AN ENDLESS TRAGEDY
A Report on the Incidents Regarding Demonstrations in Gaza
MARCH 2018 TO DECEMBER 2018
An Endless Tragedy:
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March 2018 to December 2018
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report serves as an exploratory account of the violence that occurred along the border of the Occupied Palestine Territory (“Gaza” or “Gaza Strip”) from 30 March 2018 to December 2018. Specifically, the violence that spread in March 2018 took place along the fence that separates Gaza and the Israeli border—within the 300 meters between the Erez Crossing and the Rafah Crossing. The report begins with a general overview of the history of conflict between the Palestinians and the Israelis before examining in detail what the Palestinians call “Land Day” and “Nabka Day” as these are the historic dates that the current protests (called the Great March of Return) are intended to commemorate. Next, the report provides a general overview of the violence that has resulted in more than 19,000 injuries and at least 189 deaths.

The report then provides a day-by-day analysis of the conflict in the Conflict Mapping Narrative and accompanying Crime Base Matrix. Finally, the report concludes with the determination that the certain conduct that took place in the during the border protests posited questions about the line that differentiates civic protests from armed conflicts. The report determines that under the such conduct constitutes both war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Israel’s conduct in attempting to quell the border protests is in violation of international law and constitutes both war crimes and crimes against humanity.

The report also recommends the condemnation of Palestine’s use of incendiary kites as the usage of these weapons is a violation of the laws of armed conflict. The report recommends that the individuals responsible for these crimes be prosecuted by a domestic court of competent jurisdiction and, failing that, the United Nations Security Council should exercise its authority to submit the matter to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court in accordance with Article 13(b) of the Rome Statute.
INTRODUCTION

On 30 March 2018, tens of thousands of Palestinians gathered in protest along the border of Gaza. While the protests were initially peaceful, conflict eventually spread into deadly clashes. The protests continued for months after 30 March with the heaviest violence largely occurring on Fridays—the Muslim day of prayer. The protests have largely been confined to Gaza but have on occasion also occurred in East Jerusalem and the West Bank. For the most part, this report as well is confined to examining the conflict that has occurred in Gaza and along the Gazan border.

While this report is written to be a primer on the border conflict, it is highly likely that there are incidents of violence, injuries, and deaths that are not reported within this report. As a result, this report is best read as providing the scope and general framework of the conflict that has endured in Gaza since 30 March 2018. In total, as indicated in this report, this conflict claimed at least 189 lives and caused injury to more than 19,000 people, according to the incidents recorded in this report. The current conflict between the Palestinians and Israelis is rooted in the wider Arab-Israeli conflict which has been molded by more than seventy years of history. However, this report will show that the sheer scope of violence and the large number of casualties is relatively high when compared with other outbreaks of violence in the ongoing conflict. As of February 2019, the border conflict is ongoing and shows no signs of stopping in the foreseeable future.¹

As this report shows, Palestine has not been blameless in their conduct. Aggressive actions by Palestinian protesters and Hamas militants have been met by an increasingly aggressive Israeli State which has outgunned and outmatched the Palestinians at each encounter. While Israel has

framed its actions as lawful efforts to defend their border, the facts and circumstances surrounding the ongoing conflict do not wholly support such a narrative. Despite the role of Hamas in the Gaza Border protests, Israel has systematically and repeatedly engaged in a policy of indiscriminately shooting at unarmed (and lightly armed) civilians who have approached the security fence. However, the situation at the Gaza Border reveals that Israel is not the sole violator of international law; Palestine’s repeated use of indiscriminate incendiary kites is also a war crime and arguably a crime against humanity. Accordingly, as this report shows, Israel has committed war crimes and crimes against humanity while Palestine’s use of incendiary kites is a war crime. All parties should be held accountable for their conduct.

**HISTORICAL OVERVIEW**

The conflict over the “true owners” of Jerusalem/Palestine began centuries ago. Still, major incidents in 20th century diplomacy set the stage for the current nature of the ongoing conflict between Israel and Palestinian. Before Britain seized Palestine, the McMahon-Hussein Agreement of 1915 became a disputed promise from Britain that—upon the fall of the Ottoman empire—Arab nationals would live in the Turkish-occupied Palestine. Alternatively, the Balfour Declaration of 1917 also became a disputed promise from Britain that the same land would serve as the “national home for the Jewish people.”

Decades of territorial-based conflict continued as Britain maintained power over Palestine. The horrific atrocities of the Holocaust haunted the Jewish people throughout the 1940s

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4 Id.
and later spurred their mass migration to Palestine. Conflict continued through the end of the British Mandate in 1947, and the United Nations recommended the partition of Palestine into two separate states with international control over Jerusalem.

The first Arab-Israeli war began just as Israel sought independence and admittance to the United Nations. Israel declared Independence on 14 May 1948, and Palestinians mark this day in history as the start of “Nabka.” Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Transjordan, and Saudi Arabia declared War against Israel on 15th May 1948.

Millions of Jewish refugees and Holocaust survivors settled in Israel and conflict continued to spread throughout the region during the Suez Crisis in Egypt. The Six Day War in 1967 left

Israel in contested control over Gaza, the West Bank, the Golan Heights in Syria, the Sinai Peninsula, and all of East Jerusalem. As time went on, the Israeli government approved Jewish settlements in all of these occupied areas.

Mass protests against Israeli government attempts to occupy or settle disputed land in Israel ended in deadly clashes. Israeli Security forces killed six Arab citizens on 30 March 1976—a day Palestinians now commemorate as Land Day. Israel then withdrew from the Sinai Peninsula and Egypt formally recognized Israel following the Camp David Accords of 1978, which pledged

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5 Id.
6 Id.
7 Id.
8 Israel Profile – Timeline, supra note 3. Palestinians protest on the 15th of May to mark the start of “Nabka” or “catastrophe.”
9 Id.
10 Id.
11 Id.
12 Id. supra note 2.
13 Id. Palestinians now commemorate the 30th of March as Land Day.
Israel to expand the self-determination and self-governance of disenfranchised Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza.\textsuperscript{14}

Violence and conflict continued as Israel invaded Lebanon from 1982 to 1985 as a way to undermine the growing forces of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO).\textsuperscript{15} Israel continued to control a buffer-zone in areas of southern Lebanon until the early 2000s.\textsuperscript{16} By 1987, the Hamas movement gained power.\textsuperscript{17} Political tensions that built up over centuries were exploited by those invested in the ongoing political conflict. The first wave of the Intifada uprising began in the Israeli-occupied territories.\textsuperscript{18}

The 1991 Madrid conference united representatives from Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and Palestine.\textsuperscript{19} The 1993 Oslo Declaration formally ended the first wave of the Intifada movement.\textsuperscript{20} While this Declaration initiated plans for Palestinian self-governance, violence by many groups continued. Nonetheless, Israel withdrew from most of Gaza and parts of the West Bank in 1994 and allowed for the PLO to establish the Palestinian National Authority (PNA).\textsuperscript{21} Both sides signed the Interim Agreement to transfer power and territory to the PNA.\textsuperscript{22} This Agreement set the stage for the 1997 Hebron Protocol, the 1998 Wye River Memorandum, and other peace agreements.\textsuperscript{23}

Palestinian-led suicide bombings formed the alleged basis of Israel’s launch of Operation Defensive Shield on the West Bank and barricade the West Bank in 2002.\textsuperscript{24} Nonetheless, the 2003

\textsuperscript{14}Israel Profile – Timeline, supra note 3.
\textsuperscript{15}Id.
\textsuperscript{16}Id.
\textsuperscript{17}Id.
\textsuperscript{18}Mock supra note 2.
\textsuperscript{19}Israel Profile – Timeline, supra note 3.
\textsuperscript{20}Id.
\textsuperscript{21}Id.
\textsuperscript{22}Id.
\textsuperscript{23}Id.
\textsuperscript{24}Israel Profile – Timeline, supra note 3.
“Roadmap for Peace” worked to resolve the tensions of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and both sides agreed to end attacks on Israelis and halt Jewish settlements in the West Bank.\textsuperscript{25} Israel then withdrew all Jewish settlers and Israeli military personnel from Gaza in 2005; however, security forces maintained control over the airways, waterways, and borders.\textsuperscript{26}

Hamas organizations first won Palestinian Parliamentary elections in 2006.\textsuperscript{27} Soon after, frequent attacks on Israel from Gaza led to deadly raids and violent incidents in response.\textsuperscript{28} Israel invaded parts of Lebanon to combat Hezbollah forces in 2006 and destroyed a Syrian nuclear reactor in 2007.\textsuperscript{29} In the end 2007, the Annapolis Conference established the basis for peace talks between Israel and Palestine with the \textit{two-state solution}.\textsuperscript{30} By 2010, these peace talks dwindled and tangential disputes in the region caused Israeli-Turkish relations to fall apart as well.\textsuperscript{31} Economic disparities in 2011 lead to ongoing civil protests in Israeli occupied territories, and Israel launched a military campaign against armed forces in Gaza in 2012.\textsuperscript{32}

The United Nations upgraded the status of Palestine as a non-state observer member in 2012.\textsuperscript{33} The United States arbitrated unsuccessful peace talks between Israel and Palestine in 2013 which coordinated a cooperative effort to reduce pollution.\textsuperscript{34} Israel launched an extensive military campaign against armed groups in Gaza in 2014 until clashes paused during an Egyptian brokered cease-fire.\textsuperscript{35} Frequent reports of violence against Israelis by Palestinians in the form of shootings, stabbings, and car crashes continued over the next year.\textsuperscript{36} In 2016, the U.S. agreed to the largest

\textsuperscript{25} Id.
\textsuperscript{26} Id.
\textsuperscript{27} Id.
\textsuperscript{28} Id.
\textsuperscript{29} Id.
\textsuperscript{30} Id.
\textsuperscript{31} Mock supra note 2.
\textsuperscript{32} Israel Profile – Timeline, supra note 3.
\textsuperscript{33} Id.
\textsuperscript{34} Id.
\textsuperscript{35} Id.
\textsuperscript{36} Id
1947
War breaks out after UN partitions Palestine into separate Arab and Jewish states with Jerusalem in international control.

1948-1956
UN affirms the "right to return" for over 750,000 exiled Palestinians. Tensions rise over Suez Crisis and Sinai Peninsula.

MAY 1948
Israeli Independence marks the start of "Nabka" as Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Transjordan, and Saudi Arabia declare war.

1957-1966
PLO forms and Israel attacks the West Bank. Egypt calls for united Arab action as conflict surrounds the Israeli border.

1967-1976
Six Day War left Israel in contested control of Gaza, West Bank, Golan Heights, Sinai and East Jerusalem.

MARCH 1976
Six Palestinians killed in mass protests in Northern Israel on what is commemorated as Land Day.

1977-1987
Egypt recognizes Israel as it withdraws from Sinai in Camp David Accord which pledges Palestinian self-governance.

1988-1994
Israel withdraws from Gaza and West Bank in Interim Agreement to transfer power to Palestinian National Authority.

1994-2002
Intifada uprisings begin in the occupied territories and Hamas forms in Gaza. Oslo Declaration begins peace talks.

2002-2004
Despite Hebron Protocol and Wye River Memo, Israel launches Operation Defensive Shield and builds barrier along West Bank.

2007-2011
Annapolis Conference establishes the "two-state" solution. Israel invades Gaza and Hamas continued to resist occupation as unsuccessful negotiations continue to no avail.

2013-2014
Spikes of violence continue into full-blown military campaigns and hope for a secure two-state solution dwindles.

2011-2012
UN General Assembly upgrades the status of Palestine to a non-member state. Hamas and Fatah reconcile.

2015
Official peace talks begin in Jerusalem. Clashes continue between Israel and Hamas. Egypt brokers cease-fire.

MARCH 2018
On 30 March, Palestinians initiate a series of protests at the border in Gaza.

MAY 2018
On 14 May, more bloodshed spills than on any other day of the 2018 protests.

2016
U.S. provides Israel with largest military aid package to date. Israel suspends relations with countries condemning Jewish settlements in disputed territories.

2017
Israel builds new Jewish settlements on the West Bank. U.S. formally acknowledges Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

2018
U.S. formally moves their Israeli Embassy to Jerusalem. Conflict in Gaza continues to proliferate.
military aid package to Israel in their shared history—worth a total of $3 billion over a ten-year timeframe. Months later, Israel suspended diplomatic relations with all twelve countries that voted to condemn settlement building in disputed lands.

In early 2017, the Israeli Parliament passed legislation to legalize Jewish settlements on Palestinian land in the West Bank. Piloting a series of significant international events, Israel soon began to build and develop the first new Jewish Settlement in the West Bank in decades. The 2017-version of the Charter of Hamas stresses an ideological commitment to create a Palestinian State with Jerusalem as its capital. In mid-2017, UNESCO formally recognized the old city of Hebron as a Palestinian World Heritage site—despite Israeli opposition. In December 2017, United States President Donald J. Trump announced a plan to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. Subsequently, incredible violence surged in Gaza and the West Bank and set fire to the historic roots of this ongoing political conflict.

**APPLICABLE LAW**

Israel previously followed a “mixed-model” approach to the use of force of occupied powers in an occupied territory which borrows from International Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law. In April 2018, the Supreme Court of Israel addressed some of

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37 Unless otherwise indicated, any monetary value in this report is in U.S. dollars.
38 *Israel Profile – Timeline, supra* note 3.
39 *Id.*
40 *Id.*
41 *Id.*
42 *Id.*

43 ICRC, Expert Meeting Report, Occupation and Other Forms of Administration of Foreign Territory, Third Meeting of Experts: The Use of Force in Occupied Territory, prepared by T. Ferraro, Geneva, Switzerland, April 2012.
the humanitarian needs of the crisis and unanimously ruled that a wounded Palestinian youth must be permitted to seek urgent medical care outside of Gaza.44

In May 2018, the Supreme Court of Israel dismissed a petition from prominent Israeli Human Rights Lawyers which sought to invalidate any current Rules of Engagement that permit the Israeli Defense Forces to use lethal force against protesters at the Gaza border, unless said protesters pose an actual or imminent death threat.45 Five Israeli and one Palestinian non-governmental organizations argued that these were primarily civilian protests, despite any organizational role of Hamas in any part of the demonstrations.46 Israel argued that the 2018 clashes in Gaza exist in the context of an armed conflict between Hamas and Israel, and therefore the laws of armed conflict apply—not international human rights laws.47

Essentially, Israel argued that the situations on the ground in Gaza implicated both a hostilities paradigm and a law enforcement paradigm depending on the circumstances.48 The use of military force and the use police force were both present. The Supreme Court of Israel did not review the classified Rules of Engagement for the Israeli military forces; however, the justices were briefed on the essence of the rules before they dismissed the petition.49 At least some of the opinions appear to inoculate aspects of the laws of armed conflict with aspects of international human rights law to create a set of rules that morph on a case by case basis.50

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44 HCJ 2777/18, Yousef Al-Kronz v. Commander of Israeli forces in Gaza (decision delivered 16 April 2018).
45 HCJ 3003/18 Yesh Din v. IDF Chief of General Staff (decision delivered 24 May 2018).
46 Id.
48 Id.
49 Id.
50 Id.
Palestine accepted International Criminal Court jurisdiction and acceded to the Rome Statute in 2015. In May 2018, the Human Rights Council adopted Resolution S-28/1 which established an independent commission of inquiry to investigate potential violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law in Gaza. The Israeli Defense Forces also opened an internal investigation into specific allegations regarding shots fired at demonstrators at the Gaza border. The preliminary examination by the Office of the Prosecutor into the alleged crimes in Gaza since 30 March 2018 will continue as further determinations of fact and law come to light.

On 25 February 2019, the Human Rights Council found “reasonable grounds” to believe that Israel violated International Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law. The Commission noted that both Israel and the State of Palestine are bound by customary international law and are both party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, core human rights treaties, and the 1949 Geneva Conventions.

Since Israel and Palestinian armed groups are considered parties to an armed conflict, they are bound by international humanitarian law. Additionally, Israel, as an occupying power is bound by the rules of occupation. Further, the Commission found grounds to believe that Israel violated

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52 Id.
53 Id.
56 Id.
57 Id.
the principle of distinction and/or the right to life with dignity of Palestinian protesters.\textsuperscript{58} The classification of prior armed conflicts at the Gaza border as either an international armed conflict, an armed conflict of non-international character, or both, remains subject of intense debate with respect to previous conflict examinations.\textsuperscript{59} The classification of the clashes in Gaza since 30 March 2018 as part of an International Armed Conflict (IAC) or part of an armed conflict of Non-International character (NIAC) does not alleviate the requirement for parties to make distinctions between civilians and combatants.\textsuperscript{60}

Generally, the laws of armed conflict attempt to strike a balance between military necessity and humanitarian tragedy.\textsuperscript{61} The precursory determination of which legal regime governs—the classification of the armed conflict—is not at the crux of the legal matter surrounding the 2018 Gaza border clashes.\textsuperscript{62} The classification of any conflict often serves as a key piece of analysis, because certain war crimes provisions do not apply in armed conflicts of non-international character. However, the principle of distinction does not waver in either class.\textsuperscript{63}

Beyond the scope of International Human Rights law, International Humanitarian Law applies to the use of force in an armed conflict when the act of force has a nexus with the conflict itself.\textsuperscript{64} Furthermore, International Humanitarian Law applies “in the case of internal armed conflicts, the whole territory under the control of a party, whether or not actual combat takes place

\textsuperscript{58} Id.
\textsuperscript{59} Id.
\textsuperscript{60} Id.
\textsuperscript{61} Liron Libman, \textit{The Blurred Distinction Between Armed Conflict and Civil Unrest: Recent Events In Gaza}, LAWFARE, (17 April 2018), \url{https://www.lawfareblog.com/blurred-distinction-between-armed-conflict-and-civil-unrest-recent-events-gaza}
\textsuperscript{62} Id.
\textsuperscript{63} Id.
\textsuperscript{64} Id.
there.”\footnote{Prosecutor v. D. Tadić, Appeals Chamber, Decision of 2 October 1995, case IT-94-1-AR72, paras. 170-127} While it is unsustainable to enforce rules that do not allow for the protection of national borders from imminent attacks, the use of force must remain limited and restrained (especially when used against civilian protesters).\footnote{Id.}

Further analysis into the use of force under the applicable legal regime will provide insight into the culpability of actors on both sides of the clashes in Gaza since 30 March 2018. The overexerted and indiscriminate use of force against civilians, and particularly the use of lethal force, during the 2018 clashes at the Gaza border likely amount to clear violations of the laws of armed conflict under either classification.

As revealed throughout this report, the clashes at the Gaza border since 30 March 2018 involved the Israeli Defense Forces, Palestinian civilians, and in some cases members of Hamas. Further investigation into the clashes at the Gaza border since 30 March 2018 must analyze the parties involved, the nature of the use of force, and the level of restraint used in particular circumstances. Additional evidence and supplemental information, beyond this report, will be required to ultimately determine the legal culpability of actors on all sides. Nonetheless, this report serves as a guide for inspecting the legal relevance of particular instances of the use of force.

THE 30 MARCH 2018 POLITICAL PROTESTS

held planned protests and demonstrations with the largest demonstrations occurring on Fridays.\textsuperscript{68}

The stated purpose of the protest was to demand Palestine’s right to return to Israel.\textsuperscript{69} Moreover, the goal of the protest was for Palestinians to march across the border.\textsuperscript{70} Palestinians claim that the protests involved tens of thousands of protestors and occurred largely at five camps along the length of the border.\textsuperscript{71} While initially planned to be peaceful, the protests soon turned violent with hundreds of protestors being injured on the first day as well as fifteen reported fatalities.\textsuperscript{72} While initially planned to last until 15 May 2018, the border protests have continued through the summer and are still resulting in violence and unrest.\textsuperscript{73} It is estimated that over the length of the protests, at least 189 Palestinians have been killed and at least another 19,000 have been injured.\textsuperscript{74}

One day before the “scheduled” end of the Palestinian protests, the United States of America formally moved the American Embassy to Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.\textsuperscript{75} With this action, the U.S. effectively recognized Jerusalem as the capital of the Israeli state\textsuperscript{76} and inadvertently triggered increased unrest in Gaza.\textsuperscript{77} By the end of the day on 14 May, there was

\begin{quote}
It is estimated that over the length of the protests, at least 189 Palestinians have been killed and at least another 19,000 have been injured.
\end{quote}


\textsuperscript{69} Sarah Helm, The Gaza ‘Return March’ has begun – the refugees won’t stop until their voices are heard, INDEPENDENT (30 Mar. 2018), https://www.independent.co.uk/voices/gaza-palestine-land-day-return-march-border-israel-a8281671.html.

\textsuperscript{70} Id.

\textsuperscript{71} Gaza Israel Border Protests Turn Deadly, supra note 68. Israeli officials claim that the protests involved only around 17,000 Palestinian protestors. Id.


\textsuperscript{73} Gaza Protests supra note 67. This report was authored in August 2018. As of that time the protests in Gaza were still continuing.

\textsuperscript{74} Id.


\textsuperscript{76} Ingber, supra note 75.

GAZA BORDER PROTESTS

On 30 March 2018, Palestinians began a series of protests along the border of the occupied Palestine territory in Gaza. By the end of 14 May 2018, more bloodshed spilled in Gaza than on any previous day in the current protests. This info-graphic reflects data from that brief time-frame, as retrieved by the UN.

30 March 1948 marks the date of Israeli Independence and the Palestinian day of "Nakba" or "Catastrophe."

15 May 1976 marks "Land Day" in recognition of the anniversary of the deaths of 6 Palestinian Protesters.

Conflict continued alongside the border in Gaza long past the scheduled end date and throughout 2018. This data only reflects the first two month of the clashes.

Overall Estimates for 2018 Protests:

As civil unrest continued throughout 2018, estimates show that more than 189 Palestinians were killed and at least another 19,000 were injured over the extended course of the protests.

more bloodshed in Gaza than any previous day in the current protests.\textsuperscript{78} It is against this background that the conflict in Gaza continues to proliferate for the past four months. To date, at least 189 Palestinians have been killed during demonstrations along the border.\textsuperscript{79}

**CONFLICT MAPPING NARRATIVE**\textsuperscript{80}

In this section, the significant events that occurred on each day of the protest are recounted in detail. While the Conflict Mapping Narrative is intended to serve as a primer on the protests in Gaza, it is almost certain that there has been more deaths and injuries that what are accounted for in this report. As a result, while it aims to be as comprehensive as possible with the information currently available, this section of the report is best read as providing the general framework and scope of the current conflict in Gaza.

**March**

**30 March**

Palestinians began a planned six-week peaceful protest along the Israel/Palestine border in Gaza.\textsuperscript{81} An estimated 30,000 Palestinians gathered at six points along the border to protest Israel’s policy toward Palestine.\textsuperscript{82} Many of the protesters were bussed by Hamas to the Gazan border in order to participate in the protests and the planned great march toward the border.\textsuperscript{83} In the days prior to the protest, some Palestinians placed explosives along the border, cut through the security fence, and damaged Israeli military equipment in the border region.\textsuperscript{84} This conduct placed Israeli officials on high alert as the protests began. Despite starting

\textsuperscript{78} Id.
\textsuperscript{79} Gaza Protests: All the Latest Updates, supra note 67.
\textsuperscript{80} All incidents in this narrative occurred in 2018. This Report was prepared in 2018.
\textsuperscript{82} Id.; Judah Ari Gross, 15 Gazans said killed, 1,100 hurt in clashes at massive border protest, TIMES OF ISR. (30 Mar. 2018), https://recruiting.ultipro.com/SYN1007SYNTHJobBoard/ae752a5b-729d-467d-ad95-0c35a9d7f6/?q=o=postedDateDesc.
\textsuperscript{83} Kershner & Abuweileha, supra note 81.
\textsuperscript{84} Id.
peacefully, the protests soon turned violent when Israeli officials accused Palestinian demonstrators of throwing rocks and explosives and rolling burning tires at the security fence. As a result, Israeli officials responded by firing rubber bullets, live ammunition, and tear gas into the protest In anticipation of the protests, the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) nearly doubled the size of the Israeli military along the Palestinian border and deployed snipers, drones, and special forces teams along the area. At that time, B’Tselem, an Israeli human rights organization, warned that, in their view “any shoot-to-kill policy against unarmed demonstrators would be illegal unless soldiers’ lives were threatened.” Following the break out of the violence along the border, Israel declared the area to be a “closed military zone;” accordingly, the IDF initiated what they referred to as “riot control measures.” As a result of these measures, at least twenty demonstrators were killed and more than a 1,000 were injured. Of those fatalities, one adult male civilian farmer was killed by artillery fire from an Israeli tank prior to the protests beginning. This day marked the bloodiest day in Gaza since the Israelis and Palestinians were at war in 2014.

85 Id.
86 Id.
87 Id.
89 Id.
92 Kershner & Abuheweila, supra note 81.
April

1 April

IDF forces arrested three unarmed Palestinians late on the first after the Palestinians crossed into Israel.94 Eleven Palestinians were injured, one critically, by gunfire along the Israeli border.95 Additionally, another six Palestinians were injured in solidarity rallies in the West Bank in the village of Abu Dis.96 Among the injuries in Abu Dis, five were caused by rubber bullets while the sixth was injured by live ammunition.97 In the wake of the violence on 30 March, Israeli and Palestinian authorities each engaged in an extensive PR campaign in an effort to advance their own view of the border protests and the events of 30 March.98

3 April

Ahmed Afra, a twenty-five-year-old Palestinian male died as a result of a gunshot wound to his chest east of Bureij, an area in central Gaza.99 Mr. Afra was allegedly affiliated with the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine and was shot while he and four other men attempted to break past the security fence in Gaza.100 Israeli forces used tear gas and rubber bullets in other parts of Gaza to keep protestors away from the border fence, no major injuries were reported.101

95 Id.
96 Id.
97 Id.
98 Id.
100 Id.
101 Id.
4 April

An armed Palestinian man was killed by Israeli aircraft fire near the border fence in the northern part of the Gaza Strip.\textsuperscript{102} Two individuals were injured by live ammunition when they, and others, approached the Israeli border fence.\textsuperscript{103}

5 April

Off the coast of Gaza, three Palestinian fishermen were injured by Israeli gunfire.\textsuperscript{104} On the border, one disabled protestor suffered property damage when the Israeli military shot at his wheelchair.\textsuperscript{105}

6 April

As the border protests entered their second week, Israeli officials pledged to use live ammunition “judiciously.”\textsuperscript{106} However, despite that pledge, Eleven Palestinians, including one journalist were killed by IDF personal along the border.\textsuperscript{107} Of the eleven fatalities, at least three were children.\textsuperscript{108} Another 1,400 individuals were injured during the protests, many of the injuries were caused by tear gas and live ammunition;\textsuperscript{109} Palestinian officials\textsuperscript{110} estimate that nearly five hundred people were injured by live ammunition.\textsuperscript{111} At least thirty-one children and seven women were among the wounded from the protests.\textsuperscript{112} Additionally, at least six Palestinian journalists

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\textsuperscript{102} Ben Zikri & Khoury, supra note 90.
\textsuperscript{103} Id.
\textsuperscript{104} Id.
\textsuperscript{106} Id.
\textsuperscript{107} Gaza Protests: All the Latest Updates, supra note 67.
\textsuperscript{108} Id. For purposes of this report, a child or minor is anyone under the age of eighteen.
\textsuperscript{110} Throughout this Report we utilize Palestinian estimates as to the number of fatalities and injuries in the border conflict. The reason for this is purely practical as much of the reporting on the conflict also utilizes the Palestinian estimates. Moreover, as the significant majority of the conflict’s victims are Palestinian, the Palestinians are in a better position to report the number of fatalities. Where possible, we have also included Israeli estimates. As a general rule, Israel’s reports are lower.
\textsuperscript{111} Id. The official estimate was 491 injuries as a result of live ammunition. Live ammunition accounted for around a third of injuries on 6 April.
\textsuperscript{112} Gaza Protests: All the Latest Updates, supra note 67.
were shot while covering the protest.\textsuperscript{113} It is estimated that at least 20,000 Palestinians participated in the day’s protests.\textsuperscript{114}

\textbf{8 April}

Three Palestinians placed explosive devices near the border fence.\textsuperscript{115} The IDF fired artillery shells at the Palestinians.\textsuperscript{116} No injuries or fatalities were reported.\textsuperscript{117}

\textbf{11 April}

Palestinians set off a bomb near the security fence in Gaza.\textsuperscript{118} As a result, the IDF fired on a number of Hamas compounds in the Northern Gaza Strip.\textsuperscript{119} No fatalities were reported.

\textbf{12 April}

One Hamas gunman was killed in an Israeli air strike on what was likely a structure controlled by Hamas.\textsuperscript{120} Another Hamas fighter was injured in the same strike.\textsuperscript{121} Elsewhere, IDF forces shot and killed another Palestinian who was located near the border fence in Khan Younis.\textsuperscript{122}

\textbf{13 April}

As the border protests entered their third violent week, one protestor died as a result of gunshot wounds while another thousand were injured.\textsuperscript{123} About a quarter (223) of the injuries resulted from gunshot wounds while the balance were the result of a heavy IDF tear gas assault.\textsuperscript{124} IDF personnel fired tear gas as much as 350 feet away from the border, causing the largely unarmed

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\textsuperscript{113} Halbfinger, Abuheweila, & Kershner, \textit{supra} note 105.
\textsuperscript{116} Id.
\textsuperscript{117} Id.
\textsuperscript{118} Id.
\textsuperscript{120} Id.
\textsuperscript{122} Id.
\textsuperscript{123} Id.
protestors to scatter.\footnote{Id.} Despite heavy Palestinian casualties, no Israeli person has been killed during the past three weeks of protest.\footnote{Id.} The deceased, Islam Herzallah, an adult male, was shot in the stomach by a sniper east of Gaza.\footnote{Gaza Protests: All the Latest Updates, supra note 67.} Palestinian officials also accused the IDF of deliberately targeting an emergency medical clinic near the protests with tear gas.\footnote{Id.} As a result of the attack, at least ten medical personnel were seriously injured.\footnote{Id.}

While the death toll has decreased each week, Israeli officials have stated that the IDF has not changed its rules of engagement but has instructed snipers to shoot for ankles.\footnote{Halbfinger & Abuheeweila, supra note 123.} The IDF claims that each shot is captured by cameras mounted on the barrels of the snipers’ guns.\footnote{Id.}

14 April

Four Palestinians were killed in a suspicious blast in the southeastern portion of the Gaza Strip.\footnote{Several killed in mystery blast in Gaza, SYDNEY MORNING HERALD (14 Apr. 2018), https://www.smh.com.au/world/middle-east/several-killed-in-mystery-blast-in-gaza-20180414-p4z9of.html.} Other individuals were injured in the blast.\footnote{Id.}

20 April

As the protest began its fourth week another four Palestinians were killed by Israeli forces, among the dead was a fifteen-year-old boy.\footnote{Isabel Kershner & Iyad Abuheeweila, Four killed in Gaza, as Weekly Protests Shrink, N.Y. TIMES (20 Apr. 2018), https://www.nytimes.com/2018/04/20/world/middleeast/gaza-protest-deaths.html?ref=collection%2Ftimestopic%2FGaza%20Strip.} Officials estimate that approximately 3,000
individuals participated in the protests on 20 April. In addition to the fatalities, 156 protesters were injured by IDF gunfire. In total, 445 people were injured in today’s protests.

27 April

As the protests began their fifth week more than 10,000 Palestinians gathered along the Gaza border. Palestinians armed with firebombs, stones, burning tires, and guns attempted to storm the security fence and Israeli border near Gaza City. In response, Israeli soldiers opened fire on the protestors and lobbed tear gas into the protest. At least four Palestinians were shot and killed during the protests while more than 1,000 other individuals were wounded. One of the four fatalities was a 15-year-old male. Reports indicate that some of the Palestinian protestors shot at Israeli soldiers which likely caused the IDF to respond with increased violence. Of the 1,000 injured, approximately 200 were injured by gun fire; the balance, including at least four medical personal, were injured by other sources, including tear gas.

29 April

Two Palestinians were shot by the IDF as they attempted to damage the border fence. One of the victims was killed while the other was arrested by Israeli officials.

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135 Id.
139 Id.
140 Id.
141 Id.
142 Id.
143 Abuheweila & Halbfinger, supra note 138.
146 Id.
incident, two Palestinians were shot and killed after they threw explosives against the border fence.\textsuperscript{147} Finally, in a third incident, two Palestinians were arrested for attempting to breach the border fence in southern Gaza.\textsuperscript{148}

\textbf{May}

\textbf{2 May}

Palestinian protestors flew a kite with an attached firebomb over a stretch of woodlands in Gaza.\textsuperscript{149} The kite caused a large fire in the Be’eri Forest.\textsuperscript{150} The fire caused significant property damage however, no people were harmed.\textsuperscript{151} The Israeli government considers flying flaming kites to be a form of terrorism.\textsuperscript{152}

\textbf{4 May}

As the border protests enter their sixth week, thousands of Palestinians again massed along the Israeli border.\textsuperscript{153} While there were no reported casualties, around 1,100 people were injured in this week’s mass protest.\textsuperscript{154} As in past weeks, the majority of the injuries were caused by tear gas however, around 120 protesters were injured by either live ammunition or rubber bullets.\textsuperscript{155} Protesters attempted to fly kites with attached explosives into Israel, however, as a result of winds blowing into Palestine, were unable to do so.\textsuperscript{156} A group of Palestinian protesters also set fire to Israeli equipment on the Palestinian side of the Kerem Shalom border crossing.\textsuperscript{157}

\textsuperscript{147} Id.
\textsuperscript{148} Id.
\textsuperscript{150} Id.
\textsuperscript{151} Id.
\textsuperscript{152} Id.
\textsuperscript{155} Id.
\textsuperscript{157} Id.
\textsuperscript{158} Id.
5 May

Six Hamas operatives were killed and another three injured in an explosion in Deir al-Balah in central Gaza.\textsuperscript{158} While Hamas blamed the IDF for the explosion, it appears that the explosion was not perpetrated by the Israeli army but was instead a result of the way that explosives were handled by Hamas.\textsuperscript{159}

6 May

The IDF shot and killed three Palestinians who were attempting to enter Israel in the southern part of the Gaza Strip.\textsuperscript{160}

7 May

Palestinian incendiary kites were launched into Israel causing fires in fields near Kibbutz Nir Am, Be’eri Forest, and in Nir Am.\textsuperscript{161} While the fires caused significant property damage, there was no reported damage to structures or harm to persons.\textsuperscript{162}

11 May

On the seventh Friday protest, 167 Palestinians were injured by live ammunition, tear gas, and rubber bullets.\textsuperscript{163} In addition, Jaber Salem Abu Mustafa, a forty-year-old man died after being shot in the chest by Israeli forces.\textsuperscript{164} Abu Mustafa was shot while near the border east of Khan Younis.\textsuperscript{165} Additionally, Jamal Afanah, a fifteen year old male, died from gunshot wounds sustained during the protest.\textsuperscript{166} Among the injured was a Palestinian journalist who was shot in the


\textsuperscript{159} Id.


\textsuperscript{161} Ben Zikri \textit{supra} note 152.

\textsuperscript{162} Id.

\textsuperscript{163} \textit{Gaza Protests: All the Latest Updates}, \textit{supra} note 67.

\textsuperscript{164} Id.

\textsuperscript{165} Id.

\textsuperscript{166} Id.
foot as well as numerous women and children.  

The border protest was smaller than in past weeks, likely in anticipation of the protests planned for 14 May.  

13 May

A group of Palestinian females approached the border and shouted at the Israeli soldiers. One of the women was shot in the stomach and transported to a hospital in Gaza. There were no reports that the women were armed.  

14 May

As the United States formally recognized Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, violence raged on the Gaza border as tens of thousands gathered to protest both Israel’s occupation of Palestinian territory and the U.S. embassy move. Along the border, more than 2,700 Palestinians were injured, at least 1,350 of those injured being caused by gunfire. At least 60 Palestinians were killed in the border protests making this the deadliest day in the border protests to date. Among the fatalities were at least seven children, including one infant who died from tear gas inhalation. Much of the fighting

More than 2,700 Palestinians were injured . . . [and] at least 60 Palestinians were killed in border protests.

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167 Id.
168 Gaza Protests: All the Latest Updates, supra note 67.
170 Id.
172 Id.
174 Alia Chughtai, Palestinians’ Great March of Return: the Human cost, AL JAZEERA (16 May 2018), https://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/interactive/2018/05/palestinians-great-march-return-human-cost-180516110538165.html. Over the course of the Gaza protests, 111 people have been killed, 60 of those died on 12 May 2018. Id. In total nearly 13,000 people have been killed or injured to date in the protest with just over 3,500 of those injuries occurring as a result of live ammunition.

175 Gaza Protests: All the Latest Updates, supra note 67; Gaza begins to bury its dead after deadliest day in years, BBC (15 May 2018), https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-44116340.
was concentrated near Gaza City and involved significant Israeli fire and copious amounts of tear gas. No Israeli soldier was killed in the protest. The violence that occurred today was met by considerable indignation from the international community.

15 May

Following the violence on 14 May, Palestinian protest organizers declared a break in the Great March of Return for a day of mourning. However, at least one Palestinian was killed during demonstrations that occurred during the day of mourning. The International community continued to react to the violence on 14 May with South Africa withdrawing its ambassador to Israel and Turkey calling for Muslim nations to reconsider their ties with Israel.

16 May

Palestine and Israel conducted four separate cross border incidents. In Sderot, a southern Israeli city, machine gunfire from Gaza struck a number of houses as the gunners attempted to hit an IDF aircraft flying over the city. In a second incident, Palestinians targeted Israeli soldiers stationed along the border in northern and southern Gaza. In response, Israeli forces fired mortar shells on Hamas observation posts in northern and southern Gaza. There were no reported fatalities.

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176 Halbfinger, Kershner, & Walsh, supra note 171.
177 Gaza begins to bury its dead after deadliest day in years, supra note 175.
178 Id.
181 Id.
182 Id.
183 Id.
185 Id.
186 Id.
17 May
In response to the heavy machine gun fire in Sderot, the IDF targeted a number of Hamas facilities in Gaza in overnight air raids.¹⁸⁷ No one was reported to have been injured in the raids.¹⁸⁸

19 May
Two adult Palestinian men died from injuries sustained during the protests on 14 May.¹⁸⁹ Mouin Abdelhamid al-Saai, and Mohammed Mazin Alian, were each shot by Israeli forces during the 14 May protest. Mazin Alian was shot near the al-Bureij refugee camp in Central Gaza while al-Saai was shot at an unreported location.¹⁹⁰

22 May
A group of about ten Gazans crossed the Israeli border near Rafah and set a sniper’s outpost on fire.¹⁹¹ In response, the IDF fired artillery shells at a Hamas outpost in the Gaza Strip.¹⁹²

25 May
The weekly Friday March of Return protests reconvened with violence along the Gaza border.¹⁹³ Approximately 1,600 protesters gathered at two locations along the Gazan Border.¹⁹⁴ When pockets of protesters advanced toward the fence, Israeli soldiers responded with live ammunition and tear gas.¹⁹⁵ An estimated 109 individuals were injured with approximately 10 of the injuries being caused by live ammunition.¹⁹⁶ There were no reported fatalities.¹⁹⁷ During the protest, Palestinians continued to send flaming kites over the border into Israel causing fires to spring up in the farmland on the Israeli side of the border.¹⁹⁸

¹⁸⁷ Gaza Protests: All the Latest Updates, supra note 67.
¹⁸⁸ Id.
¹⁸⁹ Id.
¹⁹⁰ Id.
¹⁹² Id.
¹⁹⁴ Id.
¹⁹⁵ Id.
¹⁹⁶ Id.
¹⁹⁷ Id.
¹⁹⁸ Zitun, supra note 193.
29 May
Hamas and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad engaged in an extensive shelling campaign into Israel.\textsuperscript{199} In response, Israel engaged in a series of airstrikes against Hamas targets in Gaza.\textsuperscript{200} Two Israeli soldiers and one Israeli civilian were injured in the attacks however, most of the Hamas rockets were intercepted by Israel’s Iron Dome system.\textsuperscript{201} The cross border attacks were the most intense period of violence in Gaza since the end of Israel and Palestine’s 2014 war.\textsuperscript{202} On 30 May, one day after the increased violence, Hamas and Israel enter into a ceasefire agreement.\textsuperscript{203}

June

1 June
A twenty-one-year-old volunteer paramedic, Razan al-Najjar, was shot and killed during protest in Southern Gaza (near Khan Younis).\textsuperscript{204} The paramedic was shot while running toward the security fence in order assist a wounded protester.\textsuperscript{205} Palestinian officials estimate that more than 100 other protesters were injured with at least 40 injuries being caused by live ammunition.\textsuperscript{206} A reporter from Al Jazeera noted the “repeated, very heavy use of tear gas” during the protest and noted that the demonstrations “showed no signs of ending.”\textsuperscript{207} At the U.N., U.S. Ambassador to the U.N., Nikki Haley, vowed to veto a Kuwait resolution calling on Israel to halt its actions along the Gaza border.\textsuperscript{208}

\textsuperscript{200} Id.
\textsuperscript{201} Id.
\textsuperscript{202} Id.
\textsuperscript{204} Gaza Protests: All the Latest Updates, supra note 67.
\textsuperscript{205} Id.
\textsuperscript{206} Id.
\textsuperscript{207} Id.
\textsuperscript{208} Id.
3 June
Mohammed Naaim Hamada, an adult male, died as a result of a gunshot wound sustained during protests on 14 May.\textsuperscript{209}

8 June
At least four Palestinian protesters were killed in protests along the border.\textsuperscript{210} Haitham al-Jamal, a minor, was shot and killed east of Khan Younis in southern Gaza.\textsuperscript{211} Ziad Jadallah Bureim (age unreported) was also shot and killed in southern Gaza while Imad Mabil Abu Darabi, an adult, was shot and killed east of Jabalia town in northern Gaza.\textsuperscript{212} The fourth fatality, Yousef al-Fasih, an adult, was shot and killed in the eastern portion of the Gaza Strip.\textsuperscript{213} In addition to the four fatalities, at least 600 people have been injured in the protests.\textsuperscript{214} The injured include at least one member of the press, twenty-six children, and fourteen women.\textsuperscript{215}

14 June
Ahmed Ziad al-Assi, an adult male, died from wounds sustained on 8 June.\textsuperscript{216} Al-Assi was shot in the head by Israeli forces while participating in the 8 June protests.\textsuperscript{217}

22 June
On the twelfth Friday demonstration in the Great March of Return, at least 7,000 Palestinians gathered along the Gaza border for the “Friday of the Wounded.”\textsuperscript{218} The day’s protest was advertised by organizers as an effort to honor the more than 14,600 Palestinians that protest

\textsuperscript{209} Gaza Protests: All the Latest Updates, supra note 67.
\textsuperscript{210} Id.
\textsuperscript{211} Id.
\textsuperscript{212} Id.
\textsuperscript{213} Id.
\textsuperscript{214} Gaza Protests: All the Latest Updates, supra note 67.
\textsuperscript{215} Id.
\textsuperscript{216} Id.
\textsuperscript{217} Id.
organizers claim have been wounded since 30 March.\textsuperscript{219} An estimated 206 protesters were injured (8 of whom were minor children) during the day’s protest.\textsuperscript{220}

\textbf{29 June}

Two Palestinian males were shot and killed during protests along the Gaza border.\textsuperscript{221} Israeli officials shot Yasser Abu Al-Naja, a fourteen-year-old child was killed while participating in the protests.\textsuperscript{222} Additionally, Mohammad al-Hamayda, an adult male, was shot in the chest.\textsuperscript{223} At least 415 other protesters were wounded by live ammunition and tear gas.\textsuperscript{224} At least fifty-seven people were injured by live ammunition\textsuperscript{225} with at least four of those being in critical condition.\textsuperscript{226} At least thirteen of the injured were children.\textsuperscript{227}

\textbf{July}

\textbf{6 July}

At least one Palestinian, Muhammad Abu Halima, an adult male, was shot and killed during protests along the Gaza border.\textsuperscript{228} At least 396 Palestinians were injured with at least 57 injuries resulting from live ammunition and the remainder being caused by tear gas.\textsuperscript{229}

\textbf{7 July}

At least two Palestinians were shot and killed while participating in demonstrations along the Gaza border.\textsuperscript{230} Yasser Abu al-Naja, an eleven-year-old child, was shot in the head near Khan Younis and Mohammad Fawzi Hamaydeh, an adult, was shot in the abdomen and foot near

\begin{itemize}
  \item Id.
  \item Id.
  \item Id.
  \item Id.: \textit{Gaza Protests: All the Latest Updates, supra note 67}.
  \item Al-Mughrabi, supra note 221.
  \item \textit{Gaza Protests: All the Latest Updates, supra note 67}.
  \item Al-Mughrabi, supra note 221.
  \item \textit{Gaza Protests: All the Latest Updates, supra note 67}.
  \item \textit{ONE Palestinian killed, hundreds injured during Gaza protests}, \textit{MA’AN NEWS AGENCY} (8 July 2018), http://www.maannews.com/Content.aspx?id=780361.
  \item Id.
  \item \textit{Gaza Protests: All the Latest Updates, supra note 67}.
\end{itemize}
Rafah. At least 415 demonstrators were wounded with eleven of the wounded being children. At least three of the injured had severe injuries.

9 July

Israel announces a plan to seal the Karam Abu Salem border crossing between Israel and Gaza. The crossing serves as the primary tributary for commercial goods to enter Gaza. Israel claimed to have shut down the checkpoint in retaliation for the burning of the checkpoint during protests and for protesters setting fire to Israeli land.

13 July

An Israeli soldier was injured near the Palestinian border while an unnamed fourteen-year-old Palestinian was shot and killed while attempting to scale the security fence.

14 July

Israel and Palestine engaged in a series of heavy cross border conflict. Israel engaged in a series of airstrikes against military targets throughout Gaza while Hamas and its allies fired more than 100 projectiles into Israel. Israeli airstrikes caused the death of two teenaged boys who were near a target in downtown Gaza. The strike also resulted in injury to twelve Palestinians Palestinian civilians while Palestinian strikes in Israel wounded 4 Israelis.

18 July

After restricting access through the Kerem Shalom border crossing on 9 July, Israeli officials announced that no more gas or fuel would be allowed to pass through the crossing.

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231 Id.
232 Id.
233 Id.
234 Id.
235 Id.
236 Id.
237 Id.
238 Id.
239 Id.
240 Id. The boys were Amir al-Nimra, 15, and Luay Kaheel, 16. Gaza Protests: All the Latest Updates, supra note 67.
241 Halbfinger, supra note 237.
242 Gaza Protests: All the Latest Updates, supra note 67.
Israeli officials also reduced the fishing zone off the coast of the Strip from six nautical miles to three nautical miles.\textsuperscript{243} The restrictions were characterized as a form of collective punishment by both the U.N. and Gisha (the Legal Centre for Freedom of Movement).\textsuperscript{244}

**19 July**

An Israeli air raid east of Rafah caused the death of one Palestinian and injured three others.\textsuperscript{245} The deceased, age 22, was reportedly a member of the Qassam Brigades (Hamas’ armed wing) and was working as a security guard in a Hamas controlled area.\textsuperscript{246} Israeli reportedly was targeting groups of Palestinians who were carrying firebombs and kites to send over the border.\textsuperscript{247}

**20 July**

On another tense Friday, a Palestinian sniper shot and killed an Israeli soldier, marking the first Israeli killed along the border in the recent protests.\textsuperscript{248} In response, Israel conducted a large-scale air raid campaign against Gaza resulting in the death of at least four Palestinians and causing injury to more than one hundred.\textsuperscript{249} As a result of the intense fighting, many in the international community called for Israel and Palestine to step back from the brink lest the two nations descend one again into open conflict.\textsuperscript{250}

**25 July**

An Israeli air raid caused the death of three adult male civilians in Palestine.\textsuperscript{251} Ahmed al-Bsous, 28, Ubadah Farawneh, 29, and Mohamed al-Aareer, 27 were killed in airstrikes in an

\textsuperscript{243} Id.
\textsuperscript{244} Id.
\textsuperscript{245} Id.
\textsuperscript{246} Id.
\textsuperscript{247} Id.
\textsuperscript{249} Id.; Israeli forces kill 4 Palestinians, injure 120 others during Gaza protests, MA’AN NEWS AGENCY (20 July 2018), http://www.maannews.com/Content.aspx?id=780466.
\textsuperscript{250} Id.
\textsuperscript{251} Gaza Protests: All the Latest Updates, supra note 67.
unreported area in the Gaza strip. The three men died shortly after arriving at al-Shifa hospital in Gaza.

**27 July**

On the eighteenth Friday protest, two Palestinians were shot and killed while another were injured by gunshot wounds. Muhammad Abu Mustafa, an adult male, was shot in the head in the eastern part of Khan Younis while Majdi Ramzi Kamal al-Satri, a fourteen-year-old, was shot in the head in east Rafah. At least three paramedics suffered serious wounds from gunfire while other protesters were attacked with live ammunition and tear gas. At least one group of Palestinians was targeted by missile fired from an Israeli military drone. Other Israeli drones were used to deliver tear gas canisters into the protest. Among the injured were at least fourteen children, ten women, four paramedics, and one journalist. As of the end of the day, at least 151 Palestinians have been killed and 16,000 wounded as of the start of the Protests on 30 March.

**28 July**

Mohmen al-Hams, 17, died after being shot in the chest during the previous day’s protest. Al-Hams was shot near Rafah, a town in Southern Gaza.

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252 Id.
253 Id.
255 Id.
256 Id.
257 Id.
258 Gaza Protests: All the Latest Updates, supra note 67.
259 Id.
260 Id.
261 Id.
262 Id.
August

3 August
At least one Palestinian male was shot and killed during border protests.\textsuperscript{263} The deceased, Ahmed Yaghi, 25, was shot by a sniper near Gaza city.\textsuperscript{264} At least 220 Palestinians were injured in the protest with at least 90 of the injuries being caused by gunfire.\textsuperscript{265}

4 August
Muaz al-Suri, 15, was shot during the previous day’s protest east of the Bureij refugee camp.\textsuperscript{266} Al-Suri died as a result of his wounds early on 4 August.\textsuperscript{267}

7 August
Israeli artillery fire killed two Hamas gunmen in Gaza who the Israeli army accused of firing on Israeli soldiers.\textsuperscript{268} While Palestinian officials do not dispute that the men were armed and affiliated with Hamas, they do dispute that the men fired upon Israeli forces.\textsuperscript{269} According to Hamas, the men, both snipers, were engaged in training exercises inside of a Hamas compound in northern Beit Lahiya.\textsuperscript{270} Hamas has called the shooting a “criminal act.”\textsuperscript{271}

8 August
Palestine and Israel again engaged in a bilateral shelling campaign.\textsuperscript{272} At least three Palestinians, including a pregnant mother and her infant daughter, were killed by Israeli airstrikes in Deir el-Balah.\textsuperscript{273} At least nine other Palestinians were injured in the strike.\textsuperscript{274} On the Israeli side of the border, most Palestinian rockets either landed in open fields or were intercepted by the Iron

\textsuperscript{263} Gaza Protests: All the Latest Updates, supra note 67.
\textsuperscript{264} Id.
\textsuperscript{265} Id.
\textsuperscript{266} Id.
\textsuperscript{267} Id.
\textsuperscript{269} Id.
\textsuperscript{270} Id.
\textsuperscript{271} Id.
\textsuperscript{273} Id.
\textsuperscript{274} Id.
Dome however, a few struck buildings in Sderot and caused injuries and property damage. No Israeli fatalities were reported.

**10 August**

At least two Palestinians were killed and 307 wounded in another iteration of the Friday border protests. One of the fatalities was a Palestinian medic, the other was a fifty-five-year-old male. Of the roughly 300 injured, at least 131 were the result of live gunfire and five of the injured were in serious condition as of the end of the day.

**11 August**

Gazan fisherman began a planned protest of the Israeli naval blockade of Gaza. Around fifty boats sailed from Gaza toward Israel, there were no reported injuries or fatalities. In central Gaza, an Israeli drone strike injured at least two people. A second drone strike occurred in the north, however, there were no casualties. A third adult male died as a result of a gunshot wound sustained during the 10 August demonstrations. Like the other two deceased Palestinians from 10 August, he was shot along the border near Rafah.

**17 August**

At least two Palestinian demonstrators were killed while more than 270 were wounded by Israeli soldiers. The two deceased Palestinians, both adult males, were shot by the Israeli military. One was shot in the head by a sniper while the other was shot while demonstrating.

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275 Id.
276 Id.
278 Id.
279 Id.
280 *Gaza Protests: All the Latest Updates*, supra note 67.
281 Id.
282 Id.
283 Id.
284 Id.
285 *Gaza Protests: All the Latest Updates*, supra note 67.
286 Id.
287 Id.
near Rafah.288 At least four of the wounded were medics who suffocated as a result of tear gas.289 There were no reports as to the number of injuries that resulted from gunfire.290

24 August

On the 22nd weekly Friday protest, around 5,000 Palestinians gathered along the Gaza border.291 At least 189 Palestinians were injured with around 50 of those injuries occurring as a result of live ammunition.292 It was reported that there were considerable amounts of Tear Gas around the border.293 There were no reported fatalities from the protest on this date.294

31 August

At least 240 Palestinians were injured by Israeli forces in protests along the border.295 Of those injured, at least two were considered to be “serious.”296 The serious injuries were to a female medic and a ten-year-old. Palestinian officials have also reported that the Israelis targeted a Red Crescent ambulance.297

September

7 September

Health officials said that in total, at least 189 Palestinian protesters suffered wounds and injuries, including 15 children.298 A seventeen-year-old was shot in the chest and killed by Israeli forces in the eastern Gaza Strip.299 Another seventeen-year-old was shot and wounded by Israeli
forces near the city of Rafah, and at least 70 other protesters were treated in area hospitals throughout the day. 300

8 September

A seventeen-year-old succumbed to his injuries after being shot by Israeli forces the day prior. 301 Israeli army opened an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the deaths of two young protesters. 302

14 September

On the 25th Friday of the protests, three protesters were killed, and at least 248 protesters were wounded. 303 At least one twelve-year-old child was shot and killed in northern Gaza near Jabalia. 304 A twenty-one-year-old protester was shot and killed the southern district, and another twenty-one-year-old was shot in the chest by an Israeli sniper in the middle district near al-Bureij. 305

15 September

A sixteen-year-old protester died in Khan Younis from prior injuries he first sustained in early August. 306

17 September

An Israeli warplane targeted two young Palestinians late at night near the border fence in the southern Gaza Strip. 307

300 Id.
301 Gaza Protests: All the Latest Updates, supra note 67.
302 Id.
303 Id.
304 Id.
305 Id.
306 Id.
307 Gaza Protests: All the Latest Updates, supra note 67.
18 September

The bodies of two Palestinians, ages eighteen and a twenty-one, were found dead near the border fence in the southern Gaza Strip. A statement by the Israeli army acknowledged a targeted attack on a group of suspicious terrorists at the border fence in the southern Gaza Strip.

20 September

An Israeli sniper shot a fifteen-year-old Palestinian in the head, near the southern Gaza strip in the east end of Rafah.

21 September

More than 10,000 people gathered at multiple locations along the border fence. The Israeli army said that people were hurling explosives and burning tires at Israeli troops and that they responded with live fire and other attacks in Gaza. More than 300 people were wounded, and 54 people were shot with live ammunition. A twenty-five-year-old was shot in the stomach near Gaza City and later died from his injuries.

28 September

On the 27th Friday of the protests, at least 506 people were injured and at least six people were killed, including two children. One eighteen-year-old Palestinian was killed during the protests. Another eighteen-year-old was killed in Khan Younis. Two other unidentified Palestinians were killed by Israeli gunfire. An Israeli sniper shot a fourteen-year-old in a fatal

308 Gaza Protests: All the Latest Updates, supra note 67.
309 Id.
310 Gaza Protests: All the Latest Updates, supra note 67.
311 Gaza Protests: All the Latest Updates, supra note 67.
312 Id.
313 Id.
314 Id.
315 Gaza Protests: All the Latest Updates, supra note 67.
316 Id.
317 Id.
blow near the middle district of Gaza close to al-Bureij.\textsuperscript{318} A twelve-year-old boy was shot in the head during protests east of Khan Younis, and he later died from his injuries.\textsuperscript{319}

**October**

3 October

Demonstrations continued along the northern border of Gaza where 24 Palestinians were injured, and at least one teenager was killed.\textsuperscript{320} Israeli soldiers fired a tear gas canister towards a fifteen-year-old Palestinian who later died from the head wound.\textsuperscript{321} A spokesperson for the Israeli military stated that soldiers fired live rounds of ammunition.\textsuperscript{322}

5 October

At least three Palestinians were killed, including one minor child.\textsuperscript{323} Israeli sniper fire killed a twelve-year-old near the border fence.\textsuperscript{324} At least 192 people were wounded, including a paramedic and a journalist.\textsuperscript{325} A twenty-four-year-old and a twenty-eight-year-old were shot and killed.\textsuperscript{326}

12 October

At least seven Palestinians were killed by Israeli forces.\textsuperscript{327} At least 252 Palestinians were wounded—154 of whom were targeted with live ammunition.\textsuperscript{328} Of the seven deaths, one seventeen-year-old and one eighteen-year-old were killed during the ongoing protests.\textsuperscript{329}

\textsuperscript{318} Id.
\textsuperscript{319} Id.
\textsuperscript{320} Gaza Protests: All the Latest Updates, supra note 67.
\textsuperscript{321} Id.
\textsuperscript{322} Id.
\textsuperscript{323} Id.
\textsuperscript{324} Gaza Protests: All the Latest Updates, supra note 67.
\textsuperscript{325} Id.
\textsuperscript{326} Id.
\textsuperscript{327} Id.
\textsuperscript{328} Gaza Protests: All the Latest Updates, supra note 67.
\textsuperscript{329} Id.
19 October

On the 30th Friday of the protests, no Palestinian fatalities were reported.\(^{330}\) Live ammunitions fired by Israeli soldiers wounded at least 130 Palestinians, including 25 children.\(^{331}\)

26 October

Israeli forces fired live bullets and rubber-coated steel rounds at Palestinians along the border fence, which killed least five Palestinians and wounded at least 170 people.\(^{332}\)

28 October

An Israeli air strike in the southeastern Gaza Strip killed three Palestinian teenagers, including two thirteen-year-old and one fourteen-year-old boys.\(^{333}\)

29 October

A Palestinian man was killed by Israeli forces during the ongoing protests along the Israeli separation fence east of Gaza.\(^{334}\)

November

2 November

Israeli troops opened fire on protesters and wounded seven people.\(^{335}\) Egyptian-led mediations were accredited with lowering tensions during one of the least fury-filled Fridays throughout the protest.\(^{336}\)
4 November

More than 150 high-school students participated in a five-day march to Jerusalem to protests the security situation at the Gaza border.337

12 November

Israeli special forces killed seven Palestinians in a covert raid to assassinate members of Hamas near Khan Younis.338 The death toll includes a prominent commander of the al-Qassam Brigades as well as a senior Hamas official.339

13 November

Militants fired rockets and mortars at Israel which seriously injured at least one Israeli soldier and killed at least one Israeli in the city of Ashkelon.340 Israeli responded with over 70 air strikes that killed at least nine Palestinians, including at least two militants.341 At least ten people in Israel were injured.342 After Gaza militants fired over 460 rockets into Israel and Israeli air forces struck over 160 targets in Gaza, as many as fourteen Palestinians were killed—twelve of which were militants. 343 Mediations led to an unofficial cease-fire.344

14 November

A knife-wielding Palestinian attacker infiltrated a Jerusalem police station and wounded four police officers before he was shot and apprehended.345

338 Gaza Protests: All the Latest Updates, supra note 67.
339 Id.
341 Id.
342 Id.
343 Fares Akram, Days After Cease-fire, Gaza Border Demonstrations to resume, Associated Press (15 Nov. 2018), https://www.apnews.com/b23aa5dc4f7a47dfbf9c0f9ec9be7634
344 Id.
345 Id.
16 November

Forty people were wounded by Israeli forces in protests along the Gaza border—eighteen of which were injured by live ammunition and five of which were injured by rubber bullets.346

19 November

Israeli forces shot and injured Associated Press cameraman, Rashed Rashid, while he was standing with a crowd of other journalists some 600 meters away from the border fence.347

23 November

Some Palestinians wielded rocks and firebombs with sling shots, without burning any tires or approaching the border fence.348 Israeli forces wounded 14 Palestinians, but no fatalities were reported.349

30 November

Israeli gunfire injured at least 18 Palestinian protesters near the border fence.350 Some Palestinians yielded rocks and firebombs at the heavily guarded barrier.351

December

7 December

The Israeli army wounded at least 33 Palestinians along the Gaza border with live ammunition and tear gas volleys after protesters yielded rocks and slingshots at the border fence.352


349 Id.


351 Id.

14 December

Tens of thousands of protesters rallied in Gaza City to mark the 31st anniversary of the establishment of the militant group Hamas.\textsuperscript{353} Fighters in military clothing paraded with rockets and machine guns during the rally, and 16 people were wounded in clashes with Israeli security forces.\textsuperscript{354}

21 December

Israeli army forces killed a seventeen-year-old at a checkpoint as he was driving out of the Palestinian city of Ramallah.\textsuperscript{355} Israeli gunfire killed a 16-year-old Palestinian during a protest in east Gaza City.\textsuperscript{356} A total of four Palestinians were shot and killed by Israeli fire, and two other Palestinians were wounded by live fire during the deadliest day of protests in over a month.\textsuperscript{357}

28 December

Israeli troops shot and killed a twenty-six-year-old Palestinian protester with Down syndrome as he approached the perimeter fence in the southeast of the Gaza Strip.\textsuperscript{358} Six other protesters were injured.\textsuperscript{359}

\textsuperscript{353} Tens of Thousands Rally in Gaza to Mark Hamas Anniversary, ASSOCIATED PRESS, (16 Dec. 2018), https://www.apnews.com/9ed6d787fd204d258b9c8f082581524f
\textsuperscript{354} Id.
\textsuperscript{355} Isabel Debre, Israeli Army Says Palestinian Killed at West Bank Road Block, ASSOCIATED PRESS, (21 Dec. 2018), https://www.apnews.com/a4327d0780e240a99d3b37279d1e7fc
\textsuperscript{356} Id.
\textsuperscript{357} Palestinians Bury 4 Killed in Gaza Protests, ASSOCIATED PRESS, (22 Dec. 2018), https://www.apnews.com/8cfe18d6ea3e478aae83274a135a1665
\textsuperscript{358} Health Officials: Palestinian Killed at Weekly Gaza Protests, ASSOCIATED PRESS, (28 Dec. 2018), https://www.apnews.com/c5cc934e50024d2e98716b8fcafc7c1d
\textsuperscript{359} Id.
RECOMMENDATIONS

Since 30 March, at least 189 Palestinians have been killed and more than 19,000 people have been injured during the Protests in Gaza.\textsuperscript{360} As this report shows, approximately a third of those injuries have occurred because of the Israeli policy of indiscriminately shooting live ammunition into the crowd of protesters in an effort to disperse the large crowds along the Israel/Palestine border. While the Israeli state certainly has the right to defend and protect its border, that right is not absolute. Specifically, the Israelis do not have the right to use excessive force against a largely peaceful civilian protest that is occurring almost exclusively beyond Israel’s borders. Such conduct can only be described as both a violation of the Geneva Convention and as crimes against humanity.

A typical protester, even one armed with a rudimentary weapon such as a slingshot, is a civilian. Shooting indiscriminately at these civilian protestors merely for gathering near the border of Israel is a prohibited war crime and should be declared as such. Additionally, the Israel’s targeting of medical centers and staff, targeting of journalist and other members of the media, and indiscriminate usage of tear gas to expel peaceful demonstrations outside of their territory are all unlawful acts. It is clear that the vast majority of demonstrators in Palestine are peaceful and not members of Hamas, indeed many of the demonstrators have been women, children, and the elderly and hardly constitute a reasonable invasion force. So long as the protesters maintained an adequate distance from the border (which they often did with the bulk of

\textit{Israel has engaged in a systemic pattern of violations of the Geneva Convention and Rome Statute and have committed both war crimes and crimes against humanity.}

\textit{While the Israeli state certainly has the right to defend and protect its border, that right is not absolute.}

\textsuperscript{360} \textit{Gaza Protests: All the Latest Updates, supra note 67.}
the protesters remaining near the camps about 700 meters from the security fence\textsuperscript{361} Israeli forces should not have targeted them with any type of weapon, lethal or otherwise. Additionally, even those who approached the security fence should have not been subject to a largely “shoot first, ask questions later” policy. The vast majority of “armed” protesters approached the border with slingshots and rocks, hardly a credible threat to the Israeli soldiers’ stations along the border or to the security of the state. As a result, Israel’s action of indiscriminately shooting and gassing people for engaging in a lawful activity (i.e. walking toward an international border) is unlawful. Just as the Israeli forces would not shoot indiscriminately or lob tear gas into the passport control and customs halls at Ben Gurion International Airport (which is for all purposes another international border) they should not engage in this conduct along the border with Gaza.

Finally, while the Israelis may argue that the Geneva Convention is inapplicable because they are not engaged in “armed conflict” with the Palestinians, as they have justified their actions as being necessary in light of the border presently being a “closed military zone,”\textsuperscript{362} this argument would fail. Israel cannot claim that they must use force to repel an attack against their border only to turn around and claim that they cannot be held responsible for their conduct that violated the laws of armed conflict because they were not engaged in an armed conflict.

Based on the reports from Gaza, it is clear that Israel has engaged in a systemic pattern of violations of the Geneva Convention and Rome Statute and have committed both war crimes and crimes against humanity (as evidenced by the fact that they have collectively persecuted the Palestinians because of their religion and nationality).


\textsuperscript{362} Kershner & Abuheweila, supra note 81.
Palestine is not blameless in this conflict. To be clear, Palestinian leaders, Hamas, and individual Palestinian protesters have all provoked Israel and engaged in conduct that has undoubtedly led to increased violence. However, Palestine has also violated international law, notably with their repeated usage of incendiary kites that are indiscriminately sent over the border into Israel. On numerous occasions in the conflict, Palestinian protesters have attached rudimentary explosives (primarily either burning rags or Molotov cocktails) to kites that they then release to fly over the security fence into Israel. The kites are designed to explode in the air with the hope that they will catch the surrounding area on fire. As the kites’ operation is based primarily on the wind and other natural factors (for example, on at least one occasion, Palestinians sought to launch the kites but could not as the wind was blowing back toward Gaza), the weapons are impossible to target with any degree of specificity.

Under the Geneva Convention, for an attack to be lawful, the attack must, among other things, discriminate between civilians and combatants. This means that the attack must be targeted to a specific combatant or target; weapons cannot be launched indiscriminately without regard for who, or what, they will hit. The Palestinian incendiary kites are an example of such an indiscriminate weapon. Once the kite released, the operator has no control over whether it will explode, when it will explode, and what consequences may result from that explosion. Accordingly, the usage of these kites is in violation of the Geneva Convention and is a war crime. Indeed, Israeli farmers have already filed a complaint in the International Criminal Court over this conduct.\textsuperscript{363}

The Palestinian kites are also arguably a crime against humanity. Under the Rome Statute, a crime against humanity is “any of the following acts when committed as part of a widespread or

\textsuperscript{363} Israeli farmers to file war crimes complaint against Hamas, \textit{STAR TRIBUNE} (3 Sept. 2018), http://m.startribune.com/israeli-farmers-to-file-war-crimes-complaint-against-hamas/492316451/.
systematic attack directed against any civilian population, with knowledge of the attack.”

In this instance, the kite attacks were a “widespread” attack as they occurred numerous times over the course of the border protests; they were not an isolated occurrence but rather a stable of Palestinian conduct during the conflict. Additionally, the kite attacks were directed against a civilian population, Israel – and more specifically Israeli farmers. The kites also satisfy the final element of the crime as Palestinian protesters launched the kites with knowledge of the fact that they were an attack on Israeli farmers. Thus, the only element that is arguably not satisfied is the commission of one of the enumerated acts.

The enumerated acts contain crimes such as murder, torture, apartheid, and extermination. However, they also provide for “other inhumane acts” as a possible physical attack for the purpose of a crime against humanity. An incendiary device that is designed to cause significant property damage to a nation’s natural environment and agricultural production could constitute an “inhumane act” as the purpose of the attack is to cause a disruption to the food supply of the target nation. As a result, it is arguable that this element is satisfied and that the usage of the incendiary kites is a crime against humanity. Palestine’s usage of incendiary kites and to recommend charges for violations of crimes against humanity and war crimes to the International Criminal Court or another court of competent jurisdiction.

**Conclusions**

Further analysis into the clashes at the Gaza border since 30 March 2018 must carefully review the parties involved, the nature of the use of force, and the circumstances of each incident.

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365 Id.
366 Id.
Additional evidence and supplemental information, beyond what is provided in this report, will be required to ultimately determine the legal culpability of actors on all sides. Nonetheless, this report serves as a guide for dissecting the potential legal relevance of instances of the use of force by all parties. It is clear that the clashes in Gaza since 30 March 2018 constitute violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law.
2018 GAZA BORDER PROTESTS

150+

VIOLENT INCIDENTS
This Report catalogs 150+ violent incidents from March to December 2018

183 Child Victims

MINOR CHILDREN
This Report documents violence against over 183 children.

31 Injured Medics

MEDICAL STAFF
This Report documents violence against over 31 medical personnel.

*The sample of incidents in this Report underrepresent the actual number of violent incidents in Gaza during 2018.

30 MARCH - 31 DECEMBER
The majority of the cataloged incidents in this Report involve indiscriminate attacks against civilian protesters.

Deaths and Injuries Cataloged

Account of Responsible Parties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Israeli Defense</th>
<th>Palestinians/Hamas</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injuries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### APPENDIX 1: CRIME BASE MATRIX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Subject/Side</th>
<th>Art.</th>
<th>Additional Art.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 Mar. 2018</td>
<td>Palestinian protesters hurled rocks at Israeli soldiers and rolled burning tires toward the border fence. This is behavior that the Palestinians will continue to engage in throughout the duration of the protests and served as the predicate act for Israeli use of force against the protesters.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Palestinian Protesters/Hamas</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(h)</td>
<td>AP II Art. 4(2)(b); AP II Art. 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Mar. 2018</td>
<td>Israeli forces fired live bullets, rubber bullets, and tear gas canisters into the mass of protesters gathered at five locations along the Gaza border. At least 19 protesters were killed, and more than 1,000 people were injured in the indiscriminate attack</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 7(1)(h); Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. (8)(2)(b)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i)</td>
<td>Art. 3(1)(a); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a); AP II Art. 9; AP II Art. 10; AP II Art. 11; Art. 3(1)(a); Art. 3(1)(c); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a); AP II Art. 4(2)(b); AP II Art. 13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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367 Sources for all incidents documented in this Matrix are listed in the footnotes for the corresponding entry in the Conflict Mapping Narrative.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Incident Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Opposer</th>
<th>Violations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 Mar. 2018</td>
<td>An adult male Palestinian farmer was struck by artillery fire from the border while working on his property prior to the start of the day’s protest.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 7(1)(i); Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. (8)(2)(b)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Apr. 2018</td>
<td>3 unarmed Palestinians were arrested after crossing the Israeli border.</td>
<td>Gaza border, Israeli Side</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(h)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Apr. 2018</td>
<td>11 Palestinians were injured by gunfire along the border.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 7(1)(i); Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. (8)(2)(b)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Apr. 2018</td>
<td>At least 6 Palestinians were injured while participating in solidarity rallies for the plight of Palestinians living in the Gaza Strip. One of the injuries was caused by live ammunition while</td>
<td>Abu Dis, West Bank</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv) Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Date</td>
<td>Incident Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Responsible Party</td>
<td>Viable Art. of CCPR</td>
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<td>------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Apr. 2018</td>
<td>Ahmed Afra, a 25-year-old male, died as a result of a gunshot wound. Afra was shot while attempting to breach the border fence with 4 other Palestinians.</td>
<td>Gaza border east of Breij, central Gaza</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(h); Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(b)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Apr. 2018</td>
<td>Israeli forces used tear gas and rubber bullets along the length of the border to keep protesters from getting too close to the security fence. No injuries were reported.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(h)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Apr. 2018</td>
<td>An adult male Palestinian was killed by aircraft fire. Reports indicate that the man was armed.</td>
<td>Northern Gaza Strip, Border area</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Apr. 2018</td>
<td>Two Palestinians were injured by live gunfire after approaching the security fence.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 7(1)(h); Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i) Art. 8(2)(b)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Responsible Party</td>
<td>Violations</td>
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<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Apr. 18</td>
<td>3 fishermen, who were fishing off the coast of Gaza, were injured by gunfire.</td>
<td>Mediterranean Sea, off the coast of Gaza</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 7(1)(h); Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. (8)(2)(b)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Apr. 18</td>
<td>Israeli forces shot at and damaged a disabled protesters wheelchair during border protests.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(ii); Art. 8(2)(b)(v)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Apr. 18</td>
<td>At least 11 Palestinians were shot and killed during protests along the Gaza border. At least 3 of the deceased were children.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 Apr. 18</td>
<td>At least 1,400 Palestinians were injured by a combination of tear gas, rubber bullets, and gunfire. At least 500 of the injured were injured by live gunfire. At least 31 children and 7 women were among the injured.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 7(1)(h); Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. (8)(2)(b)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Violators/Attacker</td>
<td>Violations</td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 Apr. 2018</td>
<td>Three Palestinians placed explosive devices along the security fence. Israeli forces fired artillery shells at the Palestinians; no injuries were reported.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Palestinian Protesters/Hamas; Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(ii); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(v); Art. 8(2)(b)(xiii); Art. 8(2)(e)(xii)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11 Apr. 2018</td>
<td>Palestinians set off an explosive device near the security fence. In response, Israel commenced a strike against numerous Hamas compounds in the northern part of the Gaza Strip. No fatalities were reported.</td>
<td>Gaza border; Northern Gaza Strip</td>
<td>Palestinian Protesters/Hamas; Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(ii); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(v); Art. 8(2)(b)(xiii); Art. 8(2)(e)(xii)</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 Apr. 2018</td>
<td>A Hamas gunman was killed in an Israeli airstrike. A second Hamas fighter was injured in the same strike.</td>
<td>Gaza Strip</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 Apr. 2018</td>
<td>1 Palestinian was shot and killed near the border fence.</td>
<td>Khan Younis</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
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<tr>
<td>13 Apr. 2018</td>
<td>At least one Palestinian protester was a shot and killed along the Gaza border. The victim was shot by an Israeli sniper.</td>
<td>East of Gaza City</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
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<tr>
<td>13 Apr. 2018</td>
<td>At least 1,000 protesters were injured during border protests. Of those injuries, at least 223 were caused by gunshot wounds with the balance largely occurring from tear gas inhalation.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 3(1)(a); Art. 3(1)(c); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Apr. 2018</td>
<td>Palestinian officials accused Israeli forces of targeting a medical clinic near the border with tear gas. At least 10 medics were injured in the attack (out of the 1,000 total injured from the day)</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>7(1)(a); 8(2)(a)(i); 8(2)(a)(iv); 8(2)(b)(iii); 7(1)(h); 7(1)(a); 8(2)(a)(i); 8(2)(b)(iii); 7(1)(a); 8(2)(a)(i); 8(2)(b)(iii); 8(2)(c)(i)</td>
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<tr>
<td>14 Apr. 2018</td>
<td>4 Palestinians were killed in a suspicious blast in the southeastern portion of the Gaza strip. There were also reported injuries from the blast.</td>
<td>Southeastern Gaza Strip</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>7(1)(a); 8(2)(a)(i); 8(2)(c)(i); 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
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<td>20 Apr. 2018</td>
<td>At least 4 Palestinians were killed in border protests. Among the dead was a 15-year-old boy.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>7(1)(a); 8(2)(a)(i); 8(2)(c)(i); 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Apr. 2018</td>
<td>At least 445 protesters were injured in the border protests. Of the injured, at least 156 of the</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>8(2)(a)(iii); 8(2)(c)(i); 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Actors</td>
<td>Relevant Articles and Protocols</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Apr. 2018</td>
<td>Palestinian protesters attempted to storm the border fence with firebombs, stones, burning tires, and guns.</td>
<td>Gaza City, border region</td>
<td>Palestinian Protesters /Hamas</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(ii); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(v); Art. 8(2)(b)(xiii); Art. 8(2)(e)(xii)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Apr. 2018</td>
<td>Israeli soldiers lobbed tear gas into the protesters and indiscriminately fired into the protest causing at least 4 protesters to die from gunshot wounds. Among the fatalities was a 15-year-old male.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
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<tr>
<td>27 Apr. 2018</td>
<td>At least 1,000 protesters were injured along the Gaza border. Of the injured, at least 200 were injured by gunfire while the remainder were injured from inhaling tear gas.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 7(1)(h); Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(b)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i)</td>
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<td>Event Description</td>
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<td>29 Apr. 2018</td>
<td>2 Palestinians were shot by Israeli forces as they attempted to damage the security fence. 1 of the 2 Palestinians were killed while the other one was injured and arrested by Israeli forces.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
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<td>Art. 3(1)(a); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>29 Apr. 2018</td>
<td>2 Palestinians were shot and killed after they threw explosive devices at the security fence.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
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<td>Art. 3(1)(a); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a)</td>
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<td>29 Apr. 2018</td>
<td>2 Palestinians were arrested by Israeli officials for attempting to get past the security fence in southern Gaza.</td>
<td>Gaza border, southern Gaza</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(h)</td>
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<td>AP II Art. 4(2)(b); AP II Art. 13</td>
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<td>2 May 2018</td>
<td>Palestinian protesters flew a kite with a firebomb over the security fence causing a large fire in the Be’er Forest. The fire caused significant property damage and no human injury.</td>
<td>Be’er Forest</td>
<td>Palestinian Protesters/Hamas</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(ii); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(v); Art. 8(2)(b)(xiii); Art. 8(2)(e)(xii)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 May 2018</td>
<td>At least 1,100 Palestinians were injured in border protests. Approximately 120 of those injuries were the result of either live ammunition or rubber bullets.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 7(1)(h); Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(b)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i)</td>
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<td>AP II Art. 9; AP II Art. 10; AP II Art. 11; Art. 3(1)(a); Art. 3(1)(c); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a); AP II Art. 4(2)(b); AP II Art. 13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td>Location/Objects</td>
<td>Parties/Groups</td>
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<td>4 May 2018</td>
<td>Palestinian protesters set fire to Israeli equipment on the Palestinian side of the Kerem Shalom Commercial Border Crossing.</td>
<td>Kerem Shalom Commercial Border Crossing</td>
<td>Palestinian Protesters/Hamas</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(ii); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(v); Art. 8(2)(b)(xiii); Art. 8(2)(e)(xii)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 May 2018</td>
<td>6 Hamas fighters were killed in an explosion. Another 3 fighters were injured in the explosion. It appears that the explosion was caused by negligent handling of the explosive rather than by an Israeli attack.</td>
<td>Deir al-Balah</td>
<td>Hamas</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 May 2018</td>
<td>Israeli soldiers shot and killed 3 Palestinians in southern Gaza for attempting to enter Israel.</td>
<td>Southern Gaza, border region</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
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<tr>
<td>7 May 2018</td>
<td>Palestinian protesters launched incendiary kites into Israel causing fires and property damage in fields near Kibbutz Nir Am, the Be’eri Forest, and in Nir Am. No human causalities were reported.</td>
<td>Gaza border; Kibbutz Nir Am, Be’eri Forest, Nir Am</td>
<td>Palestinian Protesters/Hamas</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(ii); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(v); Art. 8(2)(b)(xiii); Art. 8(2)(e)(xii)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11 May 2018</td>
<td>At least 167 Palestinians were injured in border protests. The injuries were caused by live ammunition, tear gas, and rubber bullets. Among the injured was at least one journalist (gunshot wound) and many women and children. The protests involved less people than in past weeks.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 7(1)(h); Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i);</td>
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<td>Date</td>
<td>Details</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Actors</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
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<td>11 May 2018</td>
<td>Jaber Salem Abu Mustafa, a 40-year-old male, was shot in the chest by Israeli forces and died as a result of his wounds.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11 May 2018</td>
<td>Jamal Afanah, a 15-year-old male, was shot and killed during the protest.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
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<tr>
<td>13 May 2018</td>
<td>An adult female Palestinian protester was shot in the stomach and critically injured when she and other women approached the border fence and yelled at the Israeli Soldiers. There were no reports that the women were armed.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
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<tr>
<td>14 May 2018</td>
<td>At least 2,700 Palestinians were injured during clashes along the border. Of the injured, at least 1,350 were caused by gunfire.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 7(1)(h); Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(b)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i)</td>
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<td>14 May 2018</td>
<td>At least 60 Palestinians were killed in protests along the border. The fatalities included at least 7</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
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<td>Date</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Actors</td>
<td>Art. 3(1)(a); Art. 3(1)(c); Art. II Art. 4(1); Art. II Art. 4(2)(a); Art. II Art. 4(2)(b); Art. II Art. 13</td>
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<td>15 May 2018</td>
<td>At least 1 Palestinian was killed by Israeli soldiers during protests along the Gazan border.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 May 2018</td>
<td>Palestinians fired a machine gun at an Israeli aircraft flying over Sderot, Israel. The gunfire struck many homes in Sderot and caused property damage.</td>
<td>Sderot, Israel</td>
<td>Palestinian Protesters/Hamas</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(ii); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(v); Art. 8(2)(b)(xiii); Art. 8(2)(e)(xii)</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 May 2018</td>
<td>Palestinians targeted a number of Israeli soldiers that were stations along the border in Northern and Southern Gaza.</td>
<td>Northern Gaza; Southern Gaza</td>
<td>Palestinian Protesters/Hamas</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(ii); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(v); Art. 8(2)(b)(xiii); Art. 8(2)(e)(xii)</td>
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<td>16 May 2018</td>
<td>In response to the targeting of Israeli soldiers, Israel shelled a Hamas observation posts in northern and southern Gaza. The shelling did not cause any fatalities.</td>
<td>Northern Gaza; Southern Gaza</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(v); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
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<tr>
<td>17 May 2018</td>
<td>In response to the machine gun fire in Sderot, Israel conducted</td>
<td>Gaza Strip</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv)</td>
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<td>Date</td>
<td>Incident Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Responsible Party</td>
<td>Relevant Articles</td>
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<td>19 May 2018</td>
<td>Overnight air raids on numerous Hamas facilities. No one was hurt in the raids.</td>
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<td>Art. 8(2)(b)(v);</td>
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<td>AP II Art. 4(1);</td>
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<td>AP II Art. 4(2)(a)</td>
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<td>22 May 2018</td>
<td>2 Adult Palestinian men died from wounds sustained during the protest on 14 May. Each of the men was shot by Israeli forces during the protest.</td>
<td>Near Al-Bureij Refugee Camp</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a);</td>
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<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(i);</td>
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<td>Art. 8(2)(b)(ii);</td>
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<td>Art. 8(2)(b)(xiii);</td>
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<td>Art. 8(2)(e)(xii)</td>
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<td>22 May 2018</td>
<td>Approximately 10 Palestinians crossed into Israel and set an Israeli sniper out post on fire.</td>
<td>Gaza border, Israeli side; Gaza Strip</td>
<td>Palestinian Protesters</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iv);</td>
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<td>Art. 8(2)(b)(xiii);</td>
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<td>Art. 8(2)(e)(xii)</td>
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<td>25 May 2018</td>
<td>In response to the setting fire of an out post, Israel shelled a Hamas outpost in the Gaza Strip. There were no reported fatalities.</td>
<td>Gaza Strip</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii);</td>
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<td>AP II Art. 4(2)(b);</td>
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<td>AP II Art. 13</td>
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<td>At least 109 Palestinians were injured at two points along the Gazan border in protests. At least 10 of those injuries were the result of live ammunition. There were no reported fatalities.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii);</td>
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<td>Date</td>
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<td>Art. References</td>
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<td>25 May 2018</td>
<td>Palestinian protesters continued to send flaming kites over the border into Israel causing fires to break out in the farmland near the security fence.</td>
<td>Gaza border, Israeli side</td>
<td>Palestinian Protesters/Hamas</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(b)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 May 2018</td>
<td>Militant Palestinians engaged in an extensive shelling campaign into Israel. The attacks were largely intercepted by Israel’s Iron Dome but the attacks did cause the death of at least 2 Israeli soldiers and injured 1 Israeli citizen.</td>
<td>Southern Israel</td>
<td>Hamas; Palestinian Islam Jihad</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
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<tr>
<td>29 May 2018</td>
<td>In response to Hamas’ attack, Israel engaged in a lengthy airstrike against Hamas targets in the Gaza Strip. There were no reported fatalities in Gaza.</td>
<td>Gaza Strip</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(v); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 June 2018</td>
<td>A 21-year-old female volunteer paramedic was shot and killed while rushing toward the security fence to assist an injured protestor.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 7(1)(h); Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(b)(iii);</td>
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<td>Date</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Responsible Party</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(c)(i)</td>
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<td>1 June 2018</td>
<td>At least 100 protesters were injured along the border. Of the injured, at least 40 were suspected of being from live ammunition.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 7(1)(h); Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 June 2018</td>
<td>Mohammed Naaim Hamada, an adult Palestinian male, died as a result of a gunshot wound he sustained during the protests on 14 May.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 June 2018</td>
<td>Haitham al-Jamal, a minor male, was shot and killed while participating in border protests.</td>
<td>East of Khan Younis, southern Gaza Strip</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 June 2018</td>
<td>Imad Mabil Abu Darabi, an adult Palestinian, was shot and killed during border protests.</td>
<td>East of Jabalia town, Northern Gaza</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 June 2018</td>
<td>Ziad Jadallah Bureim was shot and killed while participating in border protests.</td>
<td>Southern Gaza Strip, border region</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 June 2018</td>
<td>Yousef al-Fasih, an adult Palestinian, was shot and killed during border protests.</td>
<td>Eastern Gaza Strip, border region</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Actors</td>
<td>Relevant Provisions</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>8 June 2018</td>
<td>At least 600 protesters were injured in border protests. The injured included at least one journalist, 26 children, and 14 women.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 June 2018</td>
<td>Ahmed Ziad al-Assi, an adult male Palestinian, died as a result of a gunshot wound to the head sustained during the 8 June protests.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 June 2018</td>
<td>Many Palestinians (including 8 minor children) were killed during protests along the Gaza border.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 7(1)(h); Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(b)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 June 2018</td>
<td>At least 2 Palestinian males were shot and killed during protests along the Gaza border. The</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 3(1)(a); Art. 3(1)(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Responsible Party</td>
<td>Violations</td>
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<tr>
<td>29 June 2018</td>
<td>At least 415 Palestinian protesters were wounded by a combination of live ammunition and tear gas. Of those 415, at least 57 were wounded by live ammunition. At least 13 of the injured were children.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 7(1)(h); Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(b)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 July 2018</td>
<td>Muhammad Abu Halima, an adult male Palestinian, was shot and killed in border protests.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 July 2018</td>
<td>At least 396 Palestinians were injured during protests. At least 57 of the injured were injured by live gunfire with the remainder being injured by tear gas.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 7(1)(h); Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(b)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Party</td>
<td>Art. References</td>
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<tr>
<td>7 July 2018</td>
<td>Yasser Abu al-Naia, an 11-year-old child, was shot in the head during border protests.</td>
<td>Near Khan Younis</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 July 2018</td>
<td>Mohammad Fawzi Hamaydeh, an adult male Palestinian, was shot in his abdomen and foot.</td>
<td>Rafah</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 7(1)(h); Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. (8)(2)(b)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 July 2018</td>
<td>At least 415 Palestinian protesters were wounded. Of the wounded, at least 11 were children.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 7(1)(h); Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. (8)(2)(b)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 July 2018</td>
<td>An Israeli soldier was injured while patrolling the border.</td>
<td>Gaza border, Israel Side</td>
<td>Palestinian Protesters/Hamas</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Actor(s)</td>
<td>Article References</td>
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<tr>
<td>13 July 2018</td>
<td>An unarmed 14-year-old Palestinian male was shot and killed while attempting to climb the border fence.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(h); Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(b)(iii)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 July 2018</td>
<td>Israel engaged in a series of airstrikes against Hamas targets in Gaza. The strikes caused the death of at least 2 Palestinian male children and injured at least 12 Palestinian civilians.</td>
<td>Downtown Gaza</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 July 2018</td>
<td>Hamas and its allies fired more than 100 rockets into Israel. Most of the rockets were intercepted by the Iron Dome but the strike injured at least 4 Israeli civilians.</td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>Hamas; Palestinian Islamic Jihad</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 7(1)(h); Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. (8)(2)(b)(iii)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 July 2018</td>
<td>Israeli officials imposed greater restrictions on the Kerem Shalom Commercial Border Crossing and reduced the Gazan fishing area to three nautical miles.</td>
<td>Kerem Shalom Commercial Border Crossing; Mediterranean Sea</td>
<td>Israeli Government</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. (8)(2)(b)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Actor/Group</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
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<tr>
<td>19 July 2018</td>
<td>Israel conducted an air raid east of Rafah that caused the death of a member of the Oassam Brigades and injured at least 3 other Palestinian civilians.</td>
<td>East of Rafah, Gaza</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 July 2018</td>
<td>An Israeli soldier was shot and killed by a Palestinian sniper.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Palestinian Protesters/Hamas</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 July 2018</td>
<td>Israel engaged in a massive air raid campaign through Gaza resulting in the death of at least 4 Palestinians and injuring more than 100.</td>
<td>Gaza Strip</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 July 2018</td>
<td>Israel conducted an air raid that killed three adult Palestinian men. The raid was in an unreported area in Gaza, but the men died at al-Shifa hospital.</td>
<td>Gaza Strip</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 July 2018</td>
<td>Muhammad Abu Mustafa, an adult Palestinian male, was killed from a gunshot wound to his head.</td>
<td>Khan Younis</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 July 2018</td>
<td>Majdi Kamal al-Satri, a 14-year-old Palestinian, died from a gunshot wound to her head.</td>
<td>Rafah</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 July 2018</td>
<td>Numerous injuries were reported from the protests including at least 4 paramedics (gunshot wounds), 14 children, ten women, and 1 journalist.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Responsible Party</td>
<td>Art. References</td>
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<tr>
<td>28 July 2018</td>
<td>17-year-old Mohmen al-Hams succumbed to a gunshot wound to his chest that was inflicted during the protests on 27 July.</td>
<td>Rafah</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Aug. 2018</td>
<td>Ahmed Yaghi, a 25-year-old male, was shot by an Israeli sniper during protests near the border.</td>
<td>Gaza City</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Aug. 2018</td>
<td>At least 220 Palestinians were injured in protests near the border. Of those injures, at least 90 were caused by gunfire.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 7(1)(h)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Aug. 2018</td>
<td>15-year-old Muaz al-Suri died as a result of a gunshot wound sustained during the 3 August protests.</td>
<td>East of Bureij Refugee Camp</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Aug. 2018</td>
<td>2 Hamas gunmen were killed by artillery fire after the Israeli army accused the gunmen of firing on Israeli soldiers. The conduct of the Hamas fighters was disputed by Hamas officials.</td>
<td>Northern Beit Lahiya</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(iv)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Attacker</td>
<td>Human Rights Violations</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 Aug. 2018</td>
<td>At least 3 Palestinians, including a pregnant woman and her infant daughter, were killed by airstrikes in Deir el-Balah. At least 9 other Palestinians were injured in the strike (including the pregnant women’s husband).</td>
<td>Deir el-Balah</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Aug. 2018</td>
<td>Hamas fired numerous rockets into Israel. However, most of the rockets were intercepted by the Iron Dome or fell harmless in open fields. A few struck buildings in Sderot causing an unknown number of injuries and property damage. No fatalities were reported</td>
<td>Sderot</td>
<td>Hamas</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(ii); Art. 8(2)(b)(v)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Aug. 2018</td>
<td>At least 2 Palestinians were killed in border protests. One of the fatalities was a medic, the other was a 55-year-old man.</td>
<td>Rafah</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. (8)(2)(b)(iii)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Aug. 2018</td>
<td>At least 300 Palestinians were injured in protests along the border. Of the injured, at least 131 were caused by live gunfire with 5</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv);</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Incident Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Victim</th>
<th>Art. References</th>
<th>Caselaw References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11 Aug. 2018</td>
<td>Gazan fisherman began a planned protest of the Israeli naval blockade of Gaza. Roughly 50 boats sailed north from Gaza into Israeli waters. No injuries or fatalities were reported.</td>
<td>Mediterranean Sea</td>
<td>Palestinian Protester</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 7(1)(h)</td>
<td>AP II Art. 4(2)(b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Aug. 2018</td>
<td>An Israeli drone strike injured at least 2 people.</td>
<td>Central Gaza</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
<td>Art. 3(1)(a); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Aug. 2018</td>
<td>An Israeli drone conducted a strike in north Gaza. No one was injured in the strike.</td>
<td>Northern Gaza</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
<td>AP II Art. 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Aug. 2018</td>
<td>An adult Palestinian male died as a result of a gunshot wound sustained during protests on 10 August.</td>
<td>Rafah</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
<td>Art. 3(1)(a); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Aug. 2018</td>
<td>At least 2 adult male Palestinians were shot and killed in border protests. One of the men was shot in the head by a sniper while the other was shot in an unknown location. Both were killed near Rafah.</td>
<td>Rafah</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
<td>Art. 3(1)(a); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Aug. 2018</td>
<td>At least 270 Palestinians were wounded in border protests. At least 4 of the wounded were medics who inhaled tear gas. There were no reports as to how many protesters were shot.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
<td>AP II Art. 9; AP II Art. 10; AP II Art. 11; Art. 3(1)(a); Art. 3(1)(c);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Responsible Party</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(h); Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(b)(iii)</td>
<td>AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a); AP II Art. 4(2)(b); AP II Art. 13</td>
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<tr>
<td>24 Aug. 2018</td>
<td>At least 189 protesters were injured during protests along the border. Of the injured, at least 50 were injuries occurring from live gunfire. There were no reported fatalities.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 7(1)(h)</td>
<td>AP II Art. 13; Art. 3(1)(a); Art. 3(1)(c); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a); AP II Art. 4(2)(b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 Aug. 2018</td>
<td>At least 240 Palestinians were injured along the border in the week’s mass Friday protest.</td>
<td>Gaza Border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 7(1)(h)</td>
<td>AP II Art. 13; Art. 3(1)(a); Art. 3(1)(c); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a); AP II Art. 4(2)(b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Sept. 2018</td>
<td>Palestinian protesters suffered wounds and injuries, including 15 children.</td>
<td>Gaza Border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 7(1)(h); Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(b)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i)</td>
<td>AP II Art. 9; AP II Art. 10; AP II Art. 11; Art. 3(1)(a); Art. 3(1)(c); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a); AP II Art. 4(2)(b); AP II Art. 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Sept. 2018</td>
<td>A seventeen-year-old was shot in the chest and killed.</td>
<td>Eastern Gaza</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i)</td>
<td>Art. 3(1)(a); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Actor</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Sept. 2018</td>
<td>A seventeen-year-old was shot, wounded, and later died.</td>
<td>Rafah</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 7(1)(h); Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(b)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Sept. 2018</td>
<td>Three protesters were killed, and at least 248 protesters were wounded.</td>
<td>Gaza</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Sept. 2018</td>
<td>One twelve-year-old child was shot and killed.</td>
<td>Near Jabalia, Northern Gaza</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Sept. 2018</td>
<td>One twenty-one-year-old protester was shot and killed.</td>
<td>Southern Gaza</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Sept. 2018</td>
<td>One twenty-one-year-old protester was shot in the chest and killed.</td>
<td>Near al-Bureij, Middle Gaza</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Sept. 2018</td>
<td>One sixteen-year-old protester died from prior injuries sustained in early August.</td>
<td>Khan Younis</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Perpetrator</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(i); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>17 Sept. 2018</td>
<td>A warplane targeted two young Palestinians late at night near the border fence.</td>
<td>Southern Gaza</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
<td>Art. 3(1)(a); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Sept. 2018</td>
<td>A fifteen-year-old Palestinian was shot in the head.</td>
<td>East of Rafah</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
<td>Art. 3(1)(a); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Sept. 2018</td>
<td>Protesters were hurling explosives and burning tires at Israeli troops</td>
<td>Gaza</td>
<td>Palestinian Protesters</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(ii); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(v); Art. 8(2)(b)(xiii); Art. 8(2)(e)(xii)</td>
<td>Art. 3(1)(a); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Sept. 2018</td>
<td>More than 300 people were wounded, and 54 people were shot with live ammunition.</td>
<td>Gaza</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 7(1)(h); Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(b)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i)</td>
<td>AP II Art. 9; AP II Art. 10; AP II Art. 11; Art. 3(1)(a); Art. 3(1)(c); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a); AP II Art. 4(2)(b); AP II Art. 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Sept. 2018</td>
<td>A twenty-five-year-old was shot in the stomach and later died from his injuries</td>
<td>Near Gaza City</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
<td>Art. 3(1)(a); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Responsible Party</td>
<td>Applicable Law Articls</td>
<td>Additional Law Articles</td>
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<tr>
<td>28 Sept. 2018</td>
<td>At least 506 people were injured and at least six people were killed, including two children.</td>
<td>Gaza</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(iv); Art. 7(1)(i); Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
<td>AP II Art. 9; AP II Art. 10; AP II Art. 11; Art. 3(1)(a); Art. 3(1)(c); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a); AP II Art. 4(2)(b); AP II Art. 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Sept. 2018</td>
<td>One eighteen-year-old Palestinian was killed during the protests. Another eighteen-year-old was killed.</td>
<td>Khan Younis</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
<td>Art. 3(1)(a); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Sept. 2018</td>
<td>Two unidentified Palestinians were killed by gunfire.</td>
<td>Gaza</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
<td>Art. 3(1)(a); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Sept. 2018</td>
<td>A sniper shot a fourteen-year-old in a fatal blow.</td>
<td>Near al-Bureij</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
<td>Art. 3(1)(a); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Sept. 2018</td>
<td>A twelve-year-old boy was shot in the head during protests and later died from his injuries.</td>
<td>East of Khan Younis</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
<td>Art. 3(1)(a); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Oct. 2018</td>
<td>24 Palestinians were injured, and at least one teenager was killed.</td>
<td>Gaza</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv);</td>
<td>AP II Art. 9; AP II Art. 10; AP II Art. 11; Art. 3(1)(a);</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Culprits</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
<td>Art. 3(1)(a); Art. II Art. 4(1); Art. II Art. 4(2)(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Oct. 2018</td>
<td>One fifteen-year-old Palestinian was hit with a tear gas canister and later died.</td>
<td>Gaza</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
<td>Art. 3(1)(a); Art. II Art. 4(1); Art. II Art. 4(2)(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 Oct. 2018</td>
<td>At least three Palestinians were killed, including one minor child.</td>
<td>Gaza</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
<td>Art. 3(1)(a); Art. II Art. 4(1); Art. II Art. 4(2)(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 Oct. 2018</td>
<td>Sniper fire killed a twelve-year-old child.</td>
<td>Gaza</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
<td>Art. 3(1)(a); Art. II Art. 4(1); Art. II Art. 4(2)(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Oct. 2018</td>
<td>At least 192 people were wounded, including a paramedic and a journalist.</td>
<td>Gaza</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 7(1)(h);</td>
<td>Art. II Art. 9; Art. II Art. 10; Art. II Art. 11; Art. 3(1)(a); Art. 3(1)(c); Art. II Art. 4(1); Art. II Art. 4(2)(a); Art. II Art. 4(2)(b); Art. II Art. 13</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 Oct. 2018</td>
<td>A twenty-four-year-old was shot and killed.</td>
<td>Gaza</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
<td>Art. 3(1)(a); Art. II Art. 4(1); Art. II Art. 4(2)(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Accusing Party</td>
<td>Violating Articles</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 Oct. 2018</td>
<td>A twenty-eight-year-old was shot and killed.</td>
<td>Gaza</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Oct. 2018</td>
<td>At least seven Palestinians were killed, one seventeen-year-old and one eighteen-year-old.</td>
<td>Gaza</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 3(1)(a); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Oct. 2018</td>
<td>At least 252 Palestinians were wounded (154 of whom were targeted with live ammunition).</td>
<td>Gaza</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 3(1)(a); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Oct. 2018</td>
<td>At least 130 Palestinians were wounded by live ammunition, including 25 children.</td>
<td>Gaza</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 3(1)(a); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Oct. 2018</td>
<td>At least five Palestinians were killed and at least 170 people were wounded.</td>
<td>Gaza</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 3(1)(a); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Actors</td>
<td>Art. References</td>
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<tr>
<td>28 Oct. 2018</td>
<td>An air strike killed three Palestinian teenagers, including two thirteen-year-old boys and one fourteen-year-old boy.</td>
<td>Southeastern Gaza</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(h); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(iv)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>29 Oct. 2018</td>
<td>A Palestinian man was killed.</td>
<td>East of Gaza</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Nov. 2018</td>
<td>Seven protesters were wounded from gunfire.</td>
<td>Gaza</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Nov. 2018</td>
<td>Seven people were killed in a covert raid on members of Hamas.</td>
<td>Near Khan Younis</td>
<td>Israeli Special Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(v); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Nov. 2018</td>
<td>Militants fired rockets and mortars at Israel which seriously injured at least one Israeli soldier.</td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>Palestinian Militants</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 7(1)(h); Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i);</td>
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<p>| Art. 7(1)(h); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(iv); | AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a); AP II Art. 4(2)(b); AP II Art. 13 |
| Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i) | Art. 3(1)(a); Art. 3(1)(d); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a); AP II Art. 4(2)(b); AP II Art. 6(2); AP II Art. 13 |
| Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i) | Art. 3(1)(a); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a) |
| Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i) | Art. 3(1)(a); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a) |
| Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(v); Art. 8(2)(e)(i) | AP II Art. 13 |
| Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 7(1)(h); Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); | AP II Art. 9; AP II Art. 10; AP II Art. 11; Art. 3(1)(a); Art. 3(1)(c); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a); AP II Art. 4(2)(b); |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Attacker/Actor</th>
<th>Article References</th>
<th>Action</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13 Nov. 2018</td>
<td>Militants fired over 460 rockets and mortars at Israel which killed at least one Israeli citizen.</td>
<td>Ashkelon</td>
<td>Palestinian Militants</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
<td>AP II Art. 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Nov. 2018</td>
<td>Over 70 air strikes killed at least nine Palestinians, including at least two militants.</td>
<td>Gaza</td>
<td>Israeli Special Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(v); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
<td>AP II Art. 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Nov. 2018</td>
<td>As many as fourteen Palestinians were killed in targeted strikes—twelve of which were militants.</td>
<td>Gaza</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(v); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
<td>AP II Art. 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Nov. 2018</td>
<td>A knife-wielding Palestinian attacker infiltrated a police station and wounded four police officers.</td>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>Palestinian Protester</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 7(1)(h); Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(b)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i)</td>
<td>AP II Art. 9; AP II Art. 10; AP II Art. 11; Art. 3(1)(a); Art. 3(1)(c); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a); AP II Art. 4(2)(b); AP II Art. 13</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 Nov. 2018</td>
<td>40 people were wounded along the border—eighteen of which were injured by live ammunition and five of which were injured by rubber bullets.</td>
<td>Gaza</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(c)(i)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Actor/Force</td>
<td>Relevant International Law Clauses</td>
<td>Additional International Law Clauses</td>
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<tr>
<td>19 Nov. 2018</td>
<td>Israeli forces shot and injured Associated Press cameraman.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 7(1)(h); Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(b)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i)</td>
<td>AP II Art. 9; AP II Art. 10; AP II Art. 11; Art. 3(1)(a); Art. 3(1)(c); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a); AP II Art. 4(2)(b); AP II Art. 13</td>
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<tr>
<td>23 Nov. 2018</td>
<td>Palestinians wielded rocks and firebombs with sling shots.</td>
<td>Gaza</td>
<td>Palestinian Protesters</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(h)</td>
<td>AP II Art. 4(2)(b); AP II Art. 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Nov. 2018</td>
<td>14 Palestinians were wounded.</td>
<td>Gaza</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
<td>Art. 3(1)(a); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Nov. 2018</td>
<td>Gunfire injured at least 18 Palestinian protesters.</td>
<td>Gaza</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iii); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(e)(i); Art. 7(1)(h)</td>
<td>AP II Art. 13; Art. 3(1)(a); Art. 3(1)(c); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a); AP II Art. 4(2)(b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Nov. 2018</td>
<td>Palestinians yielded rocks and firebombs at the border fence.</td>
<td>Gaza</td>
<td>Palestinian Protesters</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(h)</td>
<td>AP II Art. 4(2)(b); AP II Art. 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Dec. 2018</td>
<td>At least 33 Palestinians were wounded with live ammunition and tear gas volleys.</td>
<td>Gaza border</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
<td>Art. 3(1)(a); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Actor</td>
<td>Articles Cited</td>
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<tr>
<td>7 Dec. 2018</td>
<td>Protesters yielded rocks and slingshots at the border fence.</td>
<td>Gaza</td>
<td>Palestinian Protesters</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(h)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>AP II Art. 4(2)(b); AP II Art. 13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Dec. 2018</td>
<td>Fighters in military clothing paraded with rockets and machine guns and clashed</td>
<td>Gaza City</td>
<td>Palestinian Protesters</td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(a)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(ii); Art. 8(2)(b)(iv); Art. 8(2)(b)(v);</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>with Israeli soldiers.</td>
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<td>Art. 8(2)(b)(xiii); Art. 8(2)(e)(xii)</td>
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<td>AP II Art. 9; AP II Art. 10; AP II Art. 11; Art. 3(1)(a); Art. 3(1)(c);</td>
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<td>AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a); AP II Art. 4(2)(b); AP II Art. 13</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Dec. 2018</td>
<td>16 Palestinians were wounded in clashes during protests.</td>
<td>Gaza City</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Art. 3(1)(a); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Dec. 2018</td>
<td>A seventeen-year-old minor was killed while leaving a checkpoint.</td>
<td>Ramallah</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Art. 3(1)(a); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Dec. 2018</td>
<td>A 16-year-old Palestinian was killed by gunfire.</td>
<td>Eat Gaza City</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
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<td>Art. 3(1)(a); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>21 Dec. 2018</td>
<td>Four Palestinians were shot and killed, and two other Palestinians were wounded by</td>
<td>Gaza</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i); Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>live fire.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Art. 3(1)(a); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Dec. 2018</td>
<td>A twenty-six-year-old Palestinian protester with Down syndrome was shot and</td>
<td>Southeast Gaza</td>
<td>Israeli Defense Forces</td>
<td>Art. 7(1)(a); Art. 8(2)(a)(i); Art. 8(2)(c)(i)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>killed as he was leaving a checkpoint.</td>
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<td>Art. 3(1)(a); AP II Art. 4(1); AP II Art. 4(2)(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>approached the perimeter border fence.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Art. 8(2)(e)(i)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>