	Mahmud Asaad al-Barghuthi	18	12/03/02	Ramallah
148.	Abdul-Rahman al-Attar	57	12/03/02	Tulkarm
149.	Adham Ali Kamil ash-Shaikh Ali	23	12/03/02	Ramallah
150.	Ala' Muhammad Mustafa al-Malukh	20	12/03/02	Ramallah
151.	Firas Kadhim al-Bituni	26	12/03/02	Ramallah
152.	Muhammad Abdul-Qadir al-Baqari	43	12/03/02	Ramallah

## Conclusion

The facts contained in this report provide ample evidence that the Israeli forces of occupation have continued to carry out systematic war crimes against Palestinian civilians which aim to cause the greatest number of casualties possible and to destroy property. This methodology serves only to implement a political project which does not afford the minimum Palestinian requirements of freedom, self-determination and the creation of an independent state.

The international community is obligated by law, now more than ever, to:

Provide effective international protection for civilians and their property. Israel as an occupying power continues to fail to comply with the international laws laid out as rules for occupation. Hence, the international community must move to intervene to fulfill its legal and moral obligations towards protection of Palestinian civilians and property.

Not to politicize Palestinian suffering. Nine years of the peace process has operated with an emphasis solely to ending conflict while neglecting and even subjugating basic human rights' needs. Now the Palestinian people have neither peace nor guarantees of human rights.

Indict and pursue Israeli commanders who, by perpetrating, ordering, or ignoring violations of international laws, have behaved as war criminals.

Provide significant material and moral support to the Palestinian people especially in the fields of health, education, relief and housing.

To study ways to pressure Israel, as the occupying power, to adequately compensate the Palestinian people for the human and material costs inflicted thus far.

Impose sanctions on the state of Israel due to its repeated and flagrant violations of international laws and treaties to which it is signatory to. This could include pressures applied through reviews of joint and bilateral diplomatic, commercial and scientific exchange agreements. Ideally, the Center would like to see an international arms embargo in place against Israel so long as it continues with its war crimes.

Al Mezan would like to remind the international community that its silence in the face of these brutal and illegal activities by the Israeli occupation forces serves only to encourage such crimes.