

Uprooting Palestinian Trees And Leveling Agricultural Land

The **Seventh** Report on Israeli Land Sweeping and Demolition of Palestinian Buildings
and Facilities in the Gaza Strip
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The Palestinian Centre for Human Rights

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Introduction

Since the outbreak of the al-Aqsa Intifada on 29 September 2002, Palestinian civilians in the OPT have been subject to grave breaches, including violations of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, by Israeli occupying forces. Israeli occupying forces and Jewish settlers have pursued military policies and field plans aimed at causing maximum damage to Palestinian civilian and their property.

Since the beginning of al-Aqsa Intifada, Israeli occupying forces have waged a full scale aggression on the OPT, unprecedented since Israel first occupied the Palestinian Territories in June 1967. Israeli military operation aimed at suppressing the Intifada have included aerial bombardment using F-16 fighter jets and apache gunships, bombardment using gunboats which fully control the Gaza Strip coasts, and land bombardment using tanks surrounding Palestinian communities, and surface-to-surface missiles fired from launchers positioned along the eastern border of the Gaza Strip. In addition to the kinds of weapons they used in the first Intifada, such as tear gas, sound bombs, rubber-coated metal bullets and live bullets, Israeli occupying forces have employed heavy weapons against Palestinians. In addition, Israeli occupying forces employed heavy armored bulldozers to demolish Palestinian houses and raze agricultural land.

Extensive Israeli military operations have targeted Palestinian residential areas, civilian facilities and the Palestinian National Authorities institutions, most of which are located in residential areas. Israeli occupying forces have destroyed many Palestinian houses, factories and workshops, and razed large areas of Palestinian agricultural land.

The destruction of hundreds or even thousands of Palestinian civilian facilities, including houses, factories, workshops, agricultural land and animal and bird farms, has caused large financial losses, which have affected, and will likely affect the economic, social, civil and political rights of Palestinians. According to PCHR's documentation, from the beginning of al-Aqsa Intifada until 31 December 2001, Israeli occupying forces demolished 451 Palestinian houses, 400 completely and 51 partially, in the Gaza Strip. They also razed 13576 donums of land, about 11372 donums (84.3%) of which were agricultural lands, and about 2218 (15.7%) were wooded land.¹ In addition, many other civilian facilities, such as schools, factories and hospitals, were destroyed.

Land leveling and property destruction carried out by the Israeli occupying forces violate the Fourth Geneva Convention and is a war crime under the convention and the protocols additional to the convention. PCHR calls upon the international community to take concrete steps to ensure Israel's respect for the Fourth Geneva Convention in the OPT, especially as the High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention asserted in their conferences in July 1999 and December 2001 that the Convention is applicable to the OPT and that Israel is legally obligated to respect it.

This is the 7th specialized report by PCHR on leveling of land and demolition of houses and civilian facilities by Israeli occupation forces in the Gaza Strip. It covers the period 1 January 31 – March 2002. The report is limited to land leveling and house demolition, and will not include hundreds of houses and civilian facilities that were shelled by Israeli tanks or warplanes.

¹For more details, see PCHR's reports on Israeli Land Sweeping and Demolition of Palestinian Houses and Civilian Property in the Gaza Strip. From the beginning of al-Aqsa Intifada on 29 September 2000 until the end of 2001, PCHR published 6 of such reports.

During the period 1 January 31 – March 2002, Israeli occupying forces razed approximately 14,000 donums, of which about 11,782 donums (84.2%) were agricultural land, and about 2,218 donums (15.8%) were wooded land. The areas of agricultural land razed by the Israelis constitute about 7.5% of the total area of agricultural land in the Gaza strip (about 156,720 donums).² This large scale destruction of agricultural land caused by the Israeli forces, has disastrous impacts on environment and the Palestinian economy, especially the agricultural sector. These Israeli actions violate Palestinian economic and social rights and have contributed to further deterioration of the Palestinian economy as hundreds of Palestinian farmers have lost their sources of income.

During the period of study, Israeli occupying forces completely demolished 150 Palestinian houses in the Gaza strip, in which 1,384 persons used to live. From the beginning of al-Aqsa Intifada until 31 March 2002, Israeli occupying forces demolished 549 houses completely and 51 houses partially. Hundreds of Palestinian families in the Gaza strip have become homeless. Given that the average Palestinian family in the Gaza strip includes 9.2 persons,³ then approximately 5,050 persons have become homeless, in addition to hundreds of families which left their houses due to repeated Israeli shelling. Furthermore, Israeli occupying forces have demolished a number of educational institutions and industrial facilities.

Violations of International Humanitarian Law

Since 1967, the international community has considered Israel as a belligerent occupying power and the Palestinian Territories as occupied, meaning that the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 1949 is applicable to these territories. However, Israeli occupying forces have systematically violated the Convention and international humanitarian law in dealing with Palestinian civilians in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT). The Fourth Geneva Convention and international humanitarian law provide protection for civilians in time of war, including civilians in occupied territories. They also provide that occupying powers are not free to use whatever force, measures or policies they wish in administering the occupied territories, rather they are obligated to protect the lives and property of civilians.

Article 53 of the Fourth Geneva Convention provides that “any destruction of real or personal property belonging individually or collectively to private persons, or to the State, or other public authorities, or social or cooperative organizations, is prohibited, except where such destruction is rendered absolutely necessary by military operations.” Article 147 of the Convention considers “extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly” as a grave breach of the Convention and thus constitute a war crime.

Land leveling and property destruction carried out largely by the Israeli occupying forces are among the scope of collective penalties and measures of intimidation and terrorism against civilians, prohibited by Article 33 of the Convention, which 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.”

²Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture.

³The average number could be obtained through taking a random sample of 150 of the total number of houses completely demolished by Israeli occupying forces, which is 549. Then, then the number of persons who used to live in these houses was counted and then the average was calculated.

These unjustifiable actions also contradict the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Article 1 of the Covenant states that “in no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence,” and Article 5 does not give any state, group or person any right “to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights or freedoms recognized herein...”

Israel always justify land leveling and house demolition by military necessities, which in fact do not exist. According to PCHR’s investigations, land leveling and house demolition do not have any military necessity, rather they are penal measures against Palestinian civilians, that seek to seize more Palestinian land and create buffer zones along border area and near settlements and bypass roads.

Methods of Land Leveling and House and Civilian Facility Demolition

Land leveling and house demolition carried out by Israeli occupying forces violate international humanitarian law, especially the Fourth Geneva Convention. Israeli occupying forces often raze agricultural land and demolish houses without prior warning and without granting Palestinian owners enough time to appeal against these actions. In the few cases where owners of houses were given short periods of time, PCHR and other human rights organization appealed against such actions. However, these appeals were rarely taken into consideration by the Israeli army, and did not provide full protection for owners of houses against house demolition carried out by Israeli occupying forces.

In most cases, Israeli occupying forces impose an atmosphere of terror during land leveling and house and civilian facility demolition. The forces, reinforced with tanks and bulldozers, often encroach into targeted areas at night. They fire flash bombs and live ammunition, apparently to call on civilians to evacuate the area. Then, they raze land or demolish houses forcing civilians to leave the area and abandon their property.

Cases of Land Leveling and House Demolition (1 January 31 – March 2002)

On Thursday morning, 10 January 2002, Israeli occupying forces encroached into Block O area in Rafah refugee camp, under the cover of intensive shelling from their locations at the Egyptian border, south of Rafah, in the widest incursion into Palestinian areas in the Gaza strip since the outbreak of the al-Aqsa Intifada. They demolished 59 Palestinian houses completely and one partially. More than 100 Palestinian families, comprising more than 750 persons, were rendered homeless. Women and children were seen running in the rain leaving their belongings behind, fearing for their lives, which were under serious threats posed by Israeli forces.

On Saturday morning, 12 January 2002, Israeli occupying forces moved into Block J area in Rafah refugee camp, adjacent to the Egyptian border. They planted a large bomb in the area and then detonated it. Forty Palestinian houses were completely destroyed, 41 were partially destroyed and rendered uninhabitable, and dozens were slightly damaged. More than 100 families, comprising more than 850 persons were made homeless. The bad weather increased the damages these houses sustained. In addition, eight Palestinian civilians were wounded by shrapnel.

At approximately 07:00 on Friday, 25 January 2002, Israeli occupying forces thrust approximately 100m into al-Satar al-Gharbi area in the northwest of Khan Yunis. They shelled the area and razed a 600-square-meter area of agricultural land planted with wheat, owned by Ahmed Yousef El-Agha. A number of houses were also damaged.

At approximately 08:00, Israeli forces, reinforced with tanks and bulldozers, thrust approximately 800m into Al-Maghazi refugee camp in the middle area of the Gaza strip, under cover of intensive shelling that targeted Palestinian houses. They razed areas of agricultural land:

- They razed a 6-donum area of agricultural land planted with olives owned by Mahmoud' Eid El'-Ashi;
- They razed a 1-donum area of agricultural land planted with olives owned by Ahmed Suleiman Sa'id;
- They razed a 6-donum area of agricultural land planted with olives and destroyed an irrigation network owned by Erhim El-Qashtan;
- They razed a 1.5-donum area of agricultural land planted with olives owned by' Aadel Ibrahim Sa'id; and
- They razed a 1-donum area of agricultural land planted with olives and grapes owned by' Ali El-Musaddar.

At approximately 02:00 on Friday 15 February 2002, Israeli occupying forces, reinforced with tanks and bulldozers moved into Juhor al-Dik area, southeast of Gaza City. They thrust approximately 1.5-3km into the area from two directions. Israeli forces demolished four houses, razed approximately 90 donums of Palestinian agricultural land and destroyed stores, wells, agricultural pools and irrigation networks.

At approximately 13:30 on Monday, 18 February 2002, Israeli occupying forces razed areas of Palestinian agricultural land east of Al-Boreij refugee camp, 500m west of the eastern border of the Gaza strip:

- They razed a 6-donum area planted with almonds owned by Ahmed Fureih Abu Meddain.
- They razed a 5-donum area planted with grapes owned by' Abdul Karim Hammad Abu Rabi'.
- They razed a 6-donum area planted with olives owned by' Abdul Dayem Fureih Abu Meddain.

In addition, three Palestinian children were wounded by Israeli forces, which took position in a site of the Palestinian National Security Force over which they seized control on Saturday, 16 February.

At approximately 02:00 on Tuesday, 19 February 2002, Israeli occupying forces moved towards a number of houses southeast of Deir al-Balah, along the road linking the "Gush Katif" settlement block in the west and "Kissufim" crossing at the eastern border of the Gaza strip. Israeli forces ordered Palestinian owners of these houses to leave by 14:00 in preparation for demolishing them. However, Israeli occupying forces started demolishing the houses before the deadline. The house of Mahmoud Suleiman al-Sumeiri was the first one to be demolished, while 18 other houses were still threatened to be demolished.⁴

At approximately 11:00 on Wednesday, 20 February 2002, Israeli tanks and bulldozers moved into al-Qarara village, north of Khan Yunis. They razed 30 donums of Palestinian agricultural land:

- They razed a 15-donum area of agricultural land planted with oranges, olives and palms and destroyed an irrigation network owned by Hafezh' Abdul Karim Abu Hajjaj.
- They razed a 5-donum area of agricultural land planted with olives and palms owned by Khaled Salman Abu Hajjaj.
- They razed a 5-donum area of agricultural land planted with olives and destroyed an irrigation network, an agricultural pool and a water pump owned by Khalaf Hamdan Salman Abu Hajjaj.

⁴PCHR was able to obtain a preventive decision by the Israeli Supreme Court to stop the demolition of these houses. It is still following up this case to ensure that Israeli occupying forces will not demolish these houses later.

- They demolished a bird farm owned by Ahmed Joma'a Salama al-Sumeiri.

At approximately 14:00 on Thursday, 28 February 2002, Israeli occupying forces, reinforced with a bulldozer, thrust approximately 300m into the south of al-Qarara village, northeast of Khan Yunis. They razed areas of Palestinian agricultural land along the road linking the "Gush Katif" settlement block in the west to "Kissufim" crossing in the east. The operation continued until 17:00, during which Israeli forces razed:

- a 15-donum area of agricultural land planted with olives owned by ' Oudeh Humeidan al-Sumeiri;
- an 8-donum area of agricultural land planted with olives and palms owned by ' Abdullah Ahmed al-Sumeiri;
- an 8-donum area of Palestinian agricultural land planted with olives owned by Ahmed Ahmed al-Sumeiri; and
- a-6 donum area of agricultural land planted with olives owned by Ahmed Joma'a Salama.

At approximately 13:00 on Saturday, 2 March 2002, Israeli occupying forces thrust approximately 200m into Palestinian agricultural areas adjacent to "Kfar Darom" settlement, east of Deir El-Balah. They razed a 2.5-donum area of agricultural land planted with olives and dates owned by ' Abdul Hamid Mohammed al-Tawashi. PCHR's field officer in the area reported that Israeli forces mounted the roof of a 200-square-meter, two-story house owned by Khalil Mohammed al-Tawashi and remained there until the following morning.

At approximately 23:30, Israeli military vehicles invaded Block J area of Rafah refugee camp in the southern Gaza Strip. They thrust approximately 300m into the area and demolished a 250-square-meter house in which seven people used to live, owned by Khaled Isma'il al-'Aajez. The house was demolished with its furniture inside, without prior warning. Two houses in the area were also damaged. The invading Israeli forces opened fire at Palestinian civilians, seriously wounding Hassan Mohammed 'Arafat Baroud, 23, with a live bullet in the back.

At approximately 01:30 on Wednesday, 6 March 2002, Israeli heavy military vehicles thrust approximately 2km into Al-Qarara village, north of Khan Yunis. They raided and searched a number of Palestinian houses. Then, they demolished a 220-square-meter, two-story house, in which 12 persons used to live, owned by Mahmoud 'Abdullah al-Sumeiri. They arrested his two sons, Yousef, 18, blind, and Mohammed, 20, a member of the Palestinian Naval Police. They also raided the house of Dr. Khaled Ahmed Abu Zuneid, a professor at al-Azhar University in Gaza, and detained him for several hours. His wife, Fathia Abu Sawawin, was wounded by shrapnel from a live bullet during the house raid. Before their withdrawal, Israeli occupying forces destroyed a site of the Palestinian National Security Force in the south of the village.

At approximately 01:10 on the same day, Israeli heavy military vehicles thrust approximately 700m into Palestinian agricultural land in the east of Jabalya refugee camp, under the cover of intense shelling. They seized all branch roads in the area (al-Sha'af, al-Mansoura and al-Mentar). They shelled a site of the Palestinian Presidential Guard (Force 17) and later demolished it. They also demolished the eastern fence of an elementary school and a 50-meter-long fence of the Right to Life Society, a non-governmental organization, founded in 1993, that provides medical and educational services for 400 handicapped children. It has 90 members of staff.

At approximately 23:00 on Friday, 8 March 2002, Israeli occupying forces demolished a 170-square-meter, one-story house, in which 7 persons used to live, owned by Khaled Ahmed Salman Abu 'Obeid, northeast of the "Kfar Darom" settlement in the east of Deir al-Balah. Residents of the house had evacuated it since 3 February due to frequent shelling by Israeli occupying forces positioned in the vicinity of the aforementioned settlement.

At approximately 01:30 on Saturday, 9 March 2002, Israeli heavy military vehicles moved approximately 200m into al-Rabwat al-Gharbia area in the northwest of Khan Yunis in the southern Gaza strip, under cover of intense gunfire. They demolished:

- a 175-square-meter, under-construction house owned by' Abdul Hakim Ahmed al-Shanna;
- a 175-square-meter, under-construction house owned by Mohammed Hashem al-Majaida; and
- a 1-donum fuel station rented by' Eissa' Abdul Rahim' Abdul Hadi from the Ministry of Housing.

At approximately 21:00 on the same day, Israeli occupying forces in a military location south of Wadi al-Salqa village, east of Deir al-Balah in the central Gaza strip, fired four artillery shells at Palestinian houses in the village. Then, they moved approximately 50m into the village with a military bulldozer and demolished four houses out of 22 which had been threatened with demolition on 19 February. The demolition was temporarily stopped by the Israeli Supreme Court in response to an appeal by PCHR halted the demolition of 16 of the houses. They demolished:

- a 120-square-meter, asbestos-roofed house, in which 8 persons used to live, owned by' Abdullah Shehada al-Ma'ghaiza;
- a 120-square-meter, asbestos-roofed house, in which 5 persons used to live, owned by Mustafa' Abdullah al-Ma'ghaiza;
- a 120-square-meter, asbestos-roofed house, in which 2 persons used to live, owned by Ahmed' Abdullah al-Ma'ghaiza; and
- a 70-square-meter, asbestos-roofed house, in which one person used to live, owned by Salah' Abdullah Shehada.

Israeli forces also demolished an agricultural store owned by' Abdul' Aati al-Muzayen, and two stores owned by Nu'man al-Agha.

At midnight of the same day, Israeli heavy military vehicles thrust approximately 1km into Al-Mughraqa area in the south of Gaza City. They destroyed a 200-square-meter, two-story house and an adjacent 1-donum area of agricultural land planted with olives, owned by Yahia al-Ghoul. Residents of the house left it on 22 June 2001 after a member of the family, Bilal, 19, was killed in an assassination operation by Israeli occupying forces that was aimed at assassinating his father Yahia.

At approximately 22:10 on Monday, 11 March 2002, at least 50 Israeli military vehicles and helicopters attacked Jabalya refugee camp from three directions. Israeli forces entered the camp from the from the Erez industrial zone, Salah al-Din road, and from the eastern border of the Gaza strip. Israeli forces moved 3km into Jabalya and killed 16 Palestinians, mostly civilians, including a deaf man, two brothers, and a man and his son. In addition, more than 50 Palestinians were wounded, 8 of them seriously. Israeli troops also destroyed several workshops, factories, and a house. The operation lasted until 03:00 the following morning, when Israeli forces redeployed their forces to the main entrance of the camp on Salah al-Din Street. At 05:00, Israeli forces withdrew from the area after a second attempt to enter the camp was repelled by local resistance. They then took over an outpost used by the Palestinian National Security Force east of Jabalya and destroyed it.

According to eyewitnesses, Israeli occupying forces mounted the roof of a house owned by Isma'il Salim and fired at houses 100m away. 'Abdul Rahman Mohammed Izz al-Din, 55, was killed by several bullets fired by Israeli forces while standing in his house. When his son Walid went to help him, he too was killed by Israeli

fire. According to eyewitnesses, a deaf man, Samir Saa'di Sababa, 45, was also killed by Israeli occupying forces at the entrance of Jabalya.

According to the PCHR fieldworker in the area:

Israeli occupying forces destroyed a 300-square-meter metal workshop owned by Nabil Mahmoud Tanira, located on the ground floor of a two-story apartment building already evacuated. Israeli occupying forces claim that such factories and workshops are used to produce mortars and rockets.

Israeli forces destroyed a metal workshop owned by Yassin al-Madhoun (previously bombed by Israeli helicopters in January 2002), adjacent to an elementary school, which was severely damaged.

Israeli forces destroyed a 160-square-meter aluminum workshop owned by Ahmed Farajallah, located on the ground floor of a three-story apartment building owned by Musleh Musbah al-Sultan.

A store with machinery for repairing tyres owned by Khalil Hussein Halawin was also destroyed. The store was previously rented by a man who used it as a metal workshop, but it was shelled by Israeli combat helicopters.

Earlier on Monday, 11 March, at approximately 12:00, Israeli tanks and bulldozers moved approximately 1200 into Abu Safia area in the east of Jabalya in the northern Gaza strip. They demolished four Palestinian houses and razed 28 donums of Palestinian agricultural land without prior warning.

Area details of the houses that were demolished:

- A 350-square-meter, asbestos-roofed house, in which 19 persons used to live, owned by Salem Salama Suleiman Abu Sala'a.
- A 200-square-meter, asbestos-roofed house, in which 16 persons used to live, owned by Salama Suleiman Abu Sala'a.
- A 200-square-meter, asbestos-roofed house, in which 12 persons used to live, owned by Nemer Salama Isma'il Abu Sala'a.
- A 150-square-meter, asbestos-roofed house, in which 19 persons used to live, owned by Ibrahim Salama Isma'il Abu Sala'a.

Area details of the areas of land that were razed:

- A 4-donum area of agricultural land planted with citrus owned by Ibrahim Salama Isma'il Abu Sala'a.
- A 1-donum area of agricultural land planted with vegetables owned by Nemer Salama Isma'il Abu Sala'a.
- A 1-donum greenhouse land planted with vegetables owned by Nasser Jaber Abu Sala'a.
- A 1-donum greenhouse land planted with vegetables owned by Nidal Jaber Abu Sala'a.
- A 6-donum area of agricultural land planted with citrus owned by Salem Salama Isma'il Abu Sala'a.
- A 6-donum area of agricultural land planted with citrus owned by Isma'il Salama Isma'il Abu Sala'a.
- A 6-donum area of agricultural land planted with citrus owned by Mohammed Salama Isma'il Abu Sala'a.
- A 3-donum area of agricultural land planted with citrus owned by Ouda Salama Isma'il Abu Sala'a.

At approximately 07:00 on Thursday, 14 March 2002, Israeli occupying forces started demolishing a number of Palestinian houses in al-Mughraqa area, south of Gaza City. The demolition came as a form of collective punishment against Palestinian civilians after an Israeli tank was destroyed and a number of Israeli soldiers were killed on the road leading to "Netzarim" settlement. Israeli forces demolished 15 houses after they gave the residents only a few hours to leave. They also warned residents of some other houses that their houses

would be demolished, but PCHR submitted three appeals to the Israeli Supreme Court regarding the intended demolition of 17 houses, on behalf of owners of these houses.⁵

Following are details of the houses that were demolished:

- A 300-square-meter house, in which 7 persons used to live, owned by Mohammed Handhal Mutawe’.
- A 300-square-meter house, in which 11 persons used to live, owned by Ahmed Abu Wali.
- A 250-square-meter house, in which 1 person used to live, owned by Qudsi al-Weheidi.
- A 150-square-meter, 1-story house, in which 3 persons used to live, owned by Suhail Qausi al-Weheidi.
- A 150-square-meter house, in which 5 persons used to live, owned by Musallam Mohammed Mutawe’.
- A 150-square-meter house, in which 2 persons used to live, owned by’ Ali Mohammed Mutawe’.
- A 150-square-meter house, in which 10 persons used to live, owned by Nassar’ Abdul Hadi Mutawe’.
- A 100-square-meter house, in which 1 person used to live, owned by Zeina al-Hassanat.
- A 100-square-meter, uninhibited house owned by Zayed al-Hassanat.
- A 100-square-meter, uninhibited house owned by Zayed al-Hassanat.
- A 150-square-meter, asbestos-roofed uninhibited house owned by Jamil Zohoud Abu Khubbeiza.
- A 150-square-meter, asbestos-roofed uninhibited house owned by Salim al-Khurati.
- A 150-square-meter, asbestos-roofed uninhibited house owned by Ahmed Musbah al-Khurati.
- A kiosk owned by’ Eid Joma’a Abu Khubbeiza.
- A kiosk owned by’ Aabdul Karim Joma’a Abu Khubbeiza.

At approximately 01:00 on Friday, 15 March 2002, six Israeli heavy military vehicles moved approximately 500m into Palestinian areas near Sofa crossing, east of Rafah. They destroyed a site of the Palestinian National Security Force. At approximately 13:00, the Israeli forces withdrew from the area, leaving behind the body of a Palestinian, who was identified as Isma’il Mohammed Hamattu Abu Taha, 28, from Rafah, shot in the chest.

On the same day, Israeli occupying forces razed more areas of Palestinian agricultural land in al-Mawasi area in Khan Yunis, an action that began on 8 March. They also maintained a curfew on the area, denying movement of its residents in and out of the area which is located along the coast and squeezed between the ocean and the “Gush Katif” settlement bloc. Meanwhile, Israeli occupying forces initiated the establishment of a new road at the seashore. The road is 1km long and 8m wide and it was to be established on the expense of areas of agricultural land that Israeli forces razed:

- They razed a 1.5-donum area of agricultural land planted with potatoes and destroyed an irrigation network owned by Mohammed’ Eid Zo’rob.
- They razed a 5-donum area of agricultural land planted with potatoes, guavas and citrus, and destroyed an irrigation network owned by Mohammed Yahia al-Farra.
- They razed a 6-donum area of agricultural land planted with potatoes and guavas and destroyed an irrigation network owned by Mustafa Kamel al-Farra.
- They razed a 2-donum area of agricultural land planted with dates and destroyed an irrigation network owned by Khaled Husni al-Agha.

⁵For further details, see PCHR’s press release on 19 March 2002.

- They razed a 2-donum area of agricultural land planted with olives and destroyed an irrigation network owned by Bassam Hassan al-Lahham.
- They razed a 4-donum area of agricultural land planted with olives and destroyed an irrigation network owned by Riadh Hassan al-Lahham.
- They razed a 1-donum area of agricultural land planted with olives and destroyed an irrigation network owned by Mohammed Fayez al-Najjar.
- They razed a 1-donum area of agricultural land planted with olives and guavas and destroyed an irrigation network owned by Bassam Mohammed Abu Nemer.
- They razed a 1-donum area of agricultural land planted with olives and guavas and destroyed an irrigation network owned by Karam Mohammed Gannan.
- They razed a 1-donum area of agricultural land planted with guavas and destroyed an irrigation network owned by Mohammed Ahmed Sha'at.
- They razed a 5-donum area of agricultural land planted with guavas owned by 'Alaa' Fahmi al-Agha.
- They razed a 5-donum area of agricultural land planted with guavas and destroyed an irrigation network owned by Mustafa Qassem al-Astal.
- They razed a 2-donum area of agricultural land planted with guavas, olives, mangos and avocados, and destroyed an irrigation network owned by Suleiman Sa'id al-Majaida.
- They razed a 1-donum area of agricultural land planted with potatoes and destroyed an irrigation network owned by Haidar Yousef Khader.
- They razed a 2-donum area of agricultural land planted with olives owned by Mohammed Isma'il Khaled.
- They razed a 2-donum area of agricultural land planted with olives owned by 'Abdul' Azziz Yousef al-Agha.

At approximately 05:00 on the same day, Israeli occupying forces forced Palestinian civilians living in al-Sayafa area in the north of Beit Lahia in the northern Gaza Strip, who had been under a strict siege for several months, to exit their houses and gather near a central gate at the border of the area. They checked identity cards of these civilians. In the meantime, Israeli forces shot dead a young Palestinian man, claiming that he was attempting to move into "Elli Sinai" settlement in the area. The young man was identified as Kamal 'Abdul Nasser Rajab, 18, from Beit Lahia, killed by several live bullets in the head and the chest. Israeli forces, which arrested another young man, 'Ali 'Oweid Abu Khusa, denied the access of an ambulance to Rajab. Then, Israeli occupying forces started demolishing a number of houses and razing areas of agricultural land in the area. This assault continued until 11:00, during which Israeli occupying forces demolished 4 Palestinian houses and razed 31 donums of Palestinian agricultural land.

Following are details of the houses demolished:

- A 120-square-meter, two-story house, in which 9 persons used to live, owned by Mohammed' Abdul Hai Ma'ruf.
- A 200-square-meter, one-story house that served as a summer resort owned by Mahmoud Mohammed Bulbul.
- A tin-made house, in which 2 persons used to live, owned by 'Awadh Salim al-Sawarka.
- A tin-made house, in which 6 persons used to live, owned by Mahfouz Salim al-Sawarka.

Following are details of the areas of agricultural land that were razed:

- Israeli forces razed a 14-donum area of agricultural land planted with vegetables and destroyed an irrigation network and a well owned by Mohammed' Abdul Hai Ma'ruf.
- They razed a 17-donum area of agricultural land planted with citrus, fruits, olive and dates, and destroyed an irrigation network, an 80-square-meter, two-story building that contained a well, and an animal farm, owned by Mahmoud Mohammed Bulbul.
- They partially razed a 12-donum area of agricultural land, and destroyed two caravans and an agricultural pool, owned by Mousa Mahmoud al-Ghoul .

At approximately 08:30 on Sunday, 17 March 2002, Israeli occupying forces demolished three Palestinian houses in Wadi al-Salqa village, east of Deir al-Balah:

- A house owned by Yousef' Awad al-Sumeiri, in which 4 persons used to live;
- A house owned by' Aawdh' Aayesh al-Sumeiri, in which 10 persons used to live; and
- A house owned by' Oleyan Yousef al-Sumeiri, in which 4 persons used to live.

At approximately 18:00 on Wednesday, 20 March 2002, Israeli occupying forces demolished three Palestinian houses, north of "Kfar Darom" settlement, east of Deir al-Balah:

- A 220-square-meter, asbestos-roofed house, in which 10 persons used to live, owned by Suleiman Ibrahim Abu' Amra.
- A 220-square-meter, asbestos-roofed house, in which 10 persons used to live, owned by Salman Hamad Abu 'Amra.
- A 220-square-meter, asbestos-roofed house, in which 10 persons used to live, owned by Mohammed Hamad Abu' Amra.

At approximately 20:00 on the same day, two Israeli military bulldozers, reinforced with military vehicles, moved approximately 300m into Palestinian areas near the road leading to "Gush Katif" settlement block, north of Khan Yunis. They razed a 30-donum area of agricultural land planted with wheat and vegetables owned by the heirs of Jebara Isma'il al-Farra, Hafezh Hamed al-Farra and Mustafa Hassan al-Farra.

Actions of land leveling and demolition of houses and civilian facilities carried out by Israeli occupying forces since 1 January 2002 have mainly taken place in the following areas:

- The border areas, such as the areas adjacent to the Egyptian border, south of Rafah, especially Blocks O and J, and the areas adjacent to the border between the Gaza strip and Israel.
- Near Israeli military locations, which overlook Palestinian communities, such as al-Mughraqa, Juhor al-Dik and Abu al'-Ajin areas.
- Yellow areas, under Israeli security control, such as al-Mawasi area in the southern Gaza strip and al-Sayafa area in the northern Gaza Strip.

Impacts of Land Leveling and House Demolition on Palestinian Civilians

The destruction of hundreds or even thousands of Palestinian civilian facilities, including houses, factories, workshops, agricultural land and animal and bird farms, has caused large financial losses, which have affected the economic, social, civil and political rights of Palestinians. The large impacts of such destruction refute all

Israeli claims regarding house demolition and land leveling.⁶ Impacts of land leveling and house demolition can be summed up in the following:

Approximately 7.5% of the total area of agricultural land in the Gaza Strip (approximately 156,720 donums) have been leveled, which is considered a high percentage given the fact that the Palestinian economy is very weak. Hundreds of Palestinian farmers have lost their agricultural land and thereby their source of income, and hundreds of farmers working on the land have become unemployed like hundreds of thousands of Palestinians since the outbreak of the al-Aqsa intifada. Consequently, poverty has increased, negatively affecting Palestinian economic and social rights.

The policy of house demolition has rendered hundreds of Palestinian families homeless. Some relief agencies have provided these families with tents and the Palestinian National Authorities have provided temporary houses for some families. Given that the average Palestinian family consists of 9.2 persons, approximately 5,050 Palestinians in the Gaza strip have become homeless after their houses were demolished, despite all efforts made to provide houses for them.

People whose houses have been demolished have lost their property and furniture, as Israeli occupying forces have not given them enough time to leave their houses before demolishing them.

Land leveling and demolition of houses and civilian facilities have created wide spaces along the border with Israel, on both sides of bypass roads and near Israeli settlements and military locations, dozens and even hundreds of meters wide. The Israeli practices indicates that Israeli occupying forces work on expelling the Palestinians from these areas in order to annex the areas and create new illegal Jewish settlements or extend the existing settlements, which are illegal under the Fourth Geneva Convention and a war crime under the Protocol 1 additional to the Conventions.

PCHR's Efforts to Stop House Demolition and Land Leveling

Although house demolition and land leveling are often carried out by Israeli occupying forces without prior warning, and without giving Palestinian civilians enough time to evacuate their furniture and belongings or appeal against such actions, PCHR makes efforts to provide legal assistance for Palestinian civilians who have enough time to appeal before courts.

PCHR has made efforts to stop house demolition in the Gaza strip, especially in al-Mugraqa ad Juhor al-Dik areas in Gaza City and al-Matahen area in Khan Yunis. On Saturday, 9 March 2002, in response to an emergency appeal filed by PCHR, the Israeli Supreme Court issued a temporary order instructing Israeli occupying forces to refrain from demolishing 16 Palestinian houses in Abu al-'Ajin area in the central Gaza strip. However, the court decision gave Israeli occupying forces the authority to demolish these houses if there was a security necessity, provided that owners of these houses were informed in advance in order to be able to appeal against the demolition and evacuate their furniture and belongings. On the same day, Israeli

⁶Israeli occupying forces argue that the large scale land leveling and house and civilian facility demolition are carried out because Palestinians wage "terrorist" attacks on Israeli soldiers and settlers. They uproot trees, raze land, and demolish houses in the areas that witness exchanges of fire. Although resistance actions have significantly decreased, land leveling and house demolition continued. House demolition and land leveling often took place in quiet areas that did not witness any incident.

occupying forces demolished four of these houses without prior warning and ordered owners of 14 houses to leave them.

On Wednesday evening, 13 March 2002, Israeli occupying forces surrounded a group of homes near the Palestinian Flour company) *al-Matahen*) south of Deir al-Balah and informed the owners that they had two hours to evacuate their houses before they would be demolished. PCHR filed an emergency appeal with the Israeli Supreme Court on behalf of owners of 7 of the houses. The following day, the Court issued a temporary order halting the house demolitions.

On Friday, 15 March 2002, the Israeli Supreme Court issued three temporary orders forbidding Israeli occupying forces from demolishing Palestinian houses in the al-Mughraqa area of the Gaza strip.

Al-Mughraqa area is located near the illegal Israeli settlement "Netzarim", south of Gaza City. On Thursday, 14 March 2002, Israeli occupying forces demolished 9 Palestinian houses in al-Mughraqa without granting the owners opportunity for appeal or for residents to remove their belongings. The demolition operations began immediately after a Palestinian military attack against an Israeli tank early in the morning. PCHR submitted an emergency appeal to the Israeli Supreme Court in cooperation with two Israeli non-governmental organisations – Hamoked (the Centre for the Defence of the Individual) and Physicians for Human Rights/Israel – to halt house demolitions in al-Mughraqa. The Court ruled that the demolitions could not go ahead without allowing the families in the area time for appeal.

However, at approximately 12.00 on the same day, Israeli occupying forces informed the owners of 17 of the houses in the area that they had three hours to evacuate their belongings as a prelude to demolition. PCHR submitted two emergency appeals to the Israeli Supreme Court on behalf of 10 and 7 of the house owners, respectively, and obtained two rulings ordering an immediate halt to the demolition operations.

On Tuesday, 9 March 2002, in response to a set of appeals filed by PCHR, the Israeli Supreme Court issued a ruling providing guidelines that the Israeli army must follow before demolishing Palestinian houses in the OPT. Under the ruling, Israeli occupying forces must provide Palestinians with a warning and opportunity for appeal to the local military commander before demolishing houses, unless this would endanger the lives of Israelis or if there are combat activities in the vicinity.

The Supreme Court made its ruling in response to four appeals submitted by PCHR lawyers on behalf of three groups of Palestinians whose homes had been under threat of demolition (names of plaintiffs are cited in the table below): in al-Mughraqa area (near "Netzarim" settlement, outside Gaza city); near the Palestinian Flour Company (near "Gush Katif" settlement block, in the southern Gaza strip); and Abu al-'Ajin area (near Kissufim road, outside Deir Balah, in the central Gaza strip). Most of these houses are located in rural areas, near roads reserved exclusively for Israeli settlers and military.

Names of Plaintiffs

Al-Mughraqa area	Abu al-'Ajin area	The Palestinian Flour Company (<i>al-Matahen</i>) area
Bassel al-Weheidi	Sa'id Abu Haddaf	Yahia al-Mutib
Anwar 'Awadh	Ahmed Abu Haddaf	Mohammed Salim Abu Hassan
'Essam 'Azzam	'Abdullah al-Maghaizha	Mohammed Suleiman al-Bureis
'Atta 'Azzam	Mohammed Rafe' al-Sawarka	Nayef Suleiman al-Mutib
'Atallah 'Azzam	'Awadh 'Aayesh al-Sumeiri	Salim Suleiman al-Mutib
Yousef 'Abdul 'Azziz al-Weheidi	Ziad Salem al-'Abid	Nabil Abu Hassan

Yousef Qudsi al-Weheidi	'Ouda Mohammed Abu 'Oreiban	Salah Rezeq al-Farra
Musallam Mutawe'	Mohammed Hassan Abu Bureis	
Rafiq Salem Mutawe'	Hassan al-Maghaizha	
Tayseer Kamel 'Azzam	'Abdul Hamid Abu 'Oreiban	
Tawfiq Sha'ban al-Hilu	'Eid Salim Abu 'Oreiban	
'Eisha Salim al-Khurati	Khaled Suleiman Abu 'Oreiban	
Fayez al-Khurati	Yousef al-Sumeiri	
Nafez al-Khurati	Ahmed Abu Bureis	
Nazhmi 'Ali Younis	Ibrahim Abu Bureis	
Mustafa 'Ali Abu Khubeiza	Mohammed Abu Bureis	
Ahmed al-'Atawna		

In a submission to the Supreme Court before the hearing, Michael Palas of the Israeli State Prosecutor's office said that officials would check to ensure that proper warning had been given to anyone whose house was slated for demolition and that a decision on demolition would only be taken after opportunities for appeal had been granted.

By requiring that the army provide an opportunity for appeal, the Supreme Court effectively demonstrated that there is no imperative military necessity for house demolitions, as granting opportunities for appeal would be impossible under true conditions of absolute military necessity. Yet PCHR is dismayed that the Supreme Court failed to outlaw the house demolition policy, despite the absence of necessity.

Under the Fourth Geneva Convention, destruction of private property is prohibited unless "rendered absolutely necessary by military operations" (Article 53). Moreover, the extensive, wanton, and unlawful destruction of private civilian property not justified by military necessity is a grave breach of the Convention (Article 147) and thus constitutes a war crime.

PCHR considers the Supreme Court ruling, the first on this matter during the al-Aqsa Intifada, to be far from a definitive protection of the homes of Palestinian civilians. PCHR thus reiterates its call for governments, human rights groups, and civil society to demand that Israel ends its policy of house demolitions and respect the Fourth Geneva Convention in the OPT.

Conclusion

Since the outbreak of al-Aqsa Intifada on 29 September 2000, Israeli occupying forces have adopted a systematic policy of demolishing Palestinian houses and razing agricultural land in the Gaza strip. The facts on the ground disprove the Israeli claims that the demolitions are carried out of necessity. Since the outbreak of al-Aqsa Intifada, Israeli occupying forces have demolished more than 600 Palestinian houses in the Gaza strip, 549 houses totally and 51 houses partially. They have also razed approximately 14,000 dunums of land, mostly agricultural land. Usually, most of these actions take place near Israeli military bases, Jewish settlements and bypass roads, despite the fact that settlements are illegal under Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention. Furthermore, settlements are grave breaches under Article 147 in the convention and thus constitute a war crime, which is further specified in article 85 of Protocol 1, additional to the Geneva Conventions. Moreover, the Israeli occupation is illegal according to UN resolutions.

Extensive and illegal destruction of Palestinian civilian property without military necessities violates Article 147 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, which considers "extensive destruction and appropriation of property,

not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly” as grave breaches of the Convention and thus constitutes a war crime.

Land leveling and property destruction carried out largely by the Israeli occupying forces are also among the scope of collective penalties and measures of intimidation and terrorism against civilians, prohibited by Article 33 of the Convention, which 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.”

In this context, the High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention asserted in their conferences in July 1999 and December 2001 that the Convention is applicable to the OPT and that Israel is legally obligated to respect it.

PCHR condemns these illegal actions carried out by Israeli occupying forces. PCHR reiterates its call on the international community, especially the High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, to take practical measures to enforce Israel’s respect for the Convention. PCHR also calls on the High Contracting Parties to activate Article 1 of the Convention, which obligates them to ensure Israel’s respect for the Convention, and to put an end to frequent attacks on civilian residents’ property.

Recommendations

In light of the above, PCHR calls upon the international community:

1. To immediately demand the Israeli government of stopping assaults on Palestinian houses and agricultural land in the Gaza strip.
2. To immediately demand the Israeli government of implementing the Fourth Geneva Convention in the OPT.
3. To suspend financial aid for Israel if it does not implement the Fourth Geneva Convention in the OPT, and to take steps towards imposing economic and diplomatic sanctions on Israel to ensue its respect for the Convention.
4. To remind Israel with its obligations under Article 146 of the Convention, which calls for prosecuting all those who committed or ordered committing war crimes (grave breaches).
5. To immediately demand Israel to end 35 years of belligerent occupation of the West Bank (including East Jerusalem) and the Gaza strip.

Annexes

Annex (1)

Houses totally demolished by Israeli occupying forces in the Gaza Strip

1 January – 31 March 2002

No.	Date	Owner	Number of residents	Location	Area in square meters		
1.	1	0	Ramadan 'Abdul' Azhim Rashid Abu Lebda	1 – 1	Rafah, Block O, near the Egyptian border	1 – 1	2
2.	1	0	Ibrahim Rashid Khalil Abu Lebda	3 – 1	Rafah, Block O, near the Egyptian border	1 – 1	5
3.	1	0	Fu'ad Ghassan Rashid Abu Lebda	4 – 2	Rafah, Block O, near the Egyptian border	1 – 2	0
4.	1	0	Jaber al-Sayed' Ali Abu Lebda	1 – 1	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 – 2	2
5.	1	0	'Essam Musleh Mohammed Abu Lebda	2 – 2	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 – 1	2
6.	1	0	'Aadel Ibrahim Dhib Matar	1 – 6	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 – 1	2
7.	1	0	Khalil Ibrahim Dhib Matar	1 – 1	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 – 1	2
8.	1	0	Nabil Ibrahim Dhib Matar	1 – 8	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 – 1	2
9.	1	0	'Eissa Ibrahim Dhib Matar	2 – 1	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 – 1	2

10.	1	0	'Abdull Salam Mahmoud Dhib Matar	1 -	8	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 -2	7
11.	1	0	Ziad Mahmoud Dhib Matar	1 -	5	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 -1	7
12.	1	0	'Aa'esha Mohammed Isma'il Matar	4 -	1	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 -2	5
13.	1	0	Khalili Mohammed Isma'il Matar	3 -	2	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 -1	8
14.	1	0	Ahmed Mohammed Isma'il Matar	1 -	1	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 -1	0
15.	1	0	'Abdul Fattah Hussein Mustafa al-Babli	1 -	2	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 -1	2
16.	1	0	'Aater' Abdul Fattah Hussein al-Babli	1 -	1	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 -1	5
17.	1	0	Ra'fat' Abdul Fattah Hussein al-Babli	1 -	8	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 -1	2
18.	1	0	'Aadel' Abdul Fattah Hussein al-Babli	1 -	7	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 -1	2
19.	1	0	Saleh Hussein Mustafa al-Babli	3 -	1	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 -2	0
20.	1	0	'Eissa' Abdullah Salim Abu Jazar	1 -	9	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 -1	3
21.	1	0	Mahmoud Hamdan Hussein Abu Jazar	3 -	1	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 -3	5
22.	1	0	Sayed Mousa Ibrahim Abu Jazar	1 -	4	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 -1	0
23.	1	0	Naji Suleiman Mohammed Abu Jazar	1 -	1	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 -2	0
24.	1	0	Anas Suleiman Mohammed Abu Jazar	1 -	6	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 -	7

25.	1	0	'Abdul Jalil' Abdul Hafizh al-Qassas	3 - 2		Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	2 - 2	5
26.	1	0	Mahmoud' Abdul Jalil al-Qassas	1 - 1		Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 - 1	2
27.	1	0	Mohammed' Abdul Jalil al-Qassas	1 - 1		Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 - 1	4
28.	1	0	'Abdullah' Abdul Jalil al-Qassas	1 - 1	7	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 - 1	2
29.	1	0	Ibrahim Mustafa Khalil Ghuneim	1 - 1		Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 - 1	3
30.	1	0	Daoud' Abdul Rahim Khalil Ghuneim	2 - 1	8	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 - 1	7
31.	1	0	Jaber Mohammed Khalil Ghuneim	1 - 1	8	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 - 1	8
32.	1	0	Khaled Mohammed Musleh Abu Lebda	1 - 1	8	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 - 1	8
33.	1	0	Hussein Ibrahim' Arafat	3 - 1		Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 - 2	5
34.	1	0	Ussama Khalil' Omar' Omar	1 - 1	8	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 - 1	0
35.	1	0	Walid Khalil' Omar' Omar	1		Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 - 5	0
36.	1	0	Subhia Nemer Ghuneim	1 - 1	3	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 - 1	0
37.	1	0	Sayed Hassan Shaqfa	2 - 1	9	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 - 1	0
38.	1	0	'Abdul Karim Ahmed Hassan' Eissa	2 - 1	9	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 - 2	5
39.	1	0	'Abdul Majid Ahmed Hassan' Eissa	1 - 1	8	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 - 1	2

40.	1	0	Mustafa Mahmoud Mustafa Hassan	5 - 3	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	4-1	0
41.	1	0	Fatema Yousef Ibrahim al-Gharbawi	1 - 3	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1-2	5
42.	1	0	Al-Set Mahmoud' Abdul Wahab	1 - 2	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1-2	0
43.	1	0	Mohammed' Abdul Salam al-Bakri	1 - 4	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1-2	0
44.	1	0	Ibtissam Hassan' Ali al-Rantissi	1 - 8	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1-1	5
45.	1	0	Fatema Mohammed Mohammed Fousseifes	5 - 5	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1-5	0
46.	1	0	Rajab Rashid' Abdul' -Azziz al-Najjar	3 - 1	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1-3	0
47.	1	0	Salah Isma'il Salah Mahasna	1 - 5	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1-1	1
48.	1	0	Salman Mohammed Hussein' Abdul 'Aal	5 - 3	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1-3	0
49.	1	0	Ahmed Zayed Mousa' Abdul' Aal	4 - 4	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1-5	0
50.	1	0	Khaled Ahmed Sa'id al-Qishawi	1 - 8	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1-1	2
51.	1	0	Huda Salama Ibrahim al-Firani	2 - 1	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1-1	2
52.	1	0	'Aamena Salim Yousef al-Masri	1 - 5	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1-4	0
53.	1	0	Samir' Attallah Zannoun	1 - 8	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1-1	2
54.	1	0	Ra'fat Abu Shawish	1 - 6	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1-1	4

55.	1	0	'Atef Khalil al-Najjar	3 - 1	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 - 3	0
56.	1	0	Bassam Mahmoud Suleiman Abu Taha	1 - 1	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 - 7	6
57.	1	0	Yousef Ahmed' Abdul Karim Radwan	2 - 5	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 - 1	2
58.	1	0	Sha'ban Ahmed 'Abdul Karim Radwan	1 - 1	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 - 2	0
59.	1	0	Ibrahim Salem Mahmoud Radwan	3 - 1	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 - 2	0
60.	1	0	Hamdan' Abdul Karim Dhiab' Abdul 'Aal	1 - 3	Rafah, Block O near the Egyptian border	1 - 1	0
61.	1	2	Eyad' Oudeh Mohammed Khafaja	1 - 2	Rafah, Block J near the Egyptian border	1 - 1	0
62.	1	2	'Oudeh Mohammed Hammad Khafaja	1 - 1	Rafah, Block J near the Egyptian border	1 - 2	0
63.	1	2	Ibrahim' Atallah Abu Sha'ar	3	Rafah, Block J near the Egyptian border	1 - 2	4
64.	1	2	JazzaA' Jaddou' al-Soufi	2 - 1	Rafah, Block J near the Egyptian border	1 - 1	2
65.	1	2	Sweireh Ahmed' Abdullah al-Soufi	2 - 1	Rafah, Block J near the Egyptian border	1 - 1	5
66.	1	2	Nabil Nadi al-Soufi	1 - 4	Rafah, Block J near the Egyptian border	1 - 7	0
67.	1	2	'Eid' Aaref' Abdul Jalil Hussein	2 - 8	Rafah, Block J near the Egyptian border	1 - 1	5
68.	1	2	Ahmed Mohammed Ahmed Tantawi	2 - 9	Rafah, Block J near the Egyptian border	1 - 1	4
69.	1	2	Sarhan Ahmed' Abdullah al-Soufi	1 - 9	Rafah, Block J near the Egyptian border	1 - 1	2

70.	1	2	Hussein Sa'id Abu Hammad	3 - 1		Rafah, Block J near the Egyptian border	1-1	5
71.	1	2	Fatema' Abdul Nabi al-Sheikh' Eid	2 - 9		Rafah, Block J near the Egyptian border	1-1	2
72.	1	2	Salah' Abdul Latif Jaber	1 - 8		Rafah, Block J near the Egyptian border	1-1	5
73.	1	2	Ibrahim Hamdan Mohammed Barhoun	2 - 9		Rafah, Block J near the Egyptian border	1-1	7
74.	1	2	Ahmed' Abdul Latif Jaber	1 - 6		Rafah, Block J near the Egyptian border	1-1	5
75.	1	2	'Abdul Rahim Shatti Jaddou' al-Soufi	1 - 9		Rafah, Block J near the Egyptian border	1-2	0
76.	1	2	Mahmoud Hammad al-Soufi	1 - 3		Rafah, Block J near the Egyptian border	1-1	5
77.	1	2	'Eid Hamdan al-Soufi	1 - 1		Rafah, Block J near the Egyptian border	1-1	2
78.	1	2	Subhi Nemer Barhoun	1 - 2		Rafah, Block J near the Egyptian border	1 - 8	5
79.	1	2	Isma'il Nemer Barhoun	1 - 6		Rafah, Block J near the Egyptian border	1-1	6
80.	1	2	Nemer Mohammed Mansour Barhoun	2 - 9		Rafah, Block J near the Egyptian border	1-2	0
81.	1	2	Rezeq Salem Suleiman Abu Battakh	2 - 9		Rafah, Block J near the Egyptian border	1-2	5
82.	1	2	Ghazi Rezeq Salem Abu Battakh	2 - 1		Rafah, Block J near the Egyptian border	1 - 1	5 0 f
83.	1	2	Ahmed' Abdullah Jarad	3 - 2		Rafah, Block J near the Egyptian border	1-2	0
84.	1	2	Fathi Mohammed Abu Ghali	1 - 3		Rafah, Block J near the Egyptian border	1-1	7
85.	1	2	Suleiman' Ali Hammad Khafaja	1		Rafah, Block J near the Egyptian border	1-1	5

86.	1	2	Mohammed' Abdul Salam Jaber	2 - 2	Rafah, Block J near the Egyptian border	1 - 2	0
87.	1	2	'Abdul Latif' Abdul Salam Jaber	1 - 6	Rafah, Block J near the Egyptian border	1 - 1	7
88.	1	2	Khalil Khalil Siam	5 - 3	Rafah, Block J near the Egyptian border	1 - 3	0
89.	1	2	Ahmed Shehada al' -Azzazi	1 - 1	Rafah, Block J near the Egyptian border	1 - 2	0
90.	1	2	Hassan Ibrahim	1 - 4	Rafah, Block J near the Egyptian border	1 - 2	0
91.	1	2	Fu'ad Jazza' Jaddou' al-Soufi	1 - 5	Rafah, Block J near the Egyptian border	1 - 6	0
92.	1	2	'Eissa' Abed Rabbu' Aashour	1 - 9	Rafah, Block J near the Egyptian border	1 - 1	8
93.	1	2	Fayez Ahmed al-Banna	6 - 4	Rafah, Block J near the Egyptian border	4 - 3	5
94.	1	2	Ibrahim Hassan al-Masri	2 - 1	Rafah, Block J near the Egyptian border	1 - 1	2
95.	1	2	Yahia Hassan al-Masri	1 - 1	Rafah, Block J near the Egyptian border	1 - 2	0
96.	1	2	Khalil Hassan al-Masri	1 - 8	Rafah, Block J near the Egyptian border	1 - 1	2
97.	1	2	Fawzi Mohammed Najib al-Soufi	1 - 8	Rafah, Block J near the Egyptian border	1 - 8	0
98.	1	2	Darwish Mustafa al-Houli	3 - 1	Rafah, Block J near the Egyptian border	2 - 2	0
99.	1	2	Ahmed Fayez al-Rikhawi	1 - 1	Rafah, Block J near the Egyptian border	1 - 1	2
100.	1	2	Nabil Ibrahim Mahmoud Abu Suleiman	1 - 6	Rafah, Block J near the Egyptian border	1 - 1	0
101.	1	5	Hussein Hammad Thabet	7	Gaza, Juhor al-Dik	1 - 1	4

102.	1	5	Nayef Hammad Thabet	1	0	Gaza, Juhor al-Dik	1-1	5
103.	1	5	Rami Nayef Thabet	Uninhibited		Gaza, Juhor al-Dik	1	3 0
104.	1	5	Wajih Salim' Aashour	Uninhibited		Gaza, Juhor al-Dik	2	0 0
105.	1	5	Mahmoud Suleiman al-Sumeiri	---		Deir al-Balah, Abu al'-Ajin	---	
106.	5		Khaled Isma' il al-' Aajez	7		Rafah, near the Egyptian border	1-2	5
107.	6		'Abed Rabbu Barakat Abu Daqqa	7		Khan Yunis', Abasan	2-2	0
108.	6		Mahmoud' Abdullah al-Sumeiri	1	2	Khan Yunis, al-Qarara	2-2	2
109.	9		'Abdul Hakim Ahmed al-Shanna	7		Khan Yunis	-1	7
110.	9		Mohammed Hashem al-Majaida	1	0	Khan Yunis	-1	7
111.	9		'Abdullah Shehada al-Maghaiza	8		Deir al-Balah, Wadi al-Salqa	1-1	2
112.	9		Mustafa' Abdullah al-Maghaiza	5		Deir al-Balah, Wadi al-Salqa	1-1	2
113.	9		Ahmed' Abdullah al-Maghaiza	2		Deir al-Balah, Wadi al-Salqa	1-1	2
114.	9		Salah' Abdullah al-Maghaiza	1		Deir al-Balah, Wadi al-Salqa	1-	7
115.	9		'Adnan al-Ghoul	---		Gaza, al-Mughraqa	2-2	0
116.	1	1	Salem Suleiman Abu Sala'a	1	9	The northern Gaza Strip, east of Jabalya	1-3	5
117.	1	1	Isma' il Suleiman Abu Sala'a	1	6	The northern Gaza Strip, east of Jabalya	1-2	0

118.	1	1	Nemer Salama Abu Sala'a	1	2	The northern Gaza Strip, east of Jabalya	1-2	0
119.	1	1	Ibrahim Salama Abu Sala'a	A summer resort		The northern Gaza Strip, east of Jabalya	1-1	5
120.	1	4	Mohammed Handhal Mutawe'	7	1	Gaza, al-Mughraqa	3	0 0
121.	1	4	Ahmed Abu Wali	1	1	Gaza, al-Mughraqa	3	0 0
122.	1	4	Qudsi al-Weheidi	1		Gaza, al-Mughraqa	2	5 0
123.	1	4	Suhail Qudsi al-Weheidi	3		Gaza, al-Mughraqa	1-1	5
124.	1	4	Musallam Mohammed Mutawe'	5		Gaza, al-Mughraqa	1-1	5
125.	1	4	'Ali Mohammed Mutawe'	2		Gaza, al-Mughraqa	1-1	5
126.	1	4	Nassar' Abdul Hadi Mutawe'	1	0	Gaza, al-Mughraqa	1-1	5
127.	1	4	Zeina al-Hassanat	1		Gaza, al-Mughraqa	1	0 0
128.	1	4	Zayed al-Hassanat	---		Gaza, al-Mughraqa	1	0 0
129.	1	4	Mohammed' Ali al-Hassanat	---		Gaza, al-Mughraqa	1	0 0
130.	1	4	Jamil Zohud Abu Khubbeiza	---		Gaza, al-Mughraqa	1-1	5
131.	1	4	Salim al-Khurati	---		Gaza, al-Mughraqa	1-1	5
132.	1	4	Ahmed Musbah al-Khurati	---		Gaza, al-Mughraqa	1-1	5
133.	1	4	'Eid Joma'a Abu Khubbeiza			Gaza, al-Mughraqa	A kiosk	
134.	1	4	'Abdul Karim Joma'a Abu Khubbeiza			Gaza, al-Mughraqa	A kiosk	

135.	1	5	N	Mohammed' Abdul Hail Ma' ruf	9		The northern Gaza Strip, Beit Lahia	2-1	2
136.	1	5	N	Mahmoud Hamdan Bulbul	A summer resort		The northern Gaza Strip, Beit Lahia	1-2	0
137.	1	5	N	'Awadh Salim al-Sawarka	2		The northern Gaza Strip, Beit Lahia	A kiosk	
138.	1	5	N	Mahfouz Salim al-Sawarka	6		The northern Gaza Strip, Beit Lahia	A kiosk	
139.	1	7	N	Yousef' Awad al-Sumeiri	4		Deir al-Balah, Wadi al-Salqa		
140.	1	7	N	'Awadh' Aayesh al-Sumeiri	1	0	Deir al-Balah, Wadi al-Salqa		
141.	1	7	N	'Oleyan Y usef al-Sumeiri	4		Deir al-Balah, Wadi al-Salqa		
142.	2	0	N	Suleiman Ibrahim Abu' Amra	1	0	Deir al-Balah, north of "Kfar darom" settlement	2	2
143.	2	0	N	Salman Hamad Abu' Amra	1	0	Deir al-Balah, north of "Kfar darom" settlement	2	2
144.	2	0	N	Mohammed Hamad Abu' Amra	1	0	Deir al-Balah, north of "Kfar darom" settlement	2	2
145.	2	0	N	Riadh al-Agha	A summer resort		Deir al-Balah, Wadi al-Salqa	1	0
146.	3	0	N	Nassim Salman Hamdan al-Masri	Deserted		Khan Yunis, al-Qarara	2	0
147.	3	0	N	'Adnan' Abdul Qader al-Masri	1	1	Khan Yunis, al-Qarara	1	4
148.	3	0	N	'Ali' Abdul Qader al-Masri	7		Khan Yunis, al-Qarara	1	4
149.	3	0	N	Majdi Mahmoud' Abdul' Aal Farawana	A summer resort		Khan Yunis, al-Qarara	2	5
150.	3	1	N	Al-Farra Company			Khan Yunis, al-Qarara	Two 5-story apartment buildings	0

Annex (2)***Palestinian agricultural land razed by Israeli occupying forces in the Gaza Strip******1 January – 31 March 2002***

Owner	Date	Area in donums	Plantation	Location	Other damage
Ahmed Yousef al-Agha	2 5	0	Wheat	Khan Yunis, al-Satar al-Gharbi	
Mahmoud' Eid al'-Ashi	13February 2002	6	Olives	The central Gaza Strip, east of al-Maghazi	
Ahmed Suleiman Sa'id	1 3 2002	1	Olives	The central Gaza Strip, east of al-Maghazi	
Ertayem al-Qashtan	1 3 2002	6	Olives	The central Gaza Strip, east of al-Maghazi	An irrigation network was destroyed
'Aadel Ibrahim Sa'id	1 3 2002	1	Olives	The central Gaza Strip, east of al-Maghazi	
'Ali al-Musaddar	1 3 2002	1	Olives and grapes	The central Gaza Strip, east of al-Maghazi	
Zuhair Rashad' Aashour	1 5 2002	6	Olives and citrus	Southeast of Gaza	An irrigation network was destroyed
Zuhdi Rashad' Aashour	1 5 2002	7	Olives and citrus	Southeast of Gaza	A well, a 56-square-meter room, and electricity generator and a water pump were destroyed
Salwa Ramadan' Aashour	1 5 2002	4	Olives	Southeast of Gaza	An irrigation network was destroyed
Rashad Isma'il 'Aashour	1 5 2002	1	Olives	Southeast of Gaza	An irrigation network was destroyed
Samir Rashad' Aashour	1 5 2002	1	Olives	Southeast of Gaza	An irrigation network was destroyed

Fayez Hammad' Aashour	1 2002	5	7	Olives	Southeast of Gaza	An irrigation network was destroyed
Hammad Salim' Aashour	1 2002	5	2	Olives	Southeast of Gaza	An irrigation network was destroyed
Sami Salim' Aashour	1 2002	5	1	Olives	Southeast of Gaza	An irrigation network was destroyed
Tayseer Salim' Aashour	1 2002	5	1	Olives	Southeast of Gaza	An irrigation network was destroyed
Rabah Hammad' Aashour	1 2002	5	1	Olives	Southeast of Gaza	An irrigation network was destroyed
Talal Hammad' Aashour	1 2002	5	3	Olives	Southeast of Gaza	A 30-square-meter room and a water tank were destroyed
Wajih Salim' Aashour	1 2002	5	3	Olives, fruits and citrus	Southeast of Gaza	A house was demolished, and a well, an agricultural pool and a 36-square-meter agricultural store were destroyed
Mustafa Hussein' Aashour	1 2002	5	6	Olives	Southeast of Gaza	An irrigation network was destroyed
Sha'ban al-Kilani' Aashour	1 2002	5	4	Olives	Southeast of Gaza	An irrigation network was destroyed
Ramadan Salem' Aashour	1 2002	5	2	Olives	Southeast of Gaza	An irrigation network was destroyed
Salama Salem' Aashour	1 2002	5	2	Olives	Southeast of Gaza	An irrigation network was destroyed
Mahmoud Salem' Aashour	1 2002	5	2	Olives	Southeast of Gaza	An irrigation network was destroyed
Sa'id Sadiq' Aashour	1 2002	5	2	Olives	Southeast of Gaza	An irrigation network was destroyed
Majdi Sadiq' Aashour	1 2002	5	2	Olives	Southeast of Gaza	An irrigation network was destroyed
Sa'dallah Mohammed 'Aashour	1 2002	5	2	Olives	Southeast of Gaza	An irrigation network was destroyed

Fatema Hammad' Aashour	1	5	2	Olives	Southeast of Gaza	A 25-square-meter store and an irrigation network were destroyed
Baker al-Dhib	1	5	2	Olives	Southeast of Gaza	An irrigation network was destroyed
Ahmed Hassan Abu Zour	1	5	1	Olives	Southeast of Gaza	An irrigation network was destroyed
Nazhir and Munther 'Aashour	1	5	1	Olives	Southeast of Gaza	An irrigation network was destroyed
Khail al-Hindi' Aashour	1	5	1	Olives	Southeast of Gaza	An irrigation network was destroyed
Saleh and Salah' Aashour	1	5	1	Olives	Southeast of Gaza	An irrigation network was destroyed
Isma'il Daoud 'Aashour	1	5	1	Olives	Southeast of Gaza	An irrigation network was destroyed
Majdi Sadiq' Aashour	1	5	1	Olives	Southeast of Gaza	An irrigation network was destroyed
Yahia Rashad' Aashour	1	5	1	Olives	Southeast of Gaza	An irrigation network was destroyed
Fayez Hammad' Aashour	1	5	1	Olives	Southeast of Gaza	An irrigation network was destroyed
Sa'id Hammad 'Aashour	1	5	1	Olives	Southeast of Gaza	An irrigation network was destroyed
Heirs of Raji Mahmoud 'Aashour	1	5	1	Olives	Southeast of Gaza	An irrigation network was destroyed
Mohammed Isma'il 'Aashour	1	5	2	Olives	Southeast of Gaza	An irrigation network was destroyed
Taysser' Ateya Dallul	1	5	3	Citrus	Southeast of Gaza	An irrigation network was destroyed
Ragheb and Mu'taz Hani al-'Aalami	1	5	1	Citrus	Southeast of Gaza	A gate and a fence were destroyed
Subhi Hassan' Aashour	1	5	2	Olives	Southeast of Gaza	An irrigation network was destroyed

Sa'di Munib al-Masharawi	1 2002	5	5	Citrus	Southeast of Gaza	An irrigation network was destroyed
Na'im 'Abdul Rahman al-Alami	1 2002	5	1	Citrus	Southeast of Gaza	An irrigation network was destroyed
The families of Shamallakh, 'Azzam, Badawi and Dallul	1 2002	6	Dozens	Grapes and figs	Gaza, Sheikh' Ejlin	
'Abdul Karim Hammad	1 2002	8	5	Almonds	The central Gaza Strip, east of al-Boreij	
Abu Rabi'	1 2002	8	6	Grapes	The central Gaza Strip, east of al-Boreij	
'Abdul Dayem Fureih Abu Middain	1 2002	8	6	Olives	The central Gaza Strip, east of al-Boreij	
Hafezh' Abdul Karim Abu Hajjaj	2 2002	0	1	Olives, dates and oranges	North of Khan Y unis	An irrigation network was destroyed
Khalaf Hamdan Abu Hajjaj	2 2002	0	5	Olives and dates	North of Khan Y unis	An irrigation network and a water pump were destroyed
Khaled Handan Abu Hajjaj	2 2002	0	5	Olives and dates	North of Khan Y unis	
Ahmed Joma'a al-Sumeiri	2 2002	0			North of Khan Y unis	A bird farm was destroyed
'Abdul Hamid Mohammed al-Tawashi	2		2	Olives and dates	Deir al-Balah, west of "Kfar darom" settlement	
Ibrahim Hamza al-Farra	8		2	Potatoes, guavas and citrus	Khan Y unis, al-Mawasi	An irrigation network
Sabri al-Sayed al-Najjar	8		1	Potatoes	Khan Y unis, al-Mawasi	An irrigation network
Sa'id Hafezh al-Agha	8		2	Potatoes and guavas	Khan Y unis, al-Mawasi	An irrigation network
'Omran al-Lahham	8		5	Olives and guavas	Khan Y unis, al-Mawasi	
Ahmed Mustafa al-Majaida	8		4	Guavas, dates, olives, lemons and potatoes	Khan Y unis, al-Mawasi	An irrigation network

Maher Ahmed al-Majaida	8	4	Potatoes	Khan Yunis, al-Mawasi	
Amin and Ayman Yousef al-Majaida	8	1	Potatoes	Khan Yunis, al-Mawasi	
Tamim Yahia al-Majaida	8	2	Potatoes	Khan Yunis, al-Mawasi	
'Abdul Rahim Khalil al-Majaida	8	1	Potatoes	Khan Yunis, al-Mawasi	
'Abdullah Naji al-Majaida	8	2	Potatoes and guavas	Khan Yunis, al-Mawasi	
'Abdul Hai Hussein al-Majaida	8	4	Potatoes and guavas	Khan Yunis, al-Mawasi	
'Omar' Abdul Raziq al-Majaida	8	4	Potatoes and guavas	Khan Yunis, al-Mawasi	
'Aabdul Rahman' Abdul Majid al-Majaida	8	3	Olives and potatoes	Khan Yunis, al-Mawasi	
Rafiq' Abdul Raziq al-Majaida	8	3	Olives and potatoes	Khan Yunis, al-Mawasi	
Tawfiq' Abdul Raziq al-Majaida	8	3	Potatoes and guavas	Khan Yunis, al-Mawasi	
Mustafa Qassem al-Astal	8	5	Guavas	Khan Yunis, al-Mawasi	
Khalil Radwan al-Majaida	8	2	Guavas	Khan Yunis, al-Mawasi	
Mohammed and' Abdul Hamid Sa'id al-Majaida	8	4	Guavas and olives	Khan Yunis, al-Mawasi	
Mohammed Ahmed Sha'at	8	2	Guavas and olives	Khan Yunis, al-Mawasi	
Heirs of' Ali al-Lahham	8	2	Potatoes and dates	Khan Yunis, al-Mawasi	
'Oleyan Mohammed al-Lahham	8	2	Potatoes and dates	Khan Yunis, al-Mawasi	
'Abdul' Aati al-Zein	9			Deir al-Balah, Wadi al-Salqa	An agricultural store was destroyed
Nu'man al-Agha	9			Deir al-Balah, Wadi al-Salqa	An agricultural store was destroyed

Ibrahim Salama Abu Sala'a	1	1	4	Citrus	The northern Gaza Strip, east of Jabalya	
Nemer Salama Abu Sala'a	1	1	1	Vegetables	The northern Gaza Strip, east of Jabalya	
Nasser Jaber Abu Sala'a	1	1	1	Vegetables	The northern Gaza Strip, east of Jabalya	
Nidhal Jaber Abu Sala'a	11March 2002		1	Vegetables	The northern Gaza Strip, east of Jabalya	
Salem Salama Abu Sala'a	11March 2002		6	Citrus	The northern Gaza Strip, east of Jabalya	
Isma'il Salama Abu Sala'a	11March 2002		6	Citrus	The northern Gaza Strip, east of Jabalya	
Mohammed Isma'il Abu Sala'a	11March 2002		6	Citrus	The northern Gaza Strip, east of Jabalya	
'Oudeh Salama Abu Sala'a	11March 2002		3	Vegetables	The northern Gaza Strip, east of Jabalya	
Mohammed' Eid Zo'rob	15March 2002		1	Potatoes	East of Rafah	An irrigation network was destroyed
Mohammed Yahia al-Farra	15March 2002		5	Guavas and citrus	East of Rafah	An irrigation network was destroyed
Mustafa Kamel al-Farra	15March 2002		6	Guavas and potatoes	East of Rafah	An irrigation network was destroyed
Khaled Husni al-Agha	15March 2002		2	Dates	East of Rafah	An irrigation network was destroyed
Bassam Hassan al-Lahham	15March 2002		2	Olives	East of Rafah	An irrigation network was destroyed
Riadh Saleh al-Lahham	15March 2002		4	Olives	East of Rafah	An irrigation network was destroyed
Mohammed Fayez al-Najjar	15March 2002		1	Olives	East of Rafah	
Bassam Mohammed Abu Nemer	15March 2002		1	Olives and guavas	East of Rafah	
Karam Mohammed Gannan	15March 2002		1	Olives and guavas	East of Rafah	An irrigation network was destroyed

Mohammed Ahmed Sha'at	15March 2002	1	Guavas and dates	East of Rafah	An irrigation network was destroyed
'Allaa' Fahmi al-Agha	15March 2002	5	Guavas	East of Rafah	
Mustafa Qassem al-Astal	15March 2002	5	Guavas	East of Rafah	An irrigation network was destroyed
Suleiman al-Sayed al-Majaida	15March 2002	2	Guavas and olives	East of Rafah	An irrigation network was destroyed
Hardar Yousef Khudeir	15March 2002	1	Potatoes	East of Rafah	An irrigation network was destroyed
Mohammed Isma'il Khaled	15March 2002	2	Olives	East of Rafah	
'Aabdul' Azziz Suleiman al-Agha	15March 2002	2	Olives	East of Rafah	
Mohammed' Abdul Hail Ma'ruf	15March 2002	1	Vegetables	The northern Gaza Strip, Beit Lahia	An irrigation network and a well were destroyed
Mahmoud Hamdan Bulbul	15March 2002	1	Citrus and fruits	The northern Gaza Strip, Beit Lahia	An irrigation network, an 80-square-meter store, a well and a 1-donum animal farm were destroyed
Mousa Mahmoud al-Ghoul	15March 2002			The northern Gaza Strip, Beit Lahia	Two mobile homes and an agricultural pool were destroyed
Heirs of Jebara, Hafezh and Mustafa al-Farra	20March 2002	3	Wheat	Khan Yunis	
Mohammed Ramadan Fares	25March 2002	1	Olives and corns	Khan Yunis	An irrigation network was destroyed
'Abdullah Hafezh Fares	25March 2002	6	Olives	Khan Yunis	An irrigation network was destroyed
Na'im Hassan al-Agha	25March 2002	1	Vegetables	Khan Yunis	An irrigation network was destroyed
Fathi' Abdul Ra'ouf Harazallah	25March 2002	0	Olives	Khan Yunis	An irrigation network was destroyed

Annex (3)

Factories and civilian facilities demolished by Israeli occupying forces in the Gaza Strip

1 January – 31 March 2002

No.	Owner	Date	Facility	Location	Damage
1.	Fu'ad al-samni	1 5 F	A smithery	Gaza, Juhor al-Dik	Totally destroyed
2.	'Eissa' Abdul Rahim' Abdul Hadi	9 M	A fuel station	Khan Yunis	Totally destroyed

