



## **AL MEZAN CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS**



Photo: Journalist/ Mohammad Al-Baba

### **A SPECIAL REPORT ON ISRAEL'S RESTRICTIONS ON PALESTINIAN RIGHT OF MOVEMENT AT RAFAH CROSSING**

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## AL MEZAN CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS: A Brief Preview

**Al Mezan Center for Human Rights** is a Palestinian Non-governmental non-partisan organization with its HQ based in the refugee camp of Jabalia. . Al Mezan’s mandate might be précised as follows:

“to promote, protect and prevent violations of human rights in general and ESC rights in particular, to provide efficient aid to those victims of such violations, and to enhance, substantially, the quality of life for the marginalized sectors of the Gaza Strip community.

**Aims:** As these conditions worsen, the need for constructive sustained action to prevent the collapse of Palestinian society altogether becomes even more urgent. The Mission of the Mezan Center for Human Rights, based in the Jabaliya refugee camp in the northern Gaza Strip, is to work to provide a secure and long-lasting foundation for the provision of human rights on all levels. While al-Mezan must confront the daily violations of political rights especially given the current international situation, its long term aim is to encourage and develop economic, social, and cultural rights (ESC). It acts not only as a monitoring and documentation center for rights abuses, but perhaps even more importantly, as a vehicle through which legal aid and advocacy, fieldwork, education and consciousness-raising on such fundamental issues as basic human rights, democracy, and international humanitarian law takes place on a daily basis.

**Focus Groups & Organization:** Al-Mezan targets all levels of society including the most marginalized groups (women, children, the elderly, the disabled, the unemployed) through a series of thoughtfully focused public lectures and seminars, training sessions, and open debate and consensus-building forums. It provides free legal aid and advice for all members of the community, individually and collectively, and has full-time fieldworkers living in each of the major regions within the Gaza Strip who are therefore able to establish important personal contacts and networks while providing essential documentation of daily rights violations which is then made available at the Center’s main office. In addition to these key activities, Al-Mezan works with numerous NGOs and international rights organizations in order to encourage the broadest possible cooperation both within and outside of the OPTs.

It is indeed no exaggeration to say that the future of Palestinian civil society depends on the efforts and success of organizations such as Al-Mezan especially in such critical times as these.

4. **Structural Outline & Contact Information:** Al-Mezan has four key units and a library that is currently being expanded. Each unit consists of a unit coordinator and qualified, professional staff members. Unit descriptions and goals are described below.

### a. **Monitoring and Documentation (fieldwork) Unit**

This unit aims to monitor and document human rights violations in the OPTs, whatever the party of violation is. The unit’s focus shifted towards civil and political rights owing to the massive Israeli violations of these rights since the beginning of the al- Aqsa Intifada. However, its principle aim is to focus on economic, social, and cultural rights.

The role of this unit is crucial for the other units, which base their programs on the information it provides. The Fieldwork Unit monitors human rights violations according to scientific standards so that they can be used in the Center’s reports and studies. The Fieldwork Unit keeps close, day-to-day communication with the local community and NGOs.

### b. **Legal Aid Unit**

One of the most effective ways Al-Mezan promotes human rights in the OPTS is by providing legal aid and advice for individuals or groups whose rights have been violated. Legal aid and advice are free for anyone requiring these services. Under normal circumstances, the unit concentrates on aiding victims of ESC rights violations, especially among the most marginalized groups in the Palestinian community.



Additionally, the Legal Aid Unit aims to help establish a legal system that respects human rights standards and upholds democratic principles consistent with the rule of law and the separation of powers. To achieve this purpose, the unit keeps in continuous contact with the Palestinian Legislative Council and follows up all draft laws in order to assure they comply with human rights standards.

The unit aims at raising legal consciousness, especially among lawyers who are expected to carry out an active role in the protection of human rights. To this end, the unit conducts an annual six-month training course for lawyers.

### **c. Training and Mass Communication Unit**

Training is one of the most effective and necessary ways Al-Mezan can promote human rights and democracy in the OPTs. This unit aims to raise human rights awareness among all Palestinians, particularly marginalized groups such as refugees, women, children, and the disabled. By making people more aware of their fundamental rights, Al-Mezan can promote grassroots democratic values and the demand that these rights be upheld.

The unit conducts free training courses, lectures, seminars and workshops on ESC rights. Palestinian scholars and activists, together with the Center's professional staff, are invited to take part in these activities. The unit also supervises 'Pass the Word' program, in which university students raise their fellows' awareness after the unit equips them with the necessary knowledge and tools.

The 'Face the Public' program designed and supervised by the unit, further addresses ESC rights issues. Through this program, 'Face the Public' facilitators offer Palestinian citizens the chance to meet directly with officials to discuss their problems and needs. By creating a basis for popular accountability, Al-Mezan hopes gradually to improve Palestinian living conditions.

The Training and Mass Communication Unit is also concerned with public relations and works with local, national, and international organizations and media in this regard.

### **d. Technical Assistance and Advocacy Unit**

The Technical Assistance and Advocacy Unit's mission is twofold. First, the unit aims to conduct scientific research on ESC rights in the OPTs and to prepare reports accordingly. Secondly, the unit will follow up the results of its studies through various channels. It hopes to make its findings available to individuals and organizations both nationally and internationally.

The 'Budget Analysis Project' supervised by the unit is a unique tool meant to assure better rights-related services in the OPTs. This project aims to analyze the Palestinian Authority's budget from a human rights perspective and to assess budget allocation in accordance with community needs and priorities. Through advocacy and in cooperation with scholars, NGOs, and activists, the unit seeks to change the PA's policies regarding education, health care, housing, etc.

### **e. Documents Library**

The Center is developing a human rights library that will be used as an information center for Al-Mezan staff, researchers, students, and the public. The library contains numerous national, regional and international law texts, and primary and secondary sources relating to international law, human rights, democracy, development, and socio-economic issues, including studies related to women. These sources will be available in both Arabic and English.



### INTRODUCTION

Since its occupation of the Palestinian Occupied Territories (OPT)- in the aftermath of Israel's Six-Day-War in 1967- Israel has systematically violated the human rights of the Palestinian population of these territories, breaching its obligations under international human rights law, international humanitarian law, and the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. In 1993 the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and the Government of Israel signed the Oslo Agreement, which required that Israel redeploy [move out from city centers, but remain near settlements and other 'strategic' locations] its forces in the OPT. Israel pulled out from the major towns and refugee camps, but kept its control over the majority of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. In addition, Israel's control of borders, crossing points, and other areas, continued.

A final-status was due to be reached within five years after the signing of the agreement. Palestinians hoped that the negotiations would lead them to an independent state in the OPT. However the negotiations took much longer than this and hope for the desired result began to diminish. It was widely believed among Palestinians that Israel was not serious and rather was trying to extend its period of control in the OPT. Meanwhile, the economic and social conditions in the Palestinian territories were deteriorated as the rates of unemployment and poverty increased, particularly in the densely-populated Gaza Strip.

On 28 September 2000, Ariel Sharon, the leader of Israeli opposition then, visited the Al Aqsa Mosque, the most important Islamic site in the OPT. Palestinians protested in Jerusalem and within the next day Israeli forces killed five Palestinians at the Mosque. Palestinian protests increased in the following days, which began the Al Aqsa *Intifada* (uprising). Israel's violations increased to a great extent and the crimes committed by the IOF became more frequent and ruthless. The IOF used a variety of collective punishment procedures to deter Palestinians. For twenty-eight months the OPT was under a comprehensive siege restricting people's movement and making daily life very difficult. Systematically the army destroyed homes, uprooted trees and bulldozed agricultural land. Educational, religious and economic establishments were also, wantonly, targeted. Worse than that, tens of thousands of Palestinians were killed or wounded due to the excessive and lethal force used against them.

Israel has systematically been violating Palestinians human rights since its occupation of the OPT. Nevertheless, its crimes against Palestinian civilians and their property increased since the outbreak of the Al Aqsa *Intifada*. As a result of various collective punishment procedures taken by the IOF in twenty-eight months of the *Intifada*, tens of thousands of Palestinians were killed and wounded. The IOF demolished thousands of homes, razed large areas of cultivated land, and destroyed and ruined water wells. In addition, a comprehensive siege was imposed, both around and inside the OPT, since 9 October 2000, affecting all aspects of civilian life.

Al Mezan Center for Human Rights reported the outrageous impacts of the siege and closure imposed on the Palestinian territories in previous reports. This report aims to draw more attention to



the suffering of Palestinian civilians as a result of the procedures employed by Israel at the Rafah Crossing Point (RCP); the only outlet to the outside world in the Gaza Strip, and which is subject to frequent Israeli closures. The report was developed in the light of the substantial documentation of Israeli procedures in the Crossing Point by Al Mezan. It provides a general background on the Gaza Strip in terms of location, population and border crossing points.

## 1. THE GAZA STRIP, BACKGROUND

The Gaza Strip is a narrow, rectangular area located on the Mediterranean. It is located in the south of Palestine and occupies an area of 365 sq/km. It is about 45 km long, and 7.5 km across in the north, and 12 km across in the south. There are five Palestinian Districts/Governorates in the Gaza Strip: Gaza North District, Gaza District, Middle District, Khan Yunis District and Rafah District. Gaza will be populated with around 1,300,000 people by the end of 2021. It is a well-known fact that the Gaza Strip is one of the most densely-populated areas in the world<sup>2</sup>, and that the birth-rate is indeed the highest in the world.<sup>3</sup>

### 1.1 BORDER CROSSING POINTS AROUND GAZA:

There are five crossing points around the Gaza Strip; four of them are between Gaza and Israel. Palestinians were permitted to use three crossing points for travel, one was used for trade only, and another was only for trade and workers. Following is brief detail on each point:

- **RAFAH/AL-AWDA CROSSING (RCP):** Located in the south of Rafah on the border with Egypt. This crossing is the only one that does not lead to Israel in the Gaza Strip. There used to be two sections in this crossing, one is for passengers and the other is for trade. Israel closed the latter since the beginning of the *Intifada*.
- **SOFA CROSSING:** Located in the east of Rafah on the border with Israel, this crossing is used for trade, especially construction materials, and workers who enter Israel on a daily basis. On 9 October 2000, the IOF closed this crossing. It is still closed.
- **AL MUNTAR/CARNI CROSSING:** This is the main trade crossing in the Gaza Strip. It is located in the east of Gaza City, and has been closed since 9 October 2000.
- **BEIT HANUN/EREZ CROSSING:** The biggest crossing in the Gaza Strip, hosting passage for workers, travelers, trade, and the safe passage between Gaza and the West Bank<sup>4</sup>. It is

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<sup>1</sup> According to the estimates of the Palestinian Central Bureau of Counting, 2000.

<sup>2</sup> The *CIA World Factbook 2001* indicates that the population density of the Gaza Strip is 3273 persons per square kilometer. This can be compared, for instance, to Israel where there are 286 persons per square kilometer. The *CIA Handbook* describes the Gaza Strip as the sixth most densely-populated place in the world, after Macau, Monaco, Singapore, Hong Kong and Gibraltar. See Geo.Hive.com, [http://212.204.253.230/charts/pop\\_density.php](http://212.204.253.230/charts/pop_density.php)

<sup>3</sup> The fertility rate in Gaza was quoted by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics Population, Housing and Establishment Census 1997 as 6.8. The fertility rate for the Gaza Strip generally is deemed to be the highest in the world. See *Pocket Book of Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, Population, Housing and Establishment Census, 1997, January 2000, Ramallah, Palestine.*

<sup>4</sup> According to the agreements between the Palestinian Authority and Israel a safe passage road was opened between Gaza and the West Bank in October 23, 1999. It was closed in October 9, 2000.



located in the north of the Strip. Traveler passage has been prohibited since 9 October 2000. Only diplomats, foreigners and a few thousand workers are permitted to enter Israel from this passage.

- **GAZA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (GIA):** Located in the southeast of Rafah, south of the Gaza Strip, (GIA) was the only airport in the OPT. The airport was closed, and has been destroyed several times over by the IOF since 9 October 2000. Planes were allowed to use it for a few days sometimes. However, on 6 February 2001, IOF prevented any planes from using it. It is still closed until this day.

Among these five crossing points, RCP is the only outlet for Palestinians who wish to travel abroad.

RCP is located on the border between the Gaza Strip and Egypt. Since its establishment on 25 April 1982, about three years after the Camp David Agreement between Egypt and Israel, the crossing has been operated by Israel. Before this date, another crossing point was located in the town of Al Areesh, north of Sinai. Israel allowed humanitarian cases to cross to Egypt in coordination with the International Committee of the Red Cross.

In late 1993, after the Oslo Agreement was signed by the PLO and the Government of Israel, the crossing point was reorganized to allow common Palestinian-Israeli supervision. In August 1994 the Palestinian flag was inside the crossing and a small Palestinian staff worked in it. Three months later, there was a Palestinian administration working under the provisions of the Cairo Agreement.

### 1.2 THE MANAGEMENT IN RCP:

According to the Cairo Agreement between the PA and Israel, Israel kept absolute control over the security in the RCP. The PA has partial supervision in it. Article 10.b of the agreement states that (1) *“Israel takes complete responsibility for the entire point, including the security of the point”*(2) *“an Israeli General Director takes the responsibility of the management and security of the point”* (3) *“the General Director has two deputy directors; one of them is Israeli who will be administer the Israeli part. Israeli responsibility is limited to the Israeli part of the point”*.

Under the same agreement, the Israeli administration can prohibit the passage of those Palestinians who do not permanently live in the OPT. All of the passengers pass an Israeli monitor before they reach the Palestinian part, and Israeli staff grants or denies permission for their passage. Under Article 10(f) of the Cairo Agreement *“in the Palestinian part of the point each party has the authority to prevent the passage of persons who do not live in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank”*; and the Israeli party is capable of verifying the identification of the Palestinians who live in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, as well, under paragraph (d)1 of the Agreement, which provides *“the first passage<sup>5</sup> is used by the Palestinians residing the Gaza Strip and Jericho. These passengers have to pass a Palestinian monitor to verify their identification and an Israeli officer indirectly verifies their identification from behind a window”*.

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<sup>5</sup> Referring to Rafah Crossing Point.





Moreover, Israel is authorized to detain and question the Palestinian travelers who are residing the OPT and must inform the Palestinian party later. Article 10(e) provides that *“in case of suspecting a passenger... each party may question him/her inside the investigation area at his part in the point,”* and by the end of the same Article, Israel keeps its right to arrest any suspect. *“Had the suspicion not proved false by the end of the questioning, the suspect may be arrested after informing the other party. In case that the Israeli party makes the arrest, a Palestinian police officer is invited to meet with the suspect.”* As indicated in these texts, Israel kept full control over RCP, while the Palestinian party has a few administration responsibilities, but without any decisive authority. In spite of this fact, Israel stopped the work by the Agreement since the outbreak of the Al Aqsa *Intifada*. The Palestinian staff was not allowed in the RCP, except for eight workers and three drivers, and after personal search only, on 7 July 2001. The Israelis took entire control over the passage.

### 1.3 PASSENGERS MOVEMENT IN RCP:

Since it was opened in 1982, RCP has been open 24 hours every day, all year, except for two holidays. Before 28 September 2000, between 1,200 and 1,500 people on average passed the crossing daily. In the summers the number was doubled, as Palestinians who live abroad came on vacation. However, after 28 September 2000, Israel closed all the crossing points and imposed restrictions on Palestinian movement as a collective punishment procedure. The RCP was not an exemption. It has been partially closed or, less frequently, completely closed in the face of Palestinian travelers.

On 17 January 2001 Israel prohibited the Palestinian staff entry to work in the RCP. This decision still holds until this day, except for the fact that eleven cleaners and bus drivers, in the best circumstances, have been allowed in since July 7, 2001.<sup>6</sup> The Crossing has only been operating for seven hours a day, and it works in a one-way direction. This means that Palestinians are allowed to pass to Egypt for some time, and then they are allowed from Egypt for the rest of the time. According to Al- Mezan’s documentation of the status of the right to freedom of movement in RCP, an average of 250 travelers use the RCP per day, compared with an average of the 1500 travelers who used it before 28 September 2000. Since 28 September 2000, Israel closed the RCP completely for 155 days and allowed the passage of those passengers who are returning from Egypt for only 27 days. The crossing was opened for pilgrims who travel to Mecca during the pilgrimage seasons 2001 and 2002 for 13 days.

Worse than that, Israel announced that Palestinians who are 16 through 35 years old would not be allowed to pass the RCP (and all the other crossing points in the OPT) on 6 January 2003, whatever the purpose of their travel was. Both men and women were included. On 9 January 2003, women were allowed to travel. It is not clear when Israel will lift the ban on men’s travel.

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<sup>6</sup> Before 28 September 2000, the number of Palestinian personnel inside the crossing was 45, working in various departments.





## 2. IMPACT OF THE RESTRICTIONS ON PALESTINIAN MOVEMENT:

The right to free movement is internationally recognized for all human beings without any kind of discrimination, and it should be protected, unless there are legitimate legal constraints on a certain individuals' right to movement under the law. Nevertheless, Israel has been violating Palestinians' right to free movement for a long time. As mentioned above in this report, Palestinian civilians are prohibited from free travel either for leisure or for other practical purposes such as education, trade, medical care, etc. Even those who are allowed to travel are subject to degrading Israeli treatment. Such violations of Palestinian's right to free movement resulted in violations of other basic rights such as education, health and work, especially as the OPT lacks high technologies for medicines and education. Also Palestinian's right to work and family reunification have been infringed by the Israeli procedures. The following section provides several affidavits taken from victims of Israeli violations at the RCP.

### 2.1 OUTRAGES UPON PERSONAL DIGNITY AND DEGRADING TREATMENT:

Israel's procedures and restrictions on Palestinian movement in the RCP constitute degrading treatment of civilians under occupation. In numerous occasions the closing of the crossing left hundreds of civilians waiting for long times at the Egyptian border, where there are no decent places for sleep or hygiene. Even in the cases when hundreds of Palestinians were stuck, the IOF continued to allow the same low number of passengers to go through. On January 1, 2003, about 600 people had to stay at the crossing for several nights before they were allowed in. Many of these people find themselves restricted at the Al Hikir checkpoint<sup>7</sup> in the middle of the Gaza Strip for times varied between one hour or one day after they pass in through RCP, or on their way out to travel. People are usually asked to wait for an unlimited amount of time. Many people are told they are not allowed to travel without any right to know the reasons.

### 2.2 IMPACT ON EDUCATION:

There are thousands of Palestinians in university study abroad. In times of closure, these students are denied access in or out of the Gaza Strip. Israel's recent decision to ban Palestinians aged 16 through 35 prevented hundreds of students from joining their universities abroad, especially as the majority of these students are in this age group. Al Mezan's fieldworkers met with numerous students who were prevented from travel. One of them delivered the following affidavit:

*"My name is Abdullah Rashwan and I am 20-years-old from Rafah. I was accepted in an undergraduate program at the Nasr University for Science and Technology in Egypt last year. I could not join the program due to money troubles, but managed to join the second semester early this year. I traveled to Egypt and finished the registration and returned on 3 January 2003 as the semester starts in February. I have been trying to travel again for four days. I need to travel as I should arrange*

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<sup>7</sup> For grater details on this checkpoint please consult Al Mezan Center for Human Rights special report on the outrages upon personal dignity at Israeli checkpoints in the Gaza Strip



*for my accommodation before the semester starts. I was shocked by the Israeli decision that Palestinians aged 16 through 35 were not allowed to travel. I go to the Rafah Crossing every day hoping that I can pass. If this procedure continues, I will not be able to join my university, and I will lose the fees that I have already paid.”*

Other students fear that they will be obstructed on their way back home, especially if the crossing closes when they are on the Egyptian side. Many of them fear to return so are unable to spend vacations with their families for this reason. The following statement was delivered by a student who was trying to travel and join his university:

*“My name is Muhammad Abu Dhahir, 20-years-old from the refugee camp of Jabalia. I returned from Wein, Austria, after I had finished my preparatory year at ‘Uniwien’ University. I have been trying to get through to Egypt since 19 March 2001. Today is 25 March and I am still here. I have met numerous students who suffer the same problem. We have contacted the Palestinian department that is responsible for contacting the Israelis and asked them to intervene, but they informed us that the Israelis are preventing all humanitarian cases from travel. If this situation continues, I will miss the next semester at the university.”*

### **2.3 IMPACT ON CIVILIAN LIFE:**

Since Israel announced its recent decision banning Palestinian travel, as mentioned above, numerous Palestinians who need medical and hospital care abroad were denied access to Egypt, so therefore, to any other country. It should be noted that these cases cannot find proper care in the Gaza Strip and that the obstruction of their travel, even for one day, could threaten their life. Al Mezan fieldworkers documented the case of Issam Anwar Akeela, aged 20, from Gaza City. Akeela suffers advanced kidney trouble and needs urgent hospital care in Egypt. He tried to travel on Thursday, 16 January but was restricted even though the Palestinian Ministry of Health contacted the Israeli administration of the crossing point and reported his humanitarian case.

On 9 January 2003, Shadi Ahmad Musallam, aged 25, was in an ambulance returning to the Gaza Strip after he had a surgery abroad. He was restricted for hours at the Israeli side. When he was finally allowed in, he was dead.

The Israeli procedures at the RCP have especially been threatening to the life of the elderly. In many cases elderly Palestinians died trying to pass. Al Mezan documented two of these cases.

Khalil Ibrahim Ahmad, aged 62, died inside the RCP on 22 October 2002, after a long period of waiting and trying to get into the Gaza Strip. On 30 June 2001, a 64-year-old woman, Fatima Muhammad ash-Shrafi, died after days of waiting at the Egyptian side of the RCP. She had to wait there because the Israelis did not allow hundreds of Palestinians to enter the Gaza Strip for several days. Ash-Shrafi died inside the RCP and was buried in Gaza.

### **2.4 IMPACT ON PALESTINIAN RIGHT TO WORK**



The unemployment rate of the Gaza Strip has now reached over 65% of the entire labor force. Only a few Palestinians were permitted to enter Israel for work while the majority of the workers who used to work in Israel or in the OPT lost their jobs. There are thousands of Palestinians who work abroad, especially in the Arab Gulf States. Those workers suffer from the Israeli procedures at the RCP every time they travel. Many of them were restricted to travel when their visas or vacation ended. Hasan Atallah Abdullah, aged 35, from Rafah delivered the following sworn statement to Al Mezan:

*“I work in the United Arab Emirates and support my extended family (22 people) who live in Rafah. After two years abroad, I decided to visit my family and returned on 25 July 2002 to spend the vacation with my family. I decided to return to UAE and my flight was due on 11 January 2003. I was shocked by Israel’s decision banning Palestinians between 16 and 36 travels, which means that I will be stuck in Gaza and jeopardize my job. If this decision continues, I will lose my visa in UAE, which expires on January 23<sup>rd</sup>. I am terribly worried that my family would suffer if I lose my work.”*

## 2.5 IMPACT ON PALESTINIAN RIGHT TO WORSHIP

Israel’s sieges on the OPT comprise violations of Palestinians’ rights to worship. For example, Palestinians who live in the Gaza Strip have not been allowed to visit the Al Aqsa Mosque, East Jerusalem, since the outbreak of the current *Intifada*. Besides, Israel’s most recent procedures at the RCP imposed even more constraints on Palestinians who wish to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca, Saudi Arabia.

RCP is the only outlet for Palestinian pilgrims since the Israeli closure of the Gaza International Airport on 6 February 2001. Pilgrims have to travel to Egypt first and then to Mecca. The pilgrimage season began in February this year, so pilgrims had to leave the Gaza Strip on January 24<sup>th</sup> at the latest. About 6,000 Palestinians were due to travel to Mecca this year. Of these, Israel banned 1,600 from travel. They banned them, citing either ‘security’ reasons, or because they fell in the 16 through 35 years old age bracket, according to the above mentioned Israeli order. Al Mezan Center for Human Rights monitored pilgrim movement in the RCP. The following table shows the number of Palestinian pilgrims and those who were restricted from travel at the RCP:

Date	No. of pilgrims who reached RCP	No. of pilgrims banned for security claims	No. of pilgrims banned for age	No. of pilgrims who passed RCP
24 Jan. 2003	363	19	44	300
25 Jan. 2003	370	34	12	324
26 Jan. 2003	505	46	9	450
27 Jan. 2003	1,022	72	0	950
28 Jan. 2003	1,152	77	20	1,055
29 Jan. 2003	996	52	11	933



<b>4 Feb. 2003</b>	352	0	26	326
<b>6 &amp; 7 Feb. 2003</b>	396	290	0	106
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,144</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>4,444</b>

Israel issued the Palestinian Authority a list of pilgrims they would not allow through the RCP if they were to reach it. The grounds on which Israel prohibited their travel was not announced. Nevertheless, numerous pilgrims whose names were not on the list were sent back to Gaza from the RCP. It should be noted that most of the pilgrims whose names were on the list cancelled their travel and try to go through the RCP. The above table mentions the number of the pilgrims who went to the point and were sent back<sup>8</sup>. Moreover, a large number of the pilgrims from the parents of Palestinian martyrs were sent back from the point<sup>9</sup>.

## 2.6 ARRESTING PALESTINIANS AT RAFAH CROSSING

As mentioned above, Israel has abundant security advantages in the RCP. This includes detaining any ‘suspects’ and questioning them, and also arresting them. Israel’s misuse of such authority is obvious as the IOF arbitrarily arrests Palestinian travelers at the RCP. Al Mezan recorded a significant increase in the number of Palestinians who were arrested at the RCP. The center did not find any case in which the IOF informed the victims of the reasons for the arrest. The following cases provide greater details on the detention of Palestinians at the RCP as they were documented by Al Mezan:

1. Imad Umar Mahmoud Qishta is a Palestinian student at the College of Aviation in Egypt. Qishta was arrested at the RCP on 19 April 2002 while he was returning to Gaza. He was released after eighteen days without any charges. He was not told of any reason behind his detention and was not taken to court.

2. A second recent case is the case of Umar Muhammad Abu al-Atta, an M.A. candidate in a Sudanese university. Atta was arrested on 12 January 2003 at the RCP. Atta was on his way back to the Gaza Strip when the Israeli security services arrested him. In his affidavit to Al Mezan he said that he was released on 20 January 2003 without being charged or told of any reasons behind his arrest.

3. In an affidavit given to Al Mezan, 53-year-old Shihadeh Abu Jazar from Rafah said: *“On 1 January 2003 my son and I were on our way home returning from a medical trip in Egypt. I suffered from troubles in the retina caused by diabetes and I was referred to a hospital in Egypt by the Palestinian Ministry of Health. Once I arrived at the crossing point in Rafah, I noticed that hundreds of Palestinians were waiting at the Egyptian side. I was allowed to pass soon by the Egyptian guards due to my sickness. At the Israeli side my luggage and identification were searched, and an Israeli officer asked me to leave through a special gate. I told him that my son was with me and that I wanted*

<sup>8</sup> For further details please consult Appendix A at in this report.

<sup>9</sup> A list of pilgrims who are martyrs parents and were denied access to Mecca is provided in Appendix B in this report.



*to wait for him. The officer told me that I could wait. I waited from 11 am until 3 pm and nobody talked to me about my son, so I asked a Palestinian young man to try to look for him. Soon, he came back and told me my son was detained in the crossing. I kept waiting until Israeli officers came and told me I had to leave the crossing. I left in the last bus and when I reached the Palestinian side, I reported on my son's detention to Palestinian officers. I went home hoping that my son would come home, but he did not; he was arrested”.*

4. On 7 January 2003, 37-year-old Abdul Wahab Fayiz ash-Sharafi was on his way to Egypt with his uncle who required heart surgery there. On his way back, on 1 February 2003, ash-Sharafi was arrested in the RCP. Ash-Sharafi was traveling with his uncle because the IOF prevented his under-36 year old son from accompanying the sick uncle. Ash-Sharafi was not informed of any charges against him and he had never been arrested before that day.

## **2.7 COLLECTIVE PUNISHMENT OF CIVILIANS**

Israel's claims that the procedures in RCP, closing it or decreasing its working hours, are only for security reasons. Nevertheless, these claims of security are not convincing and Al Mezan believes that these procedures constitute collective punishment procedures against Palestinian civilians. Between 1982 and 1993, when the RCP was under complete Israeli control, it was always open 24 hours per day and all year.

Also, Israel kept full security control on the crossing and employed tight security precautions, including the use of high-technology equipment to search people and luggage. Smuggling any prohibited materials proved impossible for a very long time. Moreover, as mentioned above, arresting Palestinian passengers on such a scale and so arbitrarily started only after the outbreak of the current Intifada. Meanwhile, the Palestinian Authority did not interfere to stop detentions and only sought the identification of the detained. What Israel intends by employing these procedures is in serious question and maintaining security does not seem the correct answer. Israeli citizens do not travel through RCP, and the crossing area is well-protected by the Israeli army who has fired at many Palestinian cars and individuals in the area in the past. In his affidavit to Al Mezan, Muhammad Jihad Abdul Fatah Abu Umar said that the IOF opened fire on his family while they were in a car waiting for the crossing to open in the early morning hours. The family had to leave their mid-Gaza Strip home in the Al Maghazi Refugee Camp early in the day to ensure that they would arrive in Rafah on time, otherwise they would not be able to travel. Abu Umar was wounded from Israeli fire on 8 May 2002 and could not travel. Al Mezan believes that the Israeli procedures in Rafah Crossing aim at punishing the Palestinian population collectively and not to ensure the security for its troops and citizens.

## **3. STANDING OF HUMANITARIAN LAW**

In light of Israel's 35-year occupation of the West Bank, which includes East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip, Israel, as an occupying power, is obliged to observe the provisions of two instruments: the 1907 Hague Regulations and the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons



in Time of War from 1949. Regarding the former, despite the fact that Israel has not ratified the Regulations, Israeli High Court jurisprudence affirms that they are binding upon Israel as customary international law. 10

As far as the Fourth Geneva Convention is concerned, Israel has advanced many legal arguments to the effect that this is not binding upon Israel. Such arguments have been discussed at length elsewhere<sup>11</sup>. It is reasonable to contend that the entire international community, the UN Security Council, and the International Committee of the Red Cross, puts forth the view that the Fourth Geneva Convention is applicable to Israel's occupation. Furthermore, a conference of the High Contracting Parties to the Convention, which took place in Geneva in July 1999 (boycotted by Israel), reaffirmed the applicability of the Convention to Israel. 12 The statement of common understanding which was adopted by the High Contracting Parties "reaffirmed the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem," and "the need for full respect for the provisions of the said Convention in that Territory." Common Article 1 of the Geneva Conventions requires High Contracting Parties, "to respect and to ensure respect for the present Convention in all circumstances," a requirement that includes the duty to endeavor to bring another High Contracting party to respect the Geneva Conventions when it is responsible for breaches.

On the basis that the Fourth Geneva Convention is without doubt applicable to the Occupied Palestinian Territories, civilians have the status of "protected persons." The same Convention prohibits the collective punishment of civilians. Article 3(1) of the Convention provides that each contracting Party undertakes to treat civilians and non-combatants humanely and without any adverse distinction in all circumstances. The same Article states that certain acts shall remain prohibited at any time and in any place whatsoever, and these acts include, *inter alia*, "outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment." Article 21 in the same Convention establishes for respect and protection of vehicles conveying wounded and sick civilians and the maternity cases. Moreover, Article 33 states that no protected person shall be punished for an offence he or she has not personally committed. Also, collective penalty is prohibited under the same Article. The High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention are under obligation to search for persons who have ordered or committed grave breaches, as described in the Convention, and to bring them before its own courts.

This report indicates that Israel has systematically violated its obligations under the principles of international humanitarian law, especially the Fourth Geneva Convention. The international community holds the responsibility to fulfill its obligations and ensure respect for the Convention in the OPT.

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<sup>10</sup> See Suleiman Tawfiq Ayyub et al. v Minister of Defense et al, Israeli High Court Judgment 606/78 at 6.

<sup>11</sup> See Roberts, "Prolonged Military Occupation," in Playfair (ed) *Administration of Occupied Territories* (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1999).

<sup>12</sup> The UN General Assembly resolution calling for the meeting of the High Contracting Parties was adopted by a vote of 115 in favour with two (Israel and the USA) against and five abstentions.





#### 4. APPLICABLE HUMAN RIGHTS STANDARDS:

Notwithstanding the application of humanitarian law to the OPT, human rights standards also apply. Human rights law and humanitarian law are distinct, but nevertheless, interrelated bodies of law.<sup>13</sup> Israel ratified most of the human rights conventions, and, hence, undertook the responsibility to respect Human Rights Law. As such Israel must respect human rights standards in all the areas of its jurisdiction, which includes all of the West Bank and Gaza because Israeli occupation and control remain to this day, in spite of the existence of the Palestinian Authority inside Area A. All of the occupied territories are under Israeli jurisdiction and human rights standards are applicable to them.<sup>14</sup>

Applicable human rights standards include those set out in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 12 of which sets out the right to freedom of movement and travel. Article 12(2) states that “Everyone shall be free to leave any country, including his own.” By way of Article 2 in the same Covenant, States Parties to the Covenant undertake to respect and ensure all individuals (without any kind of distinction) within their jurisdiction, the rights, all the rights, in the Covenant. This also mandates integrity for human rights, i.e. the fact that human rights are integrated and non-divisible.

Al Mezan Center for Human Rights views the Israeli practices in the RCP as infringements of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, particularly to Article 12, which mandates the right to freedom of movement and travel, and Article 6 which requires respect for humanitarian law, “even in time of public emergency which threatens the life of the nation.”

Israel’s restriction of Palestinian pilgrims’ access to Mecca is a violation of Article 18 in the same Covenant, which mandates the right to thought and practice of religion. Also applicable to the case of Israel’s restrictions in the RCP is Article 13 in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESC), which provides that States Parties to the Covenant undertake to respect the right to education. “Higher education shall be made equally accessible to all...,” the same article proceeds. It is clear that the IOF has committed, and continues to commit, violations at RCP against Palestinians’ right to education, as laid out above in this report. Finally, Article 6 of the ICESC mandates the right to work, also violated by IOF procedures in RCP.

The reality of Israel’s violations of human rights in the OPT necessitates all United Nations human rights bodies, particularly the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council, the States Parties to the ICCPR and ICESC, and human rights organizations, to hold Israel accountable for serious breaches of its obligations. These bodies are obliged, by Human Rights Law, to ensure respect and protection for Palestinian human rights. Al Mezan believes the international community’s intervention to end Israel’s violations is most urgent now in order to enable Palestinians to practice their rights, which are internationally recognized as legitimate.

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<sup>13</sup> Al Mezan Center for Human Rights and the Arab Committee for Human Rights Report, “One of Our Greatest Successes,” by Angela Gaff.

<sup>14</sup> “Human Rights Culture- Universality of Principles and Means of Inheriting,” a group of lectures and workshops organized by the Middle East Council of Churches, given by Issam Younis.





## CONCLUSION

Al Mezan Center for Human Rights considers Israel's practices in the RCP as a source of suffering to the civilian population of the OPT. The prohibition and restriction of Palestinian movement and travel constitute an apartheid-like oppression and degradation, which contradicts Israel's claim of undertaking a peaceful approach with its neighbors. The affidavits and testimonies above prove that the Israeli occupation uses racist procedures and discrimination against Palestinian civilians, although Israel presents itself as a democracy to the international community.

Al Mezan sees that Israel's procedures in the RCP constitute only part of its massive violations of human rights, in contravention to its obligations under the Human Rights Law and the Humanitarian Law, especially those pursuant to its ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Israel's constant and continuing violations constitute disregard of the Human Rights Law and standards.

The Center emphasizes that Israel's acts in the RCP are alarming indicators of possible further violations and highlights the fact that Israel's violations are in part allowed by the international community's tendency to address the Israeli occupation and Palestinian rights from a political perspective, which contravenes their obligations under international human rights and humanitarian law, particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War.

As such, and in light of the facts this report puts forth, Al Mezan undertakes an urgent appeal to the international community to intervene immediately in order to protect the civilian population and ensure Israel's respect for its obligations under human rights law and the Fourth Geneva Convention, especially bringing those who ordered or perpetrated war crimes, to justice. It is also the international community's responsibility to enforce United Nations resolutions in relation to the Palestinian cause, and to stop allowing Israel to act as if it were a state above the law, which undermines the legitimacy of the United Nations and perpetuates a double standard regarding the implementation of UN Resolutions.

## APPENDIX

### I. A table that lists the names of Palestinian pilgrims who were denied access to Mecca by the Israeli Occupation Forces

Name	
1. Ihab Abdul Khaliq Tafish	8. Amal Muhammad an-Na'ami
2. Iman Arafat Ahmad	9. Amna Madi al-Bana
3. Ayman Ahmad al-Kurd	10. Amna Mahmud Mitliq
4. Ayman Yusuf an-Najar	11. Amna Abdul Wahab al Masri
5. Amal Shihdeh Najar	12. Anwar Uthman Dahruj
6. Ameen Muhammad Nufal	13. Insaf Hamdan Najar
7. Amal Ahmad Msallam	14. Asia Sulaiman Iqdeeh
	15. Asmaa Hamdi Matar



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|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 16. Asmaa Shihdeh Tayib           | 76. Hatim Sulaiman Abu Museeb    |
| 17. Ismail Abu M'iliq             | 77. Khadir Muhammad Afana        |
| 18. Asmihan Rajab Abu Samra       | 78. Haydar Sulaiman Hammad       |
| 19. Ismail Jabir Ijlis            | 79. Hussain Ismail Syam          |
| 20. Is'af Ijlis Dalul             | 80. Hussain Muhammad al-Baz      |
| 21. I'timad Ata al-Qadi           | 81. Hikmat Muhammad Basous       |
| 22. Badee'a Muhammad Safadi       | 82. Khalil Umar Bal'awi          |
| 23. Jamal Ahmad Dababish          | 83. Khalil Ja'far Hajaj          |
| 24. Jad Fayiz Bahar               | 84. Khamis Ribhi Badawi          |
| 25. Ghalyeh Abid Khudari          | 85. Kahlil Khamis ad-Dayeh       |
| 26. Jihan Muhammad Ahmad          | 86. Hussain Jum'a Bakhit         |
| 27. Jawahir Ibrahim Azizeh        | 87. Hussain Ibrahim Duwidar      |
| 28. Jum'a Sha'ban Yunis           | 88. Tariq Amir as-Sa'afin        |
| 29. Jamal Talab al-Gharawli       | 89. Tariq Abdul Aziz al-Buji     |
| 30. Jamal Muhammad al-Hun         | 90. Yasir Abid Abu Zayid         |
| 31. Junoub Sulaiman al-Jilawi     | 91. Yusif Abdul Hadi as-Saifi    |
| 32. Dyab Issa Radi                | 92. Kamil Zuhdi Kamil            |
| 33. Dunia Naeem Sharaf            | 93. Kamil Saeed Hasaballah       |
| 34. Dalal Khalil al-Ghul          | 94. Naeem Muhammad Khadir        |
| 35. Hala Khamis Ghannam           | 95. Kamil Muhammad Radi          |
| 36. Hashim Abdul Qadir Abu Hashim | 96. Labiba Salim Abu Sha'ban     |
| 37. Ibrahim Muhammad Bulbul       | 97. Mazin Jum'a al-Ghul          |
| 38. Ibrahim Fathi Nadeem          | 98. Mazin Jum'a al-Rafat         |
| 39. Ahmad Hasan Sadra             | 99. Mazin Faisal Barbakh         |
| 40. Ahmad Daif Abu Samahdana      | 100. Muhammad Salameh Ghawanmeh  |
| 41. Ahmad Ramadan Abdullah        | 101. Muhammad Salameh Zaqt       |
| 42. Ahmad Ali Haydar              | 102. Muhammad Saeed Libad        |
| 43. Ahmad al-Abid al-Kurd         | 103. Muhammad Ahmad Libad        |
| 44. Ahmad Abdul Majeed Akasha     | 104. Muhammad Ahmad al-Louh      |
| 45. Ahmad Musa Sukar              | 105. Muhammad Ahmad Msabeh       |
| 46. Ayman Yusif Hijazi            | 106. Muhammad Sha'ban al-Qirim   |
| 47. Akram Hussain Abu Khalid      | 107. Muhammad Malahi Ishbeer     |
| 48. Iman Ahmad Abu Naja           | 108. Umar Khadir Talawi          |
| 49. Iman Ahmad Dhafir             | 109. Muneer Hasan Sabbah         |
| 50. Amal Jabir Ismail             | 110. Musa Ibrahim Abu Daqqa      |
| 51. Usama Ahmad Shahin            | 111. Mustafa Salameh Hashash     |
| 52. Ismail Udeh al-Qudiri         | 112. Muhammad Ahmad Abu Shamaleh |
| 53. Ismail Abdullah Ulwan         | 113. Muhammad Radwan Abu Sha'ban |
| 54. Ismail Muhammad Aqil          | 114. Muhammad Udeh Agha          |
| 55. Ismail Mahmud Safadi          | 115. Muhammad Ali Darwish        |
| 56. As'ad Muhammad Dawud          | 116. Muhammad Ibrahim Habib      |
| 57. As'ad Musbah Ashur            | 117. Muhammad Ja'far Hasanain    |
| 58. As'ad Humus Arbeed            | 118. Muhammad Ismail Bursh       |
| 59. Jabir Muhammad Qishta         | 119. Muhammad Abdullah Najar     |
| 60. Jabir Khalil Abu Louz         | 120. Muhammad Muhammad Uwaini    |
| 61. Jabir Ahmad Abdullah          | 121. Muhammad Sulaiman Attar     |
| 62. Jabir Salman Eid              | 122. Muhammad Abdul Majeed Issa  |
| 63. Judeh Humus Nasr              | 123. Muhammad Udeh Shabat        |
| 64. Jamal Salim Haboush           | 124. Muhammad Saeed al-Masri     |
| 65. Ghasan Hashim Iskaik          | 125. Mahmud Salim Abu Mustafa    |
| 66. Ja'far Shakir Shahin          | 126. Mahmud Ali Jahjuh           |
| 67. Dawud Abdul Fatah Hasan       | 127. Mahmud Ali al-Yazuri        |
| 68. Hani Jabir Abu Hani           | 128. Mahmud Ahmad Rusrus         |
| 69. Jamal Abdullah Taramsi        | 129. Mahmud zayid ash-Shurafa    |
| 70. Wafi Salim Asaliyeh           | 130. Muhsin Yusif ash-Shurafa    |
| 71. Zahir Abid Shurafa            | 131. Muneer Muhammad al-Jalees   |
| 72. Zuheer Mahmud Abu Na'na'      | 132. Basheer Ali Mihriz          |
| 73. Zyad Ibrahim Abu Abduh        | 133. Mu'awad Saeed aj-Jirbeh     |
| 74. Khalid Abdullah Abu Talha     | 134. Marwan Atyeh at-Tibi        |
| 75. Khalid Musa ar-Ryati          | 135. Marwan Abdul Wahab al-Assar |



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|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 136. Mirshid Muhammad Abu Hajhuj    | 196. Nabeel Ya'qoub Hamatu            |
| 137. Najji Antar al-Agha            | 197. Nabeel Ibrahim as-Sawalhi        |
| 138. Muhammad Salim Abu al-Hsain    | 198. Naeem Ahmad Khadir               |
| 139. Muhammad Abdullah Abu Hashish  | 199. Nasir Subhi 'Ar'eer              |
| 140. Muhammad Hasan Wadi            | 200. Sami Abdul Rahman Abu Shamaleh   |
| 141. Muhammad Salih Khudari         | 201. Sulaiman Salim Abu Hatab         |
| 142. Muhammad Mahmud Libad          | 202. Sulaiman Isleem al-Qadi          |
| 143. Muhammad Ahmad Abdul Hadi      | 203. Salman Sulaiman Abu Aziz         |
| 144. Muhammad Hasan Abdul Al        | 204. Samih Ahmad al-'Amudi            |
| 145. Muna Abdul Majeed Hamatu       | 205. Nafith Mdriris Abu Uakal         |
| 146. Ibrahim Abid Abu Zaid          | 206. Samir Abdullah Abu Samra         |
| 147. Ahmad Hussain Dahlan           | 207. Samir Abdul Fatah Afifi          |
| 148. Ayman Rasmi an-Najar           | 208. Sa'd Muhammad Tabatibi           |
| 149. I'tidal Subhi Nassar           | 209. Sa'd ad-Din Hasan Dababish       |
| 150. Ghalyeh Abdul Aziz Abu Ijriban | 210. Saeed Atyeh at- Tala'            |
| 151. Wasfi Muhammad Hasanin         | 211. Saeed Ibrahim Mansour            |
| 152. Zyad Muhammad ad-Dabous        | 212. Saeed Shihdeh an-Najar           |
| 153. Khadijeh Mustafa Jibreel       | 213. Sifyan Muhammad Abu Udeh         |
| 154. Husni Awad al-Laham            | 214. 'Adil Muhammad Abu Khudiar       |
| 155. Khalil Ibrahim Hamudeh         | 215. 'Adil Khalid Ihneef              |
| 156. Hilmi Mansour Qishta           | 216. Abdul Basit Udeh Abdul Hadi      |
| 157. Hifsa Mahdi al-Farra           | 217. Abdul Hadi Muhammad an-Namruti   |
| 158. Yasir Amir Adasi               | 218. Abdul Halim Muhammad Abu Hasna   |
| 159. Kamil Hamdan Madi              | 219. Abdul Hamid Jum'a al-Aileh       |
| 160. Muhammad Khalil Abu Hashim     | 220. Abdul Karim Muhammad ash-Sharafi |
| 161. Muhammad Zeidan Abu Zuhri      | 221. Abdul Salam Abdul Majid Abu Nada |
| 162. Muhammad Sulaiman Abu Aziz     | 222. Abdul Salam Yusif Ismail         |
| 163. Muhammad Mahmud Daloul         | 223. Abdul Salam Yusif Daloul         |
| 164. Muhammad Abdul Qadir al-Aqad   | 224. Abdul 'Al Hilmi al-Ghoul         |
| 165. Muhammad Sha'ban Abu Tabeekh   | 225. Abdul Fatah Hamid Abu Siteh      |
| 166. Mahmud Ibrahim Basaleh         | 226. Abdul Rahman Talib az-Zatmeh     |
| 167. Mahmud Khalil Mihsin           | 227. Abdullah Salman Abu Hasira       |
| 168. Mustafa Zayid Wafi             | 228. Abdulla Salim Shurab             |
| 169. Nafith Ahmad Taluli            | 229. Adnan Salim Abu Nimir            |
| 170. Nabil Abdul Salam Abu Azam     | 230. Awad Sulaiman Qishta             |
| 171. Naja Ameen Abu Zuhri           | 231. Awni Sha'ban al'Muqaiad          |
| 172. Nahid Hussain Ashur            | 232. Issa Musa Ahil                   |
| 173. Naeem Muhammad Abu Khamash     | 233. Issa Abdul Rahim Abdul Hadi      |
| 174. Sumaya Hamid Nufal             | 234. 'Ala' Jihad al-Whisi             |
| 175. Su'ad Ramadan aKurdi           | 235. Ali Hasan Abu Sa'da              |
| 176. Sahar Muhammad Abu Tabeekh     | 236. Fayiq Sulaiman Abu Rajyeh        |
| 177. Su'ad Musa Talib               | 237. Fadi Abdullah Abu Naeem          |
| 178. Saeed Zyad Hiriz               | 238. Fahim Ismail al-Habeel           |
| 179. Nasrah Hasan Abu Amsha         | 239. Fathi Hamad Zumlut               |
| 180. Sifyan Muhammad Abu Rideh      | 240. Sabir Hasan Harara               |
| 181. Adil Riziq Ashur               | 241. Ismail Abdullah Ulwan            |
| 182. Itaf Salman Abu Khamash        | 242. Khadir Muhammad Afana            |
| 183. Atiyeh Ali as-Saraj            | 243. Kamal Muhammad Radi              |
| 184. Ali Ayish al-Farra             | 244. Majdi Faisal Barbakh             |
| 185. Fadil Hamad an-Nims            | 245. Musa Ibrahim Abu Daqa            |
| 186. Fahdeh Muhammad Wafi           | 246. Mahmud Ahmad Rusrus              |
| 187. Fakhryeh Khalil Abu Haseera    | 247. Muhsin Yusif Ismail              |
| 188. Farha Awwad Abu Sayyah         | 248. Munir Muhammad al-Ghaleed        |
| 189. Sabira Barham al-Faleet        | 249. Muneer Ali Mihriz                |
| 190. Fathyeh Abdullah as-Saraj      | 250. Mu'awad Saeed al-Jadbeh          |
| 191. Subhyeh Tawfiq al-'Ashi        | 251. Saeed Ibrahim Mansour            |
| 192. Ra'id Fayiz Juha               | 252. Abdul Halim Muhammad Abu Hasna   |
| 193. Na'il Muhammad Afana           | 253. Adnan Salim Abu Nimir            |
| 194. Nasir Nu'man Ashur             | 254. Atta Kamal ash-Shinbari          |
| 195. Nabeel Abdul Rahman Ahmad      | 255. Ryad Shihadeh Abu Sultan         |



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|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 256. Shifa Ahmad Issa                 | 316. Abid Rabuh Ibrahim Khalafallah |
| 257. Shareef Nabil Haboub             | 317. Abdullah Muhammad Hamad        |
| 258. Shareefa Abdeen Abdeen           | 318. Abeer Riziq Abu Hasira         |
| 259. Taghrid Muhammad Darwish         | 319. Umar Muhammad Jahouh           |
| 260. Taghrid Ahmad Ashur              | 320. Umar Muhammad Shawaf           |
| 261. Taghrid Ahmad 'Ar'ir             | 321. Awni Hussain Nassar            |
| 262. Tahani Fawzi Halawa              | 322. Iz ad-Din Sulaiman Abu Shari'a |
| 263. Tahsin Eid an-Nahal              | 323. Atta Ali Sha'at                |
| 264. Tamam Yusif Nufal                | 324. Atyat Sadiq Hilis              |
| 265. Salah ad-Din Khadir Haboub       | 325. Ula Atyeh Issa                 |
| 266. Ra'id Abid al-Ghifari            | 326. Ali Ismail Abid                |
| 267. Rajab Abdullah Abu Nsaira        | 327. Aqeel Salih Abu Shamalakh      |
| 268. Rawhi Umar Ghanim                | 328. Fatima Sulaiman Abu Mustafa    |
| 269. Ryad Muhammad Safi               | 329. Fatima Mustafa Awkal           |
| 270. Rasmi Saeed Abu al-Ineen         | 330. Fatima Muhammad ad-Daya        |
| 271. Shukri Ayish Safi                | 331. Fatima Faraj Habib             |
| 272. Taysir Ayish an-Najar            | 332. Fatima Sha'ban al-Amudi        |
| 273. Ni'meh Ahmad Abu Siteh           | 333. Fayqa Muhammad Jindyeh         |
| 274. Sakteh Ali Abu Mustafa           | 334. Fayqa Hasan Ahmad              |
| 275. Salim Sulaiman Abu Hatab         | 335. Fayqa Ahmad Nasir              |
| 276. Salim Abid Abu Mhisin            | 336. Fadwa Ahmad Zayid              |
| 277. Salim Khamis Barbakh             | 337. Fahmi Nafith Abu Salim         |
| 278. Samer Majid Zimmu                | 338. Fawzi Rayiq al-Masri           |
| 279. Siham Ti'meh Abu Ihmeed          | 339. Fawzyeh Muhammad Nijim         |
| 280. Siham Fu'ad al-Aileh             | 340. Fawzyeh Abid Abdeen            |
| 281. Suhaila Ibrahim Abu Udeh         | 341. Fawzyeh Mahmud al-Qayim        |
| 282. Sudan Ismail as-Salihi           | 342. Fatima Hamid al-'Ajab          |
| 283. Sulaiman Abdullah Abu Mustafa    | 343. Fayruz Abdul Rahman ad-Dayeh   |
| 284. Sumaya Shihdeh Abu Tibi          | 344. Fathyeh Abdul Qadir Abu Han    |
| 285. Sawsan Basim Bakeer              | 345. Sadiq Ahmad Barbakh            |
| 286. Sawsan Hasan Libad               | 346. Salih Muhammad Qashlan         |
| 287. Sifyan Khalil Azizeh             | 347. Salih Kamil Hasanain           |
| 288. Salameh Hasan Ismail             | 348. Subhyeh Abdul Rahman Malfuh    |
| 289. Salwa Abdullah Hijazi            | 349. Subhi Ya'qoub Eid              |
| 290. Salwa Ibrahim al-Imari           | 350. Subhyeh Salim al-Qarashli      |
| 291. Samir Muhammad Abid Rabuh        | 351. Salah Uthman al-Farra          |
| 292. Samirah Misleh Abid              | 352. Safa' Deib Libad               |
| 293. Sana' Mahmud al-Faq'awi          | 353. Safyeh Abdullah Bakeer         |
| 294. Sa'da Abdullah Abu Zayid         | 354. Ra'd Yusif al-Imari            |
| 295. Sa'da Eid al-Ghoul               | 355. Radya Rasheed Abu Matar        |
| 296. Sa'dyeh Ahmad Bakhit             | 356. Ra'isa Muhammad Dahlan         |
| 297. Sa'dyeh Kamal al-Hatu            | 357. Ranya Muhammad Libad           |
| 298. Sa'dyeh Ali Ayid                 | 358. Rabah Atalah Abu Hayeh         |
| 299. Saeed Muhammad al-Bilbisi        | 359. Rula Naeem Nadeem              |
| 300. Sarhan Saleem Abu Sarhan         | 360. Rasheeda Muhammad Ijlis        |
| 301. Thuraya Muhammad al-Kurd         | 361. Rihab Hamada Zakari            |
| 302. Sit-Ikhwitha Abu Amsha           | 362. Ryad Abdul Rahman al-Hamaydeh  |
| 303. Aysheh Abdul Rahman al-Louh      | 363. Reem Fathi al-Amruti           |
| 304. Arif Ahmad az-Za'aneen           | 364. Ramadan Fayiq al-Hayik         |
| 305. Abdul Dayim Khalil Abu Nada      | 365. Randa Muhammad Hassan          |
| 306. Abdul Karim Muhammad Salih       | 366. Rasmi Muhammad an-Najar        |
| 307. Abdul Karim Muhammad al-Issi     | 367. Rasmyeh Salim Iqdeeh           |
| 308. Abdul Karim Hamdan al-Lulu       | 368. Sha'ban Muhammad al-Ashqar     |
| 309. Abdul Karim Muhammad Salman      | 369. Huda Abdul Qadir Dawud         |
| 310. Abdullah Mahmud Abu Mustafa      | 370. Hayjar Sha'ban Shalayil        |
| 311. Abdul Adheem Ibrahim Khalid      | 371. Hana' Ahmad al-Hayik           |
| 312. Abdul Raziq Muhammad Khalafallah | 372. Hisham Mustafa al-Ghoul        |
| 313. Abdul Rahman Musa al-Astal       | 373. Zaina Abdul Qadir Abu Huly     |
| 314. Abdul Rahman Salih Farwana       | 374. Zeena Ismail al-Kahlut         |
| 315. Abid Rabuh Salama al-Jilawi      | 375. Zahra Muhammad Daloul          |



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|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 376. Ziyad Muhammad al-Akhras       | 425. Zahiyyeh Muhammad at-Ta'ban   |
| 377. Ziyad Atta as-Surani           | 426. Ahmad Sultan Abu Zayid        |
| 378. Zaina Hasan Abu Harb           | 427. Ahmad Muhammad Abu Zaydeh     |
| 379. Zainab Muhammad al-Astal       | 428. Ahmad Deib Jabr               |
| 380. Zakyeh Salih al-Arbeed         | 429. Ahmad Sulaiman an-Na'ami      |
| 381. Zarifa Ismail al-Mabhuh        | 430. Ahmad Ali al-Imari            |
| 382. Khalid Shihdeh Abu Yaseen      | 431. Ahmad Ismail Faris            |
| 383. Khalid Muhammad Abdullah       | 432. Ahmad Hamza Shihadeh          |
| 384. Khalid Ahmad Iqdeeh            | 433. Aya Umar Tabatibi             |
| 385. Khadija Ali Taramsi            | 434. Muneer Ibrahim an-Nahal       |
| 386. Khadra Ahmad Khalafallah       | 435. Musa Ismail al-Bashiti        |
| 387. Hikmat Muhammad Hasan          | 436. Musa Saeed Haddad             |
| 388. Hikmat Rajab Abu Misbah        | 437. Mustaf Ali Haddad             |
| 389. Khalil Ahmad Mitliq            | 438. Mahbuba Anees l'Iiwa          |
| 390. Halima Abdul Fatah al-Ghoul    | 439. Muhammad Salman Abu Bulbul    |
| 391. Halima Zuhdi Dwidar            | 440. Muhammad Ahmad Abu Zayid      |
| 392. Halima Abdul Qadir Muhammad    | 441. Muhammad Ismail al-Mghari     |
| 393. Halima Muhammad Safi           | 442. Mahmud Mahmud Zaqout          |
| 394. Hilmi Ismail Iyyad             | 443. Mahmud Shihadeh Tabash        |
| 395. Hammad Hasan at-Ta'ban         | 444. Maymuna Shihadeh Nufal        |
| 396. Hamdyeh Saleem Abu Zahr        | 445. Taysir Ahmad Abdul Hadi       |
| 397. Khamis Jawad Tafish            | 446. Muneera Abdul Majeed as-Silik |
| 398. Hanan Muhammad Bal'awi         | 447. Mufeeda Khadir al-Akhras      |
| 399. Hanan Jabir an-Nuwiri          | 448. Marwan Abdul Aziz an-Nabris   |
| 400. Hussain Muhammad al-Qarashli   | 449. Miryam Abdullah Abu al-Ineen  |
| 401. Hasan Ahmad al-'Ajab           | 450. Miryam Salim Abu Mustafa      |
| 402. Khitam Khalil al-Hilu          | 451. Miryam Hamdan al-Masri        |
| 403. Khitam Abdul Rahman al-Muqayad | 452. Miryam Hamdan Abdul Hadi      |
| 404. Khitam Muhammad al-Uthmani     | 453. Miryam Khalil Abid            |
| 405. Talal Muhammad Dawud           | 454. Miryam Abdul Malik Safi       |
| 406. Yasir Harb al-Faq'awi          | 455. Miryam Hasan Rayash           |
| 407. Yunis Ahmad Ashur              | 456. Na'il Atta Shareef            |
| 408. Yusif Shukri Yusif             | 457. Nadia Mahmud Khalafallah      |
| 409. Yusif Muhammad Nijim           | 458. Nadia Muhammad al-Lalu        |
| 410. Yusif Abdul Aziz al-Kahlut     | 459. Nahid Hasan an-Nahal          |
| 411. Yihia Ahmad Shafi              | 460. Nasir Fayid al-Aydi           |
| 412. Kamleh Salim Abu an-Naja       | 461. Nabeel Muhammad Ayoub         |
| 413. Kawthar Yihia Nasir            | 462. Nabeela Salameh al-Issi       |
| 414. Kayan Hamada an-Najar          | 463. Nabeela Mustafa Sawali        |
| 415. Kifah Abdul Qadir Dawud        | 464. Najla' Muhammad Abdul Raheem  |
| 416. Majid Muhammad Malfuh          | 465. Nida' Ibrahim al-Bashiti      |
| 417. Majid Naeem Samour             | 466. Nidal Ahmad Zayarti           |
| 418. Mdalaleh Muhammad Salman       | 467. Naheel Muhammad Abu Sarhan    |
| 419. Muzayan Abdul Qadir aj-Jirjawi | 468. Nawal Abdullah al-Agha        |
| 420. Harba Khadir al-Radee'         | 469. Nawal Ismail al-Issi          |
| 421. Ibrahim Ahmad Hamid            | 470. Nawwar l'beed Abu Samra       |
| 422. Ibrahim Deib Abdul Rahman      | 471. Nadhmyeh Muhammad Hammad      |
| 423. Ibtisam Ismail al-Bilbisi      | 472. Nimir Muhammad Hijazi         |
| 424. Ibtisam Salim Madani           |                                    |





II. A table that lists the names of pilgrims, from the relatives of martyrs, who were denied access to Mecca by the Israeli Occupation Forces

**Name**

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Nahid Abdul Qadir Jarbou'        | 56. Yusri Hamdan an-Nims                |
| 2. Aysha Shakir Jarbou'             | 57. Sulaiman Abdul Majeed an-Nims       |
| 3. Wajiha Sulaiman Barhoum          | 58. Sameera Shukri Judeh                |
| 4. Anwar Ahmad Killab               | 59. Ali Saeed Judeh                     |
| 5. Muhammad Subhi Abu Ni'meh        | 60. Diya' Salim Abu Amr                 |
| 6. Yusif Hameed as-Sufi             | 61. Ahmad Muhammad Kabaja               |
| 7. Tawfeeq Khalil Barbakh           | 62. Nafith Abid Fattuh                  |
| 8. Ni'meh Ibrahim Abu Namus         | 63. Aysha Hamid Abu Taha                |
| 9. Rifqa Salim Abu Namus            | 64. Muhammad Mustafa al-Aswad           |
| 10. Taghrid Saeed Abu Sitteh        | 65. Subhyeh Abdul Hadi al-Aswad         |
| 11. Khalid Zaki aj-Jazzar           | 66. Abdul Rahman Hasan al-Muqayad       |
| 12. Sabira Bakhit Buhdar            | 67. Alia as-Sayid Abu Athreh            |
| 13. Abdul Qadir Udeh Buhdar         | 68. Baha' Ahmad Abu Athreh              |
| 14. Sabah Attyeh Abdul Wahab        | 69. Ni'meh Muhammad al-Akhras           |
| 15. Fathi Ahmad Abdul Wahab         | 70. Musa Hasan al-Akhras                |
| 16. Ni'meh Muhammad al-Attar        | 71. Abdul Rahmn Hasan al-Mqayad         |
| 17. Radwan Zaki al-Attar            | 72. Samia Yihia Arafat                  |
| 18. Muhammad Mrazeeq ash-Shair      | 73. Huda Nassar Abu Dhahir              |
| 19. Awatif Muhammad ash-Shair       | 74. Ghasan Mustafa an-Najar             |
| 20. Munira Khalil as-Saiqali        | 75. Tawfiq Abdullah Abu Shamaleh        |
| 21. Nawal Tawfiq Iswilih            | 76. Nihad Saeed Abu Shamaleh            |
| 22. Shu'aib Muhammad Iswilih        | 77. Ibrahim Muhammad Abu Tair           |
| 23. Muhammad Yusif Abdul Jawad      | 78. Yusra Shihdeh Abu Tair              |
| 24. Mahdyeh Rushdi Abdul Jawad      | 79. Hussain Ahmad an-Najar              |
| 25. Fatima Hasan Abu Hasna          | 80. Ni'meh Sulaiman an-Najar            |
| 26. Abdul Halim Muhammad Abu Hasna  | 81. Handa Hamdan Abu Hamad              |
| 27. Khalid Hammad Dihiliz           | 82. Samir Muhammad Abu Hamad            |
| 28. Ruwayda Muhammad Dihiliz        | 83. Ahmad Muhammad Subih                |
| 29. Manar Sameeh Hassan             | 84. Anan Ali az-Zrai'i                  |
| 30. Inshirah Ali Hamad              | 85. Sana' Muhammad Abu Tair             |
| 31. Saeed Abdul Raheem Hamad        | 86. Abdul Rahman Shihdeh Abu Tair       |
| 32. Fakhri Sabir Abu Libdeh         | 87. Akram Muhammad as-Saiqali           |
| 33. Rida Hasan an-Nawajha           | 88. Zakyeh Muhammad Iqdeeh              |
| 34. Rayqa Ayyad ad-Dbari            | 89. Khaldyeh Khalil Iqdeeh              |
| 35. Sumaya Abdullah Abu Hasanain    | 90. Aziza Ibrahim Issa                  |
| 36. Sulaiman Ahmad Abu Hasanain     | 91. Inas Muhammad as-Sabbagh            |
| 37. Thuraya Muhammad Younis         | 92. Mahmud Hussain al-Bashiti           |
| 38. Salah Jum'a Younis              | 93. Hikmat Sulaiman al-Bashiti          |
| 39. Khadijeh Hasan Abu Rukbeh       | 94. Ruqaya Ali al-Qasas                 |
| 40. Muhammad Muhammad Abu Rukbeh    | 95. Sabah Salih al-Qasas                |
| 41. Aziza Ubaid as-Soufi            | 96. Khadir Amir Ashur                   |
| 42. Hamdi Attallah as-Soufi         | 97. Hussain Muhammad Kawari'            |
| 43. Itiwa Hamdan Abu Riziq          | 98. Amna Muhammad Kawari'               |
| 44. Rajab Itiwa Abu Riziq           | 99. Tawfiq Yusif as-S'aidni             |
| 45. Ibtisam Hasan al-Azzazi         | 100. Nahla Hamudeh Hirzallah            |
| 46. Shadi Taysir al-Azzazi          | 101. Sa'dyeh Abdul Gani al-Farra        |
| 47. Iman Mustafa Awaja              | 102. Abdul Aziz Abdul Rahman Abu Daqqa  |
| 48. Dawah Eid Abu Shabab            | 103. Abdul Karim Abdul Rahman Abu Daqqa |
| 49. Siham Sabir al-Aydi             | 104. Ghazi Khalil an-Najjar             |
| 50. Basheer Muhammad al-Aydi        | 105. Abdullah Muhammad an-Najjar        |
| 51. Fatima Nadi M'ammam             | 106. Amani Abdul Rahim Hamdan           |
| 52. Hussain Lafi M'ammam            | 107. Ahmad Yusif Hamdan                 |
| 53. Abdul Ghani Muhammad Abu Jamous | 108. Ahmad Yusif Abu Luli               |
| 54. Miryam Fraij Abu Jamous         | 109. Manar Yusif Abu Riziq              |
| 55. Ahmad Abdullah ash-Sha'ir       |   |



110. Khalid Muhammad Salah
111. Malkyeh Hammad Salah
112. Fatima Fayiz Abu Reede
113. Imad Hamdan Abu 'Abid
114. Salha Arafat Abu 'Abid
115. Rasmyeh Saeed Wadi
116. Shihdeh Mahmud Iqdeeh
117. Salman Ahmad Abu Mitliq
118. Maliha Jum'a Abu Mitliq
119. Sa'dyeh Muhammad al-Bahabsa
120. Sami Ataya al-Bahabsa
121. Fuad Muhammad Shaqfeh
122. Talal Salman an-Najar
123. Widad Sulaiman an-Najar
124. Basima Abdul Majeed Abdul Ghafour
125. Sabah Muhammad al-Baqari
126. Abdul Latif Muhammad al-Baqari
127. Nawal Ibrahi, Abu al-Jidyan
128. Muhammad Nayif Ikhzeeq
129. Safyeh Hasan al-Masar'a
130. Awad Ismail al-'Ar'eer
131. Ahmad Salim Abu Khusa
132. Husni Fraih al-Msaddar
133. Zaki Mahmud Abu T'aima
134. Aysheh Salman Abu Khusa
135. Mahmud Yusif Udeh
136. Fatima Sha'ban Abu T'aima
137. Zainab Nimir Hamada
138. Widad Mislih Wadi
139. Latifeh Mahmud al-Mabhuh
140. Ahmad Lafi Msallam
141. Nadreh Ahmad Muhammad Ahmad
142. Nayif Khamis Radwan
143. Ali Hasan Hamdan
144. Sabir Salim Abu Skhaileh
145. Mwafaq Muhammad al-Alami
146. Muhammad Kamil at-Tatar
147. Suhail Yusif at-Tatar
148. Muhammad Hussain al-Mabhuh
149. Fatima Ahmad Hasuneh
150. Fikryeh Abdul Aziz al-Qum'
151. Wardeh Sha'ban al-Bul
152. Ra'fat Yusif Shalayil
153. Khalil Ibrahim Abu Safyeh
154. Rajab Ahmad Issa
155. Farhaneh Amir Abu Safyeh
156. Kifa Muhammad Shihadeh
157. Abeer Sulaiman Abu Hwaishil
158. Talal Ahmad Abu Awn
159. Sa'da Yasir Hamad
160. Yasir Muhammad Hamad
161. Tha'ir Ibrahim Ahmad
162. Wisam Nafith Abu Dalal
163. Fayiz Mustafa Shihadeh
164. Tahyeh Muhammad Sulaiman
165. Najat Zaki Shabit
166. Ibtisam Ali Hamdan
167. Mustafa Mahmud al-Hasanat
168. Amira Abdullah al-Hasanat
169. Shihdeh Ismail al-'Ar'eer
170. Hayat Saleem at-Talalqa
171. Mukaram Ali Ikhzeeq
172. Rafeeq Muhammad Abu al-Qari'
173. Ibrahim Sabri Abu Shammas
174. Musa Sulaiman Abu Shinara
175. Muhammad Sulaiman Abu Hasanain
176. Salma Hisham aj-Jmasi
177. Rida Khalil Hasuneh
178. Abdul Nasir Rajab Ashur
179. Muhammad Muhammad Younis
180. Tamam Saleem al-Awawdeh
181. Amal Abdul Aziz Issa
182. Hanan Hasan Iz ad-Din
183. Ubaida Hamad as-Soufi
184. Mahdi Ismail Kafineh
185. Dalal Muhammad al-Abeet
186. Mhanna Abdul Jawad Atallah
187. Hasan Muhammad Hindawi
188. Miryam Mahmud Abu Ubaid
189. Fayzeh Ahmad al-Awawdeh
190. Salim Abdul Hadi Thabit
191. Fu'ad Fathi Hamada
192. Fayzeh Mahmud Zaghra
193. Hilal Salim Ahmad
194. Miryam Ahmad Ahmad
195. Ahmad Muhammad al-A'raj
196. Fatima Ahmad al-A'raj
197. Yihia Khalil Insiwi
198. Sabri Muhammad al-Hasanat
199. Nayfeh Abdul Aziz al-Burdini
200. Mahmud Ismail al-Burdini
201. Naji Mahmud Hasanain
202. Miryam Mustafa al-Ashqar
203. Khadra Ibrahim Abu Mustafa
204. Halimeh Muhammad Udeh
205. Awad Hussain al-Masar'i
206. Ra'iseh Mirshid Basheer
207. Tawfiq Ahmad Basheer
208. Halimeh Abdullah Abu Iskhaileh
209. Tahani Salim Khalil
210. Shihadeh Mansour al-Umrani
211. Ni'meh Muhammad al-Imrani
212. Fatima Nimir Iskhaileh
213. Muhammad Saleem Hasuneh
214. Samia Muhammad Hasuneh
215. Sameeha Harb Mislih
216. Muhammad Salman Salman
217. Mamduh Ahmad al-Masri
218. Amal Hasan Za'rur
219. Ahmad Muhammad Ja'rur
220. Mahmud Muhammad Abu Ubaid
221. Izzat Ibrahim Shabit
222. Wafa' Ibrahim Abu Ubaid
223. Yusif Abdul Latif Abu Sharar
224. Hasan Khadir Abu Ubaid
225. Ra'id Hamdan Abu 'Assi
226. Shareef Sarhan ad-Dreemly
227. Samara Ramadan Lulu
228. Anwar Ribhi Lulu
229. Miryam Ubaid as-S'idni





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| 230. Harba Sulaiman al-Awawdeh         | 251. Aisheh Shihadeh Salih          |
| 231. Saleem Ahmad 'Abid                | 252. Ghanimeh Abdullah an-Nithir    |
| 232. Inshirah Abdul Raziq Salman       | 253. Saeed Khalil al-Qumu'          |
| 233. Hiyam Darwish Ashur               | 254. Sabah Salih as-Skafi           |
| 234. Abdul Rahman Saeed Mahdi          | 255. I'timad Abdul Rahman Iz ad-Din |
| 235. Ammuneh Ismail Saqir              | 256. Amna Muhammad al-Qasas         |
| 236. Abdul Karim Abdul Latif al-Ashqar | 257. Muhammad Mahmud Hasuneh        |
| 237. Ahmad Khalid Hasuneh              | 258. Fatima Mahmud Iz ad-Din        |
| 238. Rashiqa Abdul Halim Judeh         | 259. Nawal Ali az-Zarai'i           |
| 239. Sameeer Amin Judeh                | 260. 'Aisheh Abdul Salam Issa       |
| 240. Maha Abdul Wahab Saqir            | 261. Wasfi Muhammad an-Nithir       |
| 241. Farhaneh Sulaiman al-Msaddar      | 262. Mahir Sallam al-Bul            |
| 242. Jabir Waheed Ayish                | 263. Huda Saeed Msallam             |
| 243. Yusri Abdul Karim Ayish           | 264. Ra'isa Abdullah Salah          |
| 244. Ibrahim Ahmad al-Awawdeh          | 265. Abdul Nasir Muhammad Rajab     |
| 245. Ibrahim Ashur al-Batsh            | 266. Ra'id Abdul Rahman Iz ad-Din   |
| 246. Muhammad Ali Abu Shihadeh         | 267. Muhammad Atiyeh Abu al-Jidyan  |
| 247. Halimeh Rasheed Abu 'Assi         | 268. Fatima Muhammad Abu al-Qari'   |
| 248. Fatima Nimir Imad                 | 269. Iman Darwish Abu al-Qumsan     |
| 249. Abidrabbu Muhammad Imad           | 270. Ala' ad-Din al-Barrawi         |
| 250. Musa Mahmud Salih                 | 271. Muna Ahmad Issa                |

## **AL MEZAN CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS**

AL-MEZAN Center for Human Rights is a non-governmental Palestinian organization, established in 1999. It is located in Jabalia refugee camp, the biggest refugee camp in the Gaza Strip. AL-MEZAN is concerned with the human rights situation in Palestine. It seeks to establish respect for the internationally accepted standards of human rights and the basic freedoms. It also seeks to establish respect for the rule of the law.

The center concentrates on economic, social, and cultural rights.

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