

Assassination of Palestinians ... An Israeli Official Policy

Report on Extra-Judicial killings Committed by the Israeli Occupation Forces
September 29, 2001 – April 30, 2002



The Palestinian Centre for Human Rights

**Consultative Status with the ECOSOC of the United Nations
Affiliate of the International Commission of Jurists – Geneva
Member of the International Federation for Human Rights – Paris
The Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Network**

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Facts

- ❖ 71 assassinations committed by Israeli occupying forces since the beginning of the Intifada until 30 April 2002**

- ❖ 111 Palestinians, including 34 bystanders, 11 of whom were children, killed and 112 wounded**

Introduction

This is the third in a series of reports published by the Palestinian Centre for Human Rights (PCHR) on assassinations committed by Israeli occupation forces during the al-Aqsa Intifada. This report documents assassinations from 29 September 2001 to 30 April 2002.¹ PCHR has published two previous reports on assassinations committed by Israeli occupation forces.² PCHR's first report on assassination operations, covering 29 September 2000-28 April 2001, documented 15 assassination operations that killed a total of 13 targeted Palestinians and 6 bystanders. The second report on assassinations, covering 29 April-28 September 2001, documented 26 assassinations that killed a total of 22 targeted Palestinians and 12 bystanders, including children.

The period under study witnessed a serious escalation in assassinations committed by Israeli occupation forces against Palestinian activists. Israeli occupation forces committed 30 assassinations,³ killing 58 Palestinians, including 42 targeted Palestinians and 16 bystanders, 8 of whom were children. In addition, 58 Palestinians, including 6 targeted Palestinians and 52 bystanders were injured. So, the total number of assassinations carried out by Israeli occupation forces from 29 September 2000 to 30 April 2002, is 71 operations, killing 77 targeted Palestinians and 34 bystanders, including 11 children. In addition, 17 targeted Palestinians and 95 bystanders were wounded.

Over the past few months, there has been a quantitative escalation in assassination attempts by Israeli occupation forces against Palestinians. Israeli occupation forces did not give any consideration to the lives of civilians, especially children, while carrying out assassination attempts. In this context, Israeli occupation forces killed 8 Palestinian children in three assassination attempts that targeted Palestinian activists. On 10 December 2001, two Israeli Apache gunships fired two missiles at a group of civilian cars stopped at a traffic light in Hebron, apparently targeting an activist of the Islamic Jihad wanted by Israeli occupation forces. Two children were killed and 14 people were wounded. On 19 February 2002, an Israeli combat helicopter fired a rocket at a media office of Hamas in Jabalya refugee camp in the northern Gaza Strip. Two Palestinians were killed and ten were wounded, including a 9-year-old child who succumbed to her wound on 2 March. On 4 March 2002, an Israeli tank fired at a civilian car in Ramallah governorate in an apparent attempt to assassinate a Hamas activist. He was not in the car at the time; instead, his wife was transporting three of their children family from the school. They and another two children were also killed.⁴

¹ This report covers overt assassinations and does not address cases in which Palestinians were killed in mysterious circumstances.

² See PCHR's web page: www.pchrgaza.org

³ This number does not include a failed assassination attempt, in which Israeli combat helicopters attacked a car of an Islamic Jihad activist, Dhiab al-Shwieki, on 6 April 2002. Al-Shwieki was able to get out of the car before it was hit, so he survived the attack, but eight passing civilians, including a child, were wounded.

⁴ These assassination attempts will be further detailed in this report.

According to PCHR's documentation, 30% of those killed and 85% of those injured in assassination attempts by Israeli occupation forces were bystanders and victims of the "margin of mistakes" (not targeted according to Israeli claims). These facts refute Israeli claims that assassinations are carried out accurately through technologically advanced weapons, with the possibility of harming a limited number of Palestinian civilians. These high numbers of casualties among "innocent civilians," strongly indicates that Israeli occupation forces carry out assassinations with little or no regard for lives of bystanders.

The Israeli government openly claims responsibility for liquidations and unapologetically claims that such acts are part of a policy of "self-defense" to prevent "terrorist" attacks against Israeli targets. On 19 February 2002, the Israeli government declared after a cabinet meeting that it would continue the policy of "killing that have specific goals," a euphemism for assassinations and extra-judicial killings. Yet circumstances of assassinations committed by Israeli occupation forces refute Israeli claims that they are part of a policy of "self-defense." For example, on 6 March 2002, an undercover Israeli unit fired at two Palestinian civilians who were walking on agricultural road near Burin village between Ramallah and Nablus. One of them, Jamal Raja Zeid al-Kasawani, 24, from Ramallah, was killed by several live bullets, and the civilian who accompanied him and two other civilians were also wounded. In the evening, an Israeli military spokesman stated that he was killed by mistake and that the target was another person. On 7 March 2002, Israeli occupation forces raided Sirris village, east of Jenin. They attacked a house apparently to assassinate Mohammed Saleh Suleiman Yassin, 28, an activist of the Islamic Jihad from 'Aanin village near Jenin. They fired at its doors and windows. When Yassin attempted to get out of the house, an Israeli combat helicopter fired at him. He was killed by several live bullets while he was only 1m away from the house. Israeli forces could have arrested him as his did not pose any danger to them.

International Humanitarian Law and Assassinations

Assassinations constitute extra-judicial executions under international humanitarian law and are thus illegal; they represent a distinct subset of willful killings insofar as they are clearly premeditated and targeted. Assassinations are carried out without any judicial process, including presentation of evidence or opportunities for defense or appeal.

Assassinations violate the right to life as enshrined in international human rights and humanitarian law. Article 6(1) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which Israel is a party, provides:

“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 3(1) of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Geneva Convention), the overriding instrument of international humanitarian law governing occupation, similarly provides:

“The following acts are and shall remain prohibited at any time and in any place whatsoever...:

(a) Violence to life and person, in particular murder of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture...”

Moreover, under Article 27 of the same convention, “protected persons are entitled, in all circumstances, to respect for their persons” and that “they shall be at all times humanely treated, and shall be protected especially against all acts of violence or threats thereof.”

Article 32 of the same convention prohibits "taking any measure of such a character as to cause the physical suffering or extermination of protected persons." It further provides that "this prohibition applies not only to murder, torture, corporal punishment, mutilation and medical or scientific experiments not necessitated by the medical treatment of a protected person, but also to any other measures of brutality whether applied by civilian or military agents."

According to Article 147 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, willful killings are considered grave breaches, i.e. war crimes, covered by the principle of universal jurisdiction. All High Contracting Parties to the Convention are obliged “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 their own courts” (Article 146).

The Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal and Summary Executions prohibit all extra-legal, arbitrary and summary executions. Principle 1 provides:

“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.”

Assassinations and extra-judicial killings committed by Israeli occupation forces also violate the Hague Convention IV Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land of 1907, which Israeli occupation forces consider a legal basis in dealing with Palestinians in the OPT.⁵

⁵The Israeli military legal advisor has stated that the legal basis of Israeli military operations is the international law. In its response to two complaints submitted by PCHR against operations carried out by Israeli occupation forces against Palestinian property in the Gaza Strip, the Israeli attorney stated that the Hague Convention IV Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land of 1907 was the legal basis for such actions.

Assassinations of Palestinians, 29 September 2001-30 April 2002

1. *'Abdul Rahman Ahmed Sa'id Hammad,* *35, Qalqilya*

On Sunday, 14 October 2001, Israeli occupation forces assassinated 'Abdul Rahman Ahmed Sa'id Hammad, 35, a Hamas activist from Qalqilya, in the West Bank. At approximately 05:45, Hammad had just come back home from the mosque after the dawn prayer. He lived in a four-story building in al-Naqqar neighborhood in the northwest of Qalqilya, only 300m away from Israeli military locations at the Green Line. Following his normal routine, Hammad went to the roof of his house. At approximately 06:15, he came under intense fire from Israeli military positions. His family instantly rushed to the roof where they found him covered with blood. They evacuated him to the UNRWA hospital in Qalqilya, where he was soon pronounced dead. According to medical sources at the hospital, Hammad received three medium caliber bullets in the chest and the right side. Israeli forces claimed responsibility for this assassination. In a statement to Israeli Channel 1 television, a spokesman for the Israeli prime minister's office stated an undercover unit of the Israeli forces had assassinated Hammad. Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon, stated that "this is not the first operation and it will not be the last one."

2. *Ahmed Hassan Marshud,* *29, Balata refugee camp, Nablus*

On Monday, 15 October 2001, Ahmed Hassan Marshud, 29, from Balata refugee camp in Nablus was killed, and Ziad 'Abdullah 'Araysheh, 24, was wounded. At approximately 08:20, a heavy blast was heard at an-Najah University Street in Nablus. Ambulances, firemen, and civilians rushed to the area, where they found a car burning and two young men lying on the ground injured. The two young men were evacuated to Rafidya Hospital in Nablus, where Marshud was soon pronounced dead.

Marshud used to work in a rehabilitation program of ex-prisoners. He went the office of the program in his private car. As soon as he stopped the car, it exploded. Palestinian security sources held Israeli occupation forces responsible for the incident, accusing these forces of putting a bomb in the car to kill the two, who were known Hamas activists.

3. *'Aatef Ahmed 'Ebayyat,* *32, Bethlehem*

Jamal 'Abdullah al-Nawawra 'Ebayyat,
35, Bethlehem

'Eissa al-Khatib 'Ebayyat,
28, Bethlehem

At approximately 18:00 on Thursday, 18 October 2001, a heavy blast occurred on Wadi

Abu Sa'da Street in Beit Sahour in the West Bank. Ambulances and Palestinian citizens rushed to the area where they found a Suzuki jeep aflame on a tract of agricultural land adjacent to the street. Three members of Fatah in Bethlehem were traveling in the jeep, which was destroyed by a bomb:

- 1) 'Aatef Ahmed 'Ebayyat, 32, head of the Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades in Bethlehem, an activist whom the Israeli forces demanded the PNA to hand over;
- 2) Jamal 'Abdullah al-Nawawra 'Ebayyat, 35; and
- 3) 'Eissa al-Khatib 'Ebayyat, 28.

Palestinian sources accused the Israeli forces of planting a bomb in the car to assassinate the three Fatah activists.

4. *Ayman 'Adnan Mohammed Halawa, 26, Nablus*

On Monday, 22 October 2001, Israeli forces assassinated Ayman 'Adnan Mohammed Halawa, 26, from Nablus. At approximately 20:20, Halawa was traveling in a civilian car on an-Najah University Street. The car exploded. Halawa died instantly while another occupant of the car was injured. In addition, two civilians passing nearby were injured:

- 1) Nour Hujeir, 16, injured by shrapnel in the abdomen; and
- 2) Bassem Hashem, 16, injured by shrapnel in the chest.

Palestinian security sources accused Israeli forces of plotting to assassinate Halawa, known as a Hamas activist. Several hours later, the office of the Israeli prime minister issued a statement accusing Halawa of responsibility for a number of attacks that resulted in the killing of 48 Israelis.

5. *'Abdullah Rashed Jaber Jarushi, 38, Tulkarm*

At approximately 08:30 on Wednesday, 31 October 2001, two Israeli tanks positioned in the east of Tulkarm fired at 'Abdullah Rashed Jarushi, 38, a Hamas activist, wounding him with two live bullets in the chest and the right side. Israeli forces obstructed his evacuation to hospital for 15 minutes. At noon, he was pronounced dead at Tulkarm Hospital.

According to an eyewitness, the victim's father-in-law, Jarushi came to his house to pick up his wife and children. The family got into Jarushi's car and traveled several meters towards the center of the city. They were surprised by two Israeli tanks coming from the east towards them. They got out of the car. While Jarushi was getting out of the car, the tanks moved quickly towards him and Israeli soldiers fired at him from a very short distance. The Israeli forces denied the access of ambulances to the area. The eyewitness carried Jarushi and passed by the two tanks, but the Israeli forces threatened to shoot at the ambulance if it moved. Around 15 minutes later, the Israeli forces allowed the ambulance to move after they had taken the victim's identity card. The victim was

evacuated to Tulkarm Hospital, where he was pronounced dead at 12:30. Later, Israeli radio quoted an Israeli military spokesman as saying that Israeli forces killed Jarushi, whom he described as a Hamas activist.

**6. *Jamil Munir Jadallah Khalifa,
25, Bethlehem***

On 31 October 2001, Israeli occupation forces assassinated Jamil Munir Jadallah Khalifa, 25, from Bethlehem and residing in Hebron, known as a Hamas activist. At approximately 11:45, an Israeli combat helicopter fired a rocket at a room adjacent to a horse stable in 'Ein Sara area in the north of Hebron. Khalifa was killed instantly. Israeli radio quoted an Israeli military spokesman as saying that Israeli forces killed Khalifa, accusing him of having killed two Jewish settlers, residing in the OPT in violation of international law. On its Arabic web page, the Israeli daily *Yediot Aharanot* published photos of wanted members of Hamas assassinated by Israeli occupation forces drawn from an Israeli list of Palestinians targeted by assassinations. The daily newspaper divided these Palestinians into four categories, including alleged bomb makers. Khalifa was among this category.

**7. *Yasser Ahmed Ayoub 'Assida,
26, Tel village, Nablus***

***Fahmi Fa'eq Abu 'Eisha,
'Askar village, Nablus***

At 08:20 on Thursday, 1 November 2001, two Israeli combat helicopters fired four rockets at a Palestinian taxi traveling from Tulkarm to Bala' village. When it was in Bala' street, Israeli combat helicopters fired four missiles at the taxi, completely destroying it, killing two passengers and wounding a third. As soon as the car exploded, the helicopters landed few meters away from it. Israeli soldiers hurried towards the car, opening fire. They arrested the driver, 'Abdel-Karim Mohammed 'Abdullah al-Sabbagh, 33, from Nour Shams refugee camp, and took him to an unknown destination. The bodies of the two martyrs, severely disfigured and burned, were taken to Dr. Thabet Thabet Hospital in Tulkarm. They were identified in the evening as:

- 1) Yasser Ahmed Ayoub 'Assida, 25, from Tel village in Nablus; and
- 2) Fahmi Fayeque Abu 'Eisha, 38, from 'Askar village in Nablus.

At 12:30, Israeli Arabic radio broadcast a statement by the office of the Israeli prime minister asserting that Israeli combat helicopters were used to assassinate the two Palestinians. The statement claimed that the Israeli forces prevented a major suicide attack planned by a Hamas cell in al-Sharom area when combat helicopters fired rockets at a Palestinian taxi near 'Anabta village, killing two members of the cell, Yasser 'Assida, from Tel village in Nablus, and Fahmi Abu 'Eisha, from Nablus, and seriously wounding a third Palestinian, while arresting the driver.

**8. *Majdi Mousa al-Tayeb Jaradat,*
*26, Wadi Burqin village, Jenin***

***'Ekrema Mohammed Sabri Esteiti,*
*35, Jenin refugee camp***

At approximately 17:40 on Tuesday, 6 November, 2001, Majdi Mousa al-Tayeb Jaradat, 26, from Wadi Burqin village in Jenin, and 'Ekrema Mohammed Sabri Esteiti, 35, from Jenin refugee camp, were traveling in a car that had an Israeli number plate towards Jaradat's house. When they were in the middle of the road, the car exploded and the two were killed.

According to an investigation into the incident, Esteti received the car two hours before the explosion and an Israeli helicopter was flying over the northwest of Jenin refugee camp. According to an initial investigation by Palestinian security services, two bombs were put into the car. The Palestinian security services arrested two suspected accomplices in the killing. The two victims had been wanted by Israeli forces for several months.

**9. *'Eissa Khalil Mohammed Dababsa,*
*48, Um al-Baraka, Hebron***

At 13:00 on Wednesday, 7 November 2001, an undercover Israeli unit traveling by car, entered Um al-Baraka village, south of Hebron. When they arrived at 'Eissa Khalil Mohammed Dababsa's house, they besieged it and fired at Dababsa from 2m, killing him with several live bullets throughout the body. They took his body and left the area. Two Palestinian civilians were also wounded in the incident:

- 1) 'Ali 'Eissa Dababsa, 18, the victim's son, wounded by an explosive live bullet in the left thigh; and
- 2) 'Abdul Hadi 'Ali 'Abdul Hadi, 54, wounded by a live bullet in the left foot.

Dababsa had been wanted by Israeli occupation forces since 19 April 1998, when he confronted an armed Israeli settler who tried to seize his family's land, killing him.

**10. *Mahmoud Mohammed al-Shouli (Abu Hannud),*
*35, 'Assira village, Nablus***

***Ayman Rashid 'Awaisa (Hashaika),*
*37, Talluza village, Nablus***

***Ma'mun Rashid 'Awaisa (Hashaika),*
*26, Talluza village, Nablus***

At approximately 19:05, on Friday, 23 November 2001, two Israeli combat helicopters fired five rockets at a Palestinian taxi that was traveling on a branch road, 3km southwest

of al-Far'a village, north of Nablus. The car was totally destroyed. Three Palestinians who were traveling in the car were killed. Their bodies were transferred to Jenin Hospital, where two were identified as Ayman Rashid 'Awaisa (Hashaika), 37, and his brother Ma'mun, 26, from Talluza village in Nablus. The third victim was later identified as Mahmoud Mohammed al-Shouli (Abu Hannud), 35, from 'Assira village near Nablus. Abu Hannud could be identified from traces of an injury he received in the back by Israeli occupation forces on 26 August 2000, in a failed assassination attempt. On that day, large number of Israeli troops, reinforced with helicopters, raided 'Assira village. They indiscriminately opened fire at Palestinian houses while they were chasing Abu Hannud. He had been moderately injured.

Israeli occupation forces admitted responsibility for the assassination. A statement by the Israeli cabinet said that "Mahmoud Abu Hannud, born in 1967, a Hamas military leader wanted by Israel, was killed in an operation by security forces in Nablus district on Friday evening." Avi Pazner, a spokesman for the Israeli Prime Minister, admitted Israeli responsibility for the assassination, considering that "it was one of the most significant victories of the Israeli campaign against terror." He added that "the Palestinian Authority could have arrested Abu Hannud, but it did not do, so we liquidated him, for he was very dangerous, even the most dangerous."

**11. *Burhan Mohammed Ibrahim al-Haimuni,*
*3, Hebron***

***Shadi Ahmed 'Abdul Mu'ti 'Arafa,*
*13, Hebron***

At approximately 14:20 on Monday, 10 December 2001, two Israeli Apache gunships fired two missiles at a group of civilian cars stopped at a traffic light in the northwest of Hebron, apparently targeting Mohammed Ayoub Seder, an activist of the Islamic Jihad wanted by Israeli occupation forces. Two children, Burhan Mohammed Ibrahim El-Haimuni, 3, and Shadi Ahmed 'Abdul Mu'ti 'Arafa, 13, were killed and 14 people were injured. Seder survived as he was able to get out of the car.

**12. *Ya'qub Fathi Rabi' Edkeidek,*
*27, Hebron***

On Monday, 17 December 2001, Israeli occupation forces assassinated Ya'qub Fathi Rabi' Edkeidek, 27, father of one child, from Hebron. At approximately 03:00, an undercover Israeli unit entered on foot into 'Eissi area in the west of Hebron, under full control of the Palestinian National Authority. They besieged Edkeidek's house and knocked on the door, calling the victim by name. He got out of his house to check what was going on. Immediately, Israeli soldiers fired at him, wounding him first in the right thigh. When he tried to move away from the house to escape, the Israeli soldiers opened fire at him. He was killed by several live bullets throughout the body, when he was only 15m away from home. According to Palestinian medical sources, the victim received 6

explosive live bullets in the heart, the abdomen, the pelvis, and the right thigh. Then, Israeli soldiers made the victim's father and brothers to get out of the house. They handcuffed, blindfolded and detained them. They were released two hours later. Other members of the family were held in the house.

**13. *Ra'ed Sa'id al-Karmi,*
*27, Tulkarm***

At approximately 10:45 on Monday, 14 January 2002, a heavy explosion occurred in the Cemetery Street in the eastern part of Tulkarm, in the West Bank. After having heard the sound of the explosion, people hurried to the area where they found the body of Ra'ed Sa'id al-Karmi, 27, from Tulkarm. An eyewitness said:

“At approximately 10:45 on Monday, 14 January 2002, I was sitting on the balcony of my house in the eastern part of Tulkarm. Suddenly, I heard the sound of a heavy explosion. I looked at the place from which the sound came and saw black smoke rising. I hurried to the place of the explosion, where I saw the body of a young man on the ground. I identified him as Ra'ed al-Karmi. There was a hole in the sidewalk of the street, where a bomb was apparently planted, and the body of al-Karmi was approximately 3m away. At the same time I saw an Israeli MK plane flying over the area. I saw that plane three days ago also.”

Al-Karmi had survived a previous assassination attempt on 6 September 2001. Two Israeli combat helicopter fired three rockets at a car in which al-Karmi and two other young men, 'Omar Mohammed Subeh, 22, and Mustafa 'Aahed 'Anbas, 19, were traveling. Al-Karmi survived with shrapnel injuries in the left eye, while the other young men were killed.

**14. *Yousef Khaled al-Sarkaji,*
*41, 'Ein Beit al-Maa' refugee camp, Nablus***

***Nassim Shafiq Abu al-Rous,*
*27, Nablus***

***Jasser As'ad Samaru,*
*27, Nablus***

***Karim Munir Mafarja,*
*25, Beit Leqia village, Ramallah***

At approximately 04:00 on Tuesday, 22 January 2002, seven Israeli armored personnel carriers and ten military jeeps moved into Nablus from the north and the northwest. On their way, they destroyed a roadblock of the Palestinian Presidential Guard (Force 17) on Nablus-'Assira road. Soon, they moved towards a seven-story building and surrounded it. They destroyed its elevator and fired sound bombs and live bullets at one of its flats,

located on the first floor. Then, they entered the flat through its windows. An ambulance of the Palestine Red Crescent Society moved towards the area, but Israeli forces denied its entry into the area. They also prevented residents of the building from leaving. At approximately 08:30, the Israeli forces withdrew from the area after they had arrested nine residents of the building. After the Israeli forces withdrew, Palestinian security personnel and security men entered the flat that was targeted by Israeli forces, where they found bodies of four Palestinians who were identified as:

- 1) Yousef Khaled El-Sarkaji, 41, from 'Ein Beit al-Maa' refugee camp in Nablus;
- 2) Nassim Shafiq Abu El-Rous, 27, from Nablus;
- 3) Jasser As'ad Samaru, 27, from Nablus; and
- 4) Karim Munir Mafarja, 25, from Ramallah.

In the morning, Israeli radio in Arabic quoted the Israeli military spokesman as saying that "Israeli forces carried out a special operation in Nablus and killed four wanted Palestinians." In photos of the four victims shown on Arab and international television channels, their bodies appeared distorted and burnt, with blood covering the surface of a bathtub in the flat.

**15. *'Adli Ahmed Yousef Hamdan (Baker),
28, Khan Yunis refugee camp***

At approximately 22:00 on Thursday, 24 January 2002, two Israeli combat helicopters fired a rocket at a car in which three Palestinians were traveling near Nasser Hospital in Khan Yunis. The driver, 'Adli Ahmed Yousef Hamdan, known as "Baker", 27, was killed by multiple shrapnel injuries. The other two Palestinians, Hussam Ahmed Nemer Hamdan, 28, and Hussam Mustafa Shahwan, were seriously injured.

**16. *Mohammed Fayez Abu Sunaima,
26, Rafah***

***Ibrahim Hussein 'Abdul Rahman Jarbou',
25, Rafah***

***Ayman 'Abdul Qader al-Buhdari,
31, Rafah***

***Majed Marzuq Mahmoud Abu Mu'ammam,
30, Khan Yunis***

***Nasser Ahmed Abu 'Aathra,
30, Rafah***

At approximately 08:30 on Monday, 4 February 2002, a heavy explosion occurred in a civilian car in al-Shouka area in the northeast of Rafah. Five Palestinians, Mohammed Fayez Abu Sunaima, 26; Ibrahim Hussein Jarbou', 25; Ayman 'Abdul Qader al-Buhdari,

31; Majed Marzuq Abu Mu'ammara, 25; and Nasser Ahmed Abu 'Aathra, 30, were traveling in the car. An Israeli surveillance aircraft was seen flying over the area and then a heavy explosion occurred. It is believed that an Israeli combat helicopter fired a rocket at the car. The car was thrown 15m away. Residents of the area went to check what had happened. They reported that they saw a car burning and several bodies. Several residents were able to get one man out of the car. He was later identified as Nasser Abu 'Aathra. He sustained critical injuries and was later pronounced dead. The other four Palestinians were killed instantly.

**17. *Nazih Mahmoud Abu Sibaa',*
*29, Jenin refugee camp***

At approximately 13:30 on Saturday, 16 February 2002, an explosion was heard near the central market in Jenin. People rushed to the area where they found a body of a young man, which was cut into pieces. He was identified as Nazih Mahmoud Abu Sibaa', 29, from Jenin refugee camp. According to an investigation carried out by the Palestinian Society for the Protection of Human Rights and the Environment (LAW), at approximately 13:00, Abu Sibaa' left al-Iman School in the north of Jenin, where he used to work as a teacher. He walked towards the central market. When he was close to a local car, a heavy explosion occurred. Abu Sibaa' was hit and his body was thrown several meters away. In addition, four Palestinian civilians were injured, including 2-year-old Ayman Jihad Abu Mashayekh. According to Palestinian security services, two bombs were planted in the car; and according to eyewitnesses, an Israeli surveillance aircraft were seen flying over Jenin since the morning, raising the possibility that it detonated the bombs by remote control.

**18. *Eyad Khalil Abu Safia,*
*23, Jabalya refugee camp***

***Mohammed 'Ali Hamdan,*
*25, Jabalya refugee camp***

***Inas Ibrahim Salah,*
*9, Jabalya refugee camp***

At approximately 11:45 on Tuesday, 19 February 2002, an Israeli combat helicopter fired a rocket at a media office of Hamas, located on the first floor of a four-story building, in which three families live, owned by Mohammed 'Eissa Abu Salah in Jablaya in the northern Gaza Strip. Two Palestinian civilians were killed:

- 1) Eyad Khalil Abu Safeya, 23, an employee of the office; and
- 2) Mohammed 'Ali Hamdan, 25, a visitor.

In addition, ten Palestinian civilians were injured, including 9-year-old Inas Ibrahim

Salah and 14-year-old 'Eissa Mahmoud Salah, who were injured by shrapnel throughout the body. Inas Salah died of her wound on 2 March. The building and neighboring houses were also damaged.

**19. *Bushra al-Nemer Abu Kwaik,*
*38, al-Amari refugee camp, Ramallah***

***Bara' Hussein Abu Kwaik,*
*14, al-Amari refugee camp, Ramallah***

***'Aziza Hussein Abu Kwaik,*
*17, al-Amari refugee camp, Ramallah***

***Mohammed Hussein Abu Kwaik,*
*8, al-Amari refugee camp, Ramallah***

***'Arafat Ibrahim al-Masri,*
*16, Ramallah***

***Shaima' 'Emad al-Masri,*
*7, Ramallah***

At approximately 13.15 on Monday, 4 March 2002, an Israeli tank located in "Psagot" settlement to the east of al-Bireh in the West Bank fired at a civilian car close to an UNRWA school in al-Amari in Ramallah governorate in an apparent attempt to assassinate Hussein Abu Kwaik, a Hamas activist. Abu Kwaik was not in the car at the time; instead, his wife was transporting three of their children from the school. They and another two children were also killed. Those killed were:

- 1) Bushra al-Nemer Abu Kwaik, 38;
- 2) Bara' Hussein Abu Kwaik, 14;
- 3) 'Aziza Hussein Abu Kwaik, 17 ;
- 4) Mohammed Hussein Abu Kwaik, 8;
- 5) 'Arafat Ibrahim al-Masri, 16; and
- 6) Shaima' 'Emad al-Masri, 7.

In addition, ten passing civilians were wounded.

**20. *Muhannad Sa'id Munib Deiria (Abu Halawa),*
*23, 'Aqraba village, Nablus***

***Fawzi Hamdi Mustafa Marar,*
*25, Ramallah***

***'Omar Hussein Nemer Qe'dan,*
*25, al-Jarusha village, Tulkarm***

On Tuesday evening, 6 March 2002, two Israeli combat helicopters launched four air-to-surface missiles at a civilian car in Bitounia in the west of Ramallah. Three Fatah activists were traveling in the car. The car was destroyed and the three activists were killed:

- 1) Muhannad Sa'id Munib Deiria (Abu Halawa), 23, from 'Aqraba village in Nablus;
- 2) Fawzi Hamdi Mustafa Marar, 25, from Ramallah; and
- 3) 'Omar Hussein Nemer Qe'dan, 25, from al-Jarusha village in Tulkarm.

In addition, two passing civilians were injured.

Abu Halawa survived a previous assassination attempt when Israeli occupying forces in "Psagot" settlement, east of al-Bireh, fired two rockets at a convoy of cars accompanying Marwan Barghouti, Secretary of Fatah Movement in the West Bank and a member of the Palestinian Legislative Council. A rocket hit Abu Halawa's car and he was wounded. Israeli sources stated then that the assassination attempt targeted Abu Halawa and not Barghouti.

**21. *Jamal Raja Zeid al-Kasawani,*
*24, Ramallah***

On Wednesday, 6 March 2002, an undercover Israeli unit fired at two Palestinian civilians who were walking on an agricultural road near Burin village between Ramallah and Nablus. One of them, Jamal Raja Zeid al-Kasawani, 24, from Ramallah, was killed by several live bullets, and the civilian who accompanied him and two other civilians were also wounded. In the evening, the Israeli radio in Arabic stated that al-Kasawani was carrying a bag of bombs, but later it stated according to an Israeli military spokesman that he was killed by mistake and that the target was another person.

**22. *Mohammed Saleh Suleiman Yassin,*
*28, 'Aanin, Jenin***

At approximately 02:30 on Thursday, 7 March 2002, an Israeli commando unit, reinforced with military vehicles and two helicopters, raided Sirris village, east of Jenin. They attacked a Palestinian house apparently to assassinate Mohammed Saleh Suleiman Yassin, 28, an activist of the Islamic Jihad from 'Aanin village near Jenin. They fired at its doors and windows. When Yassin attempted to get out of the house, an Israeli combat helicopter fired at him. He was killed by several live bullets while he was only 1m away from the house.

23. *Samer Thabet 'Oweis*

On Sunday morning, 10 March, Israeli occupation forces carried out a failed

assassination attempt against ‘Abdel-Karim Thabet ‘Oweis, a Fatah activist from Jenin refugee camp and currently resident of Ramallah. Two Israeli combat helicopters fired two missiles at a civilian car, totally destroying it. Samer Tahabet’ Oweis, the brother of the targeted person, who traveled in the car, was killed.

**24. *Taleb Ussama Hirmas,*
*22, Beit Sahour***

***Ahmed Ibrahim ‘Aabda,*
*18, Bethlehem***

At approximately 14:40 on Sunday, 10 March 2002, an Israeli Apache gunship fired a missile at a civilian car that was traveling on a branch road in Wadi al-Hamas area on its way from Beit Sahour to Jabal al-Mukabber neighborhood, south of Jerusalem. Two Palestinians were killed:

- 1) Taleb Ussama Harmous, 22, from Beit Sahour, a student at An-Najah National University; and
- 2) Ahmed Ibrahim ‘Aabda, 18, from Bethlehem.

Israeli Arabic radio quoted an Israeli military spokesman as saying that an Israeli combat helicopter chased a car, in which two Palestinian young men were traveling on their way to carry out a suicide attack, and that the helicopter destroyed the car, killing the two young men.

**25. *Mu’tassem Mohammed Makhuf,*
*27, ‘Anabta village, Tulkarm***

***Maher Subhi ‘Abdul Karim Balbissi,*
*30, ‘Anabta village, Tulkarm***

At approximately 14:45 on Thursday, 14 March 2002, two Israeli combat helicopters launched two missiles at a tin-roofed building that served as a bird farm, in the west of ‘Anabta village, east of Tulkarm. When local residents rushed to the scene to provide assistance after the explosion, the Israeli combat helicopters launched two missiles at them. Later, local residents were able to enter the building, where they found three young men. One, Mu’tassem Mohammed ‘Abdullah Makhuf, 27, from ‘Anabta village, was killed, another one, Maher Subhi ‘Abdul Karim Balbissi, 30, who was critically wounded and then died at hospital, and the third, Rami ‘Abdel-Karim Melhem, 24, was wounded by shrapnel in the face.

**26. *Ahmed Fathi ‘Ajaj,*
*32, Saida village, Tulkarm***

***'Azmi 'Adel 'Ajaj,
34, Saida, Tulkarm***

At approximately 22:00 on Saturday, 30 March 2002, an undercover unit of Israeli occupation forces in a civilian car moved into Saida village in Tulkarm. They raided the house of Ahmed Fathi Mahmoud 'Ajaj, 32. Israeli soldiers got out of the car and opened fire at the house. When 'Ajaj attempted to escape, they wounded him with a live bullet in the foot. When he fell, Israeli soldiers shot him dead with several live bullets in the head, the chest and the abdomen from a very close distance. As soon as he heard sounds of shooting at his cousin's house, 'Azmi 'Aadel Mahmoud 'Ajaj, 34, went out to check what happened to his cousin. Israeli soldiers arrested him and took him towards the body of his cousin. When he saw the body he shouted. Then, Israeli soldiers severely attacked him with sharp tools and shot him dead from point-blank range. He was hit by a live bullet in the head and several live bullets in the abdomen. He was not an activist of any political party.

***27. Akram Sedqi al-Atrash Abu Sneineh,
28, Hebron***

On Wednesday morning, 10 April, Israeli occupation forces assassinated Akram Sedqi al-Atrash Abu Sneineh, 28, from Hebron. At approximately 15:00, Israeli occupation forces came to al-'Abaher area in the south of Dura village. They shelled a house owned by Fawaz and Fayez Mohammed 'Amru. The two were not in the house. Soon, Israeli forces brought an old man, a neighbor of the two brothers, and ordered him to extinguish a fire that had broken out on the upper part of the body of a young man. Israeli forces claimed that the young man fired at them from inside the house. Israeli forces continued to shell the house. Then, they demolished it with a bulldozer. The body of the young man remained on the ground until 09:00, when an ambulance was able to evacuate him. According to eyewitnesses, the young man was blind. Israeli forces claimed that he was the leader of the military wing of Hamas in Hebron.

***28. Fawzi Ibrahim Mufleh Hilal,
36, Kherbat Beit Hassan, Nablus***

***'Atta Ibrahim Samhan,
51, Kherbat Beit Hassan, Nablus***

***'Aadel Mohammed Abu Kheit,
35, 'Askar refugee camp, Nablus***

At approximately 14:00 on Thursday, 18 April 2002, six Israeli combat helicopters flew over al-Nassaria village, east of Nablus, while Israeli occupation forces surrounded the area. Approximately half an hour later, the Israeli combat helicopters launched six missiles at a Palestinian house in Kherbat Beit Hassan, east of the village. Then, Israeli

forces opened fire at farms surrounding the area, while combat helicopters fired at the area with heavy machine guns. As a result of the shelling and gunfire that continued until 17:30, three Palestinians were killed:

- 1) Fawzi Ibrahim Mufleh Hilal, 38, from Kherbat Beit Hassan,
- 2) 'Atta Ibrahim Samhan, 51, from Kherbat Beit Hassan; and
- 3) Aadel Mohammed Abu Kheit, 35, from ' Askar refugee camp.

Later, Israeli forces declared that they had killed two aides of Badran, whom they described as an activist of Hamas. Israeli forces repeatedly raided Badran's house, searching for him, but he was never at home. His brother was arrested for this reason.

**29. *Marwan Kayed Zallum,*
*42, Hebron***

***Samir Falah Abu Rajab al-Tamimi,*
*45, Hebron***

On Monday night, 22 April 200, Israeli occupation forces assassinated two Palestinians:

- 1) Marwan Kayed Zallum, 42, a prominent leader of the Palestinian resistance in Hebron; and
- 2) Samir Abu Rajab al-Tamimi, 45, a member of the Palestinian Presidential Guard (Force 17).

At approximately 23:45, an Israeli combat helicopter launched two missiles at a civilian car in al-Salam Street in the west of Hebron. Zallum and al-Tamimi were killed and the car was totally destroyed. On its web page, the Israeli daily *Yediot Aharanot* said that Israeli combat helicopters shelled the car of Marwan Zallum, identified as the leader of al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades in Hebron, killing him.

Conclusion

Since 1967, the international community have recognized that the Israeli army is a belligerent occupying force in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, and that the Geneva Convention Relative the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 1949 (the Fourth Geneva Convention) is applicable in this context. The international community have also considered Palestinians in the OPT to be protected persons and that Israel must respect the Convention. The High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention have legal and moral obligations to ensure respect for the Convention in the OPT, to hold accountable those who perpetrate grave breaches of the Convention, and to provide protection for Palestinian civilians. Article 3 of the Convention prohibits "violence to life and person, in particular murder of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture" at any time and in any place whatsoever with respect to the protected persons.

Article 146 of the Convention provides:

"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."

In the face of Israeli practices, PCHR calls upon the international community and the High Contracting Parties:

- To immediately intervene to stop war crimes committed by Israeli occupation forces against Palestinian civilians and to force Israeli to respect the Convention in the OPT;
- To take concrete measures to stop war crimes and other violations of international humanitarian law committed by Israeli occupation forces against Palestinian civilians and ensure Israel's respect for the Fourth Convention in the OPT;
- To provide immediate international protection for Palestinian civilians in the OPT.

Assassinations committed by Israeli occupation forces 29 September 2001 30 - April 2002

No.	Date	Name (T) / (N)*	Age	Area of residence	Parts of the body hit	Place of the incident	Circumstances
1.	14 Oct. 2001	'Abdul Rahman Sa'id Hammad (T)	35	Qalqilya	Chest and neck	Qalqilya	Israeli occupation forces in a military location inside the Green Line fired at him while he was inside his house in the west of Qalqilya. He was wounded by three live bullets and succumbed to his wound at hospital.
2.	15 Oct. 2001	Ahmed Hassan Marshud (T)	29	Balata	Shrapnel throughout body	Nablus	A heavy blast was heard at an-Najah University Street in Nablus. Ambulances, firemen, and civilians rushed to the area, where they found a car burning and two young men, including Marshud, lying on the ground injured. The two young men were evacuated to hospital where Marshud was soon pronounced dead.
3.	18 Oct. 2001	1) 'Aatef Ahmed' Ebayyat (T) 2) Jamal' Abdullah' Ebayyat (T) 3) 'Eissa al-Khatib' Ebayyat (T)	32 35 38	Bethlehem	Burns on bodies	Bethlehem	A heavy blast occurred on Wadi Abu Sa'da Street in Beit Sahour. Ambulances and Palestinian citizens rushed to the area where they found a Suzuki jeep aflame on a tract of agricultural land adjacent to the street. Three members of Fatah in Bethlehem were traveling in the jeep, which was destroyed by a bomb.
4.	22 Oct. 2001	Ayman' Adnan Halawa (T)	26	Nablus	Burns on body	Nablus	Halawa was traveling in a civilian car on an-Najah University Street. The car exploded. Halawa died instantly while another occupant of the car was injured. In addition, two civilians passing nearby were injured.

* T: targeted person, N: not targeted

5.	31 Oct. 2001	'Abdullah Jaber Jarushi (T)	38	Tulkarm	Chest and right side	Tulkarm	Israeli forces in two tanks positioned in the east of Tulkarm fired at Jarushi, a Hamas activist, wounding him with two live bullets in the chest and the right side. The Israeli forces obstructed his evacuation to hospital for 15 minutes. He was pronounced dead at hospital.
6.	31 Oct. 2001	Jamil Munir Khalifa (T)	25	Hebron	Burns on body	Hebron	Israeli combat helicopter fired a rocket at a room adjacent to a horse stable in 'Ein Sara area in the north of Hebron. Khalifa was killed instantly.
7.	1 Nov. 2001	1) Yasser Ahmed' Assida (T) 2) Fahmi Fa'eq Abu 'Eisha (T)	25 38	Tel, Nablus 'Askar, Nablus	Burns on bodies	Tulkarm	Two Israeli combat helicopters fired four missiles at a Palestinian taxi traveling from Tulkarm to Bala' village. When it was in Bala' street, Israeli combat helicopters fired four missiles at the taxi, completely destroying it, killing two passengers and wounding a third one. As soon as the car exploded, the helicopters landed few meters away from it. Israeli soldiers hurried towards the car, opening fire. They also arrested the driver, 'Abdel-Karim Mohammed 'Abdullah al-Sabagh, 33, from Nour Shams refugee camp.

8.	6 Nov. 2001	1) Majidi Mousa Jaradat (T)	26	Wadi Burqin, Jenin	Shrapnel in chest, face, and limbs	Jenin	The two were traveling in a car that had an Israeli number towards Jaradat's house. When they were in the middle of the road, the car exploded and the two were killed. According to investigation into the incident, Esteti received the car two hours before the explosion and an Israeli helicopter was flying over the northwest of Jenin refugee camp.
		2) 'Ekrema Mohammed Esteti (T)	35	Jenin refugee camp			
9.	7Nov. 2001	'Eissa Khalil Dababsa (T)	48	Um al-Baraka, Hebron	Head	Hebron	An undercover Israeli unit, traveling by car, entered Um al-Baraka village, south of Hebron. When they arrived at Dababsa's house, they besieged it and fired at Dababsa from 2m, killing him with several live bullets throughout the body. They took his body and left the area. Two Palestinian civilians were also wounded.
10	23Nov. 2001	1) Mahmoud Mohammed al-Shouli (Abu Hannud) (T)	35	'Assira, Nablus	Burns on bodies	Al-Far'a, Nablus	Two Israeli combat helicopters fired five rockets at a Palestinian taxi that was traveling on a branch road, 3km southwest of al-Far'a village, north of Nablus. The car was totally destroyed. The three Palestinians who were traveling in the car were killed.
		2) Aymnan Rashid Hashaika (T)	37	Talluza, Nablus			
		3) Ma'mun Rashid Hashaika (T)	26				
11	10Dec. 2001	1) Burhan Mohammed al-Hammuni (N)	3	Hebron	Burns on bodies	Hebron	Two Israeli Apache gunships fired two missiles at a group of civilian cars stopped at a traffic light in the northwest of Hebron, apparently targeting Mohammed Ayoub Seder, an activist of the Islamic Jihad who is wanted by Israeli occupation forces. The two children were killed and 14 people were injured. Seder survived as he was able to get out of the car.
		2) Shadi Ahmed' Arafat (N)	13				

12	17Dec. 2001	Ya'qub Fathi Edkeidek (T)	27	Hebron	Chest and neck	Hebron	An undercover Israeli unit entered on foot into' Eissia area in the west of Hebron . They besieged Edkeidek's house and knocked the door, calling the victim by name. He got out of his house to check what was going on. Immediately, Israeli soldiers fired at him, killing him.
13	14Jan. 2002	Ra'ed Sa'id al-Karmi (T)	27	Tulkarm	Through out the body	Tulkarm	A heavy explosion occurred in the Cemetery Street in the eastern part of Tulkarm .After having heard the sound of the explosion, people hurried to the area where they found the body of al-Karmi. An Israeli MK plane was flying over the area.
14	22Jan. 2002	1)YousefKhalil al-Sarkaji (T) 2)Nassim Sahafiq Abu al-Rous (T)	41 27	'Ein Beit al-Maa', Nablus Nablus	Shrapnel throughout the body	Nablus	Israeli occupation forces raided their flat and fired bombs at them while sleeping. Their bodies were mutilated .
		3)Iasser As'ad Samaru (T) 4)Karim Munir Mafarja (T)	27 25	Nablus Beit Legia, Ramallah			
15	24Jan. 2002	'Adli Ahmed Hamdan (Baker) (T)	27	Khan Yunis	Burns on body	Khan Yunis	Two Israeli combat helicopters fired a rocket at a car in which three Palestinians were traveling near Nasser Hospital in Khan Yunis. The driver, Hamdan, known as "Baker", was killed by multiple shrapnel injuries. The other two Palestinians were seriously injured.
16	4Feb. 2002	1) Ayman' Abdul Qader al-Baahdari (T) 2) Mohammed Fayez Abu Sunaima (T) 3) Ibrahim Hussein Jarbou' (T) 4) Nasser Ahmed Abu' Aathra (T) 5) Majed Marzuq Abu Mu'annar (T)	31 26 25 30 30	Rafah Rafah	Burnson bodies	Al-Shouka, Rafah	A heavy explosion occurred in a civilian car in al-Shouka area in the northeast of Rafah, in which the five Palestinians were traveling. An Israeli surveillance aircraft was seen flying over the area and then a heavy explosion occurred .It is believed that an Israeli combat helicopter fired a rocket at the car.

17	16Feb. 2001	Nazih Mahmoud Abu al-Sibaa' (T)	29	Jenin	Shrapnel throughout the body	Jenin	An explosion was heard near the central market in Jenin . People rushed to the area where they found a body Abu Sibaa' . When Abu Sibaa' was close to a local car, a heavy explosion occurred. Abu Sibaa' was hit and his body was thrown several meters away. In addition, four Palestinian civilians were injured, including 2-year-old Ayman Jihad Abu Mashayekh..
18	19Feb. 2002	1) Eyad Khalili Abu Safia (T)	23	Jabalya	Shrapnel throughout the body	Jabalya	An Israeli combat helicopter fired a rocket at a media office of Hamas, located on the first floor of a four-story building, in which three families live.
		2) Mohammed' Ali Hamdan (T)	25	refugee camp		refugee camp	
		3) Inas Ibrahim' Eissa Hilal (N)	9				
19	4Mar. 2002	1) Bushra al-Nemer Abu Kwaik (N)	38	Al-Amari	Shrapnel throughout the body	Um al-Sharayet, Ramallah	An Israeli tank located in " Psagot" settlement to the east of al-Bireh in the West Bank fired at a civilian car close to an UNRWA school in al-Amari in Ramallah governorate in an apparent attempt to assassinate Hussein Abu Kwaik, a Hamas activist. Abu Kwaik was not in the car at the time; instead, his wife was transporting three of their children family from the school. They and another two children were also killed. In addition, ten passing civilians were wounded.
		2) Bara' Hussein Abu Kwaik (N)	17	refugee camp, Ramallah			
		3) 'Aziza Hussein Abu Kwaik (N)	14				
		4) Mohammed Hussein Abu Kwaik (N)	8				
		5) 'Arafat Ibrahim al-Masri (N)	16	Ramallah			
		6) Shaima' 'Emad al-Masri (N)	7				
20	6Mar. 2002	1) Muhammad Sa'id Deiria (T)	23	'Agraba, Nablus	Shrapnel throughout the body	Bitounia, Ramallah	Two Israeli combat helicopters launched four air-to-surface missiles at a civilian car in Bitounia in the west of Ramallah. The three Fatah activists traveling in the car were killed.
		2) Fawzi Hamdi Marar (T)	25	Ramallah			
		3) 'Omar Hussein Qe'dan (T)	25	Al-Jarusha, Tulkarm			

2	6Mar. 2002	Jamal Zayed al-Kasawani (N)	24	Ramallah	Head and chest	Nablus	An undercover Israeli unit fired at two Palestinian civilians who were walking on agricultural road near Burin village between Ramallah and Nablus. One of them, al-Kasawani, was killed by several live bullets, and the civilian who accompanied him and two other civilians were also wounded. In the evening, the Israeli radio in Arabic stated that al-Kasawani was carrying a bag of bombs, but later it stated according to an Israeli military spokesman that he was killed by mistake and that the target was another person.
21	7Mar. 2002	Mohammed Saleh Yassin (T)	28	'Aainin, Jenin	Shrapnel throughout the body	Sirris, Jenin	A special unit of Israeli occupation forces, reinforced with military vehicles and two helicopters, raided Sirris village, east of Jenin. They attacked a Palestinian house apparently to assassinate Yassin. They fired at its doors and windows. When Yassin attempted to get out of the house, an Israeli combat helicopter fired at him. He was killed by several live bullets while he was only 1m away from the house.
21	10Mar. 2002	Samir Thabet' Oweis (N)	19	Jenin refugee camp	Shrapnel throughout the body	Ramallah	Israeli occupation forces carried out a failed assassination attempt against' Abdel-Karim Thabet 'Oweis, a Fatah activist from Jenin refugee camp and currently resident of Ramallah. Two Israeli combat helicopters fired two missiles at a civilian car, totally destroying it. Samer Tahabet' Oweis, the brother of the targeted person, who traveled in the car, was killed.
24	10Mar. 2002	1) Taleb Ussama Hirmas (T)	22	Beit Sahour	Shrapnel	Bethlehem	An Israeli Apache gunship fired a missile at a civilian car that

		2) Shmed Ibrahim ' Aabda (T)	18	Bethlehem	throughout the body		was traveling on a branch road in Wadi al-Hamas area in Bethlehem, killing the two. Israeli forces claimed that the two were on their way to carry out a suicide operation .
24	14Mar. 2002	1) Maher Subhi al-Balbissi (T)	30	'Anabta, Tulkarm	Shrapnel throughout the body	'Anabta, Tulkarm	Two Israeli combat helicopters launched two missiles at a tin-roofed building that served as a bird farm, in the west of ' Anabta village, east of Tulkarm. The two were inside the building and were killed.
		2) Mu 'asssem Mohammed Makhluf (T)	27				
26	30Mar. 2002	1) Ahmed Fathi ' Ajaj (T)	32	Saida, Tulkarm	Head, chest, abdomen, and the feet	Sida, Tulkram	An undercover unit of Israeli occupation forces in a civilian car raided the house of Ahmed' Ajaj. Israeli soldiers got out of the car and opened fire at the house . When ' Ajaj attempted to escape, they wounded him with a live bullet in the foot . When he fell, Israeli soldiers shot him dead with several live bullets in the head, the chest and the abdomen from a very close distance. As soon as he heard sounds of shooting at his cousin's house, ' Azmi ' Ajaj went out to check what happened to his cousin. Israeli soldiers arrested him and took him towards the body of his cousin. When he saw the body' he shouted. Then, Israeli soldiers severely attacked him with sharp tools and shot him dead from point-blank range.
		2) 'Azmi' Aadel' Ajaj (N)	34				

27	10Apr. 2002	Akram Sedqi al Atrash Abu Sneineh (T)	28	Hebron	Burns on body	Hebron	Israeli occupation forces came to al'-Abaher area in the south of Dura village. They shelled a house owned by Fawaz and Fayez Mohammed 'Amru. The two were not in the house. Soon, Israeli forces brought an old man, a neighbor of the two brothers, and ordered him to extinguish a fire that had broken out on the upper part of the body of a young man. Israeli forces claimed that the young man fired at them from inside the house. Israeli forces continued to shell the house. Then, they demolished it with a bulldozer. According to eyewitnesses, the young man was blind. Israeli forces claimed that he was the leader of 'Ezziddin al-Qassam Brigades of Hamas in Hebron.
28	18Apr. 2002	1) Fawzi Ibrahim Mufleh Hilal (N)	38	Beit Hassan, Nablus	Shrapnel throughout the body	Beit Hassan, Nablus	Six Israeli combat helicopters flew over al-Nassaria village, east of Nablus, while Israeli occupation forces surrounded the area. Approximately half an hour later, the Israeli combat helicopters launched six missiles at a Palestinian house in Kherbat Beit Hassan, east of the village. Then, Israeli occupation forces opened fire at farms surrounding the area, while combat helicopters fired at the area from heavy machine guns. As a result of the shelling and gunfire, the three Palestinians were killed.
		2) 'Atta Ibrahim Samhan (N)	51				
		3) 'Aadel Mohammed Abu Kheit (N)	35	'Askar, Nablus			
29	22Apr. 2002	1) Marwan Kayed Zallum (T)	42	Hebron	Burns on bodies	Hebron	An Israeli combat helicopter launched two missiles at a civilian cat in al-Salam Street in the west of Hebron . Zallum and al-Tamimi were killed and the car was totally destroyed.
		2) Samir Falah al-Tamimi (N)	45				