

A Humanitarian Disaster in the Occupied Territories

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The Economic Crisis

September 2002 will mark two years of Israeli attacks and months of closures imposed by the Israeli government on the West Bank and Gaza Strip. As a result of Israel's continual practice of collective punishment and violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention, the entire Palestinian population will continue to suffer from the effects of the curfew-psychologically, physically and economically.

Ariel Sharon's declared aim of destroying the "Palestinian terrorist infrastructure" is in fact destroying the whole Palestinian population. The Palestinian economic life suffers through Israel's continual closure of international borders; neighboring countries and; sealing off the Gaza Strip and West Bank from Israel and occupied east Jerusalem.

The 120 Israeli checkpoints scattered throughout the Occupied Territories has divided the West Bank into 300 separate clusters and the Gaza Strip into 3 separate clusters.

Israel's siege and closure have had a devastating economic impact on the Palestinian people since the start of September 2002. Salary wages of the 125,000 Palestinians who used to work in Israel before the Al-Aqsa Intifada, which constituted 25% of the labor income of the Palestinian economy, have evaporated. Internal movement restrictions are severely disruptive for business, and poverty and unemployment levels have dramatically increased to 50% and 39.8%, respectively.

As of July 2002, the total income loss to the Palestinian economy is estimated between USD 2.4 - 3.2 billion. (This figure refers to income only and does not include the cost of destruction of public and private property). The daily domestic loss is averaged to be between USD 6.0 - 8.6 million for each business day. The total wage income loss is USD 59.4 million. The unemployment rate in Gaza has reached 67% and in the West Bank it has reached 48%. Nearly 75% of the Palestinian population is living in poverty, which comes out to less than \$2 a day. Economic losses have forced 69% of Palestinian firms either to shut down or reduce production, a 51% drop in GNP.

The World Bank estimates that in the case of a resolution to the conflict and lifting of the closures in the West Bank and Gaza strip, it will take at least 2 years for the Palestinian economy to restore to a pre-Intifada per capita income level.

More than 30% of the 3.5 million Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza are dependent upon food handouts from the World Food Program and the ICRC or other NGOs. The number of Palestinians requiring food assistance is increasing daily. According to USAID analysis, approximately 50% of all Palestinians (refugee and non-refugee) require

external food assistance to help meet their minimum daily caloric intake. Of 320 households surveyed, 50% stated their need to borrow money to purchase basic foodstuffs, with 16% selling assets for the same purpose.

The March – April 2002 incursions brought at least a 50% increase in the number of Palestinian home demolitions since the beginning of the Intifada. The Palestinian Ministry of Housing reports that approximately 720 homes were destroyed by Israeli forces and another 11,553 damaged from September 2000 – February 2002. 73,600 people were affected. The March – April 2002 incursions destroyed another 881 homes and damaged some 2,883 houses in refugee camps. An estimated 22,500 people were residents of these homes.

Note: See Below for the Effects of the Economic Crisis on Children.

Health & Other Related Problems

Chronic and acute malnutrition is widespread among children under five years of age and increasing rapidly. 45.5% of children screened suffered from chronic malnutrition and 21% from acute malnutrition. These numbers have increased significantly since 2000 when only 7.5% and 2.5% of children suffered from chronic and acute malnutrition respectively.

Moderate to mild anemia is also evident. 45% of children under 5 years of age and 48% of women of childbearing age suffer from moderate to mild anemia.

There is an increasing risk of communicable disease outbreak. Due to diminished access to potable water, residence overcrowding, and inadequate shelter, possible disease outbreak, such as cholera, is a growing concern.

The medical treatment of Palestinians living in rural communities, and those with chronic diseases such as renal failure, diabetes, cancer, and hypertension, has been interrupted due to access, affordability, and availability-related issues.

According to Palestinian Ministry of Health estimates, births attended by skilled health workers have decreased from 97.4%, pre-Intifada, to 67% currently. Home deliveries have increased from 3% pre-Intifada, to 30%, at present.

Availability of immunization has decreased. Interruptions in electricity supply make medical facilities unable to maintain cold storage and cause vaccines to spoil, further aggravating growing health concerns. The child immunization program is breaking down.

According to the World Bank, 70% of Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza live below the poverty line of less than \$2 per day. Only 90 days ago, in April 2002, the World Bank estimated 50% of Palestinians were below the poverty level. The UN defines 62% of Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza as “vulnerable,” or in need of food, shelter, and/or access to health services.

A USAID environmental health assessment team found that of 300 households surveyed in Nablus, NONE were found to have drinking water acceptable to international standards. Fecal bacteria often contaminated water.¹

The incidence of diarrhea is increasing. This is indicative of unsanitary living conditions and questionable water supply. USAID preliminary findings indicate that 30% of the 320 households interviewed throughout the West Bank and Gaza reported diarrhea characteristics among at least one of its members during the first two weeks of June.

¹ See The Water Dilemma section.

The Palestinian Ministry of Health reports that because of closures and curfews, its facilities operate at about 30% capacity. The Palestinian Red Crescent Society reported that 25 of its 121-ambulance fleet were damaged beyond repair by the Israeli forces. Curfews and closures cause ambulances to require 6 – 8 hours on average to transport patients to hospitals, if they obtain access at all.

In June 2002 USAID found that 28% of the 320 households interviewed had at least one family member who was not granted access to needed emergency medical services while 67% of households reported that access was not granted to at least one family member who required long-term treatment such as dialysis, chemotherapy, or diabetes management.

A Bir Ziet University study surveyed 764 households and found widespread psychological illness. 87% of households reported psychological difficulties in one or more family members.

Health Implications of the Deteriorating Situation

April 08, 2002

"We are getting reports of pure horror... In the name of human decency the Israeli military must allow our ambulances safe passage to help evacuate the wounded and deliver emergency supplies of medicines and food." (UNRWA, April 7, 2002)

"...[the] non-discriminate violence and lack of access to basic needs such as food and water have become major threats to children, including their physical and psychological well-being." (UNICEF, April 5, 2002)

"An estimated 80 percent of the West Bank population, approximately 1 million people, are directly affected by these [Israeli military] incursions. Due to unprecedented restrictions on humanitarian access the exact number of the dead and injured as well as the situation of household food and water reserves and damage to essential infrastructure has been extremely difficult to assess." (UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs -OCHA, April 5, 2002)

"Humanitarian crisis looming as over one million people enter day 10 of total curfew.....[there is a] high risk of epidemics in Ramallah and other areas." (Palestine Red Crescent Society, April 7, 2002)

"...continued disruption to municipal garbage collection, together with the water shortages and lack of access to medical care, is causing public health concerns, especially in Ramallah." (UN OCHA, April 5)

1. Civilians at risk: Most major urban population centers (Ramallah, Bethlehem, Nablus, Jenin and Tubas) and surrounding villages continue to be under siege, with an estimated 1,000,000 people under curfew which is maintained by Israeli snipers shooting civilians on sight, even inside their homes. Most critical is the situation for the 15,000 civilians in

Jenin refugee camp, where there is heavy fighting and destruction of homes, and no safe place for families.

2. No guaranteed evacuation of casualties: Next to immediately stopping the invasion, the most urgent health requirement is to ensure that combatant and non-combatant casualties from the exchange of gunfire, as well as the Israeli military's use of sniping and heavy assaults on buildings from tank and helicopters, have access to immediate medical attention, and that those killed receive a dignified burial. Between 150-200 Palestinians are believed to have died over the past 10 days, and hundreds more have been injured. A large number of casualties are civilians, some of whom have bled to death after being deprived of necessary medical attention or facilities. In a field hospital in a mosque in the Old City of Nablus, there are 68 injured, 10 of whom are critical, and 16 bodies. Israeli authorities are preventing any medical aid from entering and anyone from being transferred to hospital.

3. Endangerment of emergency workers: The list of dead will surely climb since cities are still under assault and life-saving medical evacuation by ambulance continues to be severely and systematically hindered by Israeli soldiers. Reports of the firing on ambulances, deliberate destruction of ambulances (7 PRCS ambulances ruined since March 29), interference with medical evacuation, and personal attacks and arrest of medical staff are frequent and well documented. Emergency Health Service staff members have been shot at even when their movement is coordinated with Israeli military authorities (4 ambulances were stopped in Nablus, April 8, 2002).²

4. No ICRC protection: The International Red Cross has also suffered from a number of "security incidents" with Israeli forces involving its own staff, and attacks on its vehicles and premises, prompting the international body to call such behavior "unacceptable"; the West Bank Humanitarian Task Force (UNOCHA, April 3) termed the behavior toward the Red Cross and Red Crescent as "blatant disrespect." An obviously frustrated ICRC announced on April 5 that it would "limit" its staff movements to a strict minimum, while continuing to try to ensure the re-supply of humanitarian provisions and services to civilians. At the same time, the Israeli military has ferried its own casualties from the field by military ambulance or helicopter, without offering assistance to Palestinian casualties.

5. Deliberate neglect: It is clear that the provision of first aid, and evacuation of critically ill and high risk patients, including women in labor, has been deliberately denied, delayed, or endangered by the actions of Israeli occupation soldiers. This behavior has led to avoidable medical complications and unnecessary deaths, and is occurring with the full knowledge of Israeli military authorities.

6. Conditions in hospitals: The free and safe movement of staff, patients and emergency vehicles has been compromised by the fact that almost all hospitals have been surrounded by Israeli tanks. Israeli soldiers have deliberately damaged hospital generators, electricity, phone lines and water supplies. Transport of necessary supplies have also

² See Below.

been impeded and intercepted; hospitals are reporting critical shortages of basic life provisions such as food, water, electricity, as well as medicines and oxygen. Blood supplies cannot be replenished easily under curfew conditions. There is a high risk of hospital infections due to the lack of even modicum sanitary conditions. Few transfers to other hospitals for specialized treatment have been possible.

7. Status of medical facilities: The "safe place" status of hospitals and protection for injured persons, guaranteed by the Geneva Conventions, has not been respected. Military forces have fired on and entered hospitals, damaged equipment, and carried out searches of facilities, and arrested staff and patients. The Qalqilya center of the Medical Relief Committees was occupied by the Israeli army, used as a military base and badly damaged.

8. Conditions for civilians: The risk of infection, dehydration and intestinal illnesses, especially for infants and the elderly, are a very real problem, since drinking water supplies are no longer available to half the population. The presence of corpses in the streets and in buildings further affects the physical and psychological health of civilians. Municipal workers, facilitated by the ICRC, have made attempts to repair tank-damaged water and electricity lines, but workers have been harassed, arrested and shot at by Israeli soldiers in a number of cases.

9. Risk of epidemics. Broken water and sewage lines in the city, and growing mounds of uncollected garbage, as well as corpses which cannot be removed from areas under curfew, contribute to an environment of high risk of epidemic, especially in crowded urban areas and refugee camps. Without a functioning health system, controlling communicable diseases will become an acute problem if the situation is not remedied immediately.

10. Preventive health care compromised. Infants, children and pregnant women are unable to receive scheduled immunizations and the nutrition of pregnant and lactating mothers has been compromised due to lack of fresh foods and clean water. Most primary health care centers have been unable to function during the siege. There is also the real possibility of increased malnutrition, especially in rural areas, due to increasing poverty from unemployment and restricted agricultural activities and transport of food, including animal feed and veterinary care. The disruption of agricultural activities is likely to have long term effects on the economy, household income and the agricultural sector as a whole.

11. Special need institutions: Orphanages, homes for the disabled and blind, the chronically ill, and the aged, report being damaged in attacks directly, and indirectly through cut-off of basic supplies. "Children's institutions are severely affected by shortages of food and water." (UNICEF, April 5)

12. Conditions for detainees. The conditions of detention and health of detainees, who can now be held for up to 18 days without access to a lawyer, court appearances or

outside visits, cannot be monitored. Human rights organizations have reported cases of mistreatment and abuse, including the deliberate breaking of bones.³

13. Lastly, tremendous psycho-social consequences can be expected in the population, not only among those who are victims of violence but also among those who have been witnesses to house-to-house searches, arbitrary detention of family members, military assaults on neighborhoods, executions and street killings.⁴

Note: See Children Suffer for more details on Health Problems.

Attacks on Health Personnel and Disrupted Health Care

March 16, 2002

On 4 March 2002, Dr Khalil Suleiman, aged 58, was killed when an ambulance he was traveling in was hit by gunfire from members of the Israeli Forces. Dr Khalil Suleiman was head of the Palestinian Red Crescent Society Emergency Medical Service (EMS) in Jenin in the West Bank. Also injured were four Red Crescent paramedics and a driver who were traveling in the ambulance. An injured girl was being transported in the ambulance at the time.

Four days later Dr Ahmad Nu'man Sabih al-Khoudari, the director of the small Yamama Hospital in al-Khadr, was shot dead as he drove to the al-Dheisheh refugee camp, on the fringes of Bethlehem. The doctor had received assurances from an Israeli official that his security would be respected.

Since 4 March a total of five health personnel have been killed and several others injured. These killings illustrate a blatant disregard for the provisions of the Geneva Conventions, which Israel ratified in 1951.

According to the Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS), three Society ambulance staff members have been killed and more than 130 injured since the beginning of the al-Aqsa Intifada in September 2000. Since that time, the army has reportedly attacked more than 70 ambulances. PRCS medical staff are said to have treated more than 18,000 injured persons, and reported over 1,100 Intifada-related Palestinian deaths (1). Other health personnel have provided medical care to the sick and wounded and have also been among the killed and wounded; some of these cases are detailed below.

Patients have also been killed or wounded while seeking medical care, sometimes suffering from delays imposed by Israeli soldiers staffing checkpoints through which Palestinians must pass en route to hospitals. Amnesty International is calling on the Israeli authorities to immediately cease all attacks on health personnel and ambulances and to remove all obstacles to Palestinians seeking prompt access to health care.

³See Israeli Prisons and the Use of Torture.

⁴ See further Children Suffering.

Attacks on health personnel

Over the past week, Israeli soldiers have targeted Palestinian ambulances and health personnel, resulting in deaths and injuries to individual health workers and damage to Palestinian vehicles and health services.

As mentioned above, Dr Khalil Suleiman was killed on 4 March while traveling in an ambulance; four paramedics and a driver were wounded in the attack. Further killings of personnel traveling in ambulances occurred on 7 and 8 March.

On the evening of 7 March, ambulances had answered calls to attend to the injured in Tulkarem. Red Crescent officials were cited in press reports as having coordinated the ambulance travel with both the civil administration and the Israeli forces. However two of the ambulances quickly came under Israeli army fire. A driver of one, Ibrahim As'ad, was killed when he got out of the ambulance and two staff members with him, including paramedic Safiya Balbisi, were injured.

A second PRCS ambulance was hit resulting in injuries to the driver Ra'ïd Ghalib Yassin and crewmember Mahmoud Hussein Bahjawi.

A third, UNRWA (2), ambulance entering Tulkarem was also attacked and Kamal Hamdan, an UNRWA staff member, was killed. A doctor also in the ambulance, Dr Adnan Karmash, and nurse Ansaf Tako'a were injured. Kamal Hamdan was the first UNRWA staff member to be killed since the Intifada began in September 2000. He had been aiding an UNRWA medical team that was transporting a critically wounded camp resident to hospital. After being delayed 20 minutes by Israeli soldiers, the ambulance proceeded to the hospital, though the wounded man died before arriving. Kamal Hamdan was shot during the ambulance's return to the camp. The vehicle was a clearly marked, well-lit UN ambulance that also had a UN flag mounted on it, according to UNRWA (3). It said that Kamal Hamdan, 40, had worked for the agency for the past 15 years. He leaves behind a wife and five children.

Another casualty in Tulkarem was Dr Nabhan Jallad, director of the PRCS Emergency Unit, who was shot in the leg by Israeli soldiers while he was in the ambulance station.

In Gaza, health workers have also come under fire. Medics Sa'ïd Shalayil and Muhammad al-Hissa and a driver traveled by Red Crescent ambulance to evacuate the wounded during a pause in Israel forces shelling of Suaniyya north of Gaza City on 7 March. Sa'ïd Shalayil was killed after a resumption of firing and Muhammad al-Hissa was injured.

According to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), all the PRCS ambulances, targeted in Jenin and Tulkarem (detailed above), were clearly marked with the Red Crescent emblem and the ICRC had cleared their missions with the Israeli authorities (4).

On 8 March another health professional traveling with the knowledge and agreement of the authorities was shot dead. Dr Ahmad al-Khoudari, Director of the Yamama Hospital in al-Khadr (Bethlehem), was killed at the entrance to al-Dheisheh refugee camp while attempting to visit Al-Hussain Hospital to obtain needed medical supplies. According to a report by the Palestinian Society for Law and Human Rights (LAW), the local ICRC representatives arranged with the Israeli District Coordination Office (DCO) to allow Dr al-Khoudari to leave his home for the Yamama Hospital, just a short distance away, and then to go to al-Hussain Hospital, al-Dheisheh.

Dr al-Khoudari was informed of the arrangement with the DCO and the Israeli commander told him by phone that he could move safely. Dr al-Khoudari then set off for al-Hussain Hospital to pick up medical supplies. He was allowed to cross the first Israeli military checkpoint, but Israeli forces at the entrance of al-Dheisheh refugee camp, close to the hospital, opened fire from a tank, killing Dr al-Khoudari instantly (5).

On 8 March, Physicians for Human Rights-Israel submitted a petition to the Israeli Supreme Court, against the commanders of Israeli forces in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The petition sought an "intermediary court order against these parties, in light of the Israeli forces' conduct against Palestinian ambulances and medical relief personnel on the 7th and 8th of March, 2002". (6) PHR-Israel demanded that an urgent hearing be held immediately. The first hearing took place on 14 March. The judge asked for affidavits from PHR-Israel on the incidents listed in its application. The army was also asked to provide affidavits concerning the same incidents. The hearing was then postponed for 10 days without the judge issuing any temporary restraining order.

Attacks against health workers and medical establishments show little sign of ending. On 12 March, the Union of Palestinian Medical Relief Committees and Physicians for Human Rights-Israel issued a press release urging an end to military action in the Palestinian territories following a large-scale military incursion by ISRAELI forces into Ramallah. According to the press release, the Ramallah Hospital and Ramallah PRCS Maternity Hospital were fired upon by Israeli troops. Soldiers fired upon two ambulances in Ramallah. Access by Palestinians to medical care is also being blocked by Israeli troops in Ramallah, according to the two organizations (7). The PRCS suspended ambulance movements on the evening of 12 March because of the risk posed by Israeli gunfire, resuming services on 13 March.

Disruption of health care services

The current attacks on health care workers and delays and blocks to the effective delivery of health care have to be seen in the context of ongoing impediments to access to health care in the Occupied Territories.

The 120-staffed Israeli checkpoints in the Occupied Territories regularly block the passage of ambulances or patients traveling by car to hospital. Doctors and other health professionals can also be blocked at such checkpoints. The impact of this is to deny Palestinian villagers access to health care, either in their own village or at hospitals in the

main cities. The human rights organization B'Tselem refers to 23 people having lost their lives due to delays at checkpoints (8). Other organizations have reported similar or even higher figures (9). The recent upsurge of violence following Israeli army incursions into Palestinian areas after 26 February will undoubtedly increase this figure. Already there are reports of seriously wounded Palestinians dying before Palestinian medical teams can gain access to them or before they can reach hospital. At present it is impossible to say to what extent delays of this kind contributed to their deaths.

In addition to staffed checkpoints there are other measures, which impede or completely prevent passage of people or vehicles. These include trenches, ramps and other physical barriers and force individuals to walk or to leave a vehicle on one side of the barrier and walk to a second vehicle on the other side.

Within the last month, there have been several cases of attacks by soldiers on people driving to hospital for urgent care. On the morning of 24 February 2002, a 27-year-old pregnant woman, Shadia Khalid, suffered chest and back/shoulder injuries caused by fire from Israeli tanks on the Jerusalem to Nablus road. The car she was traveling in was not allowed to continue. An ambulance subsequently came and picked her up from the checkpoint.

The following day, Israeli soldiers fired on a family trying to reach hospital. Maysoun al-Haïq, 20 years old, who was pregnant, was traveling with her husband, Muhammad, and her father-in-law, Abdullah Daoud, aged 60. Israeli soldiers gave them permission to leave their place of residence, Zeita, but as the car carrying the family approached the military roadblock outside Nablus, soldiers in tanks fired on them, killing Muhammad al-Haïq and critically injuring his father. Maysoun al-Haïq was also injured, but gave birth to a daughter after her arrival in hospital.

Even when not shot at, the delays and obstacles imposed on Palestinians can result in grave problems. On 9 March 2002 Rana Adel Hamad, aged 18, from Qur village near Tulkarem in the West Bank, went into labor. However, attempts to get to hospital were impeded by Israeli checkpoints and restrictions and she was unable to reach obstetric help in Tulkarem. She subsequently saw a midwife in a neighboring town and gave birth to a baby, which was unable to survive. The mother's condition gave cause for concern and her family made another attempt to reach hospital. They again faced obstacles and after one hour's delay arrived at the hospital. However, Rana Adel Hamad died. Amnesty International does not yet have information about the cause of her death.

On 27 February 2002, a 32-year-old pregnant woman, Samar Hamdoun, was traveling by taxi to Nablus with her husband, Iyad, and other family members from Beit Furiq, southeast of Nablus. She had started having contractions that morning and her doctor had recommended that she travel to hospital. An Israeli soldier at the checkpoint just outside the village ordered them back into the village. They then circled around by back roads to approach and enter Nablus from the northwest, transforming a ten-minute journey into one lasting hours. En route Samar Hamdoun lost consciousness. On arrival at the Rafidia hospital at 13.00 hours the doctors found that the baby had died in-utero. (10)

Physicians for Human Rights-Israel (PHR-IL)(11) has recorded a number of examples of delays imposed on people seeking access to hospital care in Nablus and problems caused to villagers requiring medical visits from Nablus-based health workers (increasingly due to transport problems faced by villagers).

Similar delays and refusal of passage to people seeking access to hospitals and clinics continue to occur elsewhere in the Occupied Territories, though the current upsurge in military activity has significantly aggravated an already serious problem.

Reaction by international organizations

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) issued a joint press release with the Palestine Red Crescent Society on 4 March 2002 following the killing of Dr Khalil Suleiman (12). The ICRC issued a further press release on 8 March to express its condemnation of recent attacks on PRCS and UN health personnel and to call on the Israeli authorities "to take immediate steps to protect medical personnel and to conduct a full inquiry into the latest events". The ICRC added that under international humanitarian law, "collecting and caring for the wounded is an obligation, and facilitating access for and ensuring the safety of medical personnel and ambulances is a basic duty of all forces and individuals involved in fighting. Deliberate attacks on medical personnel, vehicles and infrastructure constitute a grave breach of the Geneva Conventions and are strictly prohibited."(13)

On 8 March, Amnesty International noted that over the previous ten days, "at least 130 Palestinians have been killed. At least 18 wounded Palestinians have reportedly died because of denial of access to medical services. In the same period, at least 33 Israelis have been killed, including 17 civilians". The organization noted the deaths of several health workers and attacks on ambulances and called on the international community to "act immediately to save Palestinian and Israeli lives by insisting on an international presence in Israel's Occupied Territories". (14)

The International Federation of Health and Human Rights Organizations (IFHRHO), in an open letter written on 8 March 2002, reiterated that "medical services, premises and transports are protected under International Law, and should be respected and protected. The Geneva Conventions, as well as International Human Rights Law and internationally accepted professional codes of conduct, such as declarations of the World Medical Association, are clear about the immunity and neutrality of medical services and transports." It called for protests at the violation of medical neutrality and called for support from Israeli colleagues "to do all they can to secure medical neutrality and immunity for Palestinian medical services and transports."(15)

Human Rights Watch, on 9 March, called on the Israeli government "to instruct soldiers to immediately refrain from attacking medical personnel in the West Bank and Gaza". It noted the attacks on ambulances and killing and wounding of medical staff. Human Rights Watch said that deliberate attacks on medical personnel, vehicles and

infrastructure constituted a grave breach of the Geneva Conventions and called for investigations into all incidents of firing on emergency medical personnel (16).

Within Israel, the Occupied Territories and the Palestinian Authority, a number of human rights organizations have actively protested against the attacks on ambulances and health personnel and on the prevention of the wounded or sick getting access to medical care as a result of action by the Israeli Defense Forces. They have published reports, issued press releases, demonstrated peacefully and taken court action to protect Palestinian civilians and medical services (see text above for examples).

In meetings with the Israeli authorities in November 2001, the Director General of the ICRC called for greater respect for international humanitarian law - particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention - and put particular emphasis on the "humanitarian consequences of the illegal presence of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories, on the right of families to visit their relatives in prison, the devastating effect of the prolonged closures on the population's mobility and the problems this engenders, the question of access for ambulances to the wounded and sick, and the effect on the Palestinian economy in general."(18) The ICRC press release of 8 March (see note 12 above) emphasized concerns about the security of health personnel and vehicles.

However, Israel has stated that it does not regard the Geneva Conventions as applying de jure to the West Bank and Gaza Strip. In a statement made before the Committee against Torture in November 2001 in Geneva, the Israeli delegation also argued that the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment did not apply to the Occupied Territories because the Geneva Conventions governed them. The United Nations has consistently stated that both international human rights and humanitarian law apply.

The Water Dilemma

Many people wonder why Israel won't give back the occupied territories in return for peace. One reason is that more than half of Israel's water supplies now come from the Mountain Aquifer and Jordan River basin, which are situated deep within them.

Jericho used to be one of Palestine's prime agricultural spots. An abundance of springs made the fertile land surrounding the ancient town famous for its oranges, bananas and strawberries. Now, all that is changing. Fields are drying up, crops are dying and farmers are being put out of work.

The reason is simple: water. Israeli settlements get priority access to water and as they expand and new ones are built, the amount of water available to Palestinians decreases. Because of its strategic location between Jerusalem and Jordan, the Jericho region has been particularly affected.

It helps Israel divide the north and south of the West Bank from each other, and creates "facts on the ground" that preclude the establishment of a viable Palestinian state. But its water crises are repeated across the Palestinian Territories.

Since seizing the West Bank in 1967, Israel has illegally exploited the Mountain Aquifer and Jordan river basin. Many historians believe this has been the underlying reason for the invasion and occupation of the West Bank.

One of the first military orders of the occupation was the confiscation of almost all West Bank wells. Since then, drilling for new wells has been banned and quotas have been imposed on the existing ones. The amount of water allocated to Palestinians has been capped at 1967 levels, despite the subsequent growth in population.

Water has always been a source of conflict in the Middle East. Israeli attempts to divert water from the Jordan-Yarmouk river basin into the Negev were a key source of the 1967 war. And the Golan Heights, which Israel still refuses to give back to Syria, are also water rich.

Today, Israel uses 79% of the Mountain Aquifer and all of the Jordan River Basin -- bar a small quantity that it sells to Palestinians in Gaza. The result is apartheid in all but name. Israelis get 350 litres of water per person per day, while Palestinians get just 70 litres. The minimal quantity of water recommended by the World Health Organization is 100 litres.

When supplies run low during the summer months, the Israeli water company, Mekorot, simply shuts off the valves that supply Palestinian towns. This means settlers get their swimming pools topped up while Palestinian villages a few miles away run out of drinking water.

When tensions are high -- as they are now -- the situation becomes unbearable, especially for the 25 per cent of Palestinian villages that were never connected to a water supply.

Since the start of the Intifada, Israel has made it almost impossible for water tankers to enter Palestinian areas -- or for villagers to get to nearby wells. B'Tselem, the Israeli human rights group says Israeli soldiers sometimes beat and humiliate tanker drivers or deliberately spill their water.

Yunis Muhammed 'Abd Tim Jabarin, a father of eight from a village in southern Hebron described how, in hot weather, "often we don't have water for ten to twenty days. In such situations, my wife and daughters ask the neighbors for water, but they can only give enough for drinking and cooking. As for washing, we have got used to showering once every five to seven days. The situation is intolerable, especially in the summer."

But towns with connections also face problems, according to Ayman Rabi, of the Palestinian Hydrological Group. "Settlers attack the Palestinians' water supply, severing pipes and switching off valves," he said. "They dump untreated sewage on Palestinian land, polluting wells and aquifers." The Israeli army has also routinely destroyed water supplies, an activity defined as a war crime.

"Israel continues to maintain almost total control over water in the occupied territories. Every new project, from drilling a well to laying pipes or building a reservoir, requires Israel's consent."

Israeli reluctance to relinquish control of West Bank water is not surprising. More than a quarter of its water supplies now come from the West Bank aquifer -- and over a third comes from the Jordan Basin. But it has no legal right to the water -- and it's not using it sustainably. Private swimming pools and green lawns are not a priority in desert areas.

Over-extraction from the Jordan River is the main reason the river flow has dropped nearly 90 per cent in the last 50 years. It is now just a small stream, too small to replenish the Dead Sea, which is also fast disappearing. Many hydrologists predict that it won't exist in 50 years. So how will the population of Israel and Palestine -- predicted to double in 25 years -- survive?

Israel likes to boast about how it made the desert bloom, how the original inhabitants of Palestine were "wasting" the land. But far from wasting the land, the Arabs lived within its constraints, in harmony with it. By making parts of its desert bloom, Israel has simply turned parts of Arab land into desert, unable to provide its inhabitants with water, the most fundamental pre-requisite for human life.

Education in Shambles

Education for Palestinians in Israel

A 2001 Human Rights Watch investigation found pervasive and systematic discrimination against nearly one-fourth of Israel's 1.6 million schoolchildren--Palestinian Arab citizens--who were educated in a public school system that was wholly separate from the schools of the Jewish majority. The Israeli government spent less per Palestinian Arab child than per Jewish child, and Arab schools were inferior to Jewish schools in virtually every respect. Arab schools offered fewer facilities and educational opportunities than were offered other Israeli children, and some lacked basic learning facilities like libraries, computers, science laboratories, and recreation space. Palestinian Arab children attended schools with larger classes and fewer teachers than those in the Jewish school system, with some children having to travel long distances to reach the nearest school. Palestinian Arab children with disabilities were particularly marginalized. Many Palestinian Arab communities lacked kindergartens for three- and four-year-old students, despite legislation making such schools--and attendance--obligatory. Jewish three-year-olds attended kindergarten at four times the rate of their Palestinian Arab counterparts; Jewish four-year-olds at three times the rate.

Palestinian Arab students studied from a government-prescribed Arabic curriculum that was derived from the Hebrew curriculum: common subjects were developed with little or no Palestinian Arab participation, and they were translated years after the Hebrew language material was published. The government devoted inadequate resources to developing the subjects unique to Arab education, and Palestinian Arab teachers had significantly less choice in textbooks and teaching materials than did Jewish teachers. The curricula's content often alienated students and teachers alike, particularly the study of Jewish religious texts, which was required in secondary-level Hebrew language classes.

Palestinian Arab students dropped out of school at three times the rate of Jewish students and were less likely to pass the national exams common to the two systems for a high school diploma. Only a handful made it to university. Among Palestinian Arabs, the Negev Bedouin and children in villages not recognized as legal by the Israeli government fared the worst in every respect. In its 2001 report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, Israel acknowledged the gaps between Arab and Jewish education, but as of October 2001 it had failed to take necessary steps to equalize the two systems.

Education in the Occupied Territories

Following the September 29, 2000 renewal of violent clashes in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip (see Israel, the Occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, and Palestinian Authority Territories), Palestinian children were frequently blocked from attending school by widespread road closures, curfews, and attacks by armed Israeli soldiers and settlers. Those who did reach school did not always find safety. In dozens of

reported incidences, schools have been tear gassed, hit by live ammunition, or damaged by artillery shell fragments.

Human Rights Watch investigations during the clashes found that in the Israeli-controlled H-2 section of Hebron, Palestinian schools serving some 12,000 children were closed for almost five months during almost continuous curfews imposed on Palestinians. Israel announced in January 2001 that schools in the area would be allowed to operate during curfews, but Israeli soldiers continued to prevent some teachers and students from reaching these schools, and three major schools serving 1,845 students remained closed because Israel had turned their grounds into military bases. Children living in the H-2 area who transferred to schools in Palestinian-controlled areas were still subject to the curfew, and Israeli soldiers often prevented them from returning home at night if a curfew was re-imposed. Palestinian primary school students in Hebron told Human Rights Watch that they were frequently cursed, stoned, or beaten by armed settlers while on their way to or from school. Israeli soldiers or police rarely intervened, they said, except to beat or arrest Palestinian children who struck back.

The November 2001 PCBS report,⁵ which covered only the first year of the uprising and siege, reported that of those children attending schools, 14 percent said their schools were closed, bombed, became a military base or had been entered by Israeli occupation forces; 36 percent said their time at school had been reduced due to the Israeli measures; 60 percent had been absent for at least one day due to these measures, with an average of 10 absent days; and 2.4 percent had had to change their schools.

According to the Palestinian Ministry of Education,⁶ the initial assessment of damage to schools during the main incursion (29 March through 11 April) indicated that schools were completely destroyed, 9 were vandalized, 15 were used as military installations, and 15 were used as detention/ holding facilities. The systematic destruction and abuse of Palestinian educational facilities resulted not only in material damage and financial loss, but seriously affected the education of hundred of thousands of Palestinian children. The Ministry estimates that 54,730 teaching sessions were lost in three weeks as a result of the Israeli siege and the ensuing complete cessation of classes in Ramallah, Nablus, Jenin, Tulkarem, Bethlehem, Qalqilya, Salfit, and Qabatia district schools. Moreover, the widespread destruction or confiscation of vital Ministry files, such as documents necessary for certifying students' transcripts, will make rebuilding the education sector extremely difficult.

Another problem was the secondary school matriculation exam (Tawjihi). Every district has been affected to a certain extent by Israeli curfews and closures. For example, villages to the west of Ramallah have not been able to hold classes for more than two months due to the complete closure placed on that area. Education officials are concerned how to conduct the nationwide Tawjihi exams when each school has reached a different

⁵ PCBS 2001. Impact of the Israeli Measures: Survey on the Well Being of the Palestinian Children, Women and Palestinian Households, 2001, Main Findings. Ramallah, Palestine.

⁶ DCI - Palestine Sector.htm, Situation of Palestinian Children Remains Dire: Killings, Injury, and Arrests of Children Continue. 24 April 2002. ref: 0013/02.

stage in the curriculum. The exam, taken during the month of June, has been completely disrupted. All Palestinian cities have been reoccupied and are under curfew: Jenin, Beitunia, Tulkarem, and Bethlehem since 19 June; Nablus since 21 June; Qalqilya since 22 June; Ramallah since 24 June; and Hebron, Tubas, and Arrabeh village since 25 June. This has drastic results on the students as they are expected to apply for universities very soon with their Tawjihi grades, otherwise they will miss the deadline for application. It seems most likely that many will lose this year completely as some are injured, in detention, prison or under curfew, or unable to reach the examination site because of closure.

UNICEF estimates that more than 600,000 (61 percent) of 986,000 children in the West Bank and Gaza Strip were unable to attend school on a regular basis.⁷ The percentage in the West Bank where most of the closures took place will be much higher, probably approaching 90 percent.

Reports show that a number of children are leaving private schools to attend government or UNRWA schools where education is not of the same high standards. It is also known that child labor is influenced by the adult unemployment rate, so one expects more children to leave school in the next academic year, to find regular or irregular paid employment to supplement family income. The rate for 10 to 14 year olds employed prior to the incursion was 0.6 percent for the West Bank.⁸ It will be tragic if this rate increases in the coming years.

Assessment of the Physical Damage of the Palestinian Ministry of Education during the Latest Israeli Military Operation

During the unprecedented Israeli incursion to all Palestinian areas and PA institutions, the Israeli military forces invaded the Palestinian Ministry of Education as well as several schools. Soldiers forcefully entered the Ministry headquarters and Palestinian schools, causing a serious mess and wreaking havoc. This resulted in the disruption of the educational process for more than 3 weeks, and the crisis persists as a result of the continuous curfew and tight closure.

Around 50% of Palestinian students were prevented access to their schools for nearly three weeks, 1289 schools were closed, 45,000 Tawjihi students expected to attend the general exam next June were banned access to their schools, and 35,000 employees in the educational sector were prevented from reaching their work locations. The military Israeli incursions into Palestinian areas have resulted in the devastation of the infrastructures of all Palestinian institutions including the civil ones such as the Ministry of Education.

This report is an attempt to provide a summary of the initial assessment of the physical damage of the Ministry and Palestinian schools during the latest Israeli military operation. The process of assessing the damage was very complicated and encountered many obstacles, as mobility was impossible under the closures and conditions imposed

⁷ UNICEF Status Report 2002.

⁸ PCBS 2002. Palestinian Labor Force Status on the Eve of the Israeli Incursion: January–March 2002.

by Israel. Therefore, the Ministry has formed committees in all districts to prepare a preliminary estimation of the cost and size of damage that occurred in the period between 28/3-1/5-2002 through a standardized inspection process, although Bethlehem, which has been facing serious obstacles, is not included in this report due to the curfew imposed on the city; therefore, four schools in the area of Nativity Church were not inspected.

As result of the assessment, the total cost of the physical damage to the Ministry and Palestinian schools has been estimated at 2.5 million USD categorized into four domains:

Damage in Buildings: this includes the damage in MoE building; three district offices, and 102 schools, from which 8 schools are in need of major repair.

The total cost of the damage is estimated by 1,620,000 USD, resulting from the shelling and bombing of buildings and changing several schools into a military posts, following table shows the distribution of the cost between schools, district offices and schools.

Item	Cost (USD)
Schools	1,005,000
District Offices	604,000
MoE Building	21,000
Grand Total	1,620,000

Damage in labs equipment and appliances: this includes the damage in computer, phone, and electric nets, photocopiers, printers, in MoE building, district offices, and schools in addition to the equipments of the industrial schools,(equipment of all workshops of Tulkarem industrial school has been totally damaged).

The damage has been estimated by 674.00 USD shown in the table below:

Item	Cost (USD)
Schools	618. 700
MoE Building	55. 800
Total	674. 500

Damage in furniture and educational tools: This includes vandalism of desks, tables, cupboards, and educational tools. The estimated cost of the damage in this domain is 135.000USD of which 98% is the cost of the damage in school furniture.

Damage of cars and vehicles: This includes 12 cars in the Ministry and district offices. The estimated cost is 47.700 USD of which 40.000 USD is the cost of tow cars completely destroyed.

The following table shows a summary of the damage cost in the three damage domains as explained in each district and the ministry.

**Estimated Cost of the Total Damage
In Schools, MOE headquarters, and District offices**

(In USD)

Item	No. Of Schools	Buildings	Lab Equipment & Appliances	Furniture & Educational Tools	Total US\$
Nablus schools	14	107280	183400	42530	333210
Tulkarem Schools	20	508606	333295	33505	875406
Qalqilya Schools	1	520	0	2079	2599
Qabatia Schools	7	15745	19516	10687	45948
Salfeet Schools	3	9750	0	0	9750
Bethlehem Schools	12	23318	300	1247	24865
Ramallah Schools	18	145403	20100	16447	181950
South Hebron Schools	5	15580	17180	10920	43680
Jenin Schools	12	68266	44868	15774	128908
Gaza Schools	10	101500			101500
MoE Building		21800	53750		75550
District Offices		604050	1650	2100	607800
Vehicles					47693
Grand Total	102	1621818	674059	135289	2478859

Note: Due to the continuous curfew in Bethlehem 4 schools were not inspected, the Ministry was unable to assess the size of damage there.

The destruction has affected 102 schools, 8 schools are severely damaged and so the Ministry was compelled to transfer students to other schools in a double shift format. Many schools need rehabilitation, in addition to the schools that were turned into military posts.

Children Suffer

Deaths

During the reported time period, 55 children were killed. Thirty-eight percent (21) were under 12 years of age and 85 percent (47) were males. Forty-four percent (24) died from live bullets including rubber-coated metal bullets, 13 percent (7) from shelling, bombing or explosions; 9 percent (5) from delays in receiving healthcare, 19 percent (10) from acts of violence such as beatings or being struck by army vehicles, and 11 percent (6) were buried under the rubble by a bulldozer. Of those who died, 34.5 percent were from Nablus and 25.5 percent from Jenin. 14.5 percent and 12.7 percent were from Bethlehem and Hebron respectively.

- During the third day of the incursion into Nablus, the Shu'bi family home was demolished by an Israeli bulldozer; the mother, seven-months pregnant, and, three brothers, Abdullah, 8, Azzam, 6, and Anas, 4, were buried under the rubble, along with their grandfather and two aunts.⁹
- Another family, from Qabatia near Jenin, was similarly devastated when an Israeli tank fired at the family, as they were cultivating their land, killing the mother and her two children, Abeer, 3, and Basil, 4. The father was detained for a couple of hours and ambulances were prevented from transporting the children and the mother for several hours, by which time they were all dead.¹⁰
- On 23 April,¹¹ Ameen Ziad Thawabte, 14, from the village of Beit Fajjar near Hebron, was returning from school with a small group of children his age at approximately 1:00 p.m. An Israeli jeep passed nearby and fired a single shot that killed Ameen. There were no clashes or confrontations with soldiers in the area at the time and there was no curfew on the village. The Israeli army claimed that the children were close to a settlement. However, the nearest settlement, Mijdal Oz, is located three kilometers from the place where Ameen was shot.
- Five deaths were due to delay in receiving health care, three of which were babies delivered at checkpoints who died soon after birth. The other two were sick children who either died at checkpoints or later due to delays in getting healthcare. Dr Ali Sha'ar's newborn from Nablus, became unwell soon after home delivery. The Israeli occupation force prevented his transport to a hospital and he died a couple of hours later.
- Haleema al-Atrash, a woman in labor from Walajeh village near Bethlehem, was prevented from reaching an ambulance located only 10 meters away from her. As a result, she delivered at the checkpoint, but the baby died soon after.
- The Israeli occupation force regularly left mines in commonly used Palestinian areas before their withdrawal and 11 children were affected, seven of whom, have died. On 23 April, Asad Orsan lost four limbs, Saed al-Wahshi, 12, suffered

⁹ Al-Quds newspaper, 17 May 2002

¹⁰ Al-Quds newspaper, 6 May 2002

¹¹ DCI - Palestine Sector. Situation of Palestinian Children Remains Dire: Killings, Injury, and Arrests of Children Continue. 24 April 2002. ref: 0013/02.

severe burns and shrapnel over his entire body, and on 17 May, Ameer Nashrati, 12, was injured while playing in the rubble.

Injuries

The data on injury is by no means complete as there were less precise records kept for injury data as death was common and not all the injuries were reported. Overall, 342 injuries were reported. Forty percent were from Nablus, 33.6 percent from Hebron, and 13 percent were from Tulkarem, the rest were from the other cities. Of these injuries, live bullets, including rubber-coated metal bullets caused 24 percent, and beatings, collisions with an army vehicle, and shock injury caused 51 percent, the rest were due to other causes. Forty-seven percent of the children were from the city while the rest were split equally between villages and refugee camps. Again, as in death, 37 percent were under 12 years of age and most of the injured were males (82.5 percent).

The DCI – Palestine Sector, documented some stories of the injured children.¹²

- On 3 April, during a three-hour break in the curfew in Ramallah, Israeli troops fired randomly at Palestinian civilians who were attempting to buy food, water, and essential goods. A 14-year old boy, Kindi Qutteineh, who lives in the center of the city, was shot in his leg by live ammunition fired from an Israeli tank. An eyewitness to the shooting told DCI, "I was walking up the street to buy some food when Israeli soldiers shot randomly at people. Kindi was near his house. It took around one hour before an ambulance could reach him and take him to hospital."
- On 5 April, 9-year old, Mohammed Amin Abdul Rahman al-Zougheir of Hebron was seriously injured during an assassination attempt on the life of a Palestinian activist. Mohammed and his father were next to their car when an air-to-surface missile slammed into the vehicle. The attack caused third-degree burns to 80 percent of Mohammed's body.
- On 10 April, 16-year old Abdul Rahman Ismail Mohammed Abu Hadwan from Harat al-Sheikh neighborhood in Hebron sustained injuries to his lower leg and ankle when Israeli soldiers shot him with a fragmenting bullet.
- On 16 April, 16-year old Shadi Issa Mohammed Yunis Jaradat of Hebron sustained injuries after being shot in the chest with live ammunition during an Israeli army invasion into Hebron.

Detention

Defense of Children International revealed that as of 22 May around 40–50 children are being detained in Ofrah prison near the city of Ramallah. When the DCI lawyer attempted to visit the children, he was allowed to see seven of them, but only after much difficulty. The prison is composed of nine compartments separated by metal wire, with four tents in each section, housing 25 to 35 prisoners. The tents are erected on a concrete

¹² DCI - Palestine Sector. Violations of Palestinian Children's Rights: 29 March – 19 April 2002. Submitted on 19 April 2002 to Mrs. Mary Robinson, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights.

floor and prisoners sleep on wooden benches with only a thin mattress and dirty, smelly blankets. There is no electricity in the tents and the prisoners are completely cut off from the outside world. There are no cleaning facilities and two of the compartments have flooded sewage. Food is prepared and eaten from large containers, shared by eight prisoners.

- One of the children said he was arrested on 23 April, interrogated and the next day he was taken to Ofrah and beaten on the way. On arrival, he was interrogated again for an entire day and one of the soldiers kept banging his head against a table.¹³

On 7 June, the Israeli Minister of Prisoner Affairs announced that there are 7,500 prisoners detained in 12 prisons (two of which were recently opened); 170 are children and 20 female.¹⁴

Family visits have been made difficult and if allowed, the mothers are humiliated through requests such as removing their clothes in order to be searched.

Psychological trauma

Since the beginning of the al-Aqsa Intifada in September 2000, Palestinian children have been exposed to harassment, displacement, shooting, and destruction of their homes and schools, harassment. These measures were drastically increased during the recent occupation, accentuating the psychological effects on children.

Prior to the incursion, and 7 to 8 months after the Intifada began (April–May 2001), the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) began to document the shooting, bombing and harassment of children.¹⁵ The results showed that even at that time, 27331 (1.3 percent) of the Palestinians in the West Bank had changed their residence due to the situation—22.3 percent permanently and 54 percent temporarily. Of 483,460 school children interviewed at that time, 3 percent had been stopped at checkpoints, 1.2 percent shot at, 1.4 percent humiliated, 0.8 percent beaten, and equal number harassed.

At least half of the school children showed psychological symptoms such as crying and fear from loneliness, the dark, and loud noises. About a third showed symptoms of sleep disorder, nervousness, decrease in eating and weight, feelings of hopelessness and frustration, and abnormal thoughts of death. About half of the children showed deterioration in their schoolwork and one-third were unable to concentrate. In the same report, around 7 percent of families had experienced shooting at their houses, 3.5 percent raids into their homes by Israeli soldiers or settlers, and 6 percent were exposed to tear gas. Five percent of families reported damage to their land, 3 percent to their homes, and 4 percent to their cars.

¹³ Al-Quds newspaper, 22 May 2002

¹⁴ Al-Quds newspaper, 7 June 2002

¹⁵ PCBS 2001, *Impact of the Israeli Measures: Survey on the Well Being of the Palestinian Children, Women and Palestinian Households, 2001, Main Findings*. Ramallah, Palestine.

Recently, towards the end of the recent incursion, May 2002, a brief statistical report on the daily life, health and environmental conditions of families living under curfew has been prepared by the Institute of Community and Public Health, Birzeit University.¹⁶ The report sampled five cities and showed that 23 to 37 percent of families housed other families because of life-threatening danger, houses being demolished or taken over by the army, or being stranded and not able to reach their homes. A range of 31 to 87 percent of witnesses reported considerable destruction to their neighborhoods and 28 to 59 percent reported exposure to shooting and /or destruction of their own home.

The Israeli occupying forces searched between 30 and 50 percent of homes; 12 to 36 percent of households reported the arrest of at least one family member. As a result, between 70 and 93 percent of interviewees reported mental health problems in at least one family member. Symptoms included great fear among children— shivering, crying, loss of appetite, and lack of sleep. Methods for coping included prayer, sleeping with the children, and intensification of normal activities, explaining to the children what is happening, and sometimes seeking help from a counselor by telephone.

Now, after the third incursion, June 2002, psychologists expect that all the children to have been traumatized, as shooting, damage to properties, bombing and house demolition has become a regular event in all areas of Palestinian.

Examples of events causing psychological trauma to children include the main incursion of the Jenin refugee camp with 600 houses completely destroyed by bombs and bulldozers and 200 houses unfit for habitation, leaving 1,250 families homeless. One personal tale began on 5 April. The Abu Ramaileh family had hidden in the kitchen for a couple of days to avoid shelling and shooting at the camp. At a quiet moment, the father decided to check damage in the sitting room. A shot was heard and when the mother went to check on her husband, she found that he had been shot. The ambulance could not reach the house for seven days and she convinced her children, Muhammed, 7, Hazar, 6, and Rami, 4, that their father was tired and asleep.¹⁷

In Nablus, 250 houses were destroyed, the families housed in schools, mosques, and temporary apartments before their houses were repaired or a permanent residence was available.¹⁸

Health

Child health in general is dependent on preventive and curative services. In the Palestinian territories, these services are provided free of charge during the first three years of life. After this age, curative services are covered by private or government insurance policies or direct payment for the service.

¹⁶ Giacaman R & A. Husseini. 'Life and Health during the Israeli Invasion of the West Bank.' May 2002

¹⁷ Al-Quds newspaper, 24 April 2002

¹⁸ Al-Quds newspaper, 20 May 2002

The PCBS studied health-seeking behavior for curative services on the West Bank during April and May 2001. Results showed that 28.6 percent of families who needed curative services did not obtain medical advice because medication was not available, 32.9 percent said they had no money, 26.6 percent could not reach a health center, and 16.8 percent reported that the doctor could not reach the health center.¹⁹ A month prior to the study, March 2001, PCBS found 10.7 percent of households in the Palestinian territories²⁰ had lost their income and 64.2 percent were living below the poverty line. Since then, poverty and inaccessibility of drugs and healthcare has become increasingly worse, especially after the 29 March 2002 reoccupation that led to tighter curfews imposed on Palestinian cities.

Although health-seeking behavior during the siege has not yet been evaluated, it must have been completely dependent on physical barriers and cash availability. Although drug donations and foreign doctors provided free services in some cities, there is no information on the percentage they covered and the quality of the service they offered. Looking at income and cash availability, PCBS in January–February 2002²¹ found 57.8 percent of households in the West Bank lived below the poverty line, while 58 percent lost half their income during the Intifada, from 2,500 NIS to 1200 NIS per month and a further 20.3 percent lost their income altogether. Another report, *Life and Health during the Israeli Invasion of the West Bank*, prepared by the Institute of Community and Public Health, Birzeit University,²² reported on the daily life, health and environmental conditions of families living under curfew. In Bethlehem, 65 percent reported problems with cash availability, compared to 54 percent in Ramallah, 39 percent in Tulkarem, 34 percent in Jenin, and 33 percent in Nablus. Also 23 to 29 percent of respondents were no longer working after the reoccupation. This tight situation must have forced families to use alternative methods to protect their health, possibly using indigenous medical practices, traditional healers, over-the-counter drugs, and free services offered by physicians.

Preventive services were also interrupted. Some services were remedied when the curfew was lifted, but two could not be remedied: Hepatitis B vaccination, which can lead to chronic Hepatitis and liver cancer; and phenylketonuria (PKU) test, which screens for two diseases, where timing of diagnosis and treatment is crucial to prevent mental retardation in children.

Hepatitis B is normally given to infants in three doses at birth, 1 and 6 months to protect children from Hepatitis B, which is moderately endemic (3.4%) according to the Ministry of Health. The Ministry of Health policy is to vaccinate newborns immediately after birth if the mother is a carrier, to reduce the risk of acquiring the disease. This policy, in optimal circumstances, is 93 percent effective. However, 7 percent of infants of infected

¹⁹ PCBS 2002, *Impact of the Israeli Measures: Survey on the Well Being of the Palestinian Children, Women and Palestinian Households, 2001, Main Findings*. Ramallah, Palestine

²⁰ PCBS 2001. *Impact of the Israeli Measures on the Economic Conditions of Palestinian Households on the Eve of the Israeli Incursion (4th round January-February 2002)*

²¹ PCBS 2002. *Impact of the Israeli Measures on the Economic Conditions of Palestinian Households on the Eve of the Israeli Incursion (4th round: January-February 2002)*

²² R Giacaman & A. Husseini, *'Life and Health during the Israeli Invasion of the West Bank'* May 2002

mothers will acquire Hepatitis B even if vaccinated immediately after birth. Vaccination for Hepatitis B is normally done in the hospital or delivery unit where 93 percent of Palestinian mothers deliver, while the home-delivery births attend the Mother and Child Health (MCH) Clinic. During the incursion, home deliveries increased to 40 percent²³ and the MCH clinics became inaccessible for variable lengths of time. As a result, it is predicted that there will be a rise in Hepatitis B among newborns of infected mothers. Since routine testing is not practiced, these children will be discovered when they become chronic carriers as adults.

For PKU, the screening test is done within seven days of birth, when breast-feeding is established, to detect two diseases, phenylketonuria, and hypothyroidism. Both are congenital diseases that cause mental retardation, and treatment success depends in the introduction of special milk or hormone replacement as early as possible. Due to the increase in home deliveries and inaccessibility of the MCH clinics to mothers and inaccessibility of the central government lab to the MCH clinics, infants were either not tested, tested but the test was not sent to the laboratory, or tested at the lab but not reported back to the parents. A private physician, who opened his clinic when the curfew was lifted temporarily, reported one baby girl who reported at 40 days showed symptoms of developmental delay. Her blood had been tested before the incursion, but the test never reached the laboratory.

Poverty

A 16 June 2002 report in the al-Quds newspaper, estimates poverty in the West Bank and Gaza Strip has reached 75 percent.²⁴ The PCBS reported that the 2002 first-quarter status of the labor force,²⁵ just before the 29 March Israeli incursion, showed that 59.6 percent of those on the West Bank aged 15 years and older are outside the labor force by International Labour Organization (ILO) standards. Of those who are employed, 84.4 percent are working in the Palestinian territories. The percentage of employees whose monthly wages are below the poverty line (1,642 NIS for a family of two adults and four children), increased from 43.5 percent in the third quarter of 2000 to 54.2 percent in the first quarter of 2002. The economic dependency ratio (number of population divided by number of employed person), increased from 4.3 in the third quarter of 2000 to 5.6 in the first quarter of 2002 in the West Bank.

Since the incursion, the ICPH report, *Life and Health during the Israeli Invasion of the West Bank*,²⁶ reported that of those who were working prior to the incursion, between 23 and 29 percent are no longer working. The main reasons given were the siege and collapse of the market.

As a result of Israeli Operation Determined Path, which began on 26 June 2002, Palestinians living in the West Bank have entered a semi-continuous occupation that is

²³ Interview with Dr. As'ad Ramlawi, Deputy of General Director of Primary Health Care. May 2002

²⁴ Al-Quds newspaper, 16 June 2002

²⁵ PCBS 2002. Palestinian Labor Force Status on the Eve of the Israeli Incursion: January–March, 2002

²⁶ R Giacaman & A. Husseini, *Life and Health during the Israeli Invasion of the West Bank* May 2002

expected to last for an unlimited period of time, poverty affecting families and children is expected to rise to drastic levels as the self-employed and wage employed, making up 87.6 percent of total employment,²⁷ is not expected to be sustainable in the absence of aid money and implementation of persistent curfews.

This is expected to affect children by compromising their food intake, as confirmed by the findings of the PCBS,²⁸ January–February 2002 report on changes to nutrition during the Intifada. It reported that 51 percent of households reduced the quantity of their food and 63.2 percent reduced the quality. Monthly-consumed meat was reduced by 73.9 percent, fruits by 71.3 percent, and milk and milk products by 54.6 percent. Sixty-seven percent of families said price was a very important determinant for purchasing food. This decreased food intake will lead to increased numbers of children failing to thrive and with nutritional inadequacies leading to such diseases as iron deficiency anemia.

²⁷ PCBS 2002. Palestinian Labor Force Status on the Eve of the Israeli Incursion: January–March, 2002

²⁸ PCBS 2002. Impact of the Israeli Measures on the Economic Conditions of Palestinian Households on the Eve of the Israeli Incursion (4th round: January–February 2002)

Other Human Rights Abuses

The Problem of Curfews and Closures²⁹

During periods of violent protest in the West Bank or Gaza, or when Israel believes that there is an increased likelihood of unrest or attacks on Israel, it imposes a tightened, comprehensive version of external closure, generally referred to as total external closure. Total external closures also are instituted regularly during major Israeli holidays. During such closures, Israel cancels all travel permits and prevents Palestinians--even those with valid work permits--from entering Israel or Jerusalem. The Israeli Government also bans travel on the safe passage route between the West Bank and Gaza at such times. Due to the ongoing unrest in the occupied territories, Israel imposed 210 days of total external closure during the year and 155 days of partial external closure, compared with 88 days of closure in 2000 and 15 days in 1999. The safe passage route was not open at all during the year, despite the fact that its existence is stipulated in the 1995 Interim Agreement, signed by both parties.

In periods of unrest in the West Bank and Gaza or heightened violent activity in Israel, the Israeli Government also prohibits most travel between cities, towns, and villages within the West Bank--an "internal closure"--impeding the movement of goods and persons. During the year, Israel expanded its use of internal closure further in response to the sustained violence of the Intifada. The internal closures may be severe--prohibiting Palestinians from using primary roads and closing off many secondary roads with physical barricades--or limited, allowing access to Palestinians on most secondary roads, but only some main roads, with roadblocks and checkpoints dispersed along those roads that are open. The Government of Israel imposed approximately 87 days of limited internal closure and 278 days of severe internal closure in the West Bank during the year 2001, compared with 81 days of internal closure in 2000 and no days in 1999. During the year 2001, the Israeli Government imposed roughly 361 days of limited internal closure and 4 days of severe internal closure in Gaza. Israeli forces further restricted freedom of movement of Palestinians by imposing curfews, often for extended periods, on specific Palestinian towns or neighborhoods. This has gotten a lot worse in 2002, with almost no lifting of severe internal closure.

There are many reports that Israeli authorities treat Palestinians in an abusive manner at checkpoints, subjecting them to verbal and physical harassment. Each day, hundreds of thousands of Palestinians who wish to travel between Palestinian towns and villages must pass through one or more of the approximately 130 Israeli checkpoints across the occupied territories. Credible anecdotal stories of checkpoint abuses recounted by international humanitarian aid groups, and by hundreds of Palestinian citizens throughout the year, suggest that abuse is common and that as many as several thousand Palestinians have encountered some form of abuse from soldiers at checkpoints. In extreme cases, there were numerous reports of soldiers forcing Palestinians to hit or spit on other

²⁹ This problem is interrelated with all the above mentioned categories.

Palestinians in line, to strip off their own clothing, or to eat or drink during the Ramadan fast before being allowed to pass through the checkpoints.

In a case reported by local and international press, and videotaped by an Israeli settler, in February in central Hebron, 50-year-old Palestinian pedestrian Jabilallah al-Jabri was stopped at an ISRAELI checkpoint near an entrance to the H-2, Israeli-controlled section. Although al-Jabri provided all the correct documentation, and reportedly was not acting in a threatening manner, a soldier shot him in his ankle, severely injuring him. The soldiers neglected to provide any medical care to the man for several minutes, despite profuse bleeding. Finally, Palestinian bystanders called for an ambulance.

Human Rights Watch estimated that in the first 2 months of the year, hundreds of Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza were subjected to serious beatings, tire slashings, and gunfire directed against them or their vehicles because they were traveling on, or trying to circumvent, roads on which the ISRAELI FORCES blocked passage to Palestinians as it attempted to enforce internal closures between Palestinian cities and towns in the West Bank and Gaza

The Israeli imposed curfew on the major towns throughout the West Bank are having a devastating effect on the populations health, the Palestinian economy, Palestinian society and the lives of over 2 million people.

So too is the draconian closure and restriction on Palestinians freedom of movement; checkpoints, roadblocks and military blockades divide the West Bank and Gaza Strip into cantonments making access from one area to the other a humiliating struggle at the least, life threatening at the most.

Since the beginning of the Intifada 65 Palestinians have lost their lives after they were prevented from accessing life saving medical treatment. The victims include newborn babies, diabetic patients, those needing kidney dialysis and old people suffering from heart problems.

More than one third of households are unable to access health services due to closure, curfew or lack of resources.

“The situation in Palestine is dire,” said Dr. Mustafa Barghouti in Ramallah, “and we hope the international community sits up and takes notice of this unfolding crisis and acts. However, in order to solve the crisis we must examine the underlying causes. An increase in food aid from donor countries, while a nice gesture, is not a solution. We are not drought-ridden Ethiopia, nor war torn Sudan. Rather, only one factor is responsible for this crisis, and that is the Israeli imposed siege and closure to which Palestinians are subjected.

Palestinians are unable to work and so cannot buy food. Military blockades and checkpoints isolate one Palestinian area from the next so goods cannot travel. In Gaza for

example boxes of tomatoes are cheap. No one in Gaza can afford them – and no one in the West Bank can purchase them, as they remain inaccessible in Gaza

The problem here is access – to employment and food. This humanitarian crisis was created by the Israelis and can be solved only by the Israelis. It was not unavoidable, or an act of God and must not be treated as such by the international community.”

Appendix 1: Names of Palestinians Killed

Omar Al Sha'bi	85
Ibrahim Hanani	80
Mohammad Ghanim	75
Muhammad Al 'Arqawi	72
Jiryas Al Dalu	72
Mahmoud Basheer	72
Fatmeh Abu Fardeh	71
Khayriyeh Fashafshah	70
Ibraheem Abu M'ghasib	70
Mohammed Ma'ali	67
Muhammad Abu Al Siba'	65
Nasra Al Malalha	65
Mahmoud Al Jneidi	65
Ahmad Ali	65
Muhareb Abu Sahlul	65
Yousef 'Aloush	65
Ahmad Mufrej 'Abu Hmeid'	62
Khaled Awad	62
Mustafa Al Zibri (Abu Ali)	62
Sa'eed Mahdi	60
Hafez Sabra	60
Ali Faraj	60
Abdil Latif Radwan	60
Aboud Al Amiri	60
Rasmiej Aida	60
Jabir Al Kitati	59
Abdul Rahman Abdullah	58
Aziza Mahmoud Danoun Jubran	58
Muhammad Hawwash	58
Kamal Al Sagheer	58
Abdul Ghani Abu Daqqa	57
Abdul Mu'ti el Sabawi	57
As'ad Al qutob	57
Musa Abu Ayya	57
Khadra Abu Salami	57
Ahmad Abu Jazar	57
Marwan Shushari	56
Riyad Bdeir	56
Isma'il Zeid	56
Na'im Al Thabatiyeh	56
Sadeeqa 'Akashah	56

Issa Al Ali	55
Fatmeh Al Sha'bi	55
Dr Harry Fisher	55
Husein Abd Al-Rhman Suweidan	55
Kamal Muslem	55
Hussein Abu Tamam	55
Muhammad Abu Ramadan	55
Sahreef Al Omari	55
Yousef Shreim	55
Abdul Aziz Abu Snaineh	55
Abdul Rahman Izzideen	55
Ahmad Abu Tammam	55
Sameerah Zbeidah	55
Sa'da Najem	55
Hasan Abu Jazar	55
Musa Eid	54
Omar Musa	54
Khader Al Rajabi	54
Waheed Al Deek	54
Rahma Rasheed Shaheen Hindi	54
Ibrahim Abdeen	53
Nada Sruji	53
Waleed Al Sa'di	53
Khalil Al Sarfandi	52
'Atef Al Bayyari	52
Ibrahim Abu Fara	52
Husni Abu Leil	52
Hilal Shatta	52
Mahmoud Qdeih	52
Ishaq Sa'adeh	51
Ribhi Al Bayed	51
Imad Samhan	51
Izzat Shahin	50
Yousef Hmeedan	50
Bader Al Sha'er	50
Mustafa Alyan	50
Ibrahim Isaid	50
I'beid Abu I'riban	50
Elias Eid	50
Ismail Al Tilbani	50
Musa Qdihat	50
Sabri Khader	50
Abdul Aziz Samara	50

Mas'oud Ayyad	50
Iskandar Sa'adeh	50
Sheikh Slah Sh'hadeh	49
Thabet Thabet	49
Ribhi Haddad	49
Sabha Ghanem	48
Qasem Abu Afeefah	48
Issa Dababseh	48
Akram Breij	48
Ahmad Awad	48
Mufeeda Abu Daqqa	47
Musa Al Najjar	47
Sliman Zrei'l	47
Najib Qishta	47
Muhammad Ibrahim I'bayyat	47
Jameel Al Turk	47
Samir Al Sha'bi	47
Awwad Balawneh	47
Yihia Al Rabeh	47
Atallah Al Hayek	47
Jihad Al 'Amarin	46
Dr. Khalil Sliman	45
Tayseer Al Amuri	45
Omar Ahmad Sa'adeh	45
Haitham Iskafi	45
Jamalat Al Tirawi	45
Haseed Qarawan	45
Widad Safran	45
Su'ad Khalil	45
Salah Al Ghazali	45
Samir Al Tamimi	45
Sameer Sababa	45
Fu'ad 'deili	45
Rafa'el Verino	45
Walid Talalweh	45
Omar Hamayel	45
Basam El Balbisi	45
Naji Muhammad Khalilah	45
Atef Wahdan	45
Hamad Abu Khosa	45
Husni Amer	44
Mahmoud Jalad	44
Fahmi Dwikat	43

Ayida Fathiya	43
Riyad Al Qassas	43
Ziad Yamin	43
Hisham Mukbil	43
Muhammad Al Bakri	43
Muhammad Al Tarayrah	43
Awni Al Haddad	42
Ilham Al Disuqi	42
Marwan Zaloum	42
Omar Ikawi	42
Ibrahim Barhum	42
Fadel Masharqa	42
Mahmoud Al 'Akka	42
Jamal Al Damouni	42
Rasmi Qadadha	42
Tawfeeq Al Mulaqqab	42
Ibrahim Al A'raj	42
Dr. Ahmad Sbeih	42
Nabil Abdul Khatir	42
Randa Al Hindi	42
Khamis Abdulhah	42
Sameer Salman	42
Jamal Mansour	41
Yousef Zanoun	41
Anwar Nassar	41
Leila Sh'hadeh	41
Yousef Al Sarkaji	41
Mazen Al Ahmad	41
Abdul Hakeem Al Hasanat	41
Abdul Kareem Abu Al Rub	40
Rizeq Baker	40
Naahed Al Juuju	40
Ziyad Wadi	40
Jamal Husun	40
Mohammed Al-Shawa	40
Shqeir Samara	40
Abdullah Kanan	40
Hani Al Shalabi	40
Abdul Fattah Abu Al Rub	40
Nabilah Ghanem	40
'Atiyeh Abu Rmeileh	40
Ayoub Abu Muslem	40
Muhammad Jamil	40

Khalaf Al Najajrah	40
Muhammed Buziyi	39
Hussein Barad'iyi	39
Muhammad Al Shilwani	39
A'isha Odeh	39
Salameh Al Dibes	39
Nabil Abdul Ghafour	39
Yousef Abu Zeid	39
Isam Hamed	39
Omar Salahat	39
Hazem Qabha	39
Zeina Al 'Awawdeh	39
Naser Abed	39
Mahmoud Samour	38
Ibrahim Al Ali	38
Yousif Abu Hamda	38
Khaled Aida	38
Abdul Hameed Al Kharti	38
Mariam Sbeih	38
Fawzi Hilal	38
Bushra Al Nimer	38
Ahmad Khalil Ismail	38
Rasmiyeh Jbarin	38
Sabir Abu Thahir	38
Turtuq Cengiz Toytunc	38
Ahmad Al Kasas	38
Ibrahim As'ad	38
Saber Abu Libdeh	38
Adnan Odeh	38
Abdullah Jarushi	38
Taha Al 'Irouj	37
'Asi Qasem	37
Zaher Nassar	37
Rashad Hija	37
Kamal Al Mallah	37
Mu'taz Siruji	37
Hani Marzouk	37
Hussein Ibyat	37
Ma'zuz Al Jarushi	37
Silmiyeh Al Malalha	37
Ayman Awaysah (Hashaykeh)	37
Ayed Mahmoud Abu Ida	37
Abeer Al Sha'bi	37

Jameel Al Sabbagh	37
Fawwaz Al Damaj	37
Ziyad Jarrad	37
Muhammad Hardan	37
Awni Ith'hair	37
Khaled Kheirallah	37
Mahmoud Abu Haseera	37
Radwan Ishtayyeh	37
Naser Abu johar	37
Ziyad Amer	37
Deeb Al Sarawi	37
Samir Abu Haleeb	36
Subhi Abu Munis	36
Mahmoud Zahaykeh	36
Salah Khalil Drouzi	36
Mahmoud Kabajah	36
Hamzeh Abu Rmouz	36
Mahmoud Al 'Azab	36
Aref Hirzallah	36
Mariam Al Ja'aysah	36
Fayzeh Abu Libdeh	36
Ahmad Faraj Allah	35
Waleed 'Izzideen	35
Muhammad Hussein	35
Jamal Thalji	35
Eed Al Qumu'	35
Khalil Al Sha'ir	35
Raja'i Al Tamimi	35
Subhi Abu Namous	35
Atif Al Nabulsi	35
Hafeth Rushdi Khalil Subuh	35
Aboudeh Dababseh	35
Anwar Mar'ee	35
Eed Abu Sharakh	35
Muhammad Abu Hatab	35
Nazeeh Abu Sba'	35
Huda Al Khawaja	35
Khaled Qdeih	35
Abdil Rahman Hamad	35
Samir Za'rab	35
Ikrima Isteiti	35
Kamal Salem	35
Salah Farraj	35

Jamal 'Ibayyat	35
Husni Kheirallah	35
Hussein Zbeidi	35
Abdil Salam I'laiyyan	35
Abdil Hakeem Al Mana'meh	35
Fu'ad Ishtayeh	35
Nayef Ahmad	35
Khalid Salami	35
Nidal Ighbariyeh	35
Zahi Al Arda	35
Hasan Rasras	35
Jamal Abu Muslem	35
Jamal Manna'	35
Muhammad Al Nawrasi	35
Adel Abu Kheit	35
Jamal Odeh	35
Mahmoud Shusheh	35
Ya'qoub Al Tarayrah	35
Naser Badran	35
Abdul Latif Al Masri	34
Mamoud Shuli (Abu Hannoud)	34
Ziad Sbaih	34
Ra'ed Nazzal	34
Ibrahim Bani Odeh	34
Jamileh Hardan	34
Na'el Saqer	34
Hamadah Abu Al Rous	34
Mahdi Nammour	34
Mustafa Nofal	34
Ismat Al Sabir	34
Muneer Abu Musa	34
Mahmoud Khalil	34
Wafa' Odeh	34
Azmi Ajaj	34
Mazen Muhammad Al Julani	34
Sayyed Ziyara	34
Ziyad Abu Ida	34
Rif'at Rabay'ah	34
Hatem Al Shweiki	34
Muhammad Al 'Atawneh	33
Saleh Zidan	33
Ramadan Azzam	33
Khattab Jabareen	33

Ashraf Al Najjar	33
Khalil Qdeih	33
Anwar Klab	33
Ahmad Marshoud	33
Jameel Al Nawawreh	33
Maher Abu Hasna	33
Abdul Ra'ouf Abu 'Ibeid	33
Muhammad Abu Gharabeh	33
Muhammad Al Sharabati	33
Mustafa Zitawi	33
Wa'el Al Namra	33
Amal Hardan	33
Sami Baroud	33
Imad Qaraqe'	33
Isma'il Al Shrafi	33
Mu'een Abu Lawi	32
Abdil Rahman Abu 'iriban	32
Ghaleb Al Haj	32
Aref Ahmad	32
Adel Abu Safaqa	32
Midhat Abu Dalal	32
Atef 'Ibayyat	32
Ahmad Al Tabouq	32
Faheem Dawabsheh	32
Issa Fa'our	32
Mustafa Al Shalabi	32
Majed Al Qanna	32
Hani Abu Bukra	32
Khaled Al Nabaheen	32
Bassam Rizeq	32
Ahmad Ajaj	32
Muhammad Bazour	32
Mohammed Abu Samra	32
Muhammad Jroum	32
Husni Kheirallah	32
Na'im Al Sabbagh	32
Muhammad Muhammad	32
Waleed Al Ja'afri	32
Dahoud Fahmawi	32
Majid Radwan	32
Amjad Abu Issa	32
Fakhri Freehat	32
Waddah Al Shalabi	32

Muhammad Masharfeh	32
Tawfiq Al Ja'idi	32
Sami Amer	32
Sha'ban Saloum	31
Muhammad Abdul Ra'ouf	31
Mahmoud Al Titi	31
Mazin al Nabils	31
Manar Al Sha'er	31
Isma'il Abu Al Qumsan	31
Majdi Al 'Iweiji	31
Musa Al Malhi	31
Sa'ed Awwad	31
Yasser Sawalha	31
Salah Abu Amra	31
Tarik Al Katu	31
Ayman Al Bahdari	31
Khaled Hamad	31
Samer Aleewa	31
Mohanned Abu Shaduf	31
Ali Abu Baleemeh	30
Yihia Abed	30
Husein Abu Awn	30
Jamal Nafe'	30
Khaled Mas'oud	30
Isma'eel Al Dudeh	30
Ramzi Al Masri	30
Khaled Zakarneh	30
Ra'ed Hamouda	30
Kamila Abu 'Ilayyan	30
Fatmeh Zakarneh	30
Akram Ghanayem	30
Akram Ghanayem	30
Muna Fahmi Al-Howeiti	30
Sliman Al Dibes	30
Adul Ghani Mjahed	30
Zaher Isma'il	30
Shahadeh Da'das	30
Riyad Abu Reida	30
Tayseer Al Ar'eer	30
Salem Abu Shannar	30
Naser Abu Athrah	30
Nassar Abu Sleem	30
Majed Abu Mu'amar	30

Nader Shahin	30
Bassam Qishta	30
Raja'l Abu Shami	30
Imad Abu Zahra	30
Maher Balbeesi	30
Falah Al 'Asa	30
Ali Al Julani	30
Fayez Al Kaimari	30
Muhammad Al Hamed	30
Ammar Othman	30
Mahmoud Al Qanna	30
Jamal Abdul Raziq	30
Ahmad Imtair	30
Khaled Awwajah	30
Kamal Badran	30
Yaser Al Shaweesh	30
Baha'a Said	30
Fa'eq Abu Siam	30
Mahmoud Tawalbeh	30
Yihia Da'amseh	29
Nidal I'weida 'Ibayyat	29
Wa'el Al Akhras	29
Walid Al Sheikh	29
Zuheir Steiti	29
Riyad Abu Zeinah	29
Hakam Abu 'Eisheh	29
Muhammad Al As'usi	29
Muhammad Sa'adeh	29
Samir Khader	29
Wa'el Abu Khader	29
Harees Hajjeh	29
Awni Judeh	29
Ashraf Daraghmeh	29
Masbah Abu Atik	29
Isam Al Taweel	29
Usama Jaawabreh	29
Adham Al Sheikh	29
Taj Al Deen Al Masri	29
Tareq Darawsheh	29
Sami Omar	29
Muhammad Abu Mhareb	29
Salman Zu'rub	29
Ziyad Tayseet Al-Aj	29

Yaser Rizeq	29
Ahmad Abu Ajami	29
Kamel Al Jamal	29
Imad El Anati	29
Maher Al Shu'ani	29
Abdul Kader Hamdan	29
Ahmad Al Bashiti	28
Mohammed Al Adil	28
Farid Nasasra	28
Iyad Harash	28
Ahmad 'itewi	28
Hamza Abu Shkaidem	28
Wa'el Khwaiter	28
Fawzi Al Masalmeh	28
Anwar Al Hamran	28
Ayman Daraghmeh	28
Yusif Abu Sway	28
Ahmad Abu Thaher	28
Muhammad Kameel	28
Isma'il Abu Taha	28
Muhammad Yassin	28
Muhammad Shirbasi	28
Yousef Al Aqra'	28
Iyyad Qafeeshah	28
Nader Al Haddar	28
Tha'er Mihdawi	28
Omar Mansour	28
Shaher Bani Odeh	28
Hani Ashour	28
Issa 'Ibayyat	28
Usama Al Bawab	28
Khaled Nahleh	28
Walid Sbeih	28
Fahmi Abu Eisheh	28
Heidar Al Khatib	28
Iyyad Al Khatib	28
Iyyad Samudi	28
Ammar Turkmani	28
Mu'ammam Daraghmeh	28
Akram Abu Sneineh	28
Sufian Ardah	28
Yousef Mhanna	28
Abdul Baset Abu Sneineh	28

Muhammad Al Shu'ani	28
Anwar Abdul Ghani	28
Hikmat Abu Al Habal	28
Ameer Qafa	28
Muhammad Bsharat	28
Muneef Hamadah	28
Adnan Jum'a	28
Ibrahim Wishah	28
Majdi Saleem	28
Fahmi Abu Amuni	28
Fawwaz Badran	28
Ra'ed Al Sharif	28
Muhammad Abu Reida	27
Mohammed Abu Asi	27
Mahdi Akila	27
Ismail Shamlakh	27
Ya'qoub Idkeidek	27
Ahmad Al Basyouni	27
Muhammad Al Khallaf	27
Khaled Abu Ya'qoub	27
Iman Matar	27
Jaser Samaro	27
Hamad Al Samiri	27
Ashraf Bardaweel	27
Ibrahim Shahin	27
Nathmi Yassin	27
Hasan Muhammad Hasan Al Qadi	27
Yaser Sayes	27
Imad Al Khatib	27
Muhammad Al Qasem	27
Rafeeq Saqer	27
Ibrahim Abu Sharar	27
Sami Ahmad Musleh	27
Ghanem Barham	27
Ibraheem Barahmi	27
Naseem Abu Al Rus	27
Iman Mansour	27
Jamal Mlawwah	27
Qais Abu Jaber	27
Wa'el 'Ajjur	27
Hamza Al Hasis	27
Hatim El Najjar	27
Adli Hamdan	27

Shihada Al Jafari	27
Abdul Rahim Seif	27
Ala' Abu Bakreh	27
Ayman Abu Teir	27
Hatem Nseir	27
Jamal Abu Hamad	27
Marwan Al Ghamri	27
Wael Shu'aeb Ghneim	27
Muneer Wishahi	27
Mohammed Al Hroub	27
Mahmoud Salah	27
Mu'tasem Makhlof	27
Imad Abu Sneineh	27
Muhammad Abu Lateefeh	27
Akram Abu Libdeh	27
Hazem Amru	27
Natheer Hammad	27
Hussein Al Ashqar	27
Tareq Darweesh	27
Abdul Khaleq Abu Amra	27
Isam Shakku	27
Mohammad Abu Suf	27
Abdul Hameed Khanfar	27
Maher Afaneh	27
Iyad Dahood	27
Ra'ed Al Karmi	26
Sliman Al I'rouqi	26
Muhammad Abd II A'al	26
Ahmad Zaqout	26
Mohammed Dakhil	26
Jad Sleem	26
Muhammad Abu Sneileh	26
Amin Abu Hatab	26
Muhammad Al Qassas	26
Suna Sabra	26
Muhammad Ghandour	26
Iyyad Sayes	26
Muhannad Abu Hilal	26
Ali Al Hudeiri	26
Mahmoud Isabaiti	26
Firas Zaid	26
Muhammad Sunawbar	26
Wisam Yazbik	26

Qasem Al Mughrabi	26
Husam Badran	26
Muhammad Al Najjar	26
Aseel Atli	26
Zahi Zatiyeh	26
Amer Hantuli	26
Amjad Al Fakhuri	26
Ayman Halaweh	26
Sahar Al Hindi	26
Shadi Hamamreh	26
Mu'tasem Al Sabbagh	26
Muhammad Sammour	26
Allam Al Jaloudi	26
Mustafa Yassin	26
Abdul Salam Younis	26
Muhammad Baarqa'a	26
Nahid Amer	26
Ammar Abu Baker	26
Basem Abu Shahadeh	26
Bilal Afanih	26
Hasan Al Namsan	26
Mu'taz Abdil Majeed Daghlus	26
Muhammad Al Bishawi	26
Ahmed Jabr Ayash	26
Amjad al Tobasi	26
Rasheed Burham	26
Firas Al Bituni	26
Ihab Al Thalatheeni	26
Sa'eed Dreidi	26
Sa'eed Al Shalayel	26
Muhammad Abu Al Neel	26
Ahmad Al Mughrabi	26
Ahmad Al Dmeisi	26
Arafat Abu Kweik	26
Hussein Odeh	26
Muhammad Abu Al Neel	26
Yihia Ishtayyeh	26
Ra'ed Ftuh	26
Abas Al Awiwi	26
'Imran Al Odeh	26
Mustafa Ramadan	26
Ma'moun Awaysah (Hashaykeh)	26
Muhammed Abu Al Illa	26

Mahdi Mizyed	26
Said Abu Shmeis	26
Muhannad Al Taher	26
Ghassan Awaysa	26
Majdi Jradat	26
Khaled Tmeizi	26
Imad Al Mughrabi	25
Ahmad Al Hinnawi	25
Muhammed Al Madhun	25
Muhammad Hamdan	25
Leila Qatawi	25
Muhammad Al Kafarneh	25
Muhammad Maraheel	25
Fuad Dweikat	25
Amjad Al Jamal	25
Ali Yassin	25
Katrine Berruex	25
Ashraf Gharduq	25
Jamal Abdul Salam	25
Imad Ghanayim	25
Muhammad Rayhan	25
Iyad Fahamawi	25
Ayman Ma'rouf	25
Younis Abu Gharara	25
Yasser Aseedah	25
Jawad All Aswad	25
Fayez Ashour aka Muhammad Idrees	25
Ahmad Awaja	25
Samer Jradat	25
Ra'ed Idmeis	25
Thafer Kameel	25
Kareem Mafarjeh	25
Ra'ed Al Akhras	25
Khaled Abu Habeeb	25
Jamil Khalifah	25
Firas Abu Hitab	25
Shadi Al Hasanat	25
Hasan Al Qalud	25
Na'el Al Lidawi	25
Shadi Muslem	25
Sa'ed Al 'Aqra'	25
Haitham Samahdaneh	25
Ibrahim Jarbou'	25

Rizeq Harzallah	25
Ra'fat Al Malhi	25
Khaled Abu Sitteh	25
Malek Salem	25
Ramiz Bushnaq	25
Imam Al Sharif	25
Imad Awad	25
Muhammad Masad	25
Mohammad El Utl	25
Ibrahim Al Ulami	25
Marwan Khaleefeh	25
Hani Abu Rizeq	25
Ahmad Ahmad	25
As'ad Daqqa	25
Khalil Radeef	25
Uthman Qatnani	25
Muhannad Abu Al Heeja	25
Jad Salem	25
Abdil Qader Abu Srou	25
Abdul Qader Dudeen	25
Fawzi Marrar	25
Omar Qa'dan	25
Ameen Balatyeh	25
Akram Ahmad Al Hindi	25
Mahmoud Al Shurafah	25
Wa'el Awwad	25
Fadi Sama'neh	25
Walid Ghanem	25
Saleh Kameel	25
Na'el Al Zama'ara	25
Munqeth Sawafta	25
Jabir Al Sabi'a	25
Nidal Qafeeshah	25
Shahin Sahweil	25
Majed Al Jidian	25
Munzer Yassin	25
Ahmad Qasim	25
Muhammad Da'na	25
Nour Al Deen Qweider	25
Yousef Al Qumsan	25
Ali Swaidan	25
Muhammad 'Qilan	25
Madi Khalil Madi	25

Maher Jawabreh	25
Amjad Katiba	25
Khaleel Bader	25
Mohammad Al Madani	25
Iyyad Al Sabbagh	25
Iyyad Issa	25
Salah El Faqih	25
Muhammad Al Bashiti	25
Ahmad Fayad (Mohammad El Masri)	25
Zuheir Kaware'	25
Majdi Al Tluli	25
Ya'qub Odeh	25
Abdil Rahman Mubarak	25
Ahmad Alan	25
Fu'ad Bsharat	25
Ra'fat Al Bashiti	25
Muhanad Faris	24
Riyad Sa'adeh	24
Jad Khleiq	24
Mahmoud Masad	24
Wisam Imhareb	24
Raja' Freehat	24
Azhar Al 'Amriyeh	24
Hasan Zbeidi	24
Ayid Abu Harb	24
Isma'el Abu Rafee'	24
Fadi Abi Arra	24
Ruqayya Al Jamal	24
Maher Ameera	24
Abdullah Amarni	24
Ashraf Shahin	24
Muhammed Al Mughrebi	24
Said Abu Fitla	24
Yousef Rizeq	24
Firas Abu Mayyaleh	24
Ahmad Basheer	24
Ahmad Abu Al Heija	24
Muhammed Mahani	24
Ashraf Theeb	24
Rana Al Karaja	24
Atef Tafesh	24
Khader Hneideq	24
Is'eid Abu Sitteh	24

Hisham Abu Jamous	24
Ala El Barghouthi	24
Imad Al Deen Darwazeh	24
Lu'ay Mashal	24
Zuheir Aqel	24
Munther Al Haj	24
Firas Jaber	24
Akram Al 'Awawdeh	24
Madi Shihada	24
Ahmad Qaza'	24
Muneer Balatyeh	24
Hussein Al Mabhuh 'Al Sakran'	24
Mansour Ahmad	24
Naseem Abu Asi	24
Ahmad Al Sufi	24
Zuhair Darabyi	24
Kamal Tubasi	24
'Imad Hamad	24
Amjad Hamad	24
Islam Shawahneh	24
Yusuf Abu Awad	24
Muhammad Salameh	24
Mohammad Jabareen	24
Zahi Freitekh	24
Sa'di Al Dabbas	24
Surayda Abu Gharbiyeh	24
Amjad Al Qawasmi	24
Muhammad Al Humran	24
Kayed Abu Mustafa	24
Muhammad Al Fayed	24
Samih Al 'Ardah	24
Khaled Sweileh	24
Nihad Hantash	24
Abdul Muain Ibrahim	24
Fadel I'beidah	24
Rania Kharoufeh	24
Ziyad Zubeidi	24
Muhammed Nuri	24
Muhammad Sama'neh	24
Hani Abu Irmeileh	24
Inrahim Kahla	24
Ramzi 'Eed	24
Fadwa Al Jamal	24

Ahmad Hamamreh	24
Isam Al Darmali	24
Said Al Kharouf	24
Mahmoud Al Sha'er	24
Ghazi Abu 'Ibayya	24
Iyad Hardan	24
Mohammad Abu Musa	24
Hani Rawajbeh	24
'Atef Qandeel	24
Abdil Rahman Abu Bakreh	24
Jamal Al Kiswani	24
Muhammad Abu Shaqfeh	23
Ra'ed Abu Daoud	23
Firas Abdil Haq	23
Usama Jada	23
Maher Khdeir	23
Mahmoud Abu Hani	23
Tamer Abu Irmanah	23
Amer Ziyadeh	23
Hamzeh Al Qawasmi	23
Ahed Hindiyeh	23
Zeid Abu Jalaleh	23
Muhammad Hilmi Muslem Tmeizi	23
Mahmoud Jaser	23
Mohammad Qalaq	23
Hamoudeh Al Madhoun	23
Muhammad Kaskeen	23
Tayseer Jabali	23
Muhammad Awad	23
Muhammad Ramadan Al Masri	23
Asma' Al Zara	23
Iyyad Hamdan	23
Muhammad Al Haj	23
Tareq Al Kharraz	23
Fahid Abu Bakir	23
Tareq Khandaqji	23
Abdul Kareem Al Sa'di	23
Shaker Al Manasra	23
Shadi Al Nubani	23
Iyad Ishtaya	23
Iyyad Abu Safieh	23
Muhammad Al 'Aydi	23
Mahmoud Al 'Abed	23

Jabber Jaber	23
Walid Al S'oudi	23
Ali Mohammed Hamed	23
Ashraf Abu Al Heija	23
Samer Judeh	23
Muhammad Abed Rabbo	23
Imad Al Hawamda	23
Shadi Al Kahlut	23
Jabber Al Mishal	23
Hani Sakhileh	23
Ayman Khawaldeh	23
Shaker Hasuni	23
Muhannad Deiriyeh 'Abu Halaweh'	23
Imad Al Sufi	23
Abdul Razeq Isteiti	23
Abdullah Shluf	23
Ibrahim Abu Daqqa	23
Muhammad Hasan	23
Nader As'ad	23
Husam Al Karnaz	23
Mohammed Halas	23
Abdul Raheem Faraj	23
Mahmoud Atallah 'Al 'Ibeit'	23
Mahmoud El Imwasi	23
Abdullah Al Farah	23
Ra'ed Shaqfa	23
Yaseen Shihada	23
Muhammad Abu 'Awwad	23
Mohammad Siam	23
Jameel Abu Atwan	23
Mu'taz Al Khateeb	23
Musa Abu Siam	23
Ahmad Khader	23
Ahhmad Kou'	23
Fadi Hamed	23
Riyad Hattab	23
Rami Mansour	23
Majdi Khanfar	23
Othman Shhadeh	23
Marwan Shamlakh	23
Hasan Abu Sh'eereh	23
Khaled Abu Siam	23
Shadi Al Shuli	22

Ala' Daraghmeh	22
Naser Zeidiyeh	22
Ziyad Abu Jazar	22
Omar Subuh	22
Fadi Al Dabaia	22
Samer Abdul Jawad	22
Ahmad Odeh	22
Asad Al Shaghnumbi	22
Khaleel Al Safadi	22
Muhammad Othman	22
Bilal Salahat	22
Basma Al Qeisa	22
Amjad Al 'Alaami	22
Amer Khdeiri	22
Ala' Al 'Araj	22
Ziyad Abu Sawi	22
Rafat Judi	22
Ala' Rafa'iyeh	22
Mahmoud Naseer	22
Nidal 'Ibayyat	22
Ayman Judeh	22
Hakam Qabaleh	22
Waleed Sa'eed	22
Nur Abu Madi	22
Nidal Abu Al Heija	22
Ziyad Ayad	22
Izz Al Deen Hasan	22
Amjad Daragmi	22
Rifat Abu Marzuk	22
Abdul Kadir Abu Katan	22
Baha' Al Sharqawi	22
Taher Jarar'ah	22
Hazim Abu Daf	22
Zakariya El Kilani	22
Iyyad Hamadne	22
Ibrahim Fayed	22
Mahir Abeed	22
Anan Jawareesh	22
Raed Al Muhtasab	22
Iyyad Sawafta	22
Rabee' Jalmneh	22
Bilal D'eifi	22
Qusei Zahran	22

Murad Awaysah	22
Muhammad Al Qalaq	22
Burhan Al Shakhsheer	22
Amer Hantouleh	22
Mahmoud Al Tatar	22
Fares Fares	22
Wa'el 'Ibayyat	22
Usama Eed	22
Muhammad Musa Muslem Tmeizi	22
Rashad Al Najar	22
Murad Al Hroush	22
Mahmoud Hilal	22
Uthman Al Razayneh	22
Taha Abu Isneineh	22
Tareq Al Hindawi	22
Fadi Al Za'ayer	22
Ahmad Abu Mustafa	22
Abdil Mm'ti Zawawi	22
Mustafa Farrarja	22
Rabee' Ghanna	22
Na'el Al Seifi	22
Nasri Ya'qoub	22
Ali Abu Hijleh	22
Khaled Al Khatib	22
As'ad Abu Ataya	22
Muhammad Jmi'an	22
Salem Al Bir'awi	22
Shareef Ashour	22
Maher Daghlas	22
Sameh Abu Haneesh	22
Mohammad El Sarkhi	22
Yousef Sweetat	22
Marwan Abu Mutleq	22
Jihad El Aloul	22
Mahir Anis	22
Munther Katiba	22
Sa'ed Al Aqra'	22
Issa Faraj	22
Mahmoud Salah	22
Akram Al Hammuri	22
Husam Abu Teir	22
Taleb Hirmas	22
Samer Shawahneh	22

Tariq Al Hantoli	22
Nidal Al Ashkar	22
Bilal Al Darbi	22
Rami Ghara	22
Abdul Kareem Al 'Arja	22
Nabil Abu Al Qare'	22
Hamudeh Nijem	22
Nimir Mar'ee	22
Husam Al Barawi	22
Sa'ed Hassuneh	22
Muhammad Abu Fayyad	21
Mohammad El Jama'ra	21
Rami Yassin	21
Abdullah Abu Karsh	21
Amjad Abadi	21
Muhammad Sweedan	21
Ra'ed Musa	21
Ahmad El Nabrisi	21
Khaled Al Astal	21
Wajid Abu Awwad	21
Adnan Asa'ad	21
Shadi El Wadi	21
Ibrahim Abu 'Iweili	21
Adli Abeid	21
Marwan Assaf	21
Mahmoud Talib	21
Fatma Abu Jeesh	21
Ayman El Luh	21
Khaled Al Badawi	21
Muhammad Dahoud	21
Nahid Al Luh	21
Mohammad Abu Aun	21
Waleed Abu Salih	21
Khaled Isbeih	21
Muhammad Al Wawi	21
Yaser Abu Namous	21
Ahmad Jawabreh	21
Ahmad Al Masri	21
Mas'ad Daoud	21
Muhammad Sakhileh	21
Salah Abi Theeb	21
Ahmad Abu 'Abed	21
As'ad Abu Sneineh	21

Muhammad Ghannam	21
Ali Imhanna	21
Muhammad Makhtoob	21
Yousef Bsharat	21
Ahmad Al Gharabli	21
Muhammad Hamzeh	21
Sakr al Dibari	21
Marwan Halabiyeh	21
Nash'at Abu Asi	21
Iyyad Al Batsh	21
Ahmad Abu Khatleh	21
Naji Al Ajrami	21
Jawdat Jum'a	21
Yihia Sbayhah	21
Zaki Amer Zaki	21
Abdullah Thabet	21
Usama Jadallah	21
Dirgham Zakarneh	21
Salem Hasouneh	21
Farouq Mashaqi	21
Muhammad Al Rjoub	21
Mahmoud Abu Al Khair	20
Ayed I'layyan	20
Ghassan Maged Qaran	20
Maslama al Araj	20
Ahmad 'Ateeq	20
Ibrahim 'Ammur	20
Waleed Bsharat	20
Mahmoud Al Ashqar	20
Nidal aL Alami	20
Murad Qishta	20
Issa Al Nathr	20
Ahmad Sha'ban	20
Tareq Dofash	20
Abdul Hafeth Ghrouf	20
Ahmad Shihada	20
Iyad Lawabni	20
Omar Abed	20
'Ameed Al Yamouni	20
Mahmoud Bawatneh	20
Fadi Kameel	20
Bahir Auda	20
Hammam Abdil Haq	20

Shadi Abbas	20
Muhammad Raheem	20
Burhan Abu Odeh	20
Fawzi Abu Shammas	20
Salami Ziadat	20
Ahmad Haleela	20
Jawad Shahin	20
Sa'ed 'Eed	20
Luay Al Maqeed	20
Murad Sharay'ah	20
Mahmoud Anbara	20
Maher Hamada	20
Ala' Mlawah	20
Hikmat Hanani	20
Shadi Abu Ghali	20
Nasrallah Jar'oun	20
Sameer Abu Mahyoub	20
Tahrir Rizik	20
Ibrahim Al Wahadneh	20
Ismail Abu Al Russ	20
Salah Dirgham	20
Nidal 'Ilayyan	20
Salah Abu Qainas	20
Muhammad Za'rab	20
Mohammed Dahood	20
Wa'el Assaf	20
Ghada Ayaseh	20
Mahmoud El Nabeeh	20
Ahed Dahrouj	20
Thaer Ma'ala	20
Jamal Qara'l	20
Abdullah Sha'ban	20
Imad Mosa Abu Amsheh	20
Sa'eed Abu Sitteh	20
Kamel Al Barghouthi	20
Sameer Abu Al Leil	20
Sami El Taramsi	20
Muhammed Idwan	20
Munjed Salman	19
Ziyad Al Barghouthi	19
Muhammad Salah	19
Samer 'Iweis	19
Omar Wahdan	19

Najeeb Abido	19
Mohammad Sonjk	19
Mahmoud Aqel	19
Mustafa Anbas	19
Basel Zahran	19
Imad Hazahreh	19
Ayman Wadi	19
Khaled Nijem	19
Ayesh Zamel	19
Dia'a Issa	19
Rami Qatash	19
Muhammad Hashash	19
Nabil Isma'el	19
Abdul Wahhab Al Najjar	19
Bilal Al Ghouf	19
Imad Khalaf	19
Nitham Muhammad Abu Hamdiyeh	19
Mu'taz Subuh	19
Saleh Al Asi	19
Ashraf Al Bsus	19
Jonnie Thaljiyeh	19
Imad Al Dayi	19
Naseem Agha	19
Muhammad Al Fayed	19
Fahed Bani Odeh	19
Musa Abu Ideh	19
Islam Irheil	19
Muhammad Balatyeh	19
Mahmoud Al Jallad	19
Ayman Al Jallad	19
Mohammad Asaus	19
Ziyad Silmi	19
Khaled Musa	19
Muhammad Al Dibes	19
Tal'at Jaber	19
Ahmad Kafeefeh	19
Muhammad Ashour	19
Ala' Abdul Hay	19
Abdil Mu'ti Al Assar	19
Diya' Ibdah	19
Karam Kanan	19
Mahmoud Isa'eed	19
Ahmad Jabareen	18

Fathi Salem	18
Zakaria Al Khur	18
Issa Da'bub	18
Husam Bakheet	18
Akram Khaleefeh	18
Bashar Basem Hantouleh	18
Samir Al Khadur	18
Tayseer Abu Al Araj	18
Muhammad Al 'Atbeh	18
Ayman Ghanem	18
Usama Masalma	18
Nasir Al Sharafi	18
Mahdi Al Qeisi	18
Bashar Hantuli	18
Ahmad Nabir	18
Baker Al Najjar	18
Kamal Rajab	18
Muhammad Abu Shamla	18
Ala Nasar	18
Ahmad 'Ayda	18
Iyad Khashashi	18
Rami Yassin	18
Mu'een Al 'Udayni	18
Rami Basheer	18
Arafat Al Atrash	18
Muhammed Shalash	18
Fadi Al 'Ijel	18
Zuhair Al Hatab	18
Muhammad Al Khaldi	18
Salih Al Riyati	18
Hilal Salahat	18
Muhammed Sharab	18
Shadi Ahmad Siam	18
Mohammad Khamaysa	18
Muhammad Abu Mirsal	18
Muhammad Al Kurdi	18
Hashem Al Mamlouk	18
Khalil Fayyad	18
Khaldoun Ma'arek	18
Abdil Jawad Shihadeh	18
Khaldoun Ma'arek	18
Nizar Shwaiki	18
Khalil Abu Said	18

Areej Al Jabali	18
Muhammad Al Dijani	18
Iyyad Al Masri	18
Muhammad Nasser Al Tawil	18
Munib Abu Munshar	18
Tayseer Ja'ara	18
Ahmad Hassan Dahlan	18
Ahmad Salehy	18
Yaser Al Dabbas	18
Hamdi Salim Al Madhoun	18
Muhammad Al Tantawi	18
Tamer Za'rab	18
Abdul Hamid Ziq	18
Muhammad Hamdan	18
Ibrahim Sharaf	18
Mahdi Jaber	17
Yihya Faraj	17
Tareq Abu 'Idab'at	17
Abdul Munim Iz Al Deen	17
Sa'ed Al Tanbour	17
Safwat Kishta	17
Muhammad Imteir	17
Majdi Barham	17
Muhsen Arar	17
Jihad al Masri	17
Fu'ad Al Dahshan	17
Arafat Al Jabareen	17
Mohammed Tamam	17
Ali Abu Sitta	17
Mahmoud Yihya	17
Ala Abu Jabir	17
Yusif Khalaf	17
Muhammad Al Saqqa	17
Sami Swairki	17
Jamal Al Sha'er	17
Muhammad Kassab	17
Muhammad El Sajdi	17
Ibrahim Rayyan	17
Jum'ah Al Sawarkeh	17
Ali Hamdan	17
Waleed Al Badan	17
Muhammad Talal Kassab	17
Mahmoud Ahmad	17

Tareq Abu Jamous	17
Samer Kasabeh	17
Tha'er Al Zaid	17
Naser Kashour	17
Tahani Al 'Awawdeh	17
Muhammad Abu Jaser	17
Tamer Kashour	17
Muhammad Judeh	17
Amar El Rifa'e	17
Yousef Shhadeh	17
Usama Al Jirjawi	17
Murtaja Amer	17
Ibrahim Othman	17
Mohammad Al Ta'ban	17
Muhammad Abu Khaled	17
Abdullah Al Hilu	17
Muhammad 'Ayesh	17
Mohammad Al Jazar	17
'Aziza Abu Kweik	17
Imad Al Batsh	17
Midhat Al Hurani	17
Ahmad Al Khatib	17
Khaled Rezaq	17
Hikmat Al Malalha	17
Yahya Nayef Abu Shamalah	17
Ahmad Basal	17
Muslih Abu Jarad	17
Mas'oud Abu Jalal	17
Muhammad Labad	17
Ahmad Awwad	16
Muhammed Abu Rayan	16
Amar Al Mashni	16
Mu'taz Tailakh	16
Jadou'a Abu Al Kibash	16
Murad 'Alqam	16
Husam El Hamshari	16
Yasir Nabtiti	16
Murad Al Ghoul	16
Fadi Shhadeh	16
Muhammed Abu Ghali	16
Mohammed Adel	16
Ibrahim Al Qasas	16
Samer Al Awaisi	16

Ibrahim Elmkanen	16
Omar Al Bahisi	16
Nidal Idbaiki	16
Mahir Al Sa'edi	16
Husni Al Najjar	16
Shadi Auda	16
Murad Abdul Hakeem Muhammad Al Ghoul	16
Ahmad Al Asar	16
Shawkat Al Alami	16
Ahmad Abu Mandeel	16
Mahmoud Barakat	16
Adel Al Maqnan	16
Waleed Masharqa	16
Muhammad Abu Al Ras	16
Mohammad Abu Morsa	16
Rami Ighrayeb	16
Ahmad Maraheel	16
Mahmoud Abu Shhadeh	16
Mohammad Al Shareef	16
Taher Al Kilani	16
Nizar Aida	16
Rawan Al Jabreeni	16
Arafat Al Masri	16
Fadi Al 'Izawi	16
Husam Tafesh	16
Adel Turkman	16
Mahmoud Qishta	16
Ammar Al Ghaleeth	16
Lu'ay Dabayeh	16
Ramzi Hasouneh	16
Lu'ay 'Ideili	16
Yousef Zaqt	15
Muhammad Al Madhoun	15
Nida' Al 'Azza	15
Ahmad Yassin	15
Anwar Hamduneh	15
Wa'el Radwan	15
Ahmad Abu Holly	15
Husam Al Disi	15
Ahmed Banat	15
Basher Shalwi	15
Isma'il Abu Nadi	15
Mahmoud Naji Abu Naji	15

Ala' Adel Al Bouji	15
Yazan Muhammed Issa Halika	15
Ahmad Al Masri	15
Sabir Ibrash	15
Usama Azouqa	15
Mohammed Al Hajaj	15
Ahmad Hashash	15
Ashraf Habayib	15
Nura Shalhub	15
Ibrahim Al Je'aidi	15
Wajdi Hatab	15
Rami Mtawi'e	15
Muhammad Kisra	15
Ibrahim Riziq Umar	15
Ahmad Al Qawasmi	15
Majdi Al Mislmany	15
Salem Al Sha'er	15
Yousef 'bayyat	15
Majid Hawamra	15
Rif'at Al Nahhal	15
Ramzi Bayatni	15
Ala Bani Nimra	15
Mahmoud Sukkar	15
Majdi Abed	15
Aysar Hammoudeh Hassis	15
Muhammad Abu Libdeh	15
Ala Jawabra	14
Bara' Abu Kweik	14
Hamzeh I'beid	14
Hamada Al Sleiqi	14
Shadi Iz'oul	14
Mohammed Al Mash'harawi	14
Ahmad Abu Tayih	14
Fayez Salah	14
Khalid Bazian	14
Musa Al Dibis	14
Muhammad Abu Arar	14
Robin Khmour	14
Mohammad Dawood	14
Mu'awiyah Al Nahhal	14
Samer Abu Mayyaleh	14
Imad Za'rab	14
Balqees Arda	14

Muhammad Isleem	14
Ra'ed Dawood	14
Hani Al Sufi	14
Usama Jabareen	14
Izz Al Deen Al Hilu	14
Fares Al Zaban	14
Faris Auda	14
Wael Qatawi	14
Muhammad Al Astal	14
Sayyed Abu Seefein	14
Mahmoud Awwad	14
Murad Al Masri	14
Ameen Thawabteh	14
Abdul Rahman Al Dahshan	14
Bilal Awad Ramadan	14
Haitham Abu Shoqa	14
Iman Sh'hadeh	14
Majdi Khalileh	14
Salah Najim	14
Naser Qar'an	14
Karam Al Kurd	14
Dima Sawafta	13
Iyad Sha'th	13
Wa'el Al Nasheet	13
Omar Al Astal	13
Basel Al Mubasher	13
Ahmad Abu Mustafa	13
Muhammed Al Ijla	13
Mu'ayad Jarawish	13
Shadi Arafah	13
Kifah 'Ibeid	13
Mahmoud Abu Yassin	13
Sami Abu Jazer	13
Jihad Abu Shahmi	13
Fares Al Sa'di	13
Rami Za'rab	13
Mahmoud Al Sawwaf	12
Muhammad Hneideq	12
Anwar Abu Sa'eed	12
Nidal Isma'il	12
Mohammad Shahla	12
Sa'ed Sbeih	12
Amani Al 'Awawdeh	12

Mohammad El Dura	12
Muath Abu Hadwan	12
Mohammed Al Arja	12
Muhammad Shteivi	12
Muhammad Hawashin	12
Lu'ay Al Tamimi	12
Jamil Ghazzawi	12
Yihia Al Sheikh Eed	12
Ra'fat Awwad	12
Mohammed Al Hamaydi	12
Samer Tabanja	12
Qusay Abu 'Eisheh	12
Anees Al Astal	11
Muhannad Muhareb	11
Muhammad Sultan Al Astal	11
Khalil Ibrahim Al Mughrabi	11
Shayma' Hamad	11
Yousef Al Najjar	11
Ali Abu Shaweesh	11
Omar Khalid	11
Dounyah Rami Matar	11
Amjad Ayda	11
Yaser Al Kasbeh	11
Mahmoud Draweesh	11
Muhammad Nassar	10
Muhammad Al Tarayrah	10
Salwa Dahleez	10
Riham Abu Al Ward	10
Abed Isma'il	10
Salem Al 'Awawdeh	10
Abdul Samad Shamlakh	10
Tareq Al 'Awawdeh	10
Mona Al Ja'aysah	10
Bilal Khalil	10
Asad Qreini	10
Khalil Afana	10
Abdullah Al Sha'bi	10
Muhammad Abu Ali	10
Bara' Al Sha'er	10
Maria Abu Sariyeh	9
Mohammed Abu Asi	9
Iyyad Al Mughrabi	9
Ahmad Ghazawi	9

Sabreen Abu Sneineh	9
Inas Abu Salah	9
Fadel Abu Zuheirah	9
Muhammad Abu Kweik	8
Ashraf Khalil	8
Shukri Daoud	8
Hussein Al Matwi	8
Shahid Jamal Barakat	7
Ahmad Al Khafsh	7
Inas Abu Zeid	7
Mahmoud Al Talalqa	7
Ameed Abu Seir	7
Azzam Al Sha'bi	7
Shaima' Al Masri	7
Anan Masharqa	7
Ahmad Abu Radaha	7
Fadi Al 'Ajuli	7
Sujoud Fahmawi	6
Sumayya Hassan	6
Dalia Matar	6
Akram Al Astal	6
Riham Abu Taha	5
Ahmed Al-Shawa	5
Tamer Abu Sariyeh	5
Suleiman Abu Zeid	5
'Ahed Hamad	5
Ala'a Mohammad Matar	5
Dina Mata	4
Subhi Al-Howeiti	4
Anas Al Sha'bi	4
Basel Zakarneh	4
Farah 'Udwan	4
Mohammad Matar	4
Malak Jamal Barakat	4
Mohammad Al-Howeiti	3
Maram Hasuna	3
Burhan Al Haymouni	3
'Abeer Zakarneh	3
Huda Shluf	2
Mohammad Matar	2
Ayman Matar	2
Anwar Al Hindi	2
Anan Ismaeel Kadus	

Naser Abu Al Su'oud
Ma'Mun Ibrahim Kadus
Bilal Al-Az'ar
Iman Matar
Sara Hasan
Al-Haj Hassan
Imad Karsou'
Rasha Freitekh
Majed Sawafta
Mu'ayyad Jameel
Iyyad Qamhawi
Nidal Al Faqeeh
Khalil Al 'Arboudi
Naser Al 'Asali
Abdullah 'Iteili
Kamal Abu Shhab
Nidal Abu Odeh
Yaser Al Kuni
Jihad Tayyem
Sliman Tashtoush
Majed Al Qatuni
Basem Zaghlul
Um Taher Abu Shalbak
Unidentified
Khaled Al Batsh
Diya' Muslem Tmeizi
Firas Salahat
Hasan Abu Sarriyeh
Hayat Al Haitham
Iman Muhammad Hajju
Amjad Al Qatuni
Shaher Abu Sharar
Ribhi Al Lalu
Naser Kharmeh
Ramzi Drouzah
Iyyad Abu Al Rub
Amjad Al Fayed
Nidal Sweitat
Muhammad Taleb
Mariam Wishahi
Ali Mqasqas
Ahmad Hamdouni
Jamal Al Sabbagh

'Allam Qneiri
Yusri Abu Kharaj
Afaf Abu Rmeileh
Nayef Al Nayef
Taha Zbeidi
Nidal Al Kushi
Kamal Awwad
Mahmoud Al Ali
Maher Al Kharraz
Rawhi Al 'Amad
Wa'el Freitekh
Salam Ja'bour
Nizar Matahen
Isam Sa'ed
Yaser Al Qishawi
Mahmoud Al 'Amad
Khaled Habash
Mu'tasem Rahhal
Abdullah Abu 'Beid
Mustafa Shalabi
Ra'ed Hajji

Note: Some names were difficult to obtain and thus this table is not conclusive. An estimated 120 names have not been included in this list.

Appendix 2: Latest Statistics Concerning the Occupied Territories

September 28th, 2002 –August 1, 2002

Number of Palestinians killed by Israeli forces and Jewish settlers:

Palestinian civilians killed during Israeli shelling:	348
Palestinian activists and political figures assassinated by Israeli ‘death squads’:	150
Palestinians killed due to Jewish settlers’ attacks on Palestinian civilians:	29
Total number of Palestinians killed:	1680

Gender distribution of Palestinians killed:

Number of Palestinian males killed:	1,597
Number of Palestinian females killed:	83

Age distribution of Palestinians killed:

Number of Palestinian infants and children up to the age of 5:	19
Number of Palestinian children between 5 and 10 years old:	36
Number of Palestinian children between 10 and 15 years old:	174
Number of Palestinian teenagers between 15 and 18 years old:	223
Total number of deaths up to the age of 18:	452

Number of Palestinian adults between 18 and 65 years old:	1187
Number of Palestinian elderly between 65 and 85 years old:	41

Geographical distribution of Palestinians killed:

Nablus:	261
Ramallah:	184
Hebron:	153
Jenin:	162
Tulkarem:	95
Bethlehem:	110
Qalqilia:	42
Jerusalem:	29
Salfeet:	15
Jericho:	11
Total in the West Bank:	1062
Total in the Gaza Strip:	588
Inside Israel:	14
On the southern Lebanese border:	2

Number of Palestinians injured by Israeli forces and Jewish settlers:

Live ammunition:	4,582
Rubber-coated steel bullets:	5,453
Tear gas:	5,085
Miscellaneous:	4,866
Total:	19,986

Type of injuries inflicted by Israeli forces and Jewish settlers on Palestinians:

Permanent disabilities:	9,500
Disabilities:	5,500
Number of Palestinian births at Israeli military checkpoints (i.e. due to Israel's denial of access to maternity hospitals):	36
Number of Palestinian deaths while giving birth at Israeli checkpoints	21
Mothers:	23
Stillbirths:	21
Births attended by skilled health workers:	67%
Home deliveries:	30%
Children suffering from chronic malnutrition:	30%
Children suffering from acute malnutrition:	25%
Households of reported psychological difficulties in one or more family members:	87%

Note: This is in addition to various cases of reported psychological traumas:

Israeli assaults on medical staff and facilities:

Total Personnel Killed:	3
Total Personnel Injured:	180
Total attacks on ambulances to-date:	198
Total ambulances damaged:	97
Denial of Access to Ambulances logged:	452
Number of ambulances damaged beyond repair:	26

Israeli assaults on journalists:

Palestinians journalists killed by Israeli forces:	3
Palestinian and foreign journalists injured by Israeli forces:	209
Foreign journalists killed by Israeli forces:	1

Israeli assaults on Palestinian infrastructure:

Number of residential buildings shelled by Israeli forces:	
Partially destroyed:	1,211
Completely destroyed:	616
Number of hospitals and clinics shelled:	
Partially destroyed:	318
Completely destroyed:	136
Number of schools shelled:	
Partially destroyed:	147
Completely destroyed:	22
Number of public institutions shelled:	
Partially destroyed:	1967
Completely destroyed:	2788
Number of private institutions shelled:	
Partially destroyed:	822

Completely destroyed:	1,012
Total number of buildings shelled:	9,039
Total number of buildings partially destroyed:	4465
Total number of buildings completely destroyed:	4574

Palestinian trees uprooted:	667,390
Cultivated Palestinian land destroyed:	3,669,000 m ²

Note: Since 1967, Israel has confiscated almost 750,000 acres of land from the 1.5 million acres comprising the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Since 1967, Israeli forces have uprooted more than 200,000 trees from Palestinian land. Since 1967 only, more than 7,000 homes have been demolished on the basis that they were not supported by the required construction permits (permits for Palestinians are almost impossible to obtain from the Israeli authorities). Please refer to MIFTAH's fact sheet on Home Demolition and Land Confiscation.

Palestinian homes demolished by Israeli authorities:

i.e. demolished following Israeli municipal and/or military decision

East Jerusalem:

West Bank:	2,450
Gaza Strip:	1,211
Total number of homes demolished:	7,720

Israeli assaults on Palestinian schools, school children, and teachers:

Number of Palestinian students killed by Israeli forces:	168
Number of Palestinian students injured by Israeli soldiers:	2,317
Number of Palestinian schools shut down due to Israeli assaults:	6
Number of schools taken over by the Israeli military:	7

Impact of Israeli-imposed multiple sieges on Palestinian economic life:

Number of Palestinians unemployed due to the closures:	540,000
Average unemployment rate in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip:	62%
Decrease in per capita income:	55%
Percentage of Palestinians living below poverty line:	64.9%
Daily overall economic losses:	\$16 million

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