



**Defence for Children International/Palestine Section**  
**الحركة العالمية للدفاع عن الأطفال / فرع فلسطين**

**Israeli Violations of the Right to Life:**  
**Palestinian Child Fatalities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory**  
**during the First Half of the Year 2007**

Throughout the first half of this year, Israeli military operations in the West Bank and Gaza Strip continued to violate the most basic rights of Palestinian children, including their right to life. Between 1<sup>st</sup> January and 30<sup>th</sup> June, DCI/PS documented the killing of 30<sup>1</sup> Palestinian children as a direct result of Israeli military activity in the Palestinian territory, bringing the total number of children killed since the beginning of the *Intifada* to 882.

The circumstances in which these 30 children were killed include: use of lethal force against children who demonstrate or throw stones, use of lethal force against children who attempt to cross into Israel or escape arrest, indiscriminate shelling, indiscriminate fire during incursions; and extrajudicial targeted assassinations (which oftentimes result in the killing of many non-targeted civilians). None of the 30 children killed were armed, although there is some indication that one child intended to make a Molotov cocktail before he was killed.

The right to life is the basis for the realisation of all other rights. It is enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in Article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), and Article 6 of the UN Convention for the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), treaties that Israel is legally and morally bound to uphold in the territories under its jurisdiction. The right to life is non-derogable, which signifies that even in public emergencies that threaten the security of a nation, no State is allowed to arbitrarily deprive an individual of his/her life<sup>2</sup>. Despite these obligations, the Israeli military continues to use disproportionate and indiscriminate methods of warfare resulting in the deaths of many Palestinian children, in violation of basic principles of International Humanitarian Law.

<sup>1</sup>This figure is for children who are not affiliated with any resistance groups. During the same period, only one child (17) was killed by the Israeli army while participating in combat activities within a resistance group in Gaza. This case is not included in the data and statistics on child fatalities of the present report.

<sup>2</sup> See DCI/PS 2006 violations report, *Sustained Occupation, Suspended Dreams*, p.14. <http://www.dci-pal.org/english/publ/research/2006/sustained.pdf>

As an occupying power, Israel also has a duty to uphold standards of International Human Rights Law in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Some 40 per cent of the killings listed in this report took place in West Bank cities that were reoccupied by the Israeli military in the year 2002 after the military campaign “Operation Defensive Shield”; 60 per cent took place in the Gaza Strip, over which Israel retains effective military control, despite the summer 2005 disengagement, and which is therefore still legally occupied<sup>3</sup>.

In addition, as a State Party to the Fourth Geneva Convention, Israel has a duty to uphold International Humanitarian Law standards concerning the protection of civilians in the occupied territory. However, DCI/PS documentation on the circumstances in which the 30 children were killed indicates that war crimes have been committed by Israel. In cases where the killing of these children amounts to a war crime, or a grave breach of the Fourth Geneva Convention, those who committed or ordered the crime are subject to individual criminal responsibility under International Criminal Law. However, the Israeli government has so far failed to uphold its legal obligation to investigate the killing of Palestinian children. Israel has opened only one investigation among the 30 cases of children killed in the first half of 2007 (Bushra Barjees – case study 2), thereby demonstrating Israel’s flagrant disregard for the lives of Palestinian children.

This negligence is further illustrated by Israel’s policies denying Palestinian children their right to survival and development - inherently related to their right to life (UNCRC Article 6). The continuing policy of total isolation of the Gaza Strip and the construction of the Wall and its associated regime in the West Bank are seriously harming children’s survival and human development.

## 1. Child fatalities according to age

Out of the 30 children killed during the first half of 2007, about 20 per cent were 12 years old or younger, about 30 per cent were between the ages of 13 and 15, and the remaining 50 per cent were aged 16 and 17. The number under-16s killed is therefore very high (representing 50 per cent of the total number).

**Table 1: Child fatalities by age since the beginning of the *Intifada* (September 2000-June 2007)**

	<b>0-8</b>	<b>9-12</b>	<b>13-15</b>	<b>16-17</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>2000</b>	4	9	34	47	<b>94</b>
<b>2001</b>	13	21	31	33	<b>98</b>
<b>2002</b>	50	33	62	47	<b>192</b>
<b>2003</b>	16	22	47	45	<b>130</b>
<b>2004</b>	13	29	58	62	<b>162</b>
<b>2005</b>	2	10	19	21	<b>52</b>
<b>2006</b>	26	12	40	46	<b>124</b>
<b>2007</b>	1	4	10	15	<b>30</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>882</b>

<sup>3</sup> Article 42 of the 1907 Hague Convention IV respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land regulating and defining the end of a state of occupation.

## 2. Child fatalities according to circumstances surrounding the killings

Among the 30 children killed between January and June 2007:

- 26.7 per cent (8 children) were killed in Israeli military shelling operations, all of them in Gaza;
- 26.7 per cent (8 children) were killed by Israeli military gunfire during incursions (1), while attempting to cross into Israel (2), escape arrest (1), approach a former settlement in Gaza (2), while picking fruit in a garden (1) or shopping (1) – none of these children were armed;
- 16.7 per cent (5 children) were killed by deliberate Israeli military gunfire while participating in the following resistance activities: stone throwing (2), demonstrating (2), and possession of a Molotov cocktail near a bypass road (1);
- 16.7 per cent (5 children) were killed by unexploded ordnance (UXO): on 14 June, five children were killed while tampering with an Israeli unexploded shell in Rafah, Gaza;
- 10 per cent (3 children) were killed during a single assassination operation, when an Apache helicopter fired a missile at a residential neighbourhood in Gaza City.

**Table 2: Distribution of child fatalities by circumstance since the beginning of the *Intifada* (September 2000-June 2007)**

	Clashes	Shelling	Assassination attempts	Gunfire	Closures	UXOs	House demolition	Total
<b>2000</b>	80	4	0	9	1	0	0	<b>94</b>
<b>2001</b>	42	17	12	17	3	7	0	<b>98</b>
<b>2002</b>	30	67	19	50	9	12	5	<b>192</b>
<b>2003</b>	36	37	14	38	3	2	0	<b>130</b>
<b>2004</b>	36	76	9	39	0	2	0	<b>162</b>
<b>2005</b>	6	10	7	23	0	6	0	<b>52</b>
<b>2006</b>	10	66	22	23	0	3	0	<b>124</b>
<b>2007</b>	5	8	3	8	1	5	0	<b>30</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>882</b>

The vast majority (25 out of 30) of the Palestinian children killed during the period were killed in Israeli military operations or as a direct result of Israeli military practices in the Palestinian territory. These deaths are due to Israel's continued disregard for the fundamental principles of International Humanitarian Law: distinction, proportionality and necessity. These principles are supposed to guide the conduct of hostilities and ensure minimum civilian fatalities.

### Shelling

In Gaza, frequent indiscriminate shelling resulted in the deaths of eight children in the first six months of 2007. Attacks were carried out from the ground (artillery shells fired from tanks) and the air (missiles fired from Apache helicopters and drone planes), in residential civilian areas.

### **Case Study 1 - Mohammad (14) and Yousef (17) Suleiman Selmi al-Lulahi**

According to DCI/PS documentation, on 17<sup>th</sup> May 2007, at around 19:00, Mohammad was washing his father's car in front of their house in the village of Alshuka near Rafah when a drone plane fired a missile which hit the back of the car and killed Mohammad instantly. Mohammad's father, who was standing by the car, watched as his son's body was blown 40 metres away by the explosion. He immediately got into the car, and drove in the direction in which Mohammad's body lay. At the same time, Mohammad's siblings rushed outside of their house to see what had happened. A drone plane then fired a second missile that hit the front of the car, but the father managed to jump out of the car before it flipped over. After another minute, while his other children were looking for Mohammad's body, a third missile was fired towards them. Yousef was instantly killed and his sisters Samah (17) and A' esha (18) sustained injuries.

In total, 11 children were killed by shelling during the period. Shelling operations which result in the death of civilians are only lawful under International humanitarian Law if they respect the principles of distinction, proportionality and military necessity; but DCI/PS documentation indicates that Israel continued to violate these principles in 2007.

### **Incursions**

During the first half of 2007, the Israeli military carried out numerous incursions into West Bank cities, during which many civilians were killed due to indiscriminate fire. In April, a 17 year old girl was killed during an incursion, while she was studying in her house in Jenin refugee camp. It is still not clear whether her death is due to indiscriminate firing (and therefore a violation of the principle of distinction on the part of the Israeli military), or if she was deliberately targeted by a sniper, in an extra-judicial killing.

### **Case Study 2 - Bushra Naji Wahsh Barjees, 17 years old**

According to DCI/PS documentation, on 21<sup>st</sup> April 2007, at around 21:30, Israeli armed vehicles invaded Jenin Refugee Camp. Bushra, her two sisters, and their mother were at home, sitting in a room overlooking the street. After seeing military vehicles approaching, Bushra and her family moved to the kitchen, at the back of the building, in order to hide from possible shooting. After a while, Bushra resumed studying for her final exams, and while doing so, was pacing through the corridor, to and from the room overlooking the street. Whilst she was studying, a bullet passed through the window and hit the refrigerator in the kitchen. The mother rushed into the front room to find Bushra lying motionless on the floor, blood pouring from her head. A bullet had gone straight through the middle of her forehead and exited from the back of her head, leaving the mattress soaked in blood and brain tissue.

According to a neighbour interviewed by DCI/PS, shots were fired from behind the jeeps stationed outside Bushra's house, and from the second floor of a building 150-170 metres opposite the house. A resident of the first floor of that building confirmed that soldiers had broken into the second floor around the time of Bushra's death. In addition, the neighbour observed laser beams coming from that building.



*Bushra Barjees' bloodstained exercise book, as shown to DCI/PS by her mother*



*Window from where Bushra was killed, the building where the sniper could have been can be seen opposite*

## **Border crossing**

Lethal force is oftentimes used against children who approach checkpoints, bypass roads, settlements or border fences or who attempt to cross into Israel. In the first six months of 2007, five children were shot dead in such circumstances. DCI/PS documentation indicates that these are potential cases of wilful killing of children, as they demonstrate unnecessary and disproportionate use of force against unarmed civilians in circumstances where they do not pose any threat. Wilful killing is a grave breach of the Fourth Geneva Convention and entails individual criminal responsibility for those responsible for these acts. All High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention are under an obligation to search for persons alleged to have committed, or ordered to be committed, such grave breaches, and to bring them in front of their domestic courts or to hand them over for trial to another High Contracting Party (Article 146).

### **Case Study 3 - Mahran Zakaria Salman Abu-Nsir, 16 years old**

According to DCI/PS documentation, on 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2007, at around 22:00, Mahran met his friends Imad Abu Sheha and Abed al-Raouf al-Adaney, in order to attempt to cross into Israel and find work. The children met in the centre of Deir al-Balah in order to walk to an area called Johor al-Deek, West of Baraij refugee camp. After a while, they reached a landfill, located in a secured military area surrounded by an electric and coiled-razor wire fence. Once there, they sat under a tree, and a military jeep approached them, stopping about 200 metres away. The jeep then drove off, and returned moments later, accompanied by three other jeeps. The jeeps drove off again.

At around 1am, the children began to crawl alongside the wire fence. After crawling for about 30 metres, they attempted to cross the fence. Heavy shooting was immediately directed towards them, and the three boys fell to the ground. Mahran shouted that he had been hit in the head. Imad tried to reach for Mahran but became aware of a sharp pain in his right shoulder. The children lay there for about 20 minutes. Abed, hit in the leg, tried to talk to Mahran, but all he could hear from him were loud gasping sounds.

Imad and Abed then decided to hand themselves over to the soldiers. Imad shouted in Hebrew—what little he knew—that he was a young child. A soldier shouted back, asking them to get up and cross the razor wire fence. Imad did so, but was shot after having crossed the fence, and fell to the ground with an injury to his right hand. Another soldier then spoke through a loud speaker in Arabic, and asked the two boys to stand up, take their clothes off, and to take ten steps away from them. After doing as they were told, the children were ordered to put their clothes back on and walk towards the electric wire fence, on the opposite side of which, stood eight soldiers. The soldiers ordered the boys to cross the fence, which they did, despite the fact that they were both injured. The children were then taken to an Israeli military camp, and later transferred to Suruka hospital.

Mahran had died shortly after being shot.

## **Search and arrest campaigns**

In the West Bank, search and arrest campaigns as well as undercover operations remain the principal cause of death for Palestinians. During search and arrest operations carried out in the first half of 2007, the Israeli military has continued to resort to disproportionate use of armed force against unarmed

civilians, including children. In such situations, lethal force as a first resort is prohibited by international law; rather, State agents are required to give a warning or an opportunity to surrender.

In January, an unarmed 17 year old boy was shot dead in Tulkarm, while trying to evade arrest. Responding with lethal fire to an unarmed child escaping soldiers is a clear violation of proportionality and distinction.

#### **Case Study 4 - Fadel Mutlaq Raji Balawna, 17 years old**

According to DCI/PS documentation, on 25<sup>th</sup> January 2007, at around 10:30, a Mercedes Benz 410 carrying furniture, stopped in front of a local store in the al-Aqsa neighbourhood, north of the city of Tulkarm. The driver and passenger were dressed in civilian clothes. Approximately two minutes later, the passenger got out of the car, lifted his gun, and opened the back door of the car. Around 15 heavily armed soldiers emerged from amidst the furniture, and jumped out of the car. They proceeded to handcuff the people who were sitting in front of the store, and then dispersed throughout the area. About 12 minutes later, a large number of Israeli patrol cars arrived, each one dropping off more soldiers.

Fadel was sitting inside his house when his brother Abdullah informed him that a number of military patrol vehicles were approaching. Fadel ran out of the side door, and rushed into the neighbours' house to try to escape arrest. By this time the soldiers were dispersed everywhere. Fadel was standing in the neighbours' yard, trying to hide, when he was shot in the back. He was left there to bleed for 20 minutes before he died. An ambulance had arrived at the scene but the Israeli military had prevented it from reaching Fadel.

#### **Stone throwing**

In January, 17 year old Ala' was shot dead by an Israeli soldier while he was throwing stones at an Israeli military jeep. Ala' was shot once in the head. Responding with lethal fire to stone throwing is a violation of the International Humanitarian Law principles of proportionality and distinction; arrest should be the first resort.

#### **Case Study 5 - Ala' Fawaz Mohammad Humran, 17 years old**

According to DCI/PS documentation, on 4<sup>th</sup> January, at around 16:00, an Israeli military convoy with armoured personnel carriers, bulldozers, and helicopters invaded the city of Ramallah. This convoy was sent in to Ramallah to rescue an undercover security unit engaged in armed clashes with a group of Palestinian youth. Ala' was among them.

The youths were throwing stones at the bulldozers and other military vehicles that were smashing into shops and crushing cars on Jerusalem Street in Ramallah. At around 16:30, Ala' was standing at a crossroads leading to Um al-Sharayet taxis, throwing stones at one of the Israeli military jeeps, about 20 metres away from him. Another military vehicle approached from behind and stopped about 50 metres away from him, leaving Ala' trapped between the two vehicles. As Ala' bent down to grab a stone, he was fired at once from the vehicle nearest to him; he fell to the ground and the vehicles drove away, towards the centre of Ramallah. Ala' was rushed to hospital, but died from head injury two hours later.

## **Targeted assassinations**

An additional three children were killed by an air-to-surface missile during an assassination operation on 20 May. On that day, an Israeli F16 jet plane fired a missile towards a family gathered in Gaza City, killing eight people – the Hamas leader that was targeted was not amongst them.

## **Closures**

On 7<sup>th</sup> March, a 5 month old baby died at Atara checkpoint, in the West Bank. His parents' car was delayed by Israeli soldiers while they were on their way to the Ramallah hospital. Khaled had been suffering from breathing difficulties since his birth, and was taking medication continuously, at home and at the Ramallah hospital.

Although it cannot be proven that Khaled died because of the delay, refusing medical treatment to civilians and persons *hors de combat*, especially infants, is a clear violation of the principle of distinction, and a case of wilful killing (a grave breach of the Fourth Geneva Convention under Article 147).

### **Case study 6 - Khaled Daoud Yaseen al-Fakeh, 5 months old**

According to DCI/PS documentation, on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2007 at midnight, Khaled began to experience convulsions and difficulty with breathing, and his parents proceeded to drive him to Ramallah hospital. Their car was stopped at Atara checkpoint. There were no other cars there. Khaled's father gave his ID to the soldier and told him in Hebrew that they were going to the hospital because his son needed urgent medical care. The soldier didn't respond, but started to look inside the car and asking questions. Then he gave the ID card to another soldier.

The parents' pleas to the soldier to allow them through the checkpoint were ignored, while he inspected the car with a lamp torch. By this time, Khaled's face was red and secretion was coming out of his mouth. The soldier slammed the door and went to the soldier who was holding the IDs. At this time Khaled stopped breathing and liquid poured out of his mouth. The parents started to shout and the soldier came back and gave them back their ID cards immediately.

The car was allowed through and they arrived to the Ramallah hospital 15 minutes later. However Khaled had stopped moving at the check point. Doctors tried to resuscitate him in vain and established that Khaled had died 20 minutes before.

## **3. Children used as human shields**

In addition to killing children, the Israeli military continues to threaten the lives of Palestinian children by using them as human shields during military operations in the occupied territory.

This practice consists in forcing civilians to carry out dangerous tasks to help military operations, or deter enemy fire. It has being routinely used by the Israeli military for several years, especially during the



military campaign “Defensive Shield” in 2002. This practice is expressly prohibited by Article 28 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, which states that “the presence of a protected person may not be used to render certain points or areas immune from military operations”. In addition, “compelling a protected person to serve in the forces of a hostile Power” is a grave breach of the Fourth Geneva Convention (Article 147). This practice also violates Article 38 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, imposing a duty on States Parties to ensure that any child under 15 does not take part in hostilities, and goes against the Optional Protocol to the CRC on Children and Armed Conflict, encouraging States Parties to prevent the participation of under 18s in hostilities. Since this practice was explicitly prohibited by an Israeli Military Order in 2002, records of human shield violations have significantly dropped, but are still occurring; this despite a ruling issued by the Supreme Court in October 2005 banning the use of civilians as human shields by the military.

During a military operation codenamed “Hot Winter”, launched in Nablus on 25th February, the Israeli military placed the old city under curfew for two days and used two children - a 15 year-old boy and an 11 year-old girl - as human shields. The aim of the operation was to arrest wanted militants in Nablus and search the city for explosives. A DCI/PS fieldworker collected the following testimony from Jihan Nimer Shahir D’adush, 11 years old, who was forced to walk in front of Israeli soldiers into an abandoned building which the soldiers believed was sheltering Palestinian militants.

#### **Case Study 7 - Jihan Nemer Shaher Da’dush, 11 years old**

In the morning of 28<sup>th</sup> February 2007, Israeli soldiers forced their way into the house belonging to Jihan’s family, in the Al ‘Atout neighbourhood in the Old City in Nablus. The family was confined in one room, where the soldiers interrogated them for information on youths shooting from rooftops nearby. They told Jihan and her family that if they gave them information, the curfew on the Old City would be lifted. Jihan’s father said that they had no information on these people.

The soldiers left the building and returned with more soldiers at around 16:00. The family was once again forced into one room, this time for several hours. During this time soldiers repeatedly took members of the family outside for questioning, including Jihan’s father, and her 15 year old sister, Hanan. One of the soldiers then approached Jihan, and asked her to accompany him. She screamed, and moved towards her mother. The soldier shouted and grabbed her hand, pulling her out of the apartment into the yard outside. The yard was full of soldiers and members of the Israeli security agency. An Israeli security officer interrogated Jihan, shouting at her in Hebrew while another soldier translated for her into Arabic. He demanded that she tell them about the youths shooting from the rooftops. He told her that her father had said that she knew about them, and that she would tell the soldiers everything. Terrified that she would be arrested, or killed, she told them that they slept in the abandoned house which was about 50 metres away. The soldiers demanded that she walk in front of them towards the derelict house. When they arrived there one of the soldiers took Jihan back to her family’s house, and confined her in a room away from her family. The room was full of soldiers who spoke together in Hebrew. Jihan was unable to understand what they were saying.

Around 15 minutes later, three soldiers came and took Jihan out of the room. They forced her to walk in front of them again and this time asked her to lead the way into the abandoned house. Jihan entered the dark house, with the soldiers following behind her at a distance. They lit their path with flashlights. Jihan was made to climb the stairs up towards the kitchen. The soldiers followed her, armed and ready to shoot. They asked her about a small door in the kitchen. Jihan replied that the door led to the roof. She knew this

because she had visited the house before when it belonged to a family that was friends with her family. They had moved away now, and since then the house had been abandoned. She did not know anything about the people who were shooting from the rooftops.

Later in the evening, at around 22:00, the soldiers took Jihan back towards her house. As they walked back, the soldiers thanked her, and told her that she must never tell anyone that she had taken them to the abandoned house. After the incident, Jihan started suffering from bed-wetting.

In total, the DCI/PS has collected information about four different children who were used as human shields during the first half of 2007.

## **Conclusion**

Israeli violations of Palestinian children's rights, especially their right to life, is a direct result of Israel's failure to fulfill its obligations under international law, and of the failure of the international community to call for Israel to comply with these obligations.

International Humanitarian Law aims to provide protection for civilians in situations of armed conflict, and special protection for children. International Human Rights Law, namely Article 38 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, also provides children with special protection in situations of armed conflict. Therefore, Israel, as a State Party to the UNCRC as well as of the Fourth Geneva Convention, has a duty to abide by the following rules:

- 1) To prevent its military and security forces from committing abuses against children;
- 2) To open investigations in alleged cases of human rights violations concerning children;
- 3) To prosecute, where appropriate, those responsible for these violations.

This report demonstrates that Israel is not fulfilling these obligations. Israeli forces are showing reckless behaviour towards the lives of Palestinian children through their continuing violations of basic principles of International Humanitarian Law, specifically the principles of distinction, proportionality, and necessity. These violations have been made manifest again this year through Israel's continuing policy of shelling of residential areas and indiscriminate gunfire not justified by military necessity, the use of children as human shields, and the use of lethal force against Palestinian children where the lives of Israeli soldiers were in no immediate danger (wilful killings). All of these violations may amount to grave breaches of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

With only one exception, Israel has failed to open investigations into the killing of the 30 Palestinian children mentioned in the present report. The one investigation ordered this year (on the Bushra Barjees case) is being conducted by the Israeli military police, and therefore lacks impartiality. Furthermore, Israel's failure to pursue any legal action against perpetrators of violations seem to suggest that any violation of children's rights committed during military operations in the OPT have the tacit political and legal backing of the Israeli government.

**Table 3: Descriptions of child fatalities, January-June 2007**

(Sources: DCI/PS and the ‘Remember these Children’ group. No information could be found on any of these cases from Israeli military sources)

Clashes	Shelling	Assassination attempts	Gunfire	Closures	UXOs
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Name of child killed and date of death	Age	Location	Description of the incident according to DCI/PS documentation	Description of the incident according to Remember these Children
Ala’ Fawaz Mohammad Humran 04/01/2007	16	Beituniya, Ramallah Governorate	Shot in the head by a military jeep 20 metres away from him, while he was throwing stones at Israeli military vehicles.	<i>Killed by undercover IDF gunfire during an incursion into Ramallah.</i>
Abeer Bassam Abed-Rabo al-Aramen 18/01/2007	10	‘Anata, Jerusalem Governorate	Shot in the back of the head by an Israeli patrol car 13 metres away from her, on 16 <sup>th</sup> January, while going to do some grocery shopping with her sister. She died two days later.	<i>Died of head wounds sustained Jan. 17 from an IDF percussion grenade while in her schoolyard during a demonstration against the annexation wall. (notice: wrong dates)</i>
Mahran Zakaria Salman Abu- Nsir 24/01/2007	16	Deir al- Balah, Gaza	Shot in the head by the Israeli military while trying to cross into Israel to find work.	<i>Killed by IDF gunfire while trying to cross the Gaza perimeter fence for work in Israel.</i>
Fadel Mutlaq Raji Balawna 25/01/2007	17	Tulkarm, Tulkarm Governorate	Shot in the back while attempting to escape arrest. Fadel bled to death. He was not armed.	<i>Killed by undercover IDF gunfire to his back while attempting to escape arrest.</i>
Taha Mohammad Subhi al- Qualjawi 01/02/2007	16	Kafr ‘Aqab, Ramallah Governorate	Shot in the leg while trying to cross the barbed wire fence near the abandoned Qalandiya airport near Ramallah. Taha bled to death.	<i>Killed by IDF gunfire to his thigh while trying to cross Israel's annexation wall near the Kalandya refugee camp.</i>
Khaled Daoud Yaseen al- Fakeh 07/03/2007	5 months	Kafr ‘Ein, Ramallah Governorate	Died of breathing difficulties at the ‘Atara checkpoint. His parents’ car was delayed at the checkpoint while on their way to Ramallah hospital.	<i>No data was available.</i>
Mohammad Ibrahim Ismail Saleema 21/03/2007	17	Near ‘Abud, Ramallah Governorate	Shot in the chest and abdomen by Israeli soldiers when standing by a bypass road. An empty bottle and a scarf were found near his body (possible Molotov cocktail).	<i>No data was available.</i>

Mohammad Elias Mahmoud Aweidah 29/03/2007	15	Umm al-Sharayet, Ramallah Governorate	Shot in the eye and in the head during a demonstration against the Wall on 28 <sup>th</sup> March. Mohammad died of his wounds on 29 <sup>th</sup> March.	<i>Killed by IDF gunfire to his head during a demonstration near Israel's annexation wall.</i>
Ahmad Ibrahim Suleiman Assa'sa 29/03/2007	16	Muthalath al-Shuhada, Jenin Governorate	Shot in the head and neck by an Israeli sniper while he was throwing stones during confrontations.	<i>Killed by IDF gunfire to his chest while throwing stones at an army jeep during an incursion.</i>
Bushra Naji Wahsh Barjees 21/04/2007	17	Jenin Refugee Camp, Jenin Governorate	Shot in the head by Israeli soldiers outside of her house, while she was studying in one of the rooms.	<i>No data was available.</i>
Abdul-Karim Khaled Salem Zahran 21/04/2007	15	Deir Abu-Mash'al, Ramallah Governorate	Shot in the chest while demonstrating along with a group of classmates.	<i>Killed by IDF gunfire to his chest while grazing animals.</i>
Mohammad Suleiman Selmi al-Lulahi 17/05/2007	14	Rafah, Gaza	Killed when directly hit by a missile launched from a drone plane while washing his father's car in front of his house.	<i>Killed, with his older brother, by an IDF missile at a garbage treatment plant near the Sofa checkpoint.</i>
Yousef Suleiman Selmi al-Lulahi 17/05/2007	17	Rafah, Gaza	Killed when directly hit by a missile launched from a drone plane after he had run outside the house to see what had happened to his brother Mohammad.	<i>Killed, with his younger brother, by an IDF missile at a garbage treatment plant near the Sofa checkpoint.</i>
Mohammad Abdul-Fattah Ahmad Motai' 19/05/2007	16	Al-Qaraya al-Badawiya al-Maslakh, near Beit Hanoun, Gaza	Killed, along with his friend Maher, by a missile fired by an Israeli drone plane, retaliating against the firing of a home-made Palestinian missile launched from a nearby area. Mohammad, Maher and Mohammad's older brother were grazing their herds of animals.	<i>Killed, with his older brother, by an IDF missile while shepherding livestock in the al-Zaytoun area southwest of Beit Hanoun.</i>
Maher Hamad Eid Abu-Hashish 19/05/2007	15	Al-Qaraya al-Badawiya al-Maslakh, near Beit Hanoun, Gaza	Killed, along with his friend Mohammad, by a missile fired by an Israeli drone plane, retaliating against the firing of a Palestinian missile launched from a nearby area. Mohammad, Maher and Mohammad's older brother were grazing their herds of animals.	<i>Killed by an IDF missile while shepherding livestock in the al-Zaytoun area southwest of Beit Hanoun.</i>

Hatem Mahdi Mohammad Hamid 19/05/2007	17	Jabalia Refugee Camp, Gaza	Killed when directly hit by a missile fired by an Israeli drone plane that was responding to a missile fired by a Palestinian resistance group.	<i>Killed by an IDF missile while walking in the refugee camp cemetery.</i>
Mohammad Khaled Ismael al-Haya 20/05/2007	16	Gaza City, Gaza	Killed, along with seven other family members, by a missile launched from an F16 jet plane, in an attempted targeted assassination. The targeted Hamas leader was not in the area during the attack.	<i>Killed, with his brother, cousin, and four older family members, by an IDF missile during a targeted assassination attempt.</i>
Ismail Khaled Ismail al-Haya 20/05/2007	17	Gaza City, Gaza	Killed, along with seven other family members, by a missile launched from an F16 jet plane, in an attempted targeted assassination. The targeted Hamas leader was not in the area during the attack.	<i>Killed, with his brother, cousin, and four older family members, by an IDF missile during a targeted assassination attempt.</i>
Jihad Abdul-Hamid Ismail al-Haya 20/05/2007	17	Gaza City, Gaza	Killed, along with seven other family members, by a missile launched from an F16 jet plane, in an attempted targeted assassination. The targeted Hamas leader was not in the area during the attack.	<i>Killed, with his brother, cousin, and four older family members, by an IDF missile during a targeted assassination attempt.</i>
Hamada Mahmoud Jamal al-Fiyumi 21/05/2007	15	Gaza City, Gaza	Killed by a missile launched onto a brick factory by an Israeli Apache helicopter. During the attack, an oil tank fell on Hamada and he was set on fire.	<i>Killed by IDF helicopter fire while on working as a cement factory guard.</i>
Hamza Amin Fawzan al-Masri 01/06/2007	17	Beit Lahiya, Gaza	Hit in the back by shrapnel when an Israeli tank fired an artillery shell towards the family house, on 20 <sup>th</sup> May, responding to the launch of a Qassam rocket. Born with cerebral palsy and seriously disabled, Hamza died on 1 <sup>st</sup> June.	<i>Physically disabled died of chest and abdominal wounds sustained May 20 from IDF shelling while in his home.</i>
Zaher Jaber Mohammad al-Majdalawi 01/06/2007	14	Jabalia Refugee Camp, Gaza	Shot in the back by Israeli soldiers near a deserted Gaza settlement. Zaher and three of his friends were going to pick some fruits. They were met by four soldiers who opened fire at them when they tried to escape. Zaher and Ahmad were killed instantly.	<i>Killed by IDF gunfire while flying kites with his friends near the beach in Beit Lahya.</i>

Ahmad Sabri Abu-Zubaida 01/06/2007	14	Jabalia Refugee Camp, Gaza	Shot in the abdomen by Israeli soldiers near the deserted Dugit settlement in Gaza. Ahmad and three of his friends were on their way to pick some fruits near Dugit when they were met by four Israeli soldiers who opened fire at them when they tried to escape. Ahmad and his friend Zaher were killed instantly.	<i>Killed by IDF gunfire while flying kites with his friends near the beach in Beit Lahya.</i>
Hijazi Mohammad Abdul-Aziz Ezraiqat 08/06/2007	17	Taffuh, Hebron Governorate	Shot in the chest, waist, pelvis and limbs by an Israeli patrol car while picking fruits in a friend's garden. Hijazi died instantly.	<i>Killed by IDF gunfire to his chest, abdomen, left shoulder and right thigh while hunting birds with a gun.</i>
Salah el Dein Zaki Mansour 14/06/2007	10	Al-Shuka, near Rafah, Gaza	Killed while tampering with unexploded ordnance (UXO) left behind by Israeli soldiers in Rafah. The UXO killed five children and injured three others.	<i>Killed, with his brother, by an unexploded IDF ordinance while attempting to salvage it for scrap metal.</i>
Mohammad Zaki Mansour 14/06/2007	13	Al-Shuka, near Rafah, Gaza	Killed while tampering with unexploded ordnance (UXO) left behind by Israeli soldiers in Rafah. The UXO killed five children and injured three others.	<i>Killed, with his brother, by an unexploded IDF ordinance while attempting to salvage it for scrap metal.</i>
Mohammad Atallah al- Hessi 14/06/2007	14	Al-Shuka, near Rafah, Gaza	Killed while tampering with unexploded ordnance (UXO) left behind by Israeli soldiers in Rafah. The UXO killed five children and injured three others.	<i>Killed, with his brother, by an unexploded IDF ordinance while attempting to salvage it for scrap metal.</i>
Bilal Atallah al-Hessi 14/06/2007	15	Al-Shuka, near Rafah, Gaza	Killed while tampering with unexploded ordnance (UXO) left behind by Israeli soldiers in Rafah. The UXO killed five children and injured three others.	<i>Killed, with his brother, by an unexploded IDF ordinance while attempting to salvage it for scrap metal.</i>
Adel Khalil Barbakh, 14/06/2007	11	Al-Shuka, near Rafah, Gaza	Killed while tampering with unexploded ordnance (UXO) left behind by Israeli soldiers in Rafah. The UXO killed five children and injured three others.	<i>Killed by an unexploded IDF ordinance while attempting to salvage it for scrap metal.</i>
Deen Said Khalil Jundiyah 27/06/2007	9	Al Shuja'iyah, Gaza	Killed instantly by shrapnel when an Israeli military tank shell was fired at a group of people nearby.	<i>Killed by IDF shelling from a tank while sitting in front of his home during an incursion.</i>