

Demolition of Palestinian Houses by Israeli Occupying Forces as a Means of Punishment and Determent

A Report on the Demolition of Houses of Families of Palestinians Who Carried out, Planned or Facilitated Armed Attacks against Israeli Targets

29/9/2000 – 31/12/2002

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

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Introduction

On 1 August 2002, the Israeli government officially adopted a policy of demolishing the houses of families of Palestinians who have carried out, planned or facilitated attacks against Israeli targets, in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT) or inside Israel, as a deterrent to others. In reality, this method has been used since 1967, when the Israeli military first occupied the Palestinian Territories. Israeli occupying forces have destroyed thousands of Palestinian houses belonging to family members of those who have allegedly participated in resistance activities against the Israeli occupation. This has left thousands of Palestinian families homeless. The policy escalated during the first Palestinian Intifada (1987-1994), as Israeli occupying forces destroyed hundreds of Palestinian houses because certain members of the families had participated in attacks against Israeli targets in the OPT or inside Israel. The number of Palestinian houses destroyed by Israeli occupying forces significantly decreased when the Palestinian National Authority was established, in 1994, and held control over some areas in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. When the *al-Aqsa* Intifada began, in September 2000, Israeli occupying forces reactivated this policy. They have destroyed dozens of Palestinian houses because certain members of the family have participated in resistance activities.

This reestablished policy is fully supported by the Israeli political administration, especially by the Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon, who is known for destroying Palestinian houses in the West Bank and Gaza Strip when he was the military commander of the Gaza Strip in the 1970s and the Israeli Defense Minister in the 1980s. In an assertion of the resumption of this policy, the former Israeli Defense Minister Benjamin Ben Eli'zer, said in a weekly meeting of the Israeli cabinet: "Israel has escalated the policy of demolishing houses of those who were involved in suicide bombings and 17 houses have been demolished. We see initial results that prove this step works as a means of deterrent."¹ Ben Eli'zer went on to equate a calm period in the OPT with the success of Israeli policy and stated that "the relative quietness is the outcome of means of determent and life calculation by Palestinians." He added that "the number of those who attempt to carry out suicide bombings has decreased," explaining this by "Israel's use of various methods, such as house demolition and deportation."² The Judicial Advisor of the Israeli government Eliakim Rubenstein further approved of "destroying houses of the families of those who carried out attacks against Israel," in his response to a request by the Israeli General Security Service to allow the expulsion of relatives of "suicide bombers" and the demolition of their houses to deter Palestinians who think of carrying out bombings. Such a limited understanding of the debilitating effect of this policy, along with its contravention with international humanitarian and human rights law has serious repercussions for the civilian Palestinian population in the OPT.

This policy also enjoys the support of the highest judicial body in Israel. On 6 August 2002, the Israeli High Court decided to allow Israeli occupying forces to demolish the houses of Palestinian resistance activists, relying on article 119 of the 1945 Emergency Regulations (from the time of the British Mandate).³ Furthermore, the Israeli High Court rejected an appeal submitted by human rights organizations on behalf of 40 Palestinian families requesting that the court order Israeli occupying forces to tell these families when their houses would be demolished. The court supported the position of the Israeli occupying forces and security bodies, which claimed that telling the families when their houses would be demolished would pose

¹ The Arabic web site of the Israeli daily *Ydiot Aharonot*, 11 August 2002.

² Ibid .

³ Article 119 of the 1945 Emergency Regulations (from the time of the British Mandate) allows the military commander to demolish any house where any person or member of the household has not only had any weapon, gun or incendiary device, but also has helped anyone with any weapon, gun or incendiary device.

a danger to the lives of Israeli soldiers during the demolition. The court considered that these measures "are part of the combat activities of the Israeli military, so they are controlled by the rules of combat."⁴

This report highlights a serious grave breach perpetrated by Israeli occupying forces – the demolition of houses of families of Palestinians who allegedly carry out, plan or facilitate attacks against Israeli targets in the OPT or inside Israel. The hundreds of Palestinian houses that have been demolished by Israeli occupying forces since the beginning of the Intifada for other reasons, such as the lack of building licenses or for security claims that they have posed danger to the lives of Israeli soldiers and settlers, are not included in this report. The demolition of houses of Palestinian resistance activists is a form of collective punishment against all Palestinian civilians, which is prohibited by international humanitarian law, particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 1949. Israeli occupying forces do not provide any evidence of the involvement of these Palestinians in attacks against Israeli targets, and often depend on Israeli security reports without allowing those accused to a fair trial.

Since the beginning of the *al-Aqsa* Intifada in September 2000, Israeli occupying forces have demolished 20 houses of Palestinian resistance activists, without any media exposure, during incursions into Palestinian areas or in special operations. However on 1 August 2002, the Israeli government declared its official adoption of the policy.

According to PCHR's documentation, in the period under study, 29 September 2000 31 – December 2002, Israeli occupying forces demolished 139 Palestinian houses, claiming that members of the families participated in carrying out, planning or facilitating attacks against Israeli targets in the OPT or inside Israel. Those family members were wanted, detained or killed by Israeli occupying forces. Israeli occupying forces also demolished houses of Palestinian families for hosting Palestinian resistance activists. They also demolished houses of Palestinians who carried out attacks against Israeli targets during the first Palestinian Intifada (1987-1994).

This Israeli policy has been criticized by international human rights organizations. In a press release it issued on 6 August 2002, Amnesty International condemned the Israeli High Court ruling that allowed the demolition of houses belonging to families of people who are believed to have carried out attacks against Israelis. Amnesty International asserted that "the Israeli High Court accepted the use of Article 119 of the 1945 Emergency Regulations (from the time of the British Mandate), which allows the military commander to order the demolishing of any house; where any person or member of the household has not only had any weapon, gun or incendiary device, but also has helped anyone with any weapon, gun or incendiary device."

- *Methods of House Demolition*

In the majority of cases, Israeli forces impose an atmosphere of terror during house demolitions. Israeli forces, reinforced with tanks and bulldozers and even helicopters, regularly encroach into targeted areas at night. They surround targeted houses and often order their residents to evacuate them in less than 20 minutes. Then, they destroy the houses. For example, at approximately 01:00 on Thursday, 12 September 2002, Israeli occupying forces, reinforced with heavy military vehicles, moved into al-Shajaeya neighborhood in the east of Gaza City. They surrounded the house of Mohammed 'Abdullah Salem Helles, approximately 60m east of a settler road connecting the al-Mentar crossing and al-Shuhada' junction, south of Gaza City. Israeli forces used loudspeakers to warn residents of the house and adjacent houses that they

⁴ *Al-Quds*, 3 August 2002.

had 20 minutes to evacuate their houses. The Israeli forces went on to plant bombs in the house and destroyed it. A number of adjacent houses were damaged. The 160-square-meter, two-story house is owned by the family of Ussama Helles who allegedly carried out a military attack on "Gush Qatif" settlement block in the southern Gaza Strip in November 2001. In his testimony to PCHR, the owner said: *"At approximately 01:00, I saw three Israeli tanks stopping near our house. Many Israeli soldiers got out of them and called on us through loudspeakers to evacuate it in 10 minutes and we did. Before the 10 minutes passed, they forced us out of the house without having been able to evacuate our belongings. Israeli soldiers ordered me to walk before them and searched the house. Then, they planted bombs in the house and ordered me to leave it and inform the neighbors to evacuate their houses. We all gathered approximately 200m east of the house. Nearly an hour later, we heard a heavy explosion and smoke spread over the area. I went back to the area at approximately 02:30, where I found my house had become a hill of ruins. Many neighboring houses were also damaged."*

Sometimes, Israeli forces use bulldozers to demolish the houses, which cause severe damage to neighboring houses. On 4 August 2002, Israeli occupying forces invaded Talluza village, northeast of Nablus. They surrounded the house of Mashour Mohammed 'Aamer 'Aawisa. They forced out residents of the house, and then an Israeli military bulldozer demolished it. The Israeli forces also arrested 'Awaisa and his son Maher, 22. 'Aawisa is the father of Mohammed 'Awaisa who carried out a bombing in Jerusalem on 21 March 2002. Two neighboring houses were also demolished and three others were damaged.

Israeli forces also use tanks to demolish the houses. At approximately 23:30 on Monday, 23 September 2002, more than 90 Israeli heavy military vehicles, covered by intense shelling and supported by combat helicopters, invaded al-Shajaeya neighborhood in the eastern part of Gaza City. Besides killing 9 Palestinians, 7 of whom were civilians, and wounding 20 civilians by indiscriminate shelling, the Israeli forces also destroyed a number of workshops and houses. During the incursion an Israeli heavy military vehicle fired two artillery shells at a 200-square-meter, two-story uninhabited house in al-Shajaeya neighborhood, owned by Fathi Rabah Sa'id Farahat, father of Mohammed Faraht, who carried out an armed attack against "Etsmona" settlement in the southern Gaza Strip on 7 March 2002. The house was destroyed and 8 neighboring houses were damaged.

- Side Effects of House Demolitions

In most cases of demolitions, houses neighboring targeted ones are often either severely damaged or destroyed. This policy has also rendered dozens of Palestinian families homeless. In addition, an old Palestinian man was killed when Israeli forces destroyed his house while he was inside it.⁵ Since the beginning of the Israeli military campaigns against families of members of the Palestinian resistance, Israeli forces have demolished and destroyed 140 Palestinian houses in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, rendering

⁵ At approximately 22:30 on Saturday, 30 November 2002, Israeli forces, reinforced with tanks, bulldozers and combat helicopters, and covered by intense shelling, invaded the northern Gaza Strip town of Beit Lahia. They surrounded three houses owned by families of three Palestinians who have carried out attacks against Israeli targets. Without prior warning, Israeli soldiers called on the residents through loudspeakers to leave and then they destroyed the houses. One of the houses that were destroyed was owned by 'Aashour 'Abdul Malik D'ib, 70, who suffered from hearing difficulties. D'ib was still in his room on the third floor of the house when the Israeli forces destroyed the house, suggesting that he didn't hear the Israeli soldiers order to leave the house. Rescue teams discovered his body under the ruins of his house in the following morning. His family managed to escape the house. In addition, more than 30 houses were severely damaged and a number of civilian cars destroyed during the incursion.

approximately 228 Palestinian families homeless. Taking into consideration the average number of members of a Palestinian family is 7-8 persons (according to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics) the number of Palestinian who have become homeless is about 1596, mostly children, women and old people.

- *Deportation and Arrest*

Collective punishment measures taken by Israeli occupying forces against families of alleged Palestinian activists have also included arresting members of the family, as a means to pressure wanted persons to surrender or as a means of deterrent. On 19 July 2002, Israeli occupying forces, reinforced with dozens of heavy military vehicles, moved into Til village, southwest of Nablus. They raided and searched the house of Mustafa 'Ahmed' Assida, 62, whose son Nasriddin was wanted by the forces. Then they destroyed the house and arrested 'Assida and his sons: 'Abdul Nasser, 34, Nasrallah, 31; Kazhem, 23; and 'Aasem, 21.

Collective punishment measures have also included deporting relatives of members of the Palestinian resistance. On 19 July 2002, Israeli occupying forces, reinforced with heavy military vehicles, moved into 'Askar refugee camp in the northeast of Nablus. They surrounded the three-storey house of Mohammed Ahmed 'Ajouri, 62, whose son 'Ali was wanted by Israel. They searched the house and then destroyed it. Israeli forces also arrested 'Ajouri and his sons Ahmed, 35, and Kifah, 32. Israeli occupying forces had raided the same house on 6 June 2002, searching for the wanted son. When they did not find him, they arrested his sister Intissar, 34, and placed her under administrative detention, and she was to become the first Palestinian woman placed under administrative detention during this Intifada. Israeli forces assassinated 'Ali 'Ajouri and another Palestinian on 5 August 2002. In a later development, the Israeli Military Commander in the West Bank decided to expel Kifah and Intissar 'Ajouri, brother and sister of 'Ali 'Ajouri, and 'Abul Nasser 'Assida, brother of 'Aassem 'Assida who carried an armed attack against an Israeli settlement near Nablus, to the Gaza Strip. On 3 September 2002, the Israeli High Court approved the decision to expel the first two Palestinians, to the Gaza Strip; and overruled the decision to deport the third person. On 4 September, the two were expelled to the Gaza Strip and they have so far remained there.⁶

- *Penal Measures*

The demolition of houses of families of members of the Palestinian resistance is a form of collective punishment prohibited under the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 1949. Israeli occupying forces punish families for actions they were not involved in, as a means of deterrent to others who may think of carrying out similar actions. These measures violate international humanitarian law, since they take place without arresting wanted persons and bringing them to justice. Article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights provides that "in the determination of any criminal charge against him, or of his rights and obligations in a suit at law, everyone shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law." In some cases, Israeli occupying forces demolish houses after having extra-judicially assassinated the wanted persons. In other cases, Israeli forces demolish the houses of wanted persons and then extra-judicially assassinate them. So, wanted Palestinians are punished individually, by being either extra-judicially assassinated or arrested, while the demolition of their families' houses is a form of collective punishment against the families.

⁶ For more details on this case, see PCHR's press releases on 3 and 5 September 2002.

- Illegal Actions

International humanitarian law prohibits punishing persons for offences they have not been a party to, under the law of belligerent occupation. Article 50 of The Hague Convention (IV) Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land of 1907 provides that "no general penalty, pecuniary or otherwise, shall be inflicted upon the population on account of the acts of individuals for which they cannot be regarded as jointly and severally responsible."

Article 33 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 1949 provides: "No protected person may be punished for an offence he or she has not personally committed. Collective penalties and likewise all measures of intimidation or of terrorism are prohibited. Pillage is prohibited. Reprisals against protected persons and their property are prohibited."

Article 53 of the same Convention provides that "any destruction by the Occupying Power of real or personal property belonging individually or collectively to private persons, or to the State, or to other public authorities, or to social or cooperative organizations, is prohibited, except where such destruction is rendered absolutely necessary by military operations."

Article 146 of the Convention provides that "the High Contracting Parties undertake to enact any legislation necessary to provide effective penal sanctions for persons committing, or ordering to be committed, any of the grave breaches of the present Convention." According to article 147 of the Convention, "grave breaches... shall be those involving any of the following acts, if committed against persons or property protected by the present Convention: ...extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly."

Article 17(2) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights provides that "no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property."

- Demolition of Houses of Families of Palestinians for Their Resistance Activities against the Israeli Occupation

In the period under study, 29 September 2000 – 31 December 2002, Israeli occupying forces demolished 140 Palestinian houses in the OPT, 115 houses in the West Bank and 25 houses in the Gaza Strip, claiming certain members of the families living in these houses were involved in attacks against Israeli targets. Israeli forces have also demolished Palestinian houses because the families were allegedly hosting wanted Palestinians.

Demolition of Houses of Allegedly Wanted Palestinians

In the period under study, Israeli occupying forces demolished 49 houses in the West Bank and Gaza Strip of Palestinians wanted by these forces for their alleged resistance activities in the OPT or inside Israel. Houses are often demolished, while searching for these people, without any arrest taking place or fair trial being available.

On 15 December 2001, Israeli occupying forces, reinforced with heavy military vehicles invaded Beit Hanoun in the northern Gaza Strip and imposed a curfew. They entered the town under the cover of intensive shelling. During the incursion, they destroyed the house of Salah Shehada, a Hamas leader, who had been wanted since the beginning of al-Aqsa Intifada. Shehada was extra-judicially assassinated by

Israeli forces on 22 July 2002. He, his wife, daughter and guard, in addition to 12 other Palestinian civilians, were killed and more than 70 others were injured when an Israeli F-16 fighter jet launched a missile at a Palestinian residential area in Gaza City, which also destroyed more than 11 Palestinian houses.

On 1 March 2002, Israeli occupying forces demolished the house of Nasser 'Oweis in Balata refugee camp, east of Nablus. They accused 'Oweis of leading al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade, the military wing of Fatah movement, in the West Bank, and carrying out activities against Israeli forces, including an attack against an Israeli military checkpoint near Ramallah on 19 February 2002, which left dead 6 Israeli soldiers and injured a seventh one. Israeli forces arrested 'Oweis later during the wide Israeli aggression against the West Bank in the end of March 2002, known as "the Preventive Fence Campaign." He is still detained by Israeli forces.

On 9 March 2002, Israeli military vehicles entered al-Mughraqa area in the south of Gaza City. They destroyed a 200-square-meter, two-storey house and an adjacent 1-donum area of agricultural land, owned by Yahia al-Ghoul, 40, wanted by Israeli forces for his activities in the Hamas movement. Residents of the house left it after a member of the family, Bilal, 19, was killed by an assassination attempt by Israeli occupying forces that targeted his father Yahia on 22 August 2001.

On 19 July 2002, Israeli occupying forces moved into 'Askar refugee camp in the northeast of Nablus. They surrounded the three-story house of Mohammed Ahmed 'Ajouri, 62, whose son 'Ali was wanted by Israel. They searched the house and then destroyed it. Israeli forces assassinated 'Ali 'Ajouri and another Palestinian on 5 August 2002. In a later development, Israeli forces expelled Kifah and Intissar 'Ajouri, brother and sister of 'Ali 'Ajouri, to the Gaza Strip, claiming that the two assisted their brother in planning a bombing in Israel.

On 21 November 2002, Israeli occupying forces moved into al-Qarara village, north of Khan Yunis. They destroyed the house of Eyad Fayadh, whom Israeli forces had searched for since the first Palestinian Intifada, claiming that he kidnapped and killed two Israeli soldiers in "Gush Qatif" settlement block in October 1993, and sent a Palestinian who exploded himself inside an Israeli bus in "Gush Qatif" settlement block in 1992, killing an Israeli soldier and injuring two soldiers and three settlers.

Demolition of Houses of Palestinian Detained in Israeli Jails

In the period under study, Israeli occupying forces demolished 19 houses of Palestinians detained in Israeli jails, claiming that they had participated, planned or facilitated resistance activities. Although Israeli forces had arrested the targeted persons, they further demolished houses of their families as a retaliatory measure.

On 25 September 2002, Israeli occupying forces, reinforced with heavy military vehicles, surrounded a 170-square-meter, three-story house, in which three families comprised of 15 persons used to live, owned by Mahmoud Talab 'Amru in Dura village near Hebron. They forced the families out without allowing them to evacuate their furniture and destroyed the house. Israeli occupying forces claim that one of the owner's sons, detained by them for several months had carried out resistance activities.

On the same day, Israeli occupying forces surrounded a 300-square-meter, one-story house, in which three persons used to live, owned by 'Abdul Khaliq Hassan al-Natsha in Hebron. They forced the family out without allowing them to evacuate their furniture and destroyed the house. Israeli occupying forces claim that al-Natsha, detained by them since 28 August 2002, was the leader of Hamas in Hebron. Al-Natsha was director of the Islamic Charitable Society.

On 2 October 2002, Israeli occupying forces moved into Tammun village, east of Jenin. They surrounded the house of Mohammed Darwish Sa'id Bisharat. They forced out the 7 residents of the 230-square-meter, two-storey house destroyed it. Bisharat and two of his sons had been detained by Israeli forces since June 2002.

Demolition of Palestinians Killed by Israeli Forces

In the period under study, Israeli occupying forces demolished 65 houses of Palestinians who were killed during the *al-Aqsa* Intifada and a Palestinian who was killed in the first Intifada. Among those, 30 Palestinians were killed while carrying out bombings in the OPT and inside the Green Line, 14 were killed while carrying armed attacks against Israeli targets in the OPT and inside the Green Line, two were extra-judicially assassinated by Israeli forces and one who was killed while carrying an armed attack against Israeli forces during the first Palestinian Intifada.

On 23 September 2002, more than 90 Israeli heavy military vehicles, covered by intense shelling and supported by combat helicopters, invaded al-Shajaeya neighborhood in the eastern part of Gaza City. Besides killing 9 Palestinians, 7 of whom were civilians, and wounding 20 civilians by indiscriminate shelling, the Israeli forces also destroyed a number of workshops and houses. During the incursion an Israeli heavy military vehicle fired two artillery shells at a 200-square-meter, two-storey uninhabited house in al-Shajaeya neighborhood owned by Fathi Rabah Sa'id Farahat, father of Mohammed Farahat, who carried out an armed attack against "Etsmona" settlement in the southern Gaza Strip on 7 March 2002, which left dead five Israeli settlers. The house was partially destroyed.

On 8 August 2002, Israeli occupying forces, reinforced with heavy military vehicles, moved into Artas village, west of Bethlehem. They surrounded the 120-square-meter, three-storey house of 'Ali Ahmed Abu Swai at the entrance of the village. They forced its 12 residents out and destroyed it. Abu Swai is the father of Daoud Abu Sawi who carried out a bombing in Jerusalem on 15 December 2001.

On 3 June 2002, Israeli occupying forces moved into Balata refugee camp, east of Nablus. They surrounded the house of the deceased Mahmoud al-Titi and destroyed it. Four families used to live in the three-story house. Seven neighboring houses were severely damaged. Al-Titi was extra-judicially assassinated by Israeli forces on 22 May 2002. Two of his colleagues and a passing civilian were killed along with him.

On 12 March 2002, Israeli occupying forces moved into al-Duhaisha refugee camp, south of Bethlehem. They destroyed the house of the deceased Mahmoud al-Mughrabi. Israeli forces killed al-Mughrabi after having arrested him while carrying out an attack against them in Beit Jala during the first Intifada.

Demolition of Houses for Hosting Wanted Palestinians

In the period under study, Israeli occupying forces demolished seven houses in the West Bank owned by Palestinians accused by Israeli forces of hosting wanted Palestinians, or because those houses were used by Palestinian resistance men as bases to fire at Israeli forces.

At approximately 11:00 on Monday, 14 October, Israeli occupying forces moved into Maraqa village, east of Jenin. They surrounded the house of Anwar Ibrahim Abu Jalboush and opened fire at the house. A Palestinian civilian was wounded inside the house. Israeli forces arrested three Palestinians. At approximately 17:00 on the same day, Israeli occupying forces moved into the same village again, and destroyed a 150-square-meter, two-storey house, owned by Anwar Abu Jalboush, claiming that wanted Palestinians had sheltered in it.

At approximately 17:00 on the same day, Israeli occupying forces moved into Qabatya village, east of Jenin. They demolished a 120-square-meter house owned by Yousef Mohammed 'Abdullah Tazaza'a, claiming that wanted Palestinians had taken shelter in it.

On Sunday, 17 November 2002, Israeli occupying forces demolished a 500-square-meter, two-storey house owned by Mohammed Shukri Jaber in Wadi al-Nasara neighborhood in Hebron. Israeli forces claimed that Palestinian resistance men who carried out an armed attack against these forces on 15 November 2002 had taken shelter in it.

Conclusion

Since 1967, Israeli occupying forces have used various forms of collective punishments against the Palestinian people. In a continuation of this policy, Israeli occupying forces have demolished houses belonging to families of Palestinians who have allegedly carried out, planned or facilitated attacks against Israeli targets as a means of retaliation and deterrent. Israeli occupying forces have practiced this policy in violation of all international humanitarian law, which prohibits punishing persons for offences they have not personally committed. Article 33 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 1949 provides: "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 light of the developments on the ground and the continuous Palestinian resistance, there seems no hope that Israeli occupying forces will stop this policy, despite calls from international human rights organizations, especially as Israeli officials have repeatedly stated that they would continue this policy.

In light of the above, PCHR calls upon the High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to:

1. Immediately intervene to stop the demolition of Palestinian houses and property.
2. Take practical steps towards convening a conference of the High Contracting Parties of the Fourth Geneva Convention to discuss mechanisms of intervention to stop illegal Israeli military actions against Palestinian civilian and ensure Israel's respect for the Convention in the OPT.
3. Provide immediate international protection for Palestinian civilians in the OPT as it is the only way to stop illegal Israeli military actions and prevent further deterioration to the situation.

Table of Houses Owned by Families of Palestinians Who Carried out, Planned or Facilitated Attacks against Israeli Targets, Which Were Demolished by Israeli Occupying Forces

2 9 September 2000 – 31 December 2002

No.	Name	Date	Place	Area in square meters	Number of families	Number of persons	Notes
1.	Sa'id al-Hutari	2	3 Qalqilya				Killed while carrying out a bombing in Tel Aviv on 1 June 2001
2.	Salah Shehada	1	5 Beit Hanoun, Gaza				Wanted by Israeli forces for being a leader of the Hamas movement
3.	Ahmed Mohammed Zama'ra	1	2 Hebron	1	5		Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
4.	Nasser 'Oweis	1	Balata, Nablus				Detained by Israeli forces for being allegedly responsible for an armed attack against an Israeli military checkpoint near Ramallah
5.	Yahia al-Ghoul	9	Gaza				Wanted by Israeli forces for allegedly being a leader of Hamas movement
6.	Yahia Da'amsa	1	1				Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
7.	Ahmed al-Mughrabi	1	1 Al-Duhaisha, Bethlehem				Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
8.	Mahmoud al-Mughrabi	1	1 Al-Duhaisha, Bethlehem				Arrested and then killed by Israeli forces in the first Palestinian Intifada
9.	'Abdul Basset 'Ouda	1	0 Tulkarm				Killed while carrying out a bombing in Netanya on 27 March 2002

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10.	Mohammed Shehada	2	5	Bethlehem				Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
11.	Jihad al-Titi	1		Balata, Nablus				Killed while carrying out a bombing in Petah Tikva on 27 May 2002
12.	Mahmoud al-Titi	3		Balata, Nablus				Extra-judicially assassinated by Israeli forces on 22 May 2002
13.	Yasser al-Sharbati	2	5	Hebron		2	2	Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
14.	Aayat al-Akhras			Al-Duhaisha, Bethlehem			1	Killed while carrying out a bombing in West Jerusalem on 29 March 2002
15.	'Ali 'Ajouri	1	9	'Askra, Nablus	1		2	Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
16.	Nasser al-Din 'Assida	1	9	Til, Nablus				Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
17.	Majdi Mousa Jaradat	2	8	Wadi Burqin, Jenin	2	3	1	Extra-judicially assassinated by Israeli forces on 6 November 2001
18.	Hazem 'Ata Sarasra	1		Beit Jala	2	1	8	Killed while carrying out a bombing in West Jerusalem on 30 July 2002
19.	Mohammed Subhi Abu Tabikh	1		Jenin	1			Detained by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
20.	Ahmed 'Omar 'Oleyan	2		Nour Shams, Tulkarm	1	1	9	Killed while carrying out a bombing in Netanya on 4 March 2001
21.	Hatem Yqin Shweiki	2		Hebron	1	4	1	Killed while carrying out an armed attack in West Jerusalem on 4 November 2001
22.	Tariq Rasmi Doufash	4		Hebron	1	1	7	Killed while carrying out an armed attack against an Israeli settlement near Hebron on 27 April 2002
23.	'Aassem Yousef Riham	4		Til, Nablus	2	3	3	Killed while carrying out an armed attack against an Israeli settlement near Nablus on 12 December 2001

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24.	Mohammed Mashour 'Awaisa	4	Tllouza, Nablus	1	1	6	Killed while carrying out a bombing in West Jerusalem on 21 March 2002
25.	'Ezziddin al-Masri	4	'Aqaba, Jenin	1	2	2	Killed while carrying out a bombing in West Jerusalem on 8 September 2002
26.	Fadi Dweik (the house was owned by Bahaa' Nasser al-Din)	4	Hebron		1	7	Detained by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
27.	'Abdul Karim 'Eissa Tahaina	4	Seilat al-Harthia, Jenin	1	2	9	Killed while carrying out a bombing in 'Affoula in the north of Israel on 5 March 2002
28.	Mohammed Mahmoud Nasser	4	Qabatya, Jenin	1	2	7	Killed while carrying out a bombing in Haifa on 11 August 2001
29.	Hamdi 'Aaref Samoudi	4	Jenin		5	2	Killed while carrying out a bombing on 6 May 2002
30.	Nemer Mohammed Abu Seifain	4	Al-Yamoun, Jenin	2	1	1	Killed while carrying an armed attack in Haifa on 12 September 2001
31.	Daoud 'Ali Abu Swai	8	Artas, Bethlehem	2	2	1	Killed while carrying out a bombing in West Jerusalem on 15 December 2001
32.	Akram Ishaq al-Nabtiti	8	Al-Duha, Bethlehem	3	4	1	Killed while carrying out a bombing in West Jerusalem on 17 March 2002
33.	Mazen Mohammed Fuqaha	8	Tubas, Jenin	1	2	9	Detained by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
34.	'Ali Mousa 'Allan	8	Al-Jadawel, Beit Jala	2	4	3	Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
35.	'Eissa 'Abed Rabbu Budair	1	Al-Duha, Bethlehem	1	1	7	Killed while carrying out a bombing in Rishon Litzion on 22 May 2002
36.	Mohammed Musbah al-Battat	1	Al-Zhahiria, Hebron	1	1	6	Killed while carrying out an armed attack against an Israeli military base inside Israel on 10 February 2002
37.	Khalil Jibril al-Tal	1	Al-Zhahiria, Hebron	2	1	5	Killed while carrying out an armed attack against an Israeli military base inside Israel

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										on 10 February 2002	
38.	Eyad Ahmed Sawalha	1	6	Kufor Ra'ei, Jenin	3	1	7	1	7	Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities	
39.	Murad Mohammed Abu al-'Asal	1	6	'Anabta, Tulkarm	1	1	9	1	9	Killed while carrying out a bombing in a car of the Israeli General Security Service on 30 January 2002	
40.	Asa'ad Yousef Zo'rob	2	1	Rafah	2		1		1	Detained by Israeli forces for killing an Israeli settler near "Rafih Yam" settlement on 12 May 2002	
41.	Muhannad Talal Shuraim	2	3	Tulkarm						Detained by Israeli forces for his resistance activities	
42.	Mansour Saleh Shuraim	2	6	'Ezbat al-Jarad, Tulkarm		2	1	2	1	Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities	
43.	Mohammed al-Fayed	2	8	Jenin		1	7	1	7	Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities	
44.	Hussam Abu Hajjar	2	8	Jenin		1		1		Killed while carrying out a bombing in Khudaira in Israel in May 2001	
45.	Mahmoud Jaber Nashabat	9		Al-Boreij, Gaza	2	2	1	2	1	Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities	
46.	Ussama Mohammed Helles	1	2	Gaza	1	1	1	1	1	Killed while carrying out an armed attack against an Israeli settlement on 27 November 2001	
47.	Baraa' al-Agha	1	7	Khan Yunis	2	5	1	5	1	Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities	
48.	Nabil Mahmoud Halabia	1	8	Abu Dis, Jerusalem	1	1	1	1	1	Killed while carrying out a bombing in West Jerusalem on 1 December 2001	
49.	Ussama Mohammed Bahar	1	8	Abu Dis, Jerusalem	3	1	1	1	1	Killed while carrying out a bombing in West Jerusalem on 1 December 2001	
50.	Hamza Abu al-Rub	2	1	Qabatyia, Jenin	2	1	8	1	8	Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities	

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51.	Anas Banan Abu 'Ulba	2	1	1	Qalqilya		1	8	Killed while carrying out an armed attack against Israeli forces on 17 July 2002
52.	Nasser Fateh Nazzal	2	1		Qalqilya				Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
53.	Mohammed Fathi Farahat	2	3	2	Gaza		1	1	Killed while carrying an armed attack against an Israeli settlement on 7 March 2002
54.	Safwan 'Abdul Rahman Abu 'Eisha	2	4	1	Beit Wazan, Nablus			1	Killed while carrying out a bombing in Tel Aviv on 25 January 2002
55.	D'iab Shweiki	2	5	2	Hebron		2	1	Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
56.	Mahmoud 'Amru	2	5	1	Dura, Hebron		3	1	Detained by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
57.	'Abdul Khaliq al-Natsha	2	5	3	Hebron		2		Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
58.	Nasha'at Ghaleb Jebara	2	6		Tulkarm		1	9	Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
59.	Mohammed Sa'id Bisharat	2	2		Jenin		1	7	Detained by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
60.	Bilal 'Abbas 'Abdul Fattah	9		1	Salfit, Nablus		2	1	Detained by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
61.	Maher and Ahmed Hussein al-'Arja	9		1	Salfit, Nablus		1	8	Detained by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
62.	Anwar Ibrahim Abu Jalboush	1	3	1	Maraqa, Jenin				Allegedly hosted wanted Palestinians
63.	Yousef Mohammed Tazaza'a	1	3	1	Qabatya, Jenin				Allegedly hosted wanted Palestinians
64.	Taleb Makhamra	1	6		Yatta, Hebron				Arrested by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
65.	Rabi' Rafiq Abu al-Rub	2	1	1	Qabatya, Jenin		2	1	Detained by Israeli forces for his resistance activities

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66.	Mohammed Mahmoud al-Qassir	2	2	Rafah					Killed while carrying out an armed attack against Israeli forces in the Gaza Strip on 18 February 2002
67.	Ibrahim Yasser Naji	2	2	Balata, Nablus	1	3	1		Killed while carrying out a bombing in Tel Aviv on 30 July 2002
68.	Mahmoud Asa'ad al-'Eissa	2	2	Salem, Nablus	1		4		Detained by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
69.	Shadi 'Ali Najmi	2	3	Al-'Ein, Nablus	1		8		Killed while carrying out an armed attack in Netanya on 9 March 2002
70.	Ashraf Salah al-Asmar	2	8	Jenin	9	1	7		Killed while carrying out a bombing in Khudaira on 22 October 2002
71.	'Abdul Karim Rateb 'Oweis	2	8	Jenin	3	4	2		Detained by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
72.	'Ali Suleiman al-Saffouri	2	8	Jenin	9	1	5		Detained by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
73.	Mohammed Fawzi Hassanein	2	8	Jenin		1	1		Killed while carrying out a bombing in Khudaira on 22 October 2002
74.	Ahmed Mousa Jalajya	2	9	Jenin	2	1	1		Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
75.	Yousef Sweitat	3	0	Jenin					Killed while carrying out an armed attack in Khudaira on 8 October 2001
76.	Ussama Abu al-Hajja	3	0	Jenin					Killed while carrying out a bombing in Khudaira
77.	Sa'id Tubasi	3	0	Jenin					Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
78.	Nidal Ibrahim Abu Shadouf	Burqin, Jenin	Burqin, Jenin	Burqin, Jenin	3	1	1		Killed while carrying out an armed attack in Khudaira on 16 July 2001
79.	Ahmed 'Ali 'Atiq	3		Burqin, Jenin	1	1	8		Killed while carrying out an armed attack against Israeli forces on 19 March 2002

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80.	Firas Faidi	7	Nablus					Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
81.	Isma'il 'Aashour Bureis	8	Khan Yunis	2	7	4		Killed while carrying out an armed attack against "Rafiah Yam" settlement on 6 November 2002
82.	Nazhir Hammad	1	0	Al-'Araqa, Jenin	2			Killed while carrying out a bombing in 'Affoula in Israel on 4 Oct. 2001
83.	Mohammed Ibrahim Naifa	1	3	Tulkarm	1	4		Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
84.	Tariq Samir Abu Safaqa	1	4	Tulkarm		1		Killed while carrying out an armed attack against "Halmish" settlement near Tulkarm
85.	Hamad Mahmoud Jaber	1	5	Hebron	2	8		Those who carried an armed attack against Israeli forces in Hebron on 15 November 2002 allegedly had shelter in his house
86.	Najeh Hammad Jaber	1	5	Hebron	1	4		Those who carried an armed attack against Israeli forces in Hebron on 15 November 2002 allegedly had shelter in his house
87.	Tamim Bader Da'na	1	5	Hebron	1			Those who carried an armed attack against Israeli forces in Hebron on 15 November 2002 allegedly had shelter in his house
88.	Mohammed Ayoub Seder	1	7	Hebron				Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
89.	Eyad and Mohammed al-Haimouni	1	7	Hebron	2			Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
90.	Mohammed Shukri Jaber	1	7	Hebron	2			Those who carried an armed attack against Israeli forces in Hebron on 15 November 2002 allegedly had shelter in his house
91.	D'iab Mohammed Tayseer	1	7	Hebron	2			Killed while carrying out an armed attack against Israeli forces in Hebron on 15 November 2002
92.	Khalil Yousef Abu	1	7	Yatta, Hebron	1			Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance

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	'Arram	1	7						activities
93.	Isma'il 'Atallah	1	7	Balata, Nablus					Killed while carrying out an armed attack in Tel Aviv earlier in 2002
94.	Khaled Nabil Sawalhi	1	7	Balata, Nablus					Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
95.	Yousef Miqdad	1	8	Gaza					Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
96.	Akram 'Abdul Muhsen al-Hanini	2	0	Hebron	2	1	7		Killed while carrying out an armed attack against Israeli forces in Hebron on 15 November 2002
97.	Ussama Ahmed Bashkar	2	0	'Askar, Nablus					Killed while carrying out a bombing in Netanya on 19 May 2002
98.	Talal Abu Zharifa	2	0	Khan Yunis					Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
99.	Na'el Abu Hulail	2	2	Al-Khader, Bethlehem	1	1	1		Killed while carrying out a bombing in West Jerusalem on 21 November 2002
100.	Eyad Mousa Ibrahim Abu Fayadh	2	2	Khan Yunis	3	4	1		Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
101.	Amjad 'Abdu Abu Fayadh	2	2	Khan Yunis	1	1	9		Killed while carrying out an armed attack against "Gush Qatif" settlement block in the Gaza Strip on 12 December 2002, and the house is owned by his uncle, Fayez Ibrahim Abu Fayadh
102.	'Abdullah Abu Hadid Nawawra	2	2	Bethlehem		1	9		Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities – secretary general of Fatah movement in Bethlehem
103.	Nidhal Badawi Turkman	2	2	Jenin					Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities and for hosting an activist
104.	Amjad Mustafa al-Qutob	2	2	Nablus	1	3	1		Killed while carrying out an armed attack in the Jordan Valley on 12 May 2002
105.	'Anad Rashid	2	2	Al-'Ein,	1	1	1		Killed while carrying out a bombing against

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	Shuqeirat		Nabul						
									an Israeli military checkpoint near Jenin on 22 March 2002 – the house is owned by Asa'ad Sadiq Sweisa
106.	Walid No'man Subeih	2	3	2	2	1		1	Extra-judicially assassinated by Israeli forces on 16 June 2002
107.	Ibrahim Mousa 'Ebayat	2	3	3	1	2		1	An activist of the Palestinian Intifada who was deported to Europe in May 2002 under a deal that was concluded to lift the Israeli siege imposed on the Church of the Nativity
108.	Mahmoud 'Abdul Fattah Salah	2	3	3	1	1		5	Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
109.	Riad Dakhallallah al-'Amour	2	3	3	1	2		1	Detained by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
110.	'Aadel Ahmed al-Qanni	2	6	1	2	1		1	Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
111.	Mohammed al-Houli	2	6	3	4	2		2	Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
112.	Taha al-Zubaidi	2	8						Killed during the Israeli offensive against Jenin refugee camp in April 2002 – a leader of al-Quds Brigade, the military wing of the Islamic Jihad
113.	'Omar Mohammed Abu al-Rub	2	8	1	1	9			Killed while carrying an armed attack against an electoral center of the Israeli Likud Party in Bissan on 28 Nov. 2002
114.	Yousef Mohammed Abu al-Rub	2	8	1	1	8			Killed while carrying an armed attack against an electoral center of the Israeli Likud Party in Bissan on 28 Nov. 2002
115.	Ahmed Jamil Hammouda	3	0	4	6	3			Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
116.	Hisham 'Aashour D'ib	3	0		9	5			Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities

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117.	Jihad Hamdi al-Masri	3	0	Gaza	1	4	1	Killed while carrying out an armed attack against "Dogit" settlement in 2001
118.	Khaled Ghanem al-'Err	5		Deir al-Balah	7	1	6	Detained by Israeli Forces since 2 December 2002
119.	Bader Mohammed Hassan	5		Al-Mughraqa, Gaza	2	1	8	Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
120.	Ayman Salah al-Shashnia	6		Al-Boreij, Gaza	4	6	2	Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
121.	'Ali Mohammed al-'Asafra	1	2	Beit Kahel, Hebron	2	2	8	Detained by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
122.	'Emad 'Abdul Ghani al-Razem	1	2	Hebron	3	2	1	Killed by Israeli forces when he attempted to carry out an armed attack inside Israel
123.	Sarhan Burhan Sarhan	1	8	Tulkarm				Killed while carrying out an armed attack against and Israeli settlement in the West Bank on 10 November 2002
124.	Yasser 'Oleyan Abu Musa'ed	2	0	Deir al-Balah	2			Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
125.	Nasser 'Abdul Rahman Abu 'Obaid	2	0	Deir al-Balah	2	4	2	Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
126.	Hussein Suleiman al-Zure'ei	2	0	Deir al-Balah	1	1	8	Arrested by Israeli forces for his resistance activities – his father was killed by Israeli forces on 19 March 2002
127.	Ra'ed Hussein Bashkar	2	0	'Askar, Nablus		4	2	Arrested by Israeli forces for his resistance activities – the house was comprised of 6 flats

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128.	Murad Ahmed 'Abdul 'Aal	2	2	Rafah	2	1	7	The two brothers bought the two houses in May 2001 from their relative, Yasser 'Atwa 'Abdul 'Aal, whose brother, Mohammed was extra-judicially assassinated by Israeli forces on 2 April 2001
129.	'Emad Ahmed 'Abdul 'Aal	2	2	Rafah	2	1	8	
130.	Ra'ed Mohammed Tabanja	2	5	Nablus			1	Detained by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
131.	Yousef Mohammed Abu al-Rub	2	6	Qabatyia, Jenin	1	1	5	Extra-judicially assassinated by Israeli forces on the same day
132.	'Abdul Rahman	2	8	Hebron	1	1	3	Wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
133.	'Abdul 'Aziz Talahma	2	8	Hebron	2	1	8	Killed while carrying out an armed attack against an Israeli settlement near Tulkarm on 24 December 2002
134.	Jamil Hammad Abu 'Atwan	2	9	Hebron				Killed while carrying out an armed attack against and Israeli settlement in the West Bank on 27 Dec. 2002
135.	Mohammed Mustafa Shatin	3	0	Dura, Hebron	1	1	1	Killed while carrying out an armed attack against and Israeli settlement in the West Bank on 27 Dec. 2002
136.	Ahmed 'Aayed al-Faqih	3	1	Nablus	1	1	1	Israeli forces also demolished his house in 1988 after one of his sons had carried out an armed attack. After the Oslo Accords, Asmar rebuilt the house, but again Israeli forces demolished it, claiming that he did not have the right to rebuild it
137.	'Ali Sa'id Sabarna	3	1	Hebron				Khaled Sbarana is wanted by Israeli forces for his resistance activities
138.	'Ali 'Ali Sabarna	3	1	Hebron				
139.	Khaled 'Ali Sabarna	3	1	Hebron				

