

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

1 January – 30 June 2003



The Palestinian Centre for Human Rights

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

E-mail: pchr@pchr.org
web-Page: www.pchr.org

Introduction

The house demolition policy adopted by Israeli occupying forces against families of Palestinians who carried out, planned or facilitated attacks against Israeli targets in the Occupied Palestinian Territories¹ or inside Israel, is one of the clearest examples of war crimes carried out by Israel against Palestinian civilians. The Israeli government and its occupying forces have declared that the policy is aimed at deterring Palestinian resistance activities, yet these measures constitute a form of collective punishment and retaliation, which are prohibited under international law.

This report highlights this serious breach of international law and calls upon the international community to pressure the Israeli government to put an end to the policy of collective punishment. The report only includes houses that were demolished as a form of punishment against the families of Palestinians who carried out, planned or facilitated attacks against Israeli targets and does not include the thousands of other houses that have been demolished for other reasons, such as the lack of building licenses or security claims.

Since the policy was officially adopted by the Israeli government at the beginning of August 2002, Israeli occupying forces have demolished thousands of houses. The silence the High Contracting Parties to the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War as well as the international community and have simply encouraged Israeli occupying forces to commit further war crimes against Palestinian civilians in the OPT.

This is the second in a series of reports published by PCHR on the policy of house demolition practiced by Israeli occupying forces against families of Palestinians who carried out, planned or facilitated attacks against Israeli targets in the OPT or inside Israel. Over the period under study, 1 January – 30 June 2003, Israeli occupying forces demolished 116 houses² in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, including 49 houses belonging to families of Palestinians who were killed by Israeli forces; 33 houses belonging to families of Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails; 29 houses belonging to families of allegedly wanted Palestinians; and 5 houses demolished for harboring wanted Palestinians. As a consequence, approximately 166 Palestinian families (1165 people), mostly women, children and old people, became homeless and dozens of neighboring houses were damaged.

¹Hereafter OPT

² *This number includes 3 houses in Silwan village, east of Jerusalem, which Israeli occupying forces closed instead of demolishing them, due to the severe nature of the area.*

Figures for the period 1 January – 30 June 2003

Diagram (1)
Monthly house demolitions over the period 1 January – 30 June 2003

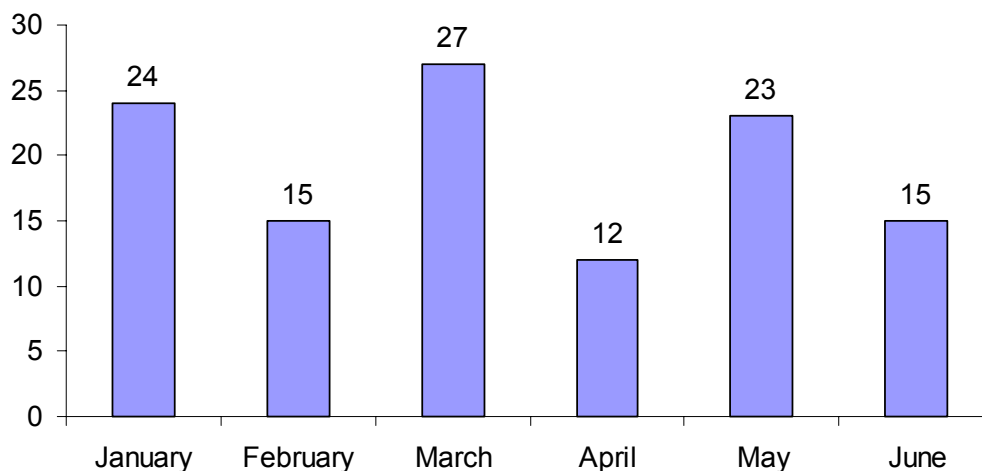


Diagram (2)
Houses demolished by district over the period 1 January – 30 June 2003

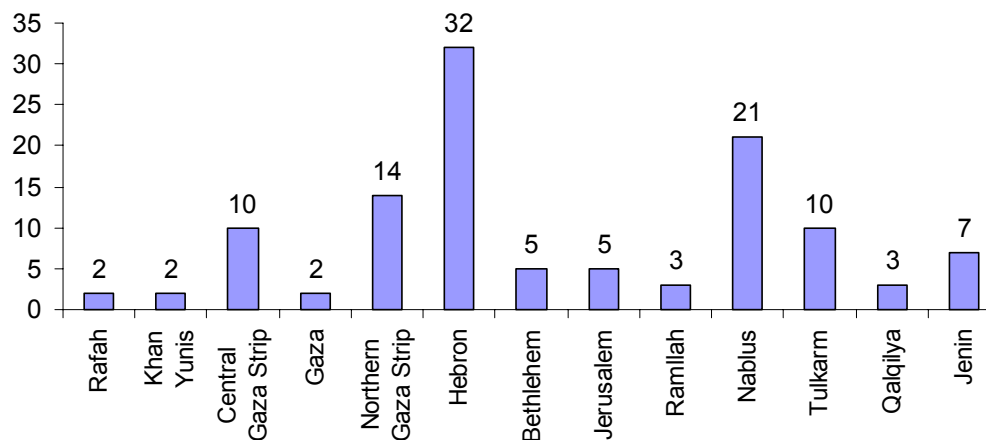


Diagram (3)
Houses demolished in the West Bank and Gaza Strip over the period 1 January – 30 June 2003

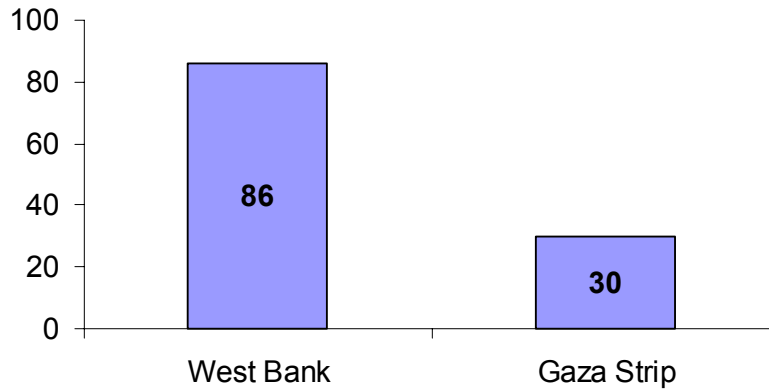
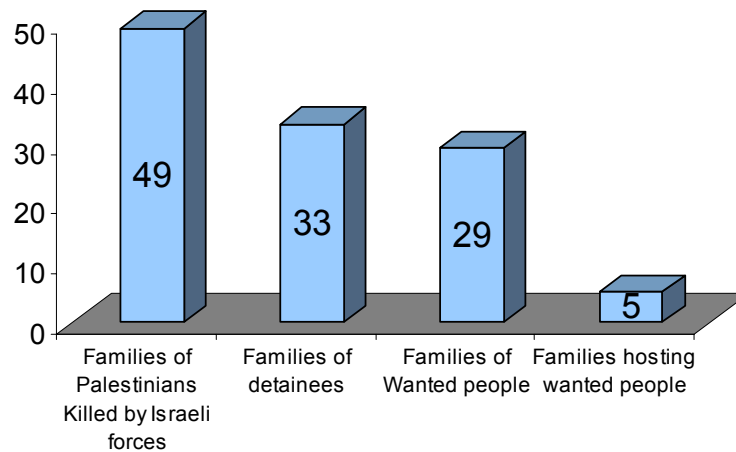


Diagram (4)
Categories of houses demolished over the period 1 January – 30 June 2003



Figures for the period 28 September 2000 - 30 June 2003

PCHR's first report on house demolitions covered the period 28 September 2000 – 31 December 2002. Throughout this timeframe, Israeli occupying forces demolished 139 houses in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, including 64 houses belonging to families of Palestinians who were killed by Israeli forces; 19 houses belonging to families of Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails; 49 houses belonging to families of allegedly wanted Palestinians; and 7 houses demolished for harboring wanted Palestinians.

Therefore, between 28 September 2000 and 30 June 2003, Israeli occupying forces demolished 255 houses in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, including 113 houses belonging to families of Palestinians who were killed by Israeli forces; 52 houses belonging to families of Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails; 78 houses belonging to families of allegedly wanted Palestinians; and 12 houses demolished for harboring wanted Palestinians. As a consequence, about 395 Palestinian families (2748 people), mostly women, children and old people, were made homeless and hundreds of neighboring houses were also damaged.

Diagram (5)

Houses demolished by district over the period 29 September 2000 – 30 June 2003

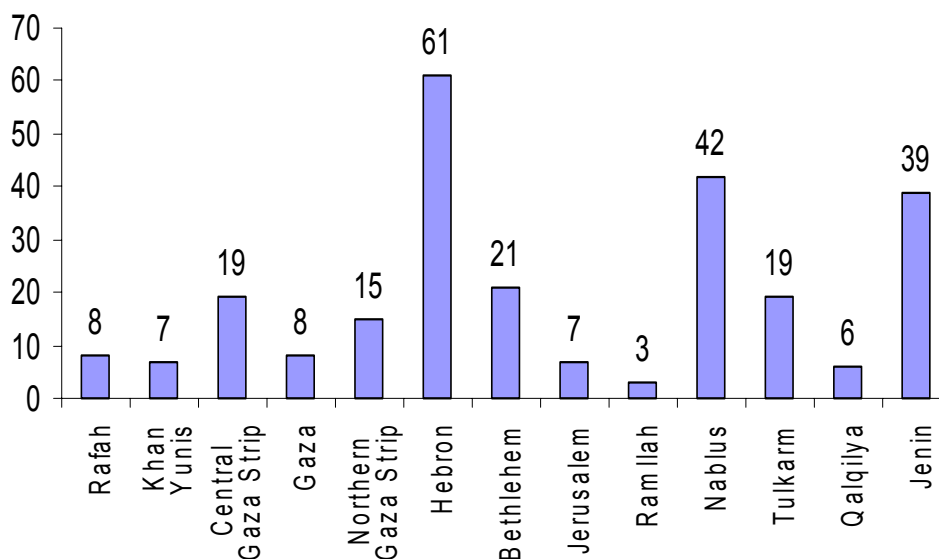


Diagram (6)
Houses demolished in the West Bank and Gaza Strip over the period 29 September – 30 June 2003

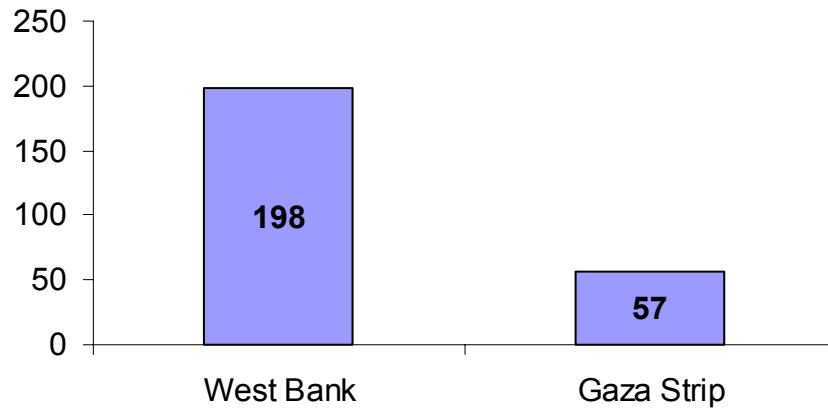
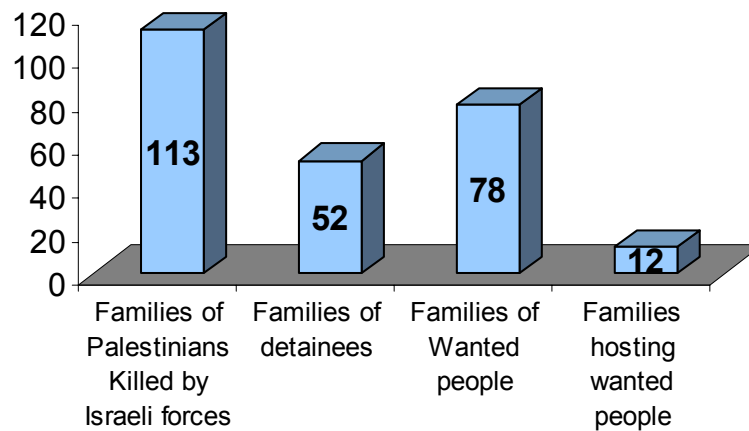


Diagram (7)
Categories of houses demolished in the West Bank and Gaza Strip over the period 29 September – 30 June 2003



An Open and Officially Sanctioned Policy

The policy of demolishing the homes of families of Palestinians who carried out, planned or facilitated armed attacks against Israeli targets has been openly supported by the Israeli political and judicial establishments. In an interview published in an Israeli newspaper earlier in the year, the Israeli Defence Minister Shaul Mofaz stated that "the impact of the policy of demolishing the homes of terrorists has had a cumulative deterring effect. Four houses have been recently demolished, one of which belonged to a Palestinian who carried out an attack against Etona'il settlement. Some of the terrorists who carry out these attacks repent and give themselves up and since this policy was initiated, 28 Palestinians have surrendered to our forces."³ This statement came after Mofaz submitted a report to a weekly meeting of the Israeli cabinet on 5 January 2003 and is a clear indication that the policy was fully endorsed and had been adopted by the Israeli government.

In addition to official political support, this policy has also been given legal cover by the highest judicial body in Israel. The Israeli High Court rejected an appeal by four Palestinians who received notification that their houses were to be demolished by Israeli occupying forces. The four Palestinians from Silwan village, east of Jerusalem, had been convicted of killing 35 Israelis and injuring hundreds of others in attacks inside Israel. Despite efforts to revoke the order, the High Court rejected the appeal.⁴

Collective Punishment in Violation of International Humanitarian Law

The demolition of houses of the families of Palestinian resistance members 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 the families for actions that they were not involved in, as means of determent for those who may be planning to carry out similar actions. These measures violate international humanitarian law, as they occur without arresting or trying the individuals who allegedly committed the crimes and amount to collective punishment. Article 33 of the Fourth Geneva Convention 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 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."

Methods used in House Demolitions

In the majority of cases, Israeli occupying forces conduct house demolitions by moving into the targeted area at night reinforced with tanks and bulldozers and often

³ The Arabic web page of the Israeli daily Yediot Aharonot, 5 January 2003.

⁴ Ibid., 6 January 2003.

helicopters. They surround the targeted houses and often order the residents to evacuate the premises with little time to gather belongings and then they destroy the houses.

Israeli occupying forces mostly employ the method of planting explosives in targeted houses, and sometimes bulldozers are also used to demolish the houses. In one particular case, Israeli tanks shelled a targeted house in order to destroy it⁵, and in another case Israeli occupying forces boarded up 3 homes in Silwan village that they were unable to demolish because of the nature of the surrounding area.

Israeli occupying forces, reinforced with heavy military vehicles and helicopters, often launch wide-scale military campaigns inside Palestinian towns and refugee camps in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in order to destroy one or more houses. In many reported cases they have fired indiscriminately at and in the vicinity of the houses, resulting in casualties among Palestinian civilians. In the cases when the actions of Israeli occupying forces have been met with Palestinian resistance, disproportionate force has often been employed, resulting in many casualties.

An example of this occurred on 3 March 2003, when Israeli occupying forces killed 8 Palestinian civilians, including a pregnant woman who bled to death under the rubble of her destroyed house, in an incursion into al-Boreij refugee camp in the central Gaza Strip that was aimed at destroying the houses of 3 Palestinian activists. During this operation, Israeli occupying forces also destroyed 5 additional houses and damaged a mosque and dozens of other houses.⁶

⁵ On 10 March 2003, Israeli tanks shelled the house of Nazhmi al-Rujbi, where a Palestinian activist was hiding. The house was destroyed and the activist was killed.

⁶ On 3 March 2003, Israeli occupying forces, reinforced with heavy military vehicles and helicopters and covered by intense shelling moved into al-Boreij refugee camp in the central Gaza Strip. They surrounded the house of Mohammed Hassan Taha, 65, allegedly wanted by Israeli forces. Israeli soldiers broke into the house opening fire inside, wounding the owner's son, Ayman, 35, by a live bullet in the right hand. Israeli soldiers then arrested Taha and his 3 sons and 2 other civilians in the area. Soon after, a number of Israeli heavy military vehicles arrived at the area and imposed a curfew. Israeli soldiers forced the 10 residents of the 250-square-meter house and the residents of the neighboring houses out and planted explosives inside, and then detonated them, destroying the house. The eastern facade of the nearby al-Taqwa Mosque was destroyed by the blast. At the same time, Israeli occupying forces surrounded the house of 'Aadel 'Abdullah 'Abdul Salam, the father of Sami 'Abdul Salam who was killed in a bombing at al-Matahen military checkpoint, north of Khan Yunis, on 9 February 2003. Israeli soldiers forced the 10 residents of the 100-square-meter, asbestos-roofed house to leave and destroyed the building. 3 neighboring houses were also destroyed in the blast. Among these was the house of Shukri Suleiman Hussein al-Maqadma, in which 12 people lived. As a result of the blast, a room collapsed over the family, killing his wife, Nuha Sabri al-Maqadma, 40, who was 9 months pregnant. In addition, the father and 3 of his children were injured. Israeli occupying forces surrounded the house of Ramadan Hassan Abu Hassanein, a relative of Suleiman Abu Hassanein who carried out an armed attack against Israeli forces in the Kissufim area, southeast of Deir al-Balah, last year. Israeli soldiers, accompanied by dogs, broke into the house and a dog bit the owner's daughter, Islam, 12. Israeli soldiers forced the 13 residents of the 220-square-meter, 2-storey house to evacuate the building and destroyed it, along with a neighboring house. When Israeli forces withdrew from the area, Ramadan Abu Hassanein's son, Hassan, 20, was found under ruins of the house. He was wounded by several live bullets in the feet and the left hand. As a result of the indiscriminate shelling by the Israeli forces during the incursion and withdrawal, 7 Palestinian civilians, including a child and a security, were killed, and 25 others were wounded.

Continued Use of Palestinian Civilians as Human Shields

Israeli occupying forces have continued to use Palestinian civilians as human shields while destroying Palestinian houses. In some cases, Israeli occupying forces have moved into Palestinian areas, surrounded targeted houses and forced the residents out, before using Palestinian civilians as human shields while breaking into and destroying the houses. Throughout the period in question, there are five reported instances when Israeli occupying forces used this method during house demolitions. In one of these cases, Israeli occupying forces used two residents of a targeted house as human shields endangering their lives. On 27 June 2003, Israeli occupying forces, reinforced with 25 tanks and military vehicles, 2 bulldozers and 2 helicopters, moved approximately 1500m into al-Mughraqa village near “Netzarim” settlement, south of Gaza City and indiscriminately shelled the village. Israeli soldiers then surrounded the houses of Zaki Mohammed al-Sa’idi and his son Mohammed, whose son, Zakaria Zaki al-Sa’idi, 22, was apparently wanted by Israeli forces, but managed to escape from the house and hid nearby. Israeli soldiers raided the two houses and used two of the residents as human shields while they searched the properties. An exchange of fire erupted between Israeli forces and Zakaria Zaki al-Sa’idi, during which he was shot dead. Israeli soldiers then forced the 16 residents of the two houses to leave the house, planted explosives and destroyed the two houses. 7 neighboring houses were also partially destroyed in the explosions.

House Demolitions Conducted While Residents Remain Inside

Israeli occupying forces continue to show disregard for the lives of Palestinian civilians through the deliberate actions that caused casualties among Palestinian civilians, as a form of collective punishment and retaliation. In this context, Israeli occupying forces have destroyed a number of Palestinian houses while the residents remained inside.

Throughout the period in question, there have been 6 reported cases of houses demolitions in which 8 Palestinian civilians were killed as the houses were destroyed on top of them. In a number of cases, Palestinian houses were destroyed while people remained inside, after Palestinian gunmen fired at Israeli occupying forces from inside the houses. In other cases, Israeli occupying forces destroyed houses before residents were able to leave and a number of Palestinian civilians were killed as a result of the destruction of neighboring houses.

On 5 February 2003, Israeli occupying forces, reinforced with heavy military vehicles and 2 helicopters, moved into al-Maghazi refugee camp in the central Gaza Strip and raided the house of the deceased Bahaa' al-Din Sa'id, who carried out an armed attack against “Kfar Darom” settlement in the central Gaza Strip in late 2000. At approximately 02:40, Israeli forces withdrew from the area after destroyed the house. The residents of the house returned back to check the damage and search for their stepmother, Kamela Suleiman Sa'id, 60, who was living in a room adjacent to the house. Her body was finally found under the ruins of her room, which had collapsed during the destruction of the house.

In another instance on 23 February 2003, 'Abdullah al-Sabe', 50, from the northern Gaza Strip town of Beit Hanoun, was killed when Israeli occupying forces destroyed his house while he remained inside. Israeli forces surrounded the family home of Mosa'ab 'Abdullah al-Sabe' who was killed in an armed attack near the Erez crossing on Friday, 21 February 2003. Soldiers ordered the family to leave the house, but the owner refused. At approximately 06:00, Israeli forces broke into the house, located in a densely populated area, after the residents had escaped to neighboring houses. Israeli soldiers then planted explosives and destroyed the house.

On 3 March 2003, Israeli occupying forces moved into al-Boreij refugee camp in the central Gaza Strip, surrounding the house of Sami 'Abdul Salam who was killed in a bombing at al-Matahen military checkpoint, north of Khan Yunis, on 9 February 2003, before destroying it. As a result, 3 neighboring houses were also destroyed. Among these was the house of Shukri Suleiman Hussein al-Maqadma, in which 12 people lived. During the explosion, a room collapsed over the family, killing the wife, Nuha Sabri al-Maqadma, 40, who was 9 months pregnant and injuring the father and 3 of his children.

On 10 March 2003, Israeli occupying forces shelled a house in al-Rujbi neighborhood in Hebron, demolishing it while Hafez Farid Al-Rujbi, 24, who had taken shelter, remained inside. The Israeli forces were reportedly aware that Al-Rujbi was inside the house. Following an armed attack carried out by Palestinian gunmen against Israeli occupying forces in Hebron, Israeli occupying forces surrounded the house of Nazmi Farid al-Rujbi, 55, claiming that his brother Hafez Farid Al-Rujbi had been involved in the armed attack and had taken refuge inside. Israeli forces shelled the house, without making any attempt to detain Hafez Farid Al-Rujbi. At approximately 07:00 on the following day, an Israeli military bulldozer razed the ruins of the house and al-Rujbi's body, was found in the ruins. Israeli forces reportedly mutilated the body, before the bulldozer buried it under the rubble.

On 17 March 2003, Israeli occupying forces, reinforced with heavy military vehicles and two combat helicopters and covered by intense shelling, moved into Nusseirat refugee camp in the central Gaza Strip. They surrounded a 300-square-meter, 3-storey house, in which 34 people lived, owned by the al-Sa'afin family and called via megaphones, for the residents of the house to get out, which they did with the exception of 34-year-old Mohammed Rajab al-Sa'afin. Al-Sa'afin remained inside the house and an hour-long exchange of gunfire erupted between him and the Israeli soldiers, after which the soldiers ordered the residents of the neighboring houses to evacuate their houses. At the same time, soldiers broke into al-Sa'afin's house and planted explosives while Mohammed al-Sa'afin remained inside. As the Israeli forces withdrew from the area, they destroyed the house and Al-Sa'afin's body was later found under the ruins.⁷

On 1 May 2003, dozens of Israeli heavy military vehicles, including bulldozers moved into the densely populated al-Shojaeya neighborhood in the east of Gaza City. Israeli forces seized control of the neighborhood and took up military positions on the

⁷ During this incursion, 7 other Palestinians, including 3 children, were killed and 15 others were wounded by Israeli gunfire.

roofs of some Palestinian houses, from which they opened fire on the neighborhood. Israeli forces surrounded houses belonging to the Abu Hain family and threw hand grenades at one of the houses, where Mahmoud, 29, Yousef, 33, and Ayman Khaled Abu Hain, 38, were believed to be hiding. Israeli forces called via megaphones for the three brothers to leave the house, but they refused. Soon after, Israeli forces fired several artillery shells at the house and the roof of the house collapsed over Yousef and Mahmoud. The body of the third brother, Ayman, was later found near the house and he had been shot by several live bullets throughout his body. Israeli occupying forces claimed that Yousef was wanted for his activities with the Hamas movement.⁸

Demolition of Family Houses of Palestinians Linked to Resistance Activities against the Israeli Occupation

Throughout the period in question, 1 January – 30 June 2003, Israeli occupying forces demolished 116 Palestinian houses in the OPT, 86 houses in the West Bank and 30 others in the Gaza Strip, claiming that members of the families living in these houses carried out, planned or facilitated attacks against Israeli targets in the OPT or inside Israel. These individuals were wanted, detained or killed during Israeli incursions into Palestinian areas, extra-judicially assassinated by Israeli occupying forces, or had carried out bombings against Israeli forces and settlers in the OPT or inside Israel. Israeli forces have also demolished the houses of families who were believed to be harboring wanted Palestinians.

In the majority of cases, Israeli occupying forces destroyed houses belonging to the families or close relatives of wanted Palestinians, but in some cases, Israeli forces destroyed houses belonging to their relatives, such as uncles and cousins.⁹ Israeli occupying forces also destroyed houses rented by families of Palestinian activists, without paying any consideration to the losses incurred to the owners¹⁰ and in some cases, Israeli occupying forces destroyed more than one house belonging to the family of a Palestinian activist.¹¹

⁸ As a result of the indiscriminate shelling and gunfire by the Israeli forces that continued until the afternoon, 6 Palestinian civilians were killed, including a toddler and two children. In addition, about 40 other Palestinians were wounded, including 5 seriously, and the access of Palestinian ambulances and medical staff was obstructed. During this time, an elderly man died of a heart attack and his family was unable to evacuate his body to hospital. 3 Palestinian resistance men were killed while confronting the Israeli forces.

⁹ On 6 March 2003, Israeli occupying forces destroyed a 3-storey house belonging to the family of Suhail 'Abdul Karim Ziada in Jabalya refugee camp. Ziada was killed while carrying out an armed attack against Israeli occupying forces east of Gaza City. Israeli forces also destroyed the house of Ziada's uncle, Fawzan Mahmoud Ziada. On 3 March 2003, Israeli occupying forces destroyed the house of Ramadan Hassan Abu Hassanain in al-Boreij refugee camp in the central Gaza Strip. The owner is a relative of Suleiman Abu Hassanain, who carried out an armed attack against Israeli occupying forces near "Kissufim" settlement in the central Gaza Strip on 22 February 2003.

¹⁰ On 5 March 2003, Israeli occupying forces destroyed the house of Maram al-Shaf'ei in Nablus. The house was rented by the family of Ashraf Bassam al-Sayed, who carried out a bombing inside Israel on 8 August 2001.

¹¹ On 27 June 2003, Israeli occupying forces destroyed a house owned by 'Adnan al-Ghoul in al-Mughraqa village, south of Gaza City. Israeli forces had demolished another house owned by al-Ghoul on 9 March 2002, claiming that he is a prominent leader of the Hamas movement in Gaza.

Demolition of the Houses of Allegedly Wanted Palestinians

Throughout the period in question, Israeli occupying forces demolished 29 houses in the West Bank and Gaza Strip belonging to Palestinians allegedly wanted for their resistance activities in the OPT or inside Israel. Israeli forces often demolish houses after conducting searches for wanted Palestinians, and without making any arrests, or giving the wanted individuals access to a fair trial. Some of these Palestinians have been extra-judicially assassinated by Israeli forces following the demolition of their houses and others have been later arrested.

On 14 January 2003, Israeli occupying forces moved into the western area of Tulkarm and surrounded a 100-square-meter, two-story building owned by Mohammed al-Mur. The first floor was rented by Mahmoud 'Abdul Rahim Mohammed Nassar, while the second floor was rented by the Palestinian Ministry of Culture and Information. Israeli forces forced Nassar's family out and destroyed the building, before arresting Nassar's son, Eyad, 23.

On 3 March 2003, Israeli occupying forces moved into al-Boreij refugee camp in the central Gaza Strip. They surrounded the house of Mohammed Hassan Taha, 65, and arrested him, along with three of his sons. Israeli forces then planted explosives inside the house and destroyed it, claiming that the owner's son, Yasser, was wanted by Israeli authorities. Yasser Hassan Taha was extra-judicially assassinated by Israeli occupying forces on 12 June 2003, in an attack that also killed his wife and child.

On 10 May 2003, Israeli occupying forces moved approximately 1km into the northern Gaza Strip town of Beit Hanoun. Israeli forces immediately surrounded a 200-square-meter house, owned by Mahmoud 'Abdul 'Aziz Mohammed al-Zwaidi, in which 7 people live. They broke into the house and forced its residents out without allowing them to remove their belongings. They also ordered the residents of neighboring houses through megaphones to leave the area. Israeli soldiers then planted explosives inside the house and at approximately 04:20, they destroyed it, causing severe damage to 6 neighboring houses. Israeli occupying forces claim that the owner's son, Hussam, is wanted by Israeli authorities.

Demolition of the Houses of Palestinians Killed by Israeli Forces

Throughout the period in question, Israeli occupying forces demolished 49 houses belonging to Palestinians who were killed during al-Aqsa Intifada. This includes 21 houses belonging to the families of Palestinians who were killed while carrying out bombings in the OPT and inside Israel; 24 houses belonging to the families of Palestinians who were killed while carrying armed attacks against Israeli targets in the OPT and inside the Israel; and 1 house belonging to the family of a Palestinian girl who was killed in an unexplained explosion.

On 1 January 2003, Israeli occupying forces, reinforced with heavy military vehicles, moved into al-Rabwat area in the northwest of Khan Yunis, where they surrounded the house of Sa'id D'iab Shaker al-Agha, 75, father of Yassin al-Agha, who had been

extra-judicially assassinated by Israeli forces on 10 December 2002. Israeli forces called on the 6 residents of the 250-square-meter, two-story house, and the residents of a neighboring house to evacuate the premises. They used Sa'id Diab Shaker al-Agha as a human shield while searching the house, before destroying it and severely damaging neighboring houses.

On 21 May 2003, Israeli occupying forces moved into al-Yassamina area in the old town of Nablus. They surrounded the house of Zulaifa Ragheb Mahmoud Hassan, blew up the door and forced her out without allowing her to remove her belongings. They also forced out Mrs. Hassan's neighbor who lives with his family on the second floor of the house. At approximately 03:40, Israeli forces destroyed the first floor, which resulted in severe damage to the second floor. Mrs. Hassan is the mother of 'Abeer 'Abdullah Hamdan, who was killed in an unexplained explosion on 1 September 2001, while she was traveling in a taxi from Tulkarm to Nablus.

On 23 May 2003, Israeli occupying forces moved into al-Safeh area in Tubas village, southeast of Jenin, where they surrounded a 150-square-meter, 2-storey house owned by 'Aazem Sa'id Hassan Daraghma, 50, in which 2 families (10 people) live. Daraghma is the father of Hiba Daraghma, 19, who was killed in a bombing in the Israeli town of 'Affula on 19 May 2003.

On 27 May 2003, Israeli occupying forces moved into al-Zhahiriya village, west of Hebron, where they surrounded the house of Fayez Isma'il al-Battat and forced the 7 residents of the 200-square-meter house to vacate the house without allowing them to remove their belongings. Israeli soldiers then planted explosives in the house and destroyed it. Al-Battat is the father of Shadi al-Battat who was killed while carrying out an armed attack against Israeli forces on 1 April 2002.

Demolition of the Houses of Palestinians Detained in Israeli Jails

Throughout the period in question, Israeli occupying forces demolished 33 houses belonging to Palestinians detained in Israeli jails, claiming that they had participated, planned or facilitated resistance activities against the Israeli occupation. Some of these detainees were sentenced to long periods of imprisonment while others have not yet been brought to trial.

On 15 January 2003, Israeli occupying forces demolished the 100-square-meter house of the family of Wissam Sa'id Mousa al-'Abbasi, 25, from Silwan village, who is being held in Israeli detention. The Israeli High Court had approved a decision by the head of the Israeli central military command to demolish the houses. However, as a result of the nature of the area, they were unable to demolish the homes, so they were boarded up. Two months ago, an Israeli court sentenced the 4 Palestinian detainees, referred to as the "Silwan Cell," to long-term prison sentences:

1. Wa'el Qassem, sentenced to 35 life imprisonments and 50 years;
2. Wissam al-'Abbasi, sentenced to 26 life imprisonments and 40 years;
3. Mohammed 'Ouda, sentenced to 9 life imprisonments and 40 years; and
4. 'Alaa' al-'Abbasi, sentenced to 60 years in prison.

Demolition of Houses for Harboring Wanted Palestinians

Throughout the period in question, Israeli occupying forces demolished 5 houses owned by Palestinians accused of harboring wanted Palestinians or houses that were used by members of the Palestinian resistance to fire at Israeli forces.

On 18 March 2003, after an exchange of fire between a Palestinian gunman, 'Ali Mousa Ahmed 'Allan, 28, and Israeli occupying forces in Marah Rabah area, south of Bethlehem, in which 'Allan and an Israeli soldier were killed, Israeli forces broke into the house where 'Allan had taken shelter, planted explosives inside and destroyed it. 10 people were living in the 1200-square-meter, 3-storey house owned by Ibrahim Yousef Faqih.

On 6 May 2003, Israeli occupying forces destroyed the upper floor of a house owned by 'Azzam 'Abdul Mohsen Mahmoud al-Qawasmi, 43, from Hebron, and arrested him and one of his sons, claiming that the family was harboring Nour Mohammed Shukri Jaber, 28, who is allegedly wanted by Israeli forces. Israeli occupying forces claim that Jaber is a leader of Islamic Jihad, who planned an armed attack in November 2002 that left dead 12 Israeli soldiers and security men. Israeli forces had demolished Jaber's house after the attack.

Conclusion

Since 1967, Israeli occupying forces have used various forms of collective punishment against the Palestinian people. In a continuation of this policy in recent years, Israeli occupying forces have demolished houses belonging to families of Palestinians who allegedly carried out, planned or facilitated attacks against Israeli targets as a means of retaliation and determent. Israeli occupying forces have practiced this policy in violation of international humanitarian law, which prohibits punishing individuals for offences they have not personally committed. Israeli occupying forces often claim that their actions deter those who intend to carry out attacks against Israeli targets, despite an escalation of Palestinian resistance activities over the period in question.

On 30 June 2003, the main Palestinian resistance organizations declared a hudna or truce for three months, during which time operations against Israel were to be suspended. Likewise, Israeli occupying forces were obliged to suspend military operations in the OPT, including the demolition of the houses of Palestinian activists. PCHR is gravely concerned that this policy may resume if the truce is violated or cancelled and reiterates that Israeli occupying forces must abide by international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 1949.

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 to discuss mechanisms of intervention to stop illegal Israeli military actions against Palestinian civilians and ensure Israel's respect for the Convention in the OPT.
3. Provide immediate international protection for Palestinian civilians in the OPT.

Houses Owned by the Families of Palestinians Who Carried Out, Planned or Facilitated Attacks against Israeli Targets

Demolished by Israeli Occupying Forces, 1 January – 30 June 2003

No.	Name	Date	Place	Area in square meters	Number of families	Number of persons	Details
1.	Yassin Sa'id D'iyab al-Agha	1 January	Khan Yunis	250	2	6	Assassinated by Israeli forces on 10 December 2002
2.	'Omar Mohammed Ahmed Ziara	1 January	Nablus	160	1	4	Killed while carrying out a bombing in the Israeli town of Hertzelia on 11 June 2002
3.	Mohammed Mahmoud Isma'il Barboush	3 January	Beit Kahel, Hebron	170 (2 floors)	1	8	Detained by Israeli forces since 22 May 2002 for allegedly being a leader of the Islamic Jihad. His son, Moayad, 20, has been detained for 3 years
4.	Mahmoud Tawfiq Abu Subaih	3 January	Hebron				Accused by Israeli forces of harboring wanted Palestinians
5.	Hassan Mohammed Hassan Abu 'Armana	5 January	Rafāh	200 (2 floors)	4	19	Allegedly wanted by Israeli forces for carrying out attacks against Israeli forces and settlers
6.	Kumail Sa'id Hassan Abu Hunaish	7 January	Nablus	140 (2 floors)	1	9	An activist of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine accused by Israeli forces of carrying out an armed attack near "Eitamara" settlement

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

7.	Habash Samir Abu al-So'ud Hanani	7 January	Beit Fourik, Nablus	150 (3 floors)	1	14	Killed while carrying out an armed attacks against "Eitamari" settlement
8.	Mohammed Ashqar 'Ali	8 January	Tulkarm	160 (2 floors)	1	8	Ashqar's 2 sons have been detained by Israeli forces for allegedly transporting those who carried out an armed attack against "Harmish" settlement in 2002
9.	Darin Mohammed Abu 'Eisha	10 January	Beit Wazan, Tulkarm	150 (2 floors)	1	7	Killed while carrying out a bombing at "Mkavim" checkpoint north of Jerusalem on 27 February 2002
10.	Mohammed Sameeh al-Masri	12 January	Beit Hanoun, Northern Gaza Strip	250	2	17	Killed while carrying out a bombing against an Israeli gunboat on 23 November 2002
11.	Eyad Mahmoud 'Abdul Rahim Nassar	14 January	Tulkarm	100 (2 floors)			Nassar was arrested by Israeli forces on the same day for his resistance activities
12.	Wa'el Qassem Mahmoud	14 January	Silwan, Jerusalem	100	1	6	Sentenced to life imprisonment. His house has been boarded up instead of demolished due to the nature of the area
13.	Mohammed Shehada 'Ouda Ishaq	14 January	Silwan, Jerusalem		1	4	Sentenced to life imprisonment. His house has been boarded up instead of demolished due to the nature of the area

14.	'Alaa' Mahmound Mohammed al-'Abbasi	14 January	Silwan, Jerusalem	95	5	25	Sentenced to 60 years in prison. His house has been boarded up instead of demolished due to the nature of the area
15.	Wissam Sa'id Mousa al-'Abbasi	15 January	Silwan, Jerusalem	100	1	3	Sentenced to life imprisonment
16.	'Andalib Khalil Tagatqa	16 January	Bethlehem	120	1	12	Killed while carrying out a bombing in a market in Jerusalem on 13 April 2002
17.	Saleh Mohammed Saleh Kumail	16 January	Qabatya, Jenin	120	1	16	Killed in an exchange of fire with Israeli forces in the northern Jordan Valley on 19 March 2002
18.	Tayseer Mohammed Yusri al-Shwaiki	20 January	Hebron	360 (2 floors)	1	14	Detained by Israeli forces for one year for resistance activities
19.	'Eissa Saleh Isma'il al- Darabee'	21 January	Dura, Hebron	150	1	5	Sentenced to life imprisonment for resistance activities
20.	Fathi Mohammed Mhamoud al-Najjar	22 January	Yatta, Hebron	250	1	12	Detained by Israeli forces for resistance activities
21.	Mas'oud Hussein Mahmoud 'Ayad	24 January	Gaza	400 (5 floors)	5	20	Assassinated by Israeli forces on 13 February 2001
22.	Hazem Mustafa al- Qawasmi	27 January	Hebron	200 (2 floors)			Detained by Israeli forces for resistance activities
23.	Mohammed Mahmoud 'Ali 'Amru	31 January	Hebron	150 (2 floors)	1	7	3 of his sons are allegedly wanted by Israeli forces for resistance activities
24.	Ref'at Khalil 'Abdul Rahman al-Ja'ba	31 January	Hebron	200	2	9	Killed while attempting to carry out a bombing on 11 April 2002

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

25.	Sa'ad Tawfiq Hanani	4 February	Beit Fourik, Nablus	180 (2 floors)	1	8	Killed while carrying out a bombing against "Mikhura" settlement in the northern Jordan Valley
26.	Bahaa' Salama Sa'id	5 February	Al-Maghazi, Central Gaza Strip	120	1	5	Killed while carrying out an armed attack against "Kfar Darom" settlement in the central Gaza Strip
27.	'Anan Mohammed Mahmoud Hanani	7 February	Beit Fourik, Nablus	110	1	7	Killed while carrying out an armed attack against an Israeli military checkpoint in Nablus on 6 February 2003
28.	Ahmed 'Abdul Rahim Mohammed Hamad	7 February	Til, Nablus	250 (2 floors)	1	6	Killed while carrying out an armed attack against Israeli forces in the Jordan Valley in 2002
29.	Ramadan 'Eid	10 February	Al-Sawahra, Jerusalem				Detained by Israeli forces for allegedly facilitating a bombing in West Jerusalem in June 2002
30.	Mahmoud 'Awadh Kulaibi	14 February	Tulkarm				Allegedly wanted by Israeli forces for resistance activities
31.	'Othman Younis	14 February	Sneeria, Nablus	125	1	7	Accused by Israeli occupying forces of planning an armed attack against "Eitamir" settlement
32.	Ahmed Naji Ahmed al- Ghandour	17 February	Jabalya, Northern Gaza Strip	125 (5 floors)	5	38	Accused by Israeli occupying forces of involvement in the explosion of an Israeli tank in the northern Gaza Strip on 15 February

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

33.	Nayef Salim Hamdan Hussein	19 February	Jama'in, Nablus	120	1	7	2 of his sons had been detained by Israeli forces for 7 months
34.	Mohammed D'ib al-Batran	21 February	Ehna, Hebron	130 (3 floors)	1	4	One of his relatives, Mohammed 'Abdul 'Aziz al-Batran, is allegedly wanted by Israeli forces for resistance activities
35.	Mos'ab 'Abdullah al-Sabe'	23 February	Beit Hanoun	180	1	9	Killed while carrying out an armed attack at Erez crossing in the northern Gaza Strip on 21 February
36.	Yasser Ahmed Zwaidi	23 February	Beit Hanoun, Northern Gaza Strip	150	1	8	His son, Ibrahim, is allegedly wanted by Israeli forces for resistance activities
37.	Ibrahim Yasser Zwaidi	23 February	Beit Hanoun, Northern Gaza Strip	150	1	9	Allegedly wanted by Israeli forces for resistance activities
38.	Yahia Khaled al-Hamadain	23 February	Beit Hanoun, Northern Gaza Strip	170 (2 floors)	1	7	Allegedly wanted by Israeli forces for resistance activities
39.	Mohannad Mahmoud Abu Zour	27 February	Balata, Nablus	160 (3 floors)	1	7	Killed while carrying out an armed attack against "Sahvi Shomron" settlement, north of Nablus, on 31 May 2002
40.	Sami 'Adel 'Abdul Salam	3 March	Al-Boreij, Central Gaza Strip	100	2	10	Killed while carrying out a bombing near an Israeli military checkpoint at al-Matahen junction north of Khan Yunis on 9 February 2003

41.	Ramadan Hassan Abu Hassanain	3 March	Al-Boreij, Central Gaza Strip	220 (2 floors)	1	13	A relative of Suleiman Abu Hassanain who carried out an armed attack against "Kissufim" settlement east of Deir al-Balah on 22 March 2002
42.	Yasser Mohammed Hassan Taha	3 March	Al-Boreij, Central Gaza Strip	250	1	10	Allegedly wanted by Israeli occupying forces for resistance activities. He was assassinated by Israeli forces on 12 June
43.	Fathi Raja Ahmed Khatib	3 March	Qeffin, Tulkarm	200 180 (2 floors) 60		17	Detained by Israeli occupying forces for 1 year
44.	Ahmed 'Abdul Qader Abu 'Awad	4 March	Al-Fawar, Hebron	80			Allegedly wanted by Israeli occupying forces for resistance activities. He was arrested on the same day
45.	Ashraf "Mohammed Subhi" Bassam al-Sayed	5 March	Nablus	180 (2 floors)	2	16	Killed while carrying out a car bombing near an Israeli military checkpoint on 8 August 2001. The house was rented by Maram al-Shaf'ei
46.	Suhail 'Abdul Karim Ziada	6 March	Jabalya, Northern Gaza Strip	250 (3 floors)	1	12	Killed while carrying out an armed attack east of Jabalya, in the Gaza Strip on 5 May 2002
47.	Fawzan Mahmoud Ziada	6 March	Jabalya, Northern Gaza Strip	200	1	9	The uncle of Suhail 'Abdul Karim Ziada
48.	Ibrahim 'Abdul Rahman Dahmas	6 March	Qalqiya	120 (2 floors)	2	14	Detained by Israeli occupying forces for resistance activities

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

49.	Zaid 'Ersan Hafez al-Kilani	6 March	Sirtis, Jenin	120	3	7	Detained by Israeli occupying forces since 27 March 2001 for resistance activities
50.	Mohammed Nasri Abu al-Rub	9 March	Qabaty'a, Jenin	200 (2 floors)	1	12	Arrested by Israeli occupying forces on 7 March for resistance activities
51.	Sufian "Mohammed Majed" Mousa Ehraiz	9 March	Hebron	300 (2 floors)	1	5	Killed while carrying out an armed attack against "Nahagot" settlement on 6 March
52.	Mahmoud 'Omran Salim al-Qawasmi	9 March	Hebron	240	1	7	Killed while carrying out a bombing in Haifa on 5 March
53.	Hazem Fawzi 'Abdul Samee' al-Qawasmi	9 March	Hebron	300 (2 floors)	1	5	Killed while carrying out an armed attack against "Kiryat Aba" settlement near Hebron on 6 March
54.	Nazmi Fareed al-Rujbi	10 March	Hebron	150 (3 floors)			Israeli occupying forces claimed that a man who carried out an armed attack against "Kiryat Arba" settlement near Hebron on the same day was hiding inside the house. Israeli forces partially demolished the building and the following day it was leveled by a military bulldozer.
55.	Mohsen Mohammed 'Omar al-Qawasmi	10 March	Hebron		1	9	Killed while carrying out an armed attack against "Kiryat Arba" settlement near Hebron
56.	Anas Ghaleb Hassan Jaradat	11 March	Seilat al-Harthiya, Jenin	150 (2 floors)	2	9	Allegedly wanted by Israeli occupying forces for resistance activities
57.	Mohammed Saleh al-	11 March	Hebron	150 (2 floors)			Arrested by Israeli occupying forces

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

	Qawasmi							
58.	Ahmed Mustafa Yassin Hamad	13 March	Saida, Tulkarm	140 (2 floors)	2	12	Arrested by Israeli occupying forces on 12 March 2003 for resistance activities	
59.	Zaher 'Eissa 'Ali al-Ashgar	13 March	Saida, Tulkarm	135	2	11	Allegedly wanted by Israeli occupying forces for resistance activities	
60.	Subhi Ahmed Mahmoud 'Ajaj	13 March	Saida, Tulkarm	160 (2 floors)	1	10	Allegedly wanted by Israeli occupying forces for resistance activities	
61.	Mohammed Rajab al-Sarafin	17 March	Nusseirat, Central Gaza Strip	300 (3 floors)	5	34	Allegedly wanted by Israeli occupying forces for resistance activities	
62.	Ibrahim Yousef Fageeh	18 March	Bethlehem	120 (3 floors)		10	An exchange of fire took place between Israeli occupying forces and a Palestinian resistance man who was hiding inside the house, after which Israeli forces demolished the house	
63.	Murad 'Abdullah Abu Rikab	20 March	Al-Zawaida, Central Gaza Strip	144	1	12	Allegedly wanted by Israeli occupying forces for resistance activities. Was arrested by Israeli forces on the same day	
64.	Mohammed Dar Yassin Tawfiq	21 March	Al-Duha, Bethlehem	150	1	5	Killed while carrying out an armed attack against "Efrat" settlement south of Bethlehem on 22 February 2002	
65.	Ayman Mousa Abu al-Naja	28 March	Ma'an, Khan Yunis	200 (3 floors)	3	23	The brother of Amjad Abu al-Naja who is allegedly wanted by Israeli occupying forces for resistance activities	

66.	Mohammed Naji	Yousef	31 March	Al-Arna'ari, Ramallah	105 (3 floors)	1	7	Naji's 5 sons have been detained by Israeli occupying forces for resistance activities
67.	Rami Jamil Edris	Mohammed	1 April	Deir al-Ghosoun, Tulkarm	160	1	8	Killed while carrying out a bombing in the Israeli town of Netanya on 30 March 2003
68.	'Omar Snaine	Hamdan Abu	2 April	Hebron	160	1	10	Detained by Israeli occupying forces since 26 June 2002 for resistance activities
69.	Mahmoud Marmash	Ahmed	3 April	Tulkarm			14	Killed while carrying out a bombing in the Israeli town of Netanya on 26 June 2001. The flat was owned by the heirs of Mahmoud al-Tahal
70.	'Abdul Mar'ei Hassoun	Salam Sadiq	8 April	Beit Emrin, Nablus	320 (2 floors)	2	12	Killed while carrying out a bombing in the Israeli town of Gudaira on 17 January 2001
71.	'Abdullah Barghouthi	Ghaleb al-	10 April	Beit Rima, Ramallah	110	1	5	Detained by Israeli occupying forces since 5 March 2003
72.	Jamal Rajoub	Mahmoud al-	14 April	Dura, Hebron	140 (2 floors)	2	11	Detained by Israeli occupying forces since 29 September 2002 for resistance activities
73.	'Alaa'	Jouidi al-Natsha	15 April	Hebron	A flat on a 5-storey apartment building	1	11	Killed while attempting to enter "Kiryat Arba" settlement. The entire building, home to 40 people, was also damaged
74.	Mohammed Abu Shammala	Ibrahim	19 April	Rafah	300 (2 floors)	4	25	Allegedly wanted by Israeli occupying forces for resistance activities

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

75.	Ziad Isma'il Ahmed Hanani	22 April	Beit Fourik, Nablus	160 (2 floors)	1	9	Killed while carrying out an armed attack against Israeli forces near Qalqilya several months earlier
76.	Mustafa Mazen Hanani	22 April	Beit Fourik, Nablus	120	1	7	Killed while carrying out an armed attack against Israeli forces in the Jordan Valley 6 months earlier
77.	Rafiq Mohammed 'Abdul Rahman Hamad	28 April	Qalqilya		1		Killed while carrying out a bombing in an Israeli bus station on 10 October 2002
78.	Mahmoud 'Abdul Fattah Salah	29 April	Al-Khader, Bethlehem	150 (2 floors)	2	11	Assassinated by Israeli occupying forces on the same day for allegedly being a leader of al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade of the Fatah movement in Bethlehem ¹
79.	Yousef Khaled Abu Hain	1 May	Gaza	160 (3 floors)	3	28	Allegedly wanted by Israeli occupying forces. He and his 2 brothers were killed while resisting Israeli forces
80.	Haiham al-Muttafeq Khalil Hassaan Hamdan	1 May	Beit Seera, Ramallah	200 (2 floors)	2	15	Sentenced to life imprisonment for resistance activities
81.	Mahmoud "Mohammed Amin" Mahoud Ghalma	2 May	Beit Fourik, Nablus				Killed while carrying out an armed attack against "Allon Moreh" settlement on 30 May 2002
82.	Azhar Ghassan Fu'ad Abu Hait	2 May	Beit Fourik, Nablus	155 (2 floors)	1	8	Killed while carrying out an armed attack against "Allon Moreh" settlement on 30 May 2002

¹ On 23 November 2002, Israeli occupying forces destroyed another house belonging to the family, in which 5 people lived, in al-Khader village

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

83.	Tariq Jawad Hafez Abu Snaineih	5 May	Hebron		1	9	Killed while carrying out an armed attack against "Kharsina" settlement east of Hebron on 17 January 2003
84.	'Azzam Mohsen Mahmoud al-Qawasmi	6 May	Hebron	140			Allegedly harbored Nour Mohammed Jaber who was allegedly wanted by Israeli occupying forces for resistance activities
85.	Hussam Mahmoud 'Abdul 'Aziz al-Zwaidi	10 May	Beit Hanoun, Northern Gaza Strip	200	1	7	Allegedly wanted by Israeli occupying forces for resistance activities
86.	Ra'fat Rashid 'Abdullah Mawqeda	13 May	Al-Zawia, Qalqilya	160	1	10	Detained by Israeli occupying forces since 1 October 2002 for resistance activities
87.	Mohammed Yousef al-Basiouni	15 May	Beit Hanoun, Northern Gaza Strip	190	1	7	Detained by Israeli occupying forces since 27 February 2003
88.	Hassan Isma'il Jasser Fayadh	15 May	Beit Hanoun, Northern Gaza Strip	170 (2 floors)	1	14	Detained by Israeli occupying forces since 27 February 2003
89.	Mohammed Zaidan Abu Jarad	15 May	Beit Hanoun, Northern Gaza Strip	230 (2 floors)	1	9	Allegedly wanted by Israeli occupying forces for resistance activities
90.	Mahmoud Khamis al-Shambari	15 May	Beit Hanoun, Northern Gaza Strip	130	1	3	Allegedly wanted by Israeli occupying forces for resistance activities
91.	Radwan Salah Hussein al-Qaru	16 May	Nablus	160	1	4	Killed while carrying out an armed attack against Israeli occupying forces in the Jordan Valley

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

92.	Fu'ad Jawad al-Qawasmi	19 May	Hebron	250 (3 floors)	1	11	Killed while carrying out a bombing against Israeli settlers in Hebron on 17 May 2003
93.	Baraa' Refa'at Khilfa	21 May	Nablus	300 (2 floors)	3	9	Killed while carrying out a bombing in Tel Aviv on 5 January 2003
94.	'Abeer Tawfiq 'Abdullah Hamdan	21 May	Nablus	2 floors			Killed in an unexplained explosion in a taxi on 1 September 2001
95.	Sa'ad 'Abdullah Nawawra	21 May	Bethlehem	100	1	3	Detained by Israeli occupying forces for 7 months
96.	Hiba 'Aazem Sa'id Daraghma	23 May	Tubas, Jenin	150 (2 floors)	1	10	Killed while carrying out a bombing in the Israeli town of 'Afoula
97.	Mujahed 'Abdul Fattah al-Ja'bari	25 May	Hebron	300 (2 floors)	2	12	Killed while carrying out a bombing in East Jerusalem on 18 May 2003
98.	Bassem Jamal al-Takrouri	26 May	Hebron	A flat in a 7-storey building			Killed while carrying out a bombing north of Jerusalem on 18 May 2003
99.	Shadi Fayez Isma'il al-Battat	27 May	Al-Zahiriyah, Hebron	200	1	7	Killed while carrying out an armed attack against Israeli occupying forces on 1 April 2002
100.	Mohammed Mahmoud Hanani	28 May	Beit Fourik, Nablus	120	1	6	Killed while carrying out an armed attack against "Mitsar" settlement in November 2002
101.	Sa'id Ibrahim Ramadan	28 May	Til, Nablus	130	1	8	Killed while carrying out an armed in Jerusalem last year
102.	Zaher Ibrahim Ghanem	3 June	Deir al-Ghosoun, Tulkarm	160 (2 floors)	2	8	Detained by Israeli occupying forces for resistance activities
103.	Hussam Mousa al-'Aarouri	4 June	Yatta, Hebron	180 (2 floors)	1	11	Detained by Israeli occupying forces for 1 year for resistance activities

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

104.	Mohammed 'Eissa 'Awadh Zain	4 June	Yatta, Hebron	100	1	5	Detained by Israeli occupying forces for 7 months for resistance activities
105.	Safwat Jibril Jaber al-Rajoub	4 June	Yatta, Hebron	180	1	10	Detained by Israeli occupying forces for 8 months for resistance activities
106.	Nader Radwan Abu Turki	4 June	Hebron	200 (2 floors)	2	10	Detained by Israeli occupying forces for 10 months for resistance activities
107.	The al-Harbawi family	9 June	Hebron	400			2 resistance men (Walid Obaido and 'Alaa' al-Din al-Fakhouri) hid in the house after they had exchanged fire with Israeli occupying forces. They were both killed on the same day
108.	Mousa Ibrahim Sahwil	9 June	Beit Hanoun, Northern Gaza Strip	300	1	13	Killed while carrying out an armed attack against an Israeli military location in Erez area in the northern Gaza Strip on 8 June 2003
109.	'Abdul Mo'ti Salah Shabana	13 June	Hebron	120	1	7	Killed while carrying out a bombing in West Jerusalem on 11 June 2003
110.	Anas Kamal al-Masalma	13 June	Dura, Hebron	170 (2 floors)	3	18	Detained by Israeli occupying forces for his resistance activities
111.	Qusai Ibrahim Hassan Salama	18 June	Jaba', Jenin	140 (3 floors)	2	13	Detained by Israeli occupying forces for resistance activities
112.	Jalal Khalil Mahamid	24 June	Abu Dha'if, Jenin	90	1	10	Killed while carrying out a bombing inside the Green Line on 8 February 2003
113.	Zakaria Zaki al-Sa'idi	27 June	Al-Mughraqa, Gaza	150	1	11	Allegedly wanted by Israeli occupying forces for resistance activities. He was killed on the same day in an armed clash with Israeli forces

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

114.	Mohammed Zaki al-Sa'idi	27 June	Al-Mughraqa, Gaza	150	1	5	His bother, Zakaria, was allegedly wanted by Israeli occupying forces and was killed on the same day
115.	'Adnan Mahmoud al-Ghoul	27 June	Al-Mughraqa, Gaza	150	Uninhabited		Allegedly wanted by Israeli occupying forces for resistance activities and survived an assassination attempt on 22 August 2001, in which his son, Bilal, was killed
116.	'Omran Ghoul	'Omar al-27 June	Al-Mughraqa, Gaza	200	1	10	Allegedly wanted by Israeli occupying forces for resistance activities and was killed on the same day