



Extra-Judicial Executions as Israeli Government Policy

Report¹ on Extra-Judicial Executions Committed by the Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF) July 2008 - September 2010



¹ See the previous periodic reports issued by PCHR on extra-judicial executions since the beginning of al-Aqsa Intifada in September 2000, on www.pchrgaza.org



The Palestinian Centre for Human Rights

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The Palestinian Centre for Human Rights is an independent non-profit legal agency based in Gaza city. The Centre was established in April 1995 by a group of Palestinian lawyers and human rights activists in order to protect human rights and promote the rule of law in accordance with international standards, create and develop democratic institutions and an active civil society in Palestine in accordance with internationally accepted standards and practices and support all efforts aimed at enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable rights according to international law.

The Centre enjoys Consultative Status with the ECOSOC of the United Nations. It was granted three international prominent awards for its efforts in the field of human rights:

1. The 1996 French Republic Award on Human Rights; and
2. The 2002 Bruno Kreisky Award for Outstanding Achievements in the Area of Human Rights; and
3. The 2003 International Service Human Rights Award (UNAIS).

The Centre has wide relationships with human rights and civil society organizations throughout the world. It is an affiliate of five international and Arab human rights organizations, which are active in the international arena:

International Commission of Jurists

The International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), headquartered in Geneva, is a non-governmental organisation in consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council, UNESCO, and the Council of Europe and the OAU. Founded in 1952, its task is to defend the rule of law throughout the world and to work towards the full observance of the provisions in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. its membership is composed of sixty eminent jurists who are representatives of the different legal systems of the world.

Federation Internationale des Ligues des Droits de l'Homme

The Federation Internationale des Ligues des Droits de l'Homme (FIDH) is an international non-governmental organisation dedicated to the world-wide defence of human rights as defined by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948. Founded in 1922, FIDH has eighty-nine national affiliates in all regions.

Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Network

The Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Network (Euro-Med Network) is a network of human rights organisations and individuals from the Middle East, North Africa and the European Union, established in 1997. The overall objective of the Network is to contribute to the protection of the human rights principles embodied in the Barcelona Declaration of 1995.

International Legal Assistance Consortium (ILAC)

The International Legal Assistance Consortium (ILAC) is one of the most important international legal bodies. It is specialized in legal and judicial training. It includes more than 30 members of distinguished legal organizations throughout the world, including American Bar Association; Arab Lawyers Union; and Bar Council of England and Wales.

The Arab Organization for Human Rights

It is an NGO founded in 1983. It calls for respect and promotion of human and people rights and fundamental freedoms in the Arab World for all individuals on its land in accordance with international human rights instruments. The Organization signed an agreement with Egypt in May 2000, according to which its headquarter was moved from Limassol in Cyprus to Cairo.



The Palestinian Centre for Human Rights

The Palestinian Centre for Human Rights is an independent non-profit non-governmental organisation dedicated to the protection and promotion of human rights, the rule of law, and democratic principles in the Occupied Palestinian Territories.

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Facts:

- During the reporting period, IOF committed 17 extra-judicial crimes, which resulted in 32 killings, including 9 children.
- The most prominent victim was Sa'eed Siyam, the Minister of Interior in the Gaza government.
- Number of victims of extra-judicial executions since the beginning of al-Aqsa Intifada reached 827 Palestinians, including 245 bystanders.
- Number of child victims of extra-judicial executions during al-Aqsa Intifada reached 89, including 5 bystanders.
- Number of victims of extra-judicial executions in the Gaza Strip reached 459 persons, including 291 intended targets and 168 bystanders.
- Number of victims of extra-judicial executions in the West Bank reached 368 persons, including 291 intended targets and 77 bystanders.

Introduction

Israel has a policy of extra-judicially executing Palestinians who are suspected of carrying out, or planning armed attacks against the Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF) in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT) and/or inside the State of Israel. IOF have committed, and are continuing to commit, extra-judicial executions against Palestinian activists from all political parties. They have also targeted the political leaders of Palestinian organizations.

Since the beginning of al-Aqsa Intifada in September 2000, PCHR has consistently investigated and documented extra-judicial executions committed by IOF in the OPT. The Centre has established a database that keeps statistics on all extra-judicial executions carried out by IOF in the OPT. In addition to its database and investigations, PCHR has continued to publish special periodic reports that document these crimes and their impacts. These reports document the development of methods employed by IOF to commit such crimes.¹ This report is the tenth of its kind.² It covers the period from 1 July 2008 – September 2010.

PCHR has also issued numerous demands for the international community to intervene effectively in order to pressure Israel to stop all extra-judicial executions. The continuing silence of the international community, including High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention, has actively encouraged Israel to act as though it is above the law and to continue committing gross violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law against the Palestinian people, including hundreds of extra-judicial executions.

Extra-Judicial Executions Under International Declarations and IHL

Extra-judicial executions are gross violations of universally agreed human rights that fundamentally protect the right to life. Article 3 of the (1948) Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that "Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person." Article 6 of the (1966) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights states that "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 6 of the Covenant clarifies that, "In countries which have not abolished the death penalty, a sentence of death may be imposed only for the most serious crimes in accordance with the law in force at the time of the committing of the crime and not contrary to the provisions of the present Covenant and to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. This penalty can only be carried out pursuant to a final judgment rendered by a competent court." This final sentence makes clear that all High Contracting Parties to the Covenant have a right to deliver and carry out a judgment of the death penalty but only after a fair trial that ensures a just judgment. Therefore, the defendant on trial must be convicted of having committed a "most serious" crime, and a competent court must render the final judgment condemning the defendant to death. Equally, Common Article 3 to the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 prohibits "the passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions

¹ PCHR's work is not limited to the documentation of extra-judicial executions only, it also works on the prosecution of perpetrators, including Israeli war criminals at the political and military levels.

² In addition, on 2006, PCHR published a report on extra-judicial crimes against Palestinians during al-Aqsa Intifada (September 2000-July 2006).

without previous judgment pronounced by a regularly constituted court, affording all the judicial guarantees which are recognized as indispensable by civilized peoples.”

International law therefore clearly prohibits extra-judicial executions. Extra-judicial executions by definition lack any judicial process, and thus deprive the targeted individual(s) from their right to life, as well as the right to defend themselves against the charges against them.³ According to the first principle of the (1989) United Nations ‘Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions, "Governments shall prohibit by law all extra-legal, 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. Such executions shall not be carried out under any circumstances including, but not limited to, situations of internal armed conflict, excessive or illegal use of force by a public official or other person acting in an official capacity or by a person acting at the instigation, or with the consent or acquiescence of such person, and situations in which deaths occur in custody. This prohibition shall prevail over decrees issued by governmental authority."⁴

All of these articles and provisions are applicable to civilian populations living under military occupation as well as populations who live under national state authorities. Furthermore, populations living under a foreign occupation force enjoy special protection under the provisions of the Fourth 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the protection of civilians during times of war. Under article 3 of the Convention, "Violence to life and person," "Murder of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture" and "The passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgment pronounced by a regularly constituted court, affording all the judicial guarantees which are recognized as indispensable by civilized peoples" are prohibited at all times and in all circumstances. Even if a person is condemned to death by a regularly constituted court, civilians protected under the Convention, according to Article 75, enjoy the right to, "Petition for pardon or reprieve." Article 33 (of the 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." Under article 147 of the Convention, the Contracting Parties' lack of commitment [to the Convention] constitutes one of the "Grave Breaches" of the Convention. Article 85 of Protocol 1 of the Fourth Geneva Convention defines "Grave Breaches as, "Acts committed willfully and causing death or serious injury to body or health..., making the civilian population or individual civilians the object of attack..., launching an indiscriminate attack affecting the civilian population or civilian objects....." In addition, the (2002) Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court defines these grave violations as war crimes. According to article 8 of the Statute, war crimes include:

³ These principles were recommended by the UN Social and Economic Council in resolution 65/1989 of 24 May 1989. They were approved and published by the General Assembly under resolution 44/163 of 15 December 1989.

⁴ Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-Legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions, E.S.C. res. 1989/65, annex, 1989 U.N. ESCOR Supp. (No. 1), U.N. Doc. E/1989/89 (1989).

(a) Grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, namely, any of the following acts against persons or property protected under the provisions of the relevant Geneva Convention:

(i) "Willful killing....."

(b)....

(iv) "Intentionally launching an attack in the knowledge that such attack will cause incidental loss of life or injury to civilians or damage to civilian objects...."

(vi) "Killing or wounding a combatant who, having laid down his arms or having no longer means of defense..."

(c)...

(iv) "The passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgment pronounced by a regularly constituted court, affording all judicial guarantees which are generally recognized as indispensable."

(e) ...

(ix) "Killing or wounding treacherously a combatant adversary..."

As stated by all the above international human rights and international humanitarian law documents clearly prohibit any form of extra-judicial executions. Israel's policy of committing extra-judicial executions is a violation of numerous human rights and humanitarian law principles.

Extra-judicial Executions: an Official Israeli Policy

Extra-judicial executions are the most blatant example of Israel's policy of committing summary executions of Palestinians in the OPT. These premeditated executions are carried out with the explicit approval of the highest-ranking Israeli political and military officials, who claim these executions are "targeted killings" of Palestinians who allegedly threaten the security of the State of Israel.

Extra-judicial executions of Palestinians by IOF enjoy legal protection provided by the Israeli judiciary.⁵ In many cases, the Government of Israel openly admits it has committed these extra-judicial executions, claiming they are successfully confronting direct threats to Israel's national security. The former Minister of Defense, Shaul Mofaz, stated on 12 September 2008, when he was serving as the Israeli Minister of Transport that Israel had to execute all resistance leaders, including the Prime Minister of the government in Gaza Isma'il Haniya. Mofaz's declaration was made during an interview for "Maariv" newspaper in its edition issued on 13 September 2008. The interview included the four candidates during the internal elections to replace then chairman of the party, Prime Minister Ehud Olmert, as president of the "Kadima" Party. During a discussion regarding his opinion on executions, journalists asked him, "Does this include Isma'il Haniya as well?" He replied, "What we did in 2004, we had to do in June 2007," pointing to the executions of a number of political and military leaders of resistance groups after he became the Minister of Defense in the Government of Ariel Sharon.

⁵ On 25 July 2002, the Palestinian Society for the Protection of Human Rights and Environment (LAW), and the Public Committee Against Torture in Israel (PCATI) presented an urgent request for the Israeli Court of Justice to issue an injunction ordering the Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon, Minister of Defense Benjamin Ben-Eliezer, and Chief of Staff Moshe Ya'alon to stop the policy of executions. However, no clear and explicit decision was issued by the Israeli Court to condemn those crimes.

In the vast majority of cases of extra-judicial execution, IOF have not provided any evidence that the executed Palestinians engaged in military action against IOF military personnel or settlers in either the OPT or Israel. The executions of Palestinians are carried out without any recourse to due process. Following an extra-judicial execution, IOF sources routinely claim the targeted Palestinians were executed for their 'terrorist' activities without explaining or providing proof of what these activities were. On other occasions IOF either maintain an official silence or deny responsibility for the extra-judicial execution(s). When IOF admit responsibility for an extra-judicial execution they consistently claim the victims were 'terrorists.' IOF use this word to try and justify their crimes although the necessary evidence is never produced. Despite the lack of evidence Israeli sources routinely use this 'terrorism' rhetoric to try and persuade people that the targeted Palestinian was executed for terrorist activities.

An extra judicial execution is a summary execution of an individual without any recourse to due process, including the individual having the right to defend him or herself, or to be defended, in a court of law. These executions therefore constitute grave violations of all international human rights law instruments, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Fourth Geneva Convention.

Facts and Data

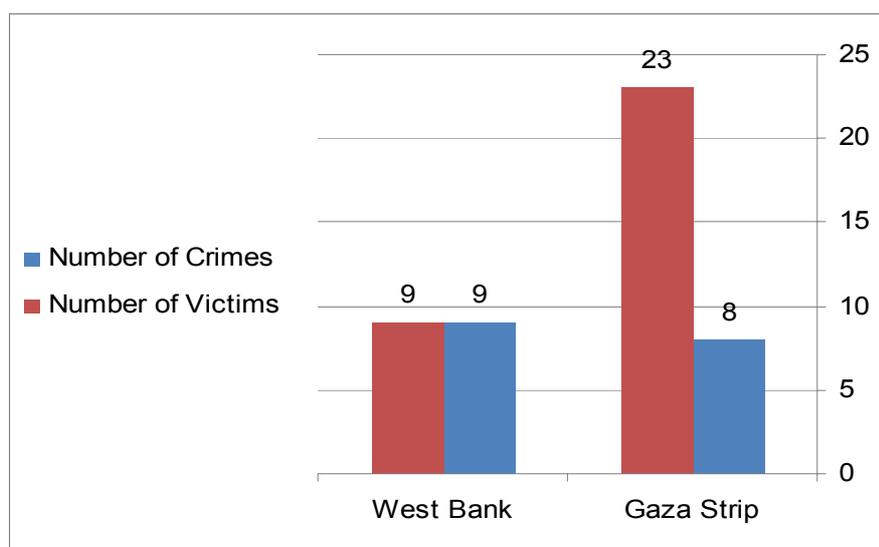
During the reporting period (July 2008 – September 2010), IOF continued to commit executions against Palestinians under the pretext that they were involved in, or planning, operations against Israeli targets in the OPT or Israel. Despite the announcement of a cease-fire (*lull*) between IOF and Palestinian resistance groups in mid-2008, IOF violated the cease-fire and committed two extra-judicial executions against two Palestinian activists. At the end of 2008 and in the beginning of 2009, IOF launched its 23-day offensive on the Gaza Strip, which resulted in killing 1,430 Palestinians, most of whom were civilians. During that offensive, Palestinian activists, including political leaders, were targeted by IOF. IOF declared, as it had many times before, that political leaders of resistance groups were legitimate targets. Although dozens of the Palestinian activists were targets of executions during the offensive, they are not included in PCHR's classification of extra-judicial executions. Some of them were killed during direct clashes or fighting with IOF. Others were targeted with missiles or through IOF air strikes after the fighting finished. It should be noted that during the Israeli offensive IOF targeted the Minister of Interior in the Gaza government, Sa'eed Siyam, in a crime that resulted in killing 10 other civilians, including 4 children. IOF also targeted a leader in al-Qassam Brigades, 'Isa al-Batran, in al-Bureij refugee camp by bombing his house. While he and his young child survived his wife and 5 children were killed.⁶ After the end of the Israeli offensive on 18 January 2009 and the unannounced cease-fire between IOF and Palestinian resistance groups, IOF continued to commit crimes against Palestinians which resulted in the killing of 6 Palestinian activists. IOF also killed 9 Palestinian activists in the West Bank, including 3 activists from al-Aqsa Brigades in Nablus, who were killed at the same time and in the same manner. This was in spite of the fact that the IOF had given them amnesty.

⁶ He was executed later in July 2010. See details later on.

During the reporting period, PCHR documented 17 IOF extra-judicial execution operations carried out against Palestinian activists in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. These 17 IOF operations resulted in the extra-judicial execution of 32 Palestinians.⁷ Of these 32 victims, 16 were targeted persons and 16 were civilian bystanders, including 9 children. Eight of the IOF extra-judicial operations were carried out in the Gaza Strip. In these operations 23 Palestinians were executed. Of the 23 executed 7 of the victims were targeted persons and 16 were civilian bystanders, including 9 children and 2 women. Nine operations were carried out in the West Bank resulting in 9 targeted Palestinians being executed.

During these extrajudicial execution operations a total of 827 Palestinians have been executed. This figure represents 20% of the overall number of Palestinians killed by IOF since the beginning of the al-Aqsa Intifada in September 2000.⁸ The victims include 582 targeted persons and 245 bystanders, including 89 children (5 targeted and 84 bystanders). In the Gaza Strip 459 victims were executed and 367 were executed in the West Bank. In the Gaza Strip, 291 of the victims were targeted people, and 168 were civilian bystanders. In the West Bank, 291 of the victims were targeted persons and 77 were civilian bystanders.

Diagram (1): Victims of Extra-judicial Executions in the Gaza Strip and West Bank, July 2008 – September 2010



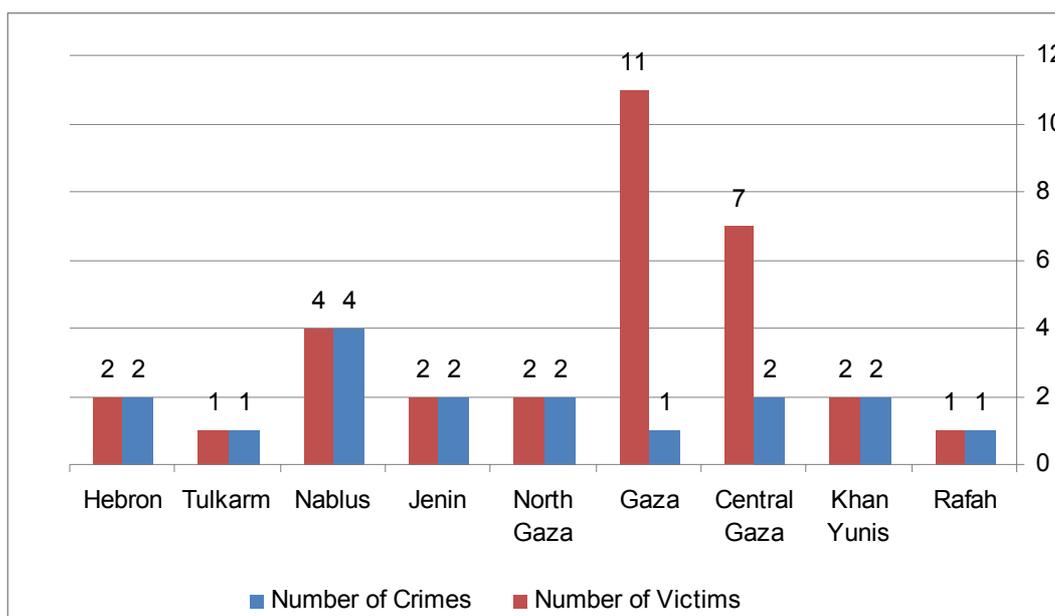
These figures show that the number of victims killed in each extra-judicial execution operation carried out in the Gaza Strip exceed the number of victims killed in the West Bank. In the Gaza Strip, the average number of victims per extra-judicial operation is 1.85. In the West Bank the average number of victims per extra-judicial operation is 1.62. The higher number of victims in the Gaza Strip is due to

⁷ In addition, Mohammed 'Eqeil Salah Abu Shammalah, 28, from Khan Yunis died from wounds that he sustained during an attempt to execute a leader in al-Qasam Brigades, Khaled al-Masri, in 2003. Abu Shammalah had been suffering from his wounds throughout that period.

⁸ According to PCHR data, since the beginning of al-Aqsa Intifada in September 2000, IOF killed approximately 6,520 Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and West Bank. This number includes 4,955 civilians: 2038 in the Gaza Strip and 1668 in the West Bank.

IOF use of aircrafts and tanks to shell civilian houses and vehicles in densely populated residential areas. In the West Bank, extra-judicial execution operations carried out by IOF during the reporting period employed IOF undercover units who ambush victims and shoot them from extremely close range.

Diagram (2): Number of Extra-judicial Execution Operations and Victims in the West Bank and Gaza Strip Governorates, July 2008 – September 2010



The above diagram illustrates that the highest number of casualties related to IOF extra-judicial executions occurred in Gaza Governorate although only one operation was carried out. The operation resulted in 11 victims, which represent 33.3% of the total number of victims. This operation was the execution of the Minister of Interior, Sa'eed Siyam.

Diagram (3): Total Number of Victims (Targeted and Non-targeted) in the Gaza Strip and West Bank since September 2000

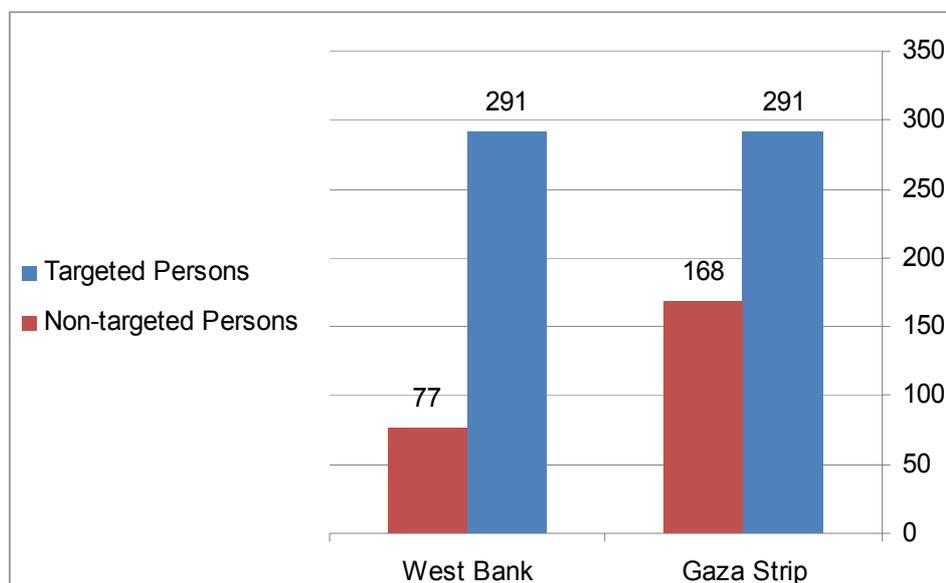


Diagram 3 illustrates the breakdown of victims, targeted and non-targeted, of extra-judicial executions carried out by IOF in the Gaza Strip and West Bank since September 2000. The 245 victims who constitute the targeted persons represent only 31% of the total number of victims. This high number illustrates IOFs utter disregard for the lives of Palestinian civilians and their property.

Although the number of victims in the Gaza Strip is higher than in the West Bank, as can be seen the number of targeted persons is similar. This higher casualty rate can be explained by the methods used in carrying out executions in the Gaza Strip, which typically involved missile or bomb attacks, and the fact that attacks in Gaza often occur in densely populated residential areas.

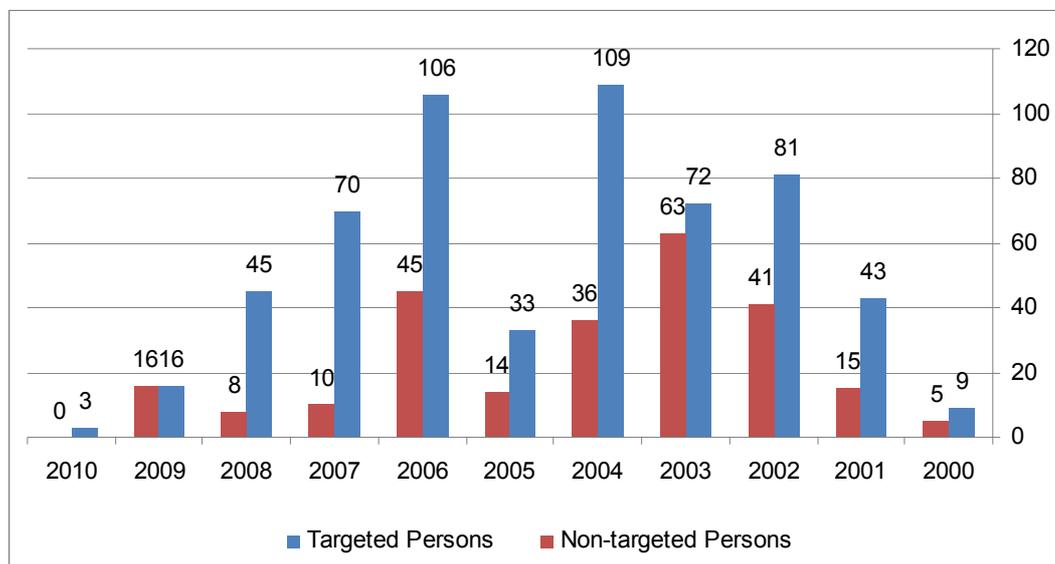
Diagram (4): Number of Victims (Targeted and Non-targeted) Per Year since September 2000

Diagram 4 also confirms IOF disregard for the lives of Palestinian civilians. It illustrates that civilian bystanders have been killed in extra-judicial execution operations throughout the years of the Second Intifada. This completely undermines the IOF claim to carry out so-called ‘targeted killings’ without threatening Palestinian civilians' lives.

Methods Employed in Attempted Extra-judicial Executions

During the reporting period, IOF carried out 17 extra-judicial executions in the Gaza Strip and West Bank. These operations resulted in the killing of 32 Palestinians, including 16 non-targeted persons. These crimes were committed in the plain view of the international community and committed in spite of a declared cease-fire between IOF and the Palestinian resistance groups in mid-2008. Many civilians, including children and women were killed in houses, at work, in streets, or in their cars. The executions reveal the IOFs’ intentional disregard for the lives of civilians in order to reach their main target.

The number of victims of extra-judicial executions has gone down slightly from earlier time periods (despite the execution of a senior leader in Hamas movement, Sa'eed Siyam). However, this does not mean that Israel is ceasing its policy or intentionally reducing the number of killings. Rather the change reflects current political conditions. As long as IOF's moral justifications are available, extra-judicial executions will continue and their policy remains the same.

IOF employed 3 main execution methods:

1. Launching Guided Missiles at the Target

During the reporting period IOF used warplanes, whether unmanned drones or F-16 planes, during 8 extra-judicial execution operations in the Gaza Strip. These operations killed 23 Palestinians, 7 targeted persons and 16 bystanders, including 9 children and 2 women. It should be noted that at the beginning of the Second Intifada, the IOF employed helicopters to carry out extra-judicial executions in the OPT. Later they began to use F-16 planes. More recently, IOF used unmanned drones to carry out extra-judicial operations.

Crime (1):

Targeted person: Sa'eed Mohammed Siyam

48 years, from Sheikh Redwan, Gaza City

**The Minister of Interior in Gaza government
and a leader in Hamas Movement**



On 15 January 2009, an Israeli F-16 launched a missile at the house of Iyad Mohammed Siyam, 35, in the Sheikh Redwan neighborhood of Gaza City. As a result, the house was completely destroyed and 11 persons were killed. The mission was intended to kill Iyad's brother, Sa'eed Siyam, 48, the Minister of Interior in Gaza government and a leader in Hamas movement. Sa'eed Siyam was tracked by IOF during the Israeli offensive on the Gaza Strip. The operation resulted in the death of not only Sa'eed Siyam but 10 other civilians, including 4 children from the targeted house and neighboring ones. The killed persons were:

- 1) Iyad Siyam;
- 2) His wife, Samah 'Atiyah Siyam, 33;
- 3) His two brothers' sons: Mohammed Sa'eed Siyam, 22; and Mohammed Isma'il Siyam, 27.

Additionally, the neighboring house belonging to the Isleem family sustained major damage. As a result, 6 of the family members, including 4 children, were killed. They are:

- 1) Sahar Ali Sha'ban Isleem, 17;
- 2) Iman Abdul Qader Isleem, 20;
- 3) Ahmed Mohammed Isleem, 13;
- 4) Hosam Mohammed Isleem, 7;
- 5) Mohammed Nabil Isleem, 20; and
- 6) Abdullah Nabil Isleem, 17

Crime (2):

Targeted person: 'Isa Abdul Hadi al-Batran

40, from al-Bureij refugee camp, central Gaza Strip

An activist in al-Qassam Brigades



On 16 January 2009, IOF bombed the house of 'Isa al-Batran, an activist in al-Qassam Brigades, the armed wing of Hamas movement. While he and his baby survived his wife and 5 children were killed. Al-Batran evacuated the house during the Israeli offensive on the Gaza Strip in anticipation of IOF targeting him. On 16 January he returned home to take some belongings and then leave. While inside the house the IOF targeted him and his family.

Testimony of Sameh Mahmoud Abdul Hadi al-Batran, 25, from al-Bureij refugee camp, on targeting his uncle's house by an Israeli missile:

"I live near the house of my uncle, 'Isa al-Batran, 38, in al-Bureij refugee camp. At approximately 17:30 on Friday, 16 January 2009, while I was going upstairs to my uncle's home, a big explosion took place and dust spread everywhere, so I shouted asking my brothers to get out. I entered my uncle's apartment and saw him standing at the bedroom's door holding his baby Abdul Hadi, 8 months, who was crying. I took Abdul Hadi from him, went downstairs and gave him to my brothers to offer him medical treatment. I went back home and followed my uncle to the children's bedroom, and it was destroyed. We started searching for my uncle's wife and the children. They were on the ground floor. I saw Islam, 14, was dying so I carried her out of the house and gave her to a person outside to offer her urgent medical treatment. Then I hurried up getting into the house again and we pulled out my uncle's wife, Manal, 32, and her children: Belal, 16, Ihsan, 15, Iman, 10, and Izziddin, 5, and transported them to al-Aqsa Martyrs Hospital in Deir al-Balah. I went back to my uncle's house, where I saw the remains of a missile that seemed to be launched by a helicopter."

In a later attempt IOF executed 'Isa al-Batran targeting him with a missile. At approximately 00:30 on Sunday, 31 July 2010, F-16 planes launched a missile at 'Isa Abdul Hadi al-Batran, 40, an activist in Izziddin al-Qasam Brigades, the armed wing of Hamas movement. The missile was fired at land surrounded by tinplates where he was located. The land is located in the Abu Jebba area in al-Nuseirat refugee camp, west of Salah Eddin Street, in the central Gaza Strip. The attack resulted in killing al-Batran, the destruction of two rooms on the land, and major damage to the deceased's car.

Crime (3):

Targeted person: Hussein Fayez Shamiya

26, Jouret al-'Aqqad, Khan Yunis



At approximately 16:40 on Tuesday, 27 January 2009, an Israeli unmanned drone launched a missile on a person riding a motorbike in Jouret al-'Aqqad area, in Khan Yunis. As a result, the targeted person was wounded and transported to Nasser Hospital in the city. Despite attempts to save his life through the amputation of his limbs he was pronounced dead. The dead man was identified as Hussein Fayez Shamiya. The attack wounded two children who were in the area. The wounded children were: Wa'el Mosa Serdah, 5; and Mahmoud Mohammed Abu Touq, 13, who was wounded by shrapnel in different parts of their bodies.

IOF admitted firing the missile and accused Shamiya of being responsible for bombing an Israeli jeep in Kissufim area, east of the Gaza Strip, on the same day.

Crime (4):

Targeted persons:

1) Ayman Shhadah Abu Jazar

26, al-Jneina, Rafah

An activist in al-Nasser Saladin Brigades



2) Anonymous

An activist in al-Nasser Saladin Brigades

3) Anonymous

An activist in al-Nasser Saladin Brigades

At approximately 11:40 on Monday, 2 February 2009, an Israeli unmanned drone launched a missile on a civilian green (Honda). Three members of (al-Nasser Saladin Brigades), the armed wing of the Popular Resistance Committees (PRC), were in the car, which was at al-Matar Street, in al-Jneina neighborhood, east of Rafah. The missile hit the car directly. As a result one of the targeted persons, Ayman Shhadah Abu Jazar, 28, died two hours after being transported to Martyr Abu Yusuf al-Najjar

Hospital. The two others sustained serious wounds. Two children who were bystanders going home from school also sustained moderate wounds. The two children were:

- 1) Somaiya 'Adel al-Sha'er, 16; and
- 2) 'Abeer Heidar al-Sha'er, 16.

Crime (5):

Targeted person: Ali Abdul Bari al-Qedrah

28, 'Abasan, Khan Yunis

An activist in al-Nasser Saladin Brigades



At approximately 15:20 on Friday afternoon, 13 February 2009, an Israeli unmanned drone launched a missile at two persons who were riding a motorbike in Aal Shawwaf neighborhood in 'Abasan area, east of Khan Yunis. The missile hit the motorbike directly. As a result, the two persons sustained serious wounds and the motorbike was burnt. The wounded persons were transported to Nasser Hospital, one of them in critical condition. The critically wounded man, identified as Ali Abdul Bari Shaker al-Qedrah was transferred to the intensive care unit. Ali Abdul Bari Shaker al-Qedrah, 28, was an activist in "al-Nasser Saladin Brigades", the armed wing of PRC. At approximately 03:00 on Monday, 16 February 2009, he was pronounced dead from his injuries.

Crime (6):

1) Targeted person: Khaled Harb Sha'lan

An activist in al-Quds Brigades, Islamic Jihad Movement

24, Jabalya refugee camp



- 2) Targeted person: anonymous
An activist in Islamic Jihad Movement

At approximately 19:40, on 4 March 2009, an Israeli unmanned drone launched a missile at two persons who were walking near al-Tawbah Mosque in Jabalya refugee camp, north of the Gaza Strip. The missile's shrapnel caused serious wounds to the two persons. They were transported to Kamal 'Odwan Hospital and then transported immediately to Shifa Hospital in Gaza City due to their serious

conditions. After two hours, one of them named Khaled Sha'lan, 24, was pronounced dead. Two other civilian bystanders were wounded in the attack. They are:

- 1) Isma'il Matar Abu Naji, 51; and
- 2) Shadi 'Atallah Imad, 24.

Crime (7):

Targeted persons:

1) Mahmoud Sami Fattouh

27, al-Zaitoun neighborhood, Gaza City

An activist in al-Quds Brigades

2) Anonymous

3) Anonymous



At approximately 05:50 on Saturday, 7 March 2009, an Israeli warplane launched a missile at a civilian white Renault that was on street leading to al-Quds Open University, near Beit Lahia club in the northern Gaza Strip. There were three members of al-Quds Brigades "the armed wing of Islamic Jihad Movement" in the car. The missile directly hit the car, resulting in the car being destroyed completely. One person was killed and injuring two others. The deceased was identified as Mahmoud Sami Fattouh, 27, from al-Zaitoun neighborhood in Gaza City.

2. Undercover Units

Undercover units are members of the Israeli military who disguise themselves as Palestinians and come into OPT for the specific purpose of carrying out extra-judicial execution operations against Palestinians. These IOF units were established during the first Intifada between 1987-1993. They have killed and arrested dozens of Palestinian activists from the first Intifada up to the present. They were particularly active in the West Bank and intensified their activity after the eruption of the Second Intifada in September 2000.

During the reporting period, IOF undercover units carried out 2 extra-judicial execution operations in the West Bank. PCHR investigations revealed that IOF could have arrested their targets but instead shot their targets dead at close range.

Crime (1):

**Targeted person: Mohammed Kamal
Abu Dra'**

27, Balatah refugee camp, Nablus



On 1 December 2008, undercover units opened fire at Abu Dra' when he got in a vehicle belonging to the Preventive Security Service (PSS), which came to take him to PSS headquarters. Abu Dra' was wounded in the hail of bullets and transported to Hawwarah checkpoint. Later IOF called the Palestinian Red Crescent Society (PRCS) and requested them to come to Hawwarah checkpoint in order to receive the body of Abu Dra'. It was clear that he had died from multiple gun shot wounds to the pelvis and chest.

In his testimony to PCHR, PSS driver, Na'im Dawood Abdul Salam 'Amer, 43, said:

"On 1 December 2008, I was working at the PSS headquarters. At approximately 21:30, Mohammed Abu Dra', from Balatah refugee camp, called me and asked me to take him from home to PSS headquarters as usual. He used to go to the camp and sleep to prove his presence upon the request of IOF in order to get full amnesty. I drove a white Honda mini bus belonging to PSS and headed to Mohammed. While driving, Mohammed called me on my mobile phone telling me that he was waiting for me in the house of his uncle, Ali Abu Dra', near Sa'd Eddin al-Saqqa grocery in al-Quds street adjacent to Balatah refugee camp. I went there and saw four persons standing in front of a car-mechanic shop belonging to Mohammed al-Bastami. I turned around and stopped in front of the grocery. The four persons were behind the mini bus. While I was turning around, one of them greeted me and I replied saying hello guys. I called Mohammed to tell him that I had arrived. He came, opened the mini bus's door, and got into the car next to me. Before Mohammed closed the door, we were shocked to see that the four persons were carrying pistols. One of them pointed his gun at my head and the three others opened fire at Mohammed, wounding him. At that moment, a black Suzuki pickup arrived carrying a wardrobe. Four other men wearing civilian clothes got out of the car and number of soldiers in military uniform got out of the wardrobe. One of them immediately came close to me and pointed his gun to my chest. However, someone shouted in Hebrew, "It's not him". As a result, they left me and another soldier got closer, held me from behind, got me out of the car, and threw me in al-Saqqa grocery. They kidnapped Mohammed and left towards Hawwarah. I went back to PSS headquarters. After an hour, I heard that the head of PSS had received a phone call telling him that Mohammed passed away."

Crime (2):

Targeted person: Jihad Ahmed Nawahdah

21, al-Yamoun, Jenin

An activist in al-Quds Brigades



At approximately 23:30 on Monday, 15 December 2008, IOF killed Jihad Ahmed Ameen Nawahdah, 21, in al-Yamoun town, west of Jenin. He was shot in the back, stomach and legs.

According to investigations conducted by PCHR and testimonies of eyewitnesses at approximately 23:15, a group of undercover units infiltrated to the center of al-Yamoun town, west of Jenin. They used a civilian white Mercedes 412 with a Palestinian registration number. The car's back part was a closed refrigerator with a back door. The car was driven wildly and stopped in front of Bab al-Harah mini market near the Municipality building in the center of the town. While the car was there, Nawahdah passed by the left side of the car. Once he walked past the car about 5-10 meters the back door, i.e. the refrigerator's door, was opened and three soldiers got out. One of them was in military uniform and the two others were in civilian clothes. The two in civilian clothes immediately opened fire directly at Nawahdah's back. He fell to the ground and his face was covered with blood. The soldier in military uniform ran while firing on the mini market, and then stood in front of it. The mini market's keeper miraculously escaped death as he was standing at the entrance of the mini market just inside the door. After the shooting stopped, the two soldiers in civilian clothes progressed towards Jihad, pulled him by his shoulder to the car, while his face was to the ground, and took him. After their retreat, a number of persons, including volunteers in PRCS and workers in the Palestinian military liaison, gathered in the area. Some of them called the Israeli side regarding Nawahdah's condition and received replies that he was wounded.

3. Extra-Judicial Executions by House Sieges

This IOF method is commonly used in the West Bank. During the reporting period, IOF carried out 7 extra-judicial execution operations using this method. These operations were carried out in the Nablus, Hebron, Jenin, and Tulkarem, and resulted in the execution of 7 civilians.

Crime (1):

Targeted person: Ala' 'Isam Abu al-Rob

21, Qabatya, Jenin

An activist in al-Quds Brigades, Islamic Jihad Movement



On 5 February 2009, IOF killed Ala' 'Isam Sharif Abu al-Rob, 21, an activist in al-Quds Brigades, the armed wing of Islamic Jihad Movement from Qabatya town, southeast of Jenin. At dawn, IOF soldiers supported by many military vehicles carried out an incursion in the eastern neighborhood of Qabatya town, southeast of Jenin. They surrounded the house of Ala' Abu al-Rob. Immediately they broke into the first floor, bombed the main door and a group of soldiers entered into the room where Ala' and his brother Mohammed were located. They fired directly at Ala', the targeted person, who was using the computer shooting him in the head, stomach and chest. He died as a result of the injuries. Later IOF took the family members out of the house to the street and started searching the house. Before they left, they fired a bomb inside the house which started a fire. Ala's body remained inside.

Crime (2):

Targeted person: Abdul Majeed Ali Dodin

47, Doura, Hebron

An activist in Izziddin al-Qasam, Hamas Movement



On 28 May 2009, during a large-scale military operation carried out by IOF in "Deir al-'Asal" village, south of Doura town in the southwest of Hebron, IOF killed an activist in Izziddin al-Qasam (the military wing of Hamas Movement), Abdul Majeed Ali Abdullah Dodin, 47, from al-Bireh town in the southwest of Doura. At dawn IOF broke into the area and opened fire with sound bombs and light bombs. Then they started searching and bombing number of wells and caves. At approximately 05:00, Dodin clashed with IOF before they bombed the place where he was hiding, which is an abandoned well in an ancient valley. He was killed as a result.

Crime (3):

Targeted persons:

1) Zeyad Abdul Jabbar al-Sarkaji

40, Nablus

**2) Ghassan Fathi Abu Sharekh**

32, the Old Town, Nablus

**3) 'Anan Suleiman Mustafa Sobeh**

36, Ra's al-'Ein, Nablus



On 26 December 2009, IOF committed 3 extra-judicial executions, which resulted in the execution of 3 members of the al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades, "the armed wing of Fatah Movement." A wife of one of the 3 members was wounded as well. Undercover Israeli units committed the 3 extra-judicial executions. The three victims had been granted full amnesty by IOF and they had been living their lives freely, moving through military checkpoints without being stopped. IOF claimed that the undercover unit opened fire "after the three Palestinians had refused to surrender." However, PCHR's investigations strongly refute the Israeli claim and investigations revealed that the activists were executed in a cold blood.

According to testimonies of eyewitnesses at approximately 02:00 IOF came into Nablus supported by many military vehicles and members of undercover units. They surrounded the house of Zeyad Abdul Jabbar Mohammed al-Sarkaji, 40. Using megaphones, they ordered al-Sarkaji out of the house. As soon as he opened the door Israeli troops opened fire at him. He was hit by a gunshot to the forehead and fell down. Soon after IOF fired at him again from a very close range. He was killed by 6 live bullets to the head, chest, left forearm, pelvis and left leg. His wife, 32-year-old Tahani Farouq Ja'ara was wounded by shrapnel to the leg.

At the same time, other Israeli units besieged a house belonging to the family of Ghassan Fathi Nayef Abu Sharekh, 38, near Qaderi fish market in the old town. Through megaphones they ordered the residents of the house to get out. All the inhabitants left the building. Ghassan was the last to leave. Once he appeared IOF opened fire at him. He was killed by 7 live bullets to the neck, chest, stomach, back and left leg.

At approximately 02:30, IOF besieged Sobeh's 5-storey apartment building in Kshaika Street in Ras al-'Ein neighborhood in the southeast of Nablus. They called through megaphones to 'Anan Suleiman Mustafa Sobeh, 36, who lives on the second floor to get out and surrender to them. They opened fire at the building. At approximately 08:00, IOF withdrew from the area, and residents of the area found 'Anan's body on the roof of a car washing yard near the building. He was hit by several gunshots to the chest, right shoulder, neck and lower jaw.

Crime (4):

Targeted person: Ali Isma'il al-Swaiti

45, Beit 'Awwa, Hebron

An activist in al-Qassam Brigades



IOF entered the town of Beit 'Awwa in the far south of Hebron at approximately 03:00 on Monday 26 April 2010 supported by military armored vehicles, a bulldozer and a Caterpillar digging tractor. Israeli forces surrounded the house where Ali Swaiti was located and detonated sound bombs. The home belongs to Mahmoud Abdul Aziz Swaiti and is located in "Khellet el-Foulah", in the north of the town. During the operation, Israeli soldiers broke into numerous other houses in the area and turned them into observation points and firing posts. A few minutes later, IOF evacuated the family living in the targeted one-storey house and a family living in another two-storey house, which belongs to the family of Ahmed Abdul Aziz Swaiti at gunpoint. The two families were detained outdoors for some time before they were taken to an adjacent house belonging to Abdul Jalil Swaiti. They were detained there with other families. All of these people were interrogated regarding the whereabouts of the targeted person.

At approximately 05:40, an Israeli bulldozer began to destroy the fences surrounding the targeted house. The bulldozer progressed towards the house and started to demolish it but quickly retreated because it was fired at from inside the house. Israeli forces stationed in the neighboring houses opened fire at the house from all sides for 15 minutes before an explosion took place inside the house. Residents of the area reported that the explosion resulted from the shelling of the house. At approximately 06:00, the Caterpillar vehicle began to drive into and destroy the fences of the targeted house. After that, a digging tractor continued demolishing the house and then retreated to allow the renewed advance of the bulldozer and the search for the body of Swaiti. At approximately 07:00, the bulldozer lifted the body of Swaiti out of the rubble and dropped it onto a road close to the demolished house before moving it another 10m away. At approximately 07:30, an Israeli soldier fired at least two shots at the body of Swaiti from a distance of three meters. At approximately 08:00, IOF left the

homes in which they had taken position. In the meantime, Palestinian civilians had left their homes and many of them hurried towards the area of the attack. They carried Swaiti's body indoors. However, some people clashed with Israeli forces as they withdrew. IOF fired at those people using rubber-coated metal bullets, wounding five Palestinians including a boy and a young woman.

The IOF spokesperson said that Swaiti had been wanted by the Israeli Security Service for eight years, as he was held responsible for carrying out a number of shooting attacks against Israeli targets near Hebron, including opening fire near the Ethna-Tarqumiya intersection on 26 April 2004, i.e. exactly six years prior to the killing of Swaiti. The said attack resulted in the death of an Israeli soldier and the injury of two others.

Crime (5):

Targeted person: Eyad Asa'ad Abu Shilabaya

38, Nour Shams refugee camp, Tulkarem

An activist in Hamas Movement

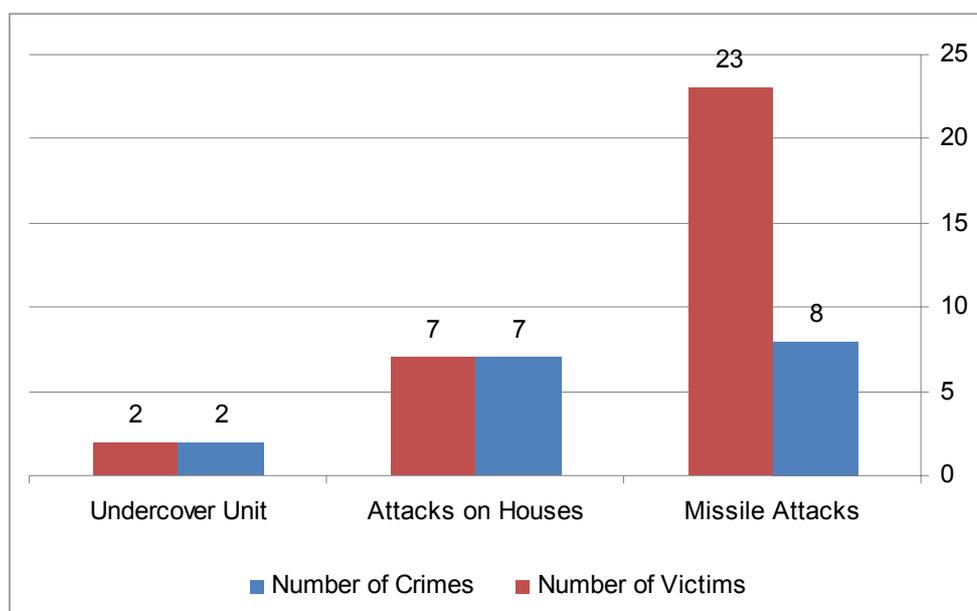


At dawn on Friday 17 September 2010, backed by approximately 25 military vehicles, IOF moved into Nour Shams refugee camp, east of Tulkarm. Many Israeli soldiers surrounded a house belonging to the family of Mohammed Asa'ad Ahmed Abu Shilabaya, 40. They blew up the entrance of the house and raided the house while the residents were sleeping. When Mohammed Abu Shilabaya got up, one of the soldiers questioned him about his relatives who live in Nour Shams refugee camp. The soldiers then ordered him to lead them to his uncle's house. On their way, they asked him about the house of his brother Eyad. He pointed to Eyad's house and the soldiers walked towards the house. The soldiers noticed that the house is composed of two floors. They asked Mohammed where Eyad was living and asked him to describe the internal structure of the house. Mohammed then saw them bringing a device and installing it near the door. They then connected it to the lock. They ordered him to turn his face to the opposite wall. He heard an explosion and he heard the soldiers mounting the stairs of his brother's house. He heard Eyad crying: "Who ... Who is there?" He then heard three bullets being fired. Approximately five minutes later, the soldiers took Mohammed inside Eyad's house and forced him to stay in a corner in a salon in the western part of the house, less than five meters far from his brother's bedroom. They asked him to turn his face to the wall. Shortly later, Mohammed called his brother loudly as he was anxious about him. One of the soldiers put his hand on Mohammed's mouth to silence him. Mohammed remained in the salon for approximately 20 minutes while the soldiers were in his brother's room. Mohammed could hear the soldiers going down the stairs. One of them asked him not to move until they ordered him to do so. He then heard the neighbors talking. He asked them about the soldiers and they told him that they had left. Mohammed walked towards his brother's bedroom to find out what happened. Some of the neighbors followed him. In the bedroom, he saw blood on the ground, on the bed and on the wall. He also saw three shell casings from bullets. His brother was not there and nobody knew where he was.

Later it was determined that IOF transferred Eyad's body to the Israeli Military Liaison Office, west of Tulkarm. At approximately 06:00 on Friday, they delivered the body to an ambulance of PRCS. The body was then taken to Dr. Thabet Thabet Public Hospital in Tulkarm. Medical sources at the Hospital reported that Eyad was hit by three bullets; one in the neck and two in the chest.

Immediately after Abu Shilabaya's death, the Israeli spokesperson claimed that IOF fired at Eyad after they noticed that he behaved in a way that was "threatening their lives." He further said that Abu Shilabaya, who was described as "wanted," continued to move towards the Israeli soldiers putting his hands behind his back despite being asked to stop moving. As a result, IOF were concerned and started opening fire at him. After searching the body no guns were found with him. However, investigations conducted by PCHR emphasized that the crime scene was a bedroom with a single door. Blood was directly in front of the bed and approximately one meter away from the door. This contradicts the Israeli version of events.

Diagram (5): Extra-judicial Methods of Execution, July 2008 – September 2010



Clear Disregard for Civilians' Lives

According to PCHR's investigations of all extra-judicial crimes, it is clear that IOF do not have any regard for avoiding civilian casualties, including children, while committing extra-judicial crimes. Evidence proves that the executions are conducted without regard to the cost in terms of civilian victims. Israel usually claims that it was impossible to avoid civilian deaths despite evidence to the contrary. This constitutes a form of collective punishment against these civilians, and an indiscriminate attack amounting to the crime of willful killing, a grave breach of the Geneva Conventions.

According to PCHR's observations, 28% of the total number of casualties resulting from extra-judicial executions since the beginning of al-Aqsa Intifada in 2000 were non-targeted persons, i.e. 245 persons out of 826. Of those 245 people, 89 were children which represents 34% of the total number of non-targeted victims. 95% of the wounded were non-targeted persons. Such data, clearly refutes Israeli claims regarding the accuracy of their methods employed to commit extra-judicial executions and their interest in avoiding civilians.

During the reporting period, PCHR documented 17 extra-judicial execution crimes that resulted in killing 32 Palestinians: 16 targeted ones and 16 bystanders, including 9 children.

Crimes Unpunished

The Israeli judicial system is biased against Palestinians and is not a reliable source of justice. Only a few investigations have resulted from the thousands of operations carried out by the IOF against Palestinian civilians and their property, particularly extra-judicial execution crimes. The few investigations that have been opened do not meet minimum international standards. For instance, Israel is obliged under international law to investigate alleged crimes. If actions are deemed criminal those responsible must be brought to justice, the victims must be provided with effective judicial remedy, appropriate compensation must be made and an effort to discover the truth must be undertaken. With only the rare exception, Israeli investigations produce none of these results. The Israeli legal system does not meet international standards regarding an independent judiciary which must be based on the principle of separation of powers, the need for conducting investigations and trials in the suitable time, and the necessity to conduct investigations outside the influence of military institutions to guarantee their fairness and independence. In other words, justice for Palestinians can not be achieved under this biased and unfair system.

In light of this fact, in cooperation with a number of legal and human rights organizations, PCHR has resorted to the principle of universal jurisdiction. Universal jurisdiction allows domestic courts of any nation to act as an agent of the international community and to prosecute those who are accused of committing international crimes, including the grave violations of Geneva conventions, crimes against humanity, genocide, and torture. This principle recognizes the notion that some crimes are so universally condemned that they are an affront to the entire world. Because of the gravity of the crimes it does not matter where the case is prosecuted because justice is in the interest of the entire world.

For example, PCHR pursued the al-Daraj case⁹ to the Spanish National Court. On 29 January 2009, the judge of central investigation #4 in the Spanish National Court concluded that IOF were not

⁹ On 22 July 2002, an Israeli warplane launched 16 missiles weighing approximately 2000 pounds on the house of the leader in Izziddin al-Qassam Brigades, the armed wing of Hamas Movement, Salah Shhadah, in al-Daraj neighborhood in Gaza City. As a result, 16 civilians were killed and more than 77 were wounded, in addition, 11 houses were completely destroyed and other 32 ones sustained damages. Among the killed persons were Shhadah, his wife, his child, his bodyguard, and 8 children (the youngest of whom is two months), two old men, and two women. Commenting on the crime, the Israeli government admitted, through the Chief of Staff then General Moshe Ya'alon, the commission of the crime and its knowledge that his wife and daughter had been with him (Shhadah's wife and daughter) when carrying out the execution crime, and that carrying out the operation was inevitable in spite of their presence there. PCHR, as an agent of the victims, filed the case in the Spanish courts hoping to achieve judicial remedy for the victims. This case of al-Daraj

willing to question the persons suspected of being responsible for the execution operation carried out in al-Daraj neighborhood on 22 July 2002 and to bring them to justice. As a result, Spain was authorized to look into the case. This decision allowed for the beginning of a judicial investigation into the events of 22 July 2002. The Spanish prosecution and Israel filed an appeal against the decision but the Spanish National Court declared on 4 May 2009 that the investigation could continue.

This decision was an important legal precedent because the court held that Israel was an Occupying Power that does not have the primary jurisdiction over the Gaza Strip. Therefore, PCHR was in a position that allowed it to file cases directly in the Spanish courts thus bypassing the Israeli courts. Israel appealed the 4 May 2009 decision. On 30 June 2009 the Spanish Court of Appeals decided to close the investigation file holding that Israel had primary jurisdiction. PCHR appealed the Court of Appeals decision and it is currently pending. The Spanish Supreme Court will consider the appeal sometime during 2010.

neighborhood has been expanded to include cases relevant to the latest Israeli offensive on the Gaza Strip (27 December 2008 – 18 January 2009).

Conclusion

IOF commits extra-judicial executions against Palestinian field and political activists from Palestinian resistance organizations despite the fact that it is usually possible for them to arrest these activists and prosecute them using due process. This Israeli policy of extra-judicial executions has been officially adopted by the Israeli political and military establishments, and was upheld by the Israeli Supreme Court, despite being illegal under international humanitarian and human rights law.

Furthermore, international complacency concerning this issue has given Israel a virtual green light to continue its policy of extra-judicial executions. These acts constitute war crimes under international humanitarian law which requires all High Contracting Parties to the Geneva Conventions to take all steps necessary to prevent. In contravention of this obligation the United States, a signatory of the Fourth Geneva Convention, has continued to provide strong military and political support for the illegal extra-judicial execution policy that Israel has adopted.

In the face of Israeli practices, PCHR calls upon the international community and the High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to:

1. Immediately intervene in order to stop these war crimes being committed by the Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF) against Palestinian civilians, and resistance activists, and to force Israel to respect and fulfill its obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT);
2. Intervene effectively in order to stop the crimes of extra-judicial executions against all Palestinians, which represent a form of summary execution. And, to prosecute IOF for its crimes;
3. Provide immediate international protection for all Palestinian civilians in the OPT.
4. End the 43-year Israeli occupation of OPT which has been condemned by numerous resolutions of the United Nations and offer the victims judicial remedy and compensation.

Victims of Extra-judicial Execution Crimes Committed by IOF in the OPT, 1 July 2008 – September 2010

#	Name	Age	Date of Execution	Place of Execution	Date of Death	Cause of Killing	Notes
1	Mohammed Kamal Abu Dra'	27	1 December 2008	Balatah refugee camp, Nablus	1 December 2008	Live bullets	He was killed by undercover units that fired at him when he got in a PSS car.
2	Jihad Ahmed Nawahdah	21	15 December 2008	Al-Yamoun, Jenin	15 December 2008	Live bullets	Killed by undercover units
3	Mohammed 'Eqeil Abu Shammalah	28	2003	Khan Yunis	20 December 2008	Missile attack	Died out of his wounds that he sustained in an attempt to execute a resistance activist in 2003
4	Sa'eed Mohammed Siyam	48	15 January 2009	Sheikh Redwan, Gaza City	15 January 2009	Missile attack	An Israeli warplane bombed the house where he was and killed him, his son, his brother's son and 5 others in a neighboring house
5	Mohammed Sa'eed Siyam	22	15 January 2009	Sheikh Redwan, Gaza City	15 January 2009	Missile attack	Non-targeted
6	Mohammed Isma'il Siyam	27	15 January 2009	Sheikh Redwan, Gaza City	15 January 2009	Missile attack	Non-targeted
7	Sahar Ali Isleem	16	15 January 2009	Sheikh Redwan, Gaza City	15 January 2009	Missile attack	Non-targeted
8	Iman Abdul Qader Isleem	20	15 January 2009	Sheikh Redwan, Gaza City	15 January 2009	Missile attack	Non-targeted
9	Ahmed Mohammed Isleem	14	15 January 2009	Sheikh Redwan, Gaza City	15 January 2009	Missile attack	Non-targeted
10	Hosam Mohammed Isleem	10	15 January 2009	Sheikh Redwan, Gaza City	15 January 2009	Missile attack	Non-targeted

11	Mohammed Nabil Isleem	20	15 January 2009	Sheikh Redwan, Gaza City	15 January 2009	Missile attack	Non-targeted
12	Samah 'Atiyah Siyam	33	15 January 2009	Sheikh Redwan, Gaza City	15 January 2009	Missile attack	Non-targeted
13	Iyad Mohammed Siyam	35	15 January 2009	Sheikh Redwan, Gaza City	15 January 2009	Missile attack	Non-targeted
14	Abdullah Nabil Siyam	17	15 January 2009	Sheikh Redwan, Gaza City	15 January 2009	Missile attack	Non-targeted
15	Izziddin 'Isa al-Batran	3	16 January 2009	Al-Bureij refugee camp	16 January 2009	Missile attack	Killed when targeting his father 'Isa Abdul Hadi al-Batran by shelling his home
16	Bilal 'Isa al-Batran	6	16 January 2009	Al-Bureij refugee camp	16 January 2009	Missile attack	Killed when targeting his father 'Isa Abdul Hadi al-Batran by shelling his home
17	Iman 'Isa al-Batran	11	16 January 2009	Al-Bureij refugee camp	16 January 2009	Missile attack	Killed when targeting her father 'Isa Abdul Hadi al-Batran by shelling his home
18	Ihsan 'Isa al-Batran	14	16 January 2009	Al-Bureij refugee camp	16 January 2009	Missile attack	Killed when targeting her father 'Isa Abdul Hadi al-Batran by shelling his home
19	Islam 'Isa al-Batran	14	16 January 2009	Al-Bureij refugee camp	16 January 2009	Missile attack	Killed when targeting her father 'Isa Abdul Hadi al-Batran by shelling his home
20	Manal Hassan Ali al-Batrawi	32	16 January 2009	Al-Bureij refugee camp	16 January 2009	Missile attack	Killed when targeting her husband 'Isa Abdul Hadi al-Batran by shelling his home

21	Hussein Fayez Shamiya	26	27 January 2009	Al-Amal neighborhood, Khan Yunis	8 February 2009	Missile attack	He was targeted on his motorbike
22	Ayman Shhadah Abu Jazar	28	2 February 2009	Al-Jneina, Rafah	2 February 2009	Missile attack	Killed in attempt to execute him and 2 others
23	Ala' 'Esam Abu al-Rob	21	5 February 2009	Qabatya, Jenin	5 February 2009	Live bullets	Killed by undercover units
24	Ali Abdul Bari al-Qedrah	28	16 February 2009	'Abasan, Khan Yunis	13 February 2009	Missile attack	He was targeted on his motorbike
25	Khaled Harb Sha'lan	24	4 March 2009	Al-Shaja'iya, Gaza City	4 March 2009	Missile attack	Targeted person
26	Mahmoud Sami Fattouh	27	7 March 2009	Al-Zaitoun, Gaza City	7 March 2009	Missile attack	Targeted person
27	Abdul Majid Ali Dodin	47	28 May 2009	Doura, Hebron	28 May 2009	Live bullets	Undercover units
28	'Anan Suleiman Sobeh	36	26 December 2009	Ra's al-'Ein, Nablus	26 December 2009	Live bullets	IOF besieged his home and shot him directly
29	Ra'ed Abdul Jabbar al-Sarkaji	40	26 December 2009	The Old Town, Nablus	26 December 2009	Live bullets	IOF besieged his home and shot him directly
30	Ghassan Fathi Abu Sharekh	38	26 December 2009	The Old Town, Nablus	26 December 2009	Live bullets	IOF besieged his home and shot him directly
31	Ali Isma'il al-Swaiti	45	26 April 2010	Beit 'Awwa, Hebron	26 April 2010	Live bullets	IOF besieged his home and killed him inside it
32	'Isa Abdul Hadi al-Batran	40	31 July 2010	Al-Bureij refugee camp, central Gaza Strip	31 July 2010	Missile attack	He was targeted in a room in a land located in Abu Jebba area, at Salah Eddin Street, in al-Nuseirat refugee camp
33	Eyad Asa'ad Aby Shilabaya	38	17 September 2010	Nour Shams refugee camp, Tulkarem	17 September 2010	Live bullets	IOF besieged his home and shot him directly