

The War on Gaza

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**Documentation by the Palestinian Human
Rights Monitoring Group**

PHRMG

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The War on Gaza

In response to continuing rocket attacks into southern Israel, Israel waged the bloodiest war against Gaza since the 1967 war for more than 20 days on December 27, 2008. More than 1200 people were killed and thousands more wounded. Large parts of the infrastructure were destroyed, official buildings, agricultural lands, civilian houses, hospitals and mosques, while the population of Gaza had no where to escape. The attacks were supposed to stop rocket fire into Israel and to destroy Hamas, but the heaviest loss was faced by the civilians.

This report is designed to give a summary of basic facts of what happened during the war.

1. Overview:

June 19:

An Egyptian-brokered six month ceasefire between Israel and Hamas started, Hamas was supposed to end rocket attacks in exchange for an end of the blockade and commercial restoration to the level preceding Israel's withdrawal in 2005. Israel only gradually re-opened supply lines, permitting a 20% increase in goods trucked into Gaza in the pre-lull period, but accused Hamas of continuing the smuggling of weapons into the Gaza strip via tunnels to Egypt. Rocket fire decreased 98% in the four and a half months between June 18 and November 4 in comparison with the four and half months preceding the ceasefire.

November 4:

The IDF raided a Hamas-dug tunnel near Israel on Gaza's side of the border and claimed it was intended for the capture of Israeli soldiers. Six members of Hamas were killed.

December 8:

Hamas reported 185 Israeli violations in the lull period. The Intelligence and Terrorism Information Center reported a total of 223 rockets and 139 mortar

shells fired from Gaza during the lull (20 rockets, 18 mortar shells before November 4). The strike range of Hamas rockets had increased from 16km to 40km since early 2008, now hitting Ashkelon, Beersheba and Gedera for the first time, and raising concerns about the risks for Tel Aviv.

December 20:

Hamas officially announced that they would not be extending the cease-fire, which had expired on December 19, citing Israeli border closures as the primary reason, and resumed its shelling into Israel.

December 23:

The IDF killed three Palestinian militants, stating they were planting explosives on the Gaza border.

December 24:

In one day the Negev was hit by more than 60 mortar shells and Katayusha/Qassam rockets.

December 26:

Israel reopened five border crossings for humanitarian supplies.

December 27:

The IDF started its war on Gaza, calling it '**Operation Cast Lead**'. On the first day more than 100 bombs were dropped on 50 targets of Hamas infrastructure killing between 225 and 292 Palestinians. In the Arab world this attack was called the 'Massacre of the Black Saturday'.

January 3:

The second stage of Operation Cast Lead started with the ground invasion. The troops sent by Israel were supposed to secure areas from which rockets were launched towards its territory.

Tens of thousands of people in Gaza fled their homes amidst artillery and gunfire, and flooded into the heart of Gaza city. Gun battles broke out between Israel and Hamas on the streets of Gaza as Israel surrounded the city.

January 6:

The UN accused the IDF of hitting an UNRWA school, thereby causing many casualties inside the school. Weeks later, the UN denounced their own accusation, saying that IDF fire had only struck outside the school compound and that there were no casualties inside the school.

January 7:

A 'humanitarian corridor' for aid supplies was opened for three hours in the afternoon. This practice continued every day or every second day.

January 8:

Three Katyusha type rockets were fired at Nahariya from Lebanon, hitting a retirement home. IDF returned fire, no organization claimed responsibility for the attack.

January 9:

Finally, the United Nations Security Council passed Resolution 1860 calling for "an immediate, durable and fully respected cease-fire", but the resolution was ignored by both sides.

January 11:

An attack on the suburbs of Gaza City started the third stage of the operation.

January 14:

Again, northern Israeli towns were hit by at least three Katyusha rockets from Lebanon and again no one claimed responsibility. IDF artillery responded.

January 17:

Israel announced a unilateral ceasefire at midnight.

January 18:

Hamas and other paramilitary groups stated they would stop launching rockets into Israel for one week, on condition that Israel would withdraw its military within this period.

January 21:

Israeli troops completed their pull-out from the Gaza Strip. Fire from both sides has continued until now (midst of February). On January 27, an Israeli soldier was killed by a roadside bomb at Kissifum border crossing. On the next day the IAF bombed three smuggling tunnels under the Gaza-Egypt border, and on the 29th, Israel launched a fresh wave of air raids in the Gaza Strip near the Rafah border region.

2. War Crimes

By both sides of this war, Israel and Hamas including other Palestinian armed groups; serious violations of international humanitarian law were probably committed which caused a great damage and suffering among the civilian population in Gaza. Human Rights Watch is about to do investigation on the following issues:

- The indiscriminate use of weapons such as heavy artillery in densely populated areas
- Using civilians as human shields or otherwise placing them at unnecessary risk
- Firing on or otherwise preventing ambulances and emergency medical care from reaching persons in need
- Firing rockets deliberately or indiscriminately into residential areas
- Targeting persons seeking to communicate their civilian status with white flags

- Targeting presumptively civilian structures such as government offices, mosques, and police stations that were not being used for military purposes

Legal cases for these violations of international law are not realistic though, as Israel has not ratified the treaty of the International Criminal Court, and the Palestinian Territories are not recognized as a state which could ratify this treaty. Other means are not probable for political reasons.

The Use of White Phosphorus

One issue which the media focused on was the indiscriminate use of white phosphorus shells by the Israeli army. White phosphorus is a highly incendiary weapon. Landing on skin, it burns deeply through muscle and into the bone, until deprived of oxygen. A delegation of Amnesty International found still-burning white phosphorus wedges all around residential buildings when entering Gaza after the ceasefire. White phosphorus is supposed to provide a smokescreen for troop movements. The IDF used it in attacks against the vicinity of the UNRWA compound and against the al-Quds hospital in Gaza City.

People in Khan Yunis reported to the Palestinian Centre for Human Rights, that they saw inflaming objects that exploded and dispersed shrapnel. They released white smoke with a disgusting smell that caused suffocation, fainting, spasms and burns.

3. The Health Situation in Gaza during the war:

- 16 health personnel were killed and 22 injured while on duty.
- Al-Quds Palestinian Red Crescent Society (PRCS) Hospital in south Gaza City was attacked on January 15. The hospital's pharmacy, administrative buildings, emergency and ambulance station were destroyed. Forty patients who were evacuated were brought to Shifa Hospital. About 200 people who had been seeking refuge in Al-Quds Hospital were evacuated to an UNRWA shelter.
- At Al Wafa Rehabilitation Hospital in Gaza City, staff continued to provide health care despite the facility (the Geriatric building) being

damaged on January 15. The hospital's 52 beds were all occupied, eight by patients on life-support machines.

- All Gaza City hospitals were functioning solely on generators since January 16 due to the damaged power lines and cut electricity.
- Shifa Hospital ICU remained overwhelmed. Some patients were evacuated but the ICU was functioning at virtually full capacity due to the low evacuation rate of patients through the Rafah Crossing and extra patients presenting to the ICU from Al-Quds Hospital.
- 15 of Gaza's 27 hospitals suffered damage, 9 Ministry of Health and 6 NGO hospitals, among them Al-Wafa rehabilitation hospital, which is Gaza's only rehabilitation hospital. Out of the surveyed Primary Health Care (PRC) facilities, 41 PHC clinics were partially damaged and 2 destroyed: 28 MOH clinics, 7 UNRWA, and 8 NGO.
- Injured patients needing referral outside Gaza for specialized care were evacuated exclusively through the Rafah border crossing: 608 between December 29 and January 22 (of whom 512 to Egyptian hospitals, 61 to Saudi Arabian hospitals); only 30 patients were able to exit through Erez crossing.
- UNRWA's Gaza City warehouse with all its supplies was completely destroyed in an attack on January 15 (affecting 70% of Gaza's population).
- UNRWA has established at least 50 emergency shelters for displaced people (around 100.000), in order to provide water, bread and some tinned meat.
- As of January 14, approximately 500 000 people had no access to running water, and the rest of the population only received water for a few hours two to three times per week.

(Information according to World Health Organization)

4. The Aftermath: Hamas' Incursions against Fatah

Due to the war, inner-factional violence in Gaza reached a new peak by Hamas who intensified its incursions against Fatah activists. On suspicion of collaboration with Israel, hundreds of people were round up and being held in school buildings and hospitals that Hamas had turned into interrogation and torture centers.

At least one hundred people were killed or wounded. The perpetrators belonged to Hamas' armed wing, Izaddin Kassam, and to the movement's Internal Security Force.

Hamas officials accused Fatah in particular of spying on the movements of slain Hamas interior minister Said Siam, who was killed in an airstrike by the IAF. Fatah officials denounced the allegations and said that Hamas violence was aimed at releasing their frustration after even they were running away from the Israeli forces.

Hamas also renewed house arrest orders that were issued against thousands of Fatah officials and activists in the Gaza shortly after Israel started operation cast lead. Subsequently dozens of Fatah members were either shot in the legs or had their hands broken for allegedly defying the house-arrest orders. Apart from that, Hamas' security confiscated cell phones and computers belonging to thousands of local Fatah members and supporters.

The Independent Human Rights Commission stated that 22 citizens, who escaped from the Gaza Central Prison and As Saraya Prison after Israeli air raids, were shot and killed by unidentified masked individuals.

5. Statistics

Rocket Fire and Mortar Shelling in 2008

(According to the Israeli Intelligence and Terrorism Information Center, <http://www.mfa.gov.il>)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June 1-18	June 18- 30	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
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R	136	228	103	373	206	153	5	4	8	1	1	125	361
M	241	257	196	145	149	84	3	8	3	3	1	68	241

Of the 223 rockets (R) and 139 mortars (M) fired during the lull, 203 rockets and 121 mortars were only fired after the Israeli attack on November 4th.

Casualties during the War

Israelis: 13 dead

Civilians: 3 civilians were killed in Israel by rocket and mortar attacks

Soldiers: 1 soldier was killed in Israel by rocket and mortar attacks

5 soldiers were killed fighting in Gaza

4 soldiers were killed by errant IDF tank shell in Gaza

Palestinians: (According to :)

Palestinian Center for Human Rights (PCHR):

Dead: 1,284 (894 civilians, 223 combatants, 167 Hamas' civil police)

Wounded: 4,336

Palestinian Ministry of Health:

Dead: 1,324 (437 children under 16, 110 women)

Wounded: 5,400

Israeli Defense Forces:

Dead: 1,100 – 1,200 (250 civilians, more than 700 Hamas members)

Prominent members of Hamas who were killed during the war:

- Interior Minister, Said Seyam
- Chief of Gaza Police, Tawfiq Jabberi
- Head of General Security Service, Salah Abu Shraikh
- Religious Cleric, Nizar Rayyan

The number of Hamas fighters killed and wounded during the war is difficult to know as they were brought to separate medical centers, and not to public hospitals.

6. Destructions in Gaza

The following lists show targets of the IDF throughout Gaza (according to the Palestinian Centre for Human Rights). Not included are neighboring buildings of targeted places which were damaged as well, and the number of attacks on the same place.

Gaza City

- The presidential compound
- The Ministries compound in Tal al-Hawa
- Arafat police compound (in midst a graduation ceremony)
- HQ of the past Preventive Security Service
- Palestine Academy for Security Education in al-Nasser
- Offices of Wa'ed Society for Prisoners in Tal al-Hawa
- Al-Mashtal site in the Beach camp
- HQ of the Security and Protection Service; a site of the Security and Protection Service near the presidential compound
- The Security and Defense Station in the Palestinian presidential compound
- A civil defense station in al-Nasser

- A site of the National Security Forces in al-Nasser
- Al-Saraya security compound
- Police stations in Al-Daraj, Al-Shoja'eya, Al-Abbas, the Beach camp, 5 naval police stations
- A police vehicle in Al-Zaytoun, a police vehicle near Firas Market, a stationary police vehicle in Al-Shati refugee camp
- Training sites of the 'Izziddin al-Qassam Brigades' of Hamas in al-Shoja'iya and in al-Zaytoun, Sheikh Radwan
- **Schools:** Balqis Secondary Schools, Rosary Sisters School, The yard of the Beach School in the Beach camp, the southern fence of Sami al-Alami Secondary School near al-Maqqoussi housing project
- **UNRWA HQ** in Tal al-Hawa, an UNRWA vehicle and a civilian car in Tal al-Hawa, UNRWA school in al-Shati refugee camp
- **Private houses** in al-Tuffah, al-Zaytoun, al-Azhar, the Beach camp, al-Shoja'eya, Sheikh Radwan, al-Daraj, al-Shati refugee camp, al-Judida, al-Sha'af, al-Nasser, Tal al-Hawa, al-Sabra, al-Remal, al-Yarmouk (killing the Sa'id Siam, the Interior Minister of the Gaza government and a senior leader of Hamas)
- **Apartment buildings** in Tal al-Hawa, Mermaid apartment building in al-Nasser; al-Fairouz apartment building. Buildings # 2 and #3; apartment building #1 and #10 in al-Maqqoussi housing project, al-Mukhabarat apartment building #2 in al-Sudaniya area, al-Soussi apartment building
- **Mosques and vicinities:** al-Burno Mosque near Shifa Hospital, the area behind Ibn Omair Mosque in al-Zaytoun, the vicinity of Mosa'ab Ben Omair Mosque, alTaqwa mosque in Sheikh Radwan, the vicinity of al-Ribat Mosque in al-Zaytoun, al-Hidaya Mosque in Tal al-Hawa, al-Sahwa Mosque in al-Sena'a Street
- Compound of Palestine Red Crescent Society PRCS (including the building of administration, al-Nour Town and al-Quds Hospital, the ambulance department and stores of medicines; a large part of the compound and a couple of ambulances were destroyed by fire which broke out through the attacks)
- **Cemeteries and vicinities:** Sheikh Radwan cemetery, the vicinity of the cemetery east of al-Tuffah
- **Media:** the building of al-Aqsa Satellite Television in al-Nasser Street, offices of al-Resala newspaper in the 5th floor of al-Ajrami apartment building in al-Nasser, offices of the Holy Quraan Radio in al-Remal; Gaza Media Center on the 7th floor of al-Shorouq apartment building in al-Remal neighborhood (including offices of Abu Dhabi Television, Sky News and Fox News)
- Six workshops (e.g. smith workshop)
- A store of weapons in Tal al-Hawa
- The labs building of the Islamic University
- Various sites of agricultural land; a barnyard
- Gaza Harbor
- The building of the Palestinian Wounded Association in the Beach camp
- An uninhabited house in al-Remal, an abandoned house near Shifa hospital, a deserted house near al-Saraya security compound in al-Remal
- The fishing harbor
- A restaurant
- Shams Sports Club in al-Sabra
- A factory of oxygen packing in al-Sabra

- A farm in al-Mughraqa village, a bird farm in al-Yarmouk area
- A 3-storey building of al-Karama Association for Children of Martyrs in al-Remal
- Fuel tanks behind the building Al-Aqsa Radio in al-Nasser
- The building of the Union of Health Care Committees in al-Shati refugee camp
- Al-Sa'ada tower building in Tal al-Hawa, al-Jawhara building in al-Jalaa Street, al-Thafer Building no.5 in Tal al-Hawa, Intelligence Building no. 3 in Tal al-Hawa
- The apartment of the former Palestinian ambassador to Senegal, Jaber Abu al-Naja, in the doctor's towers in Tal al-Hawa
- A store of iron and construction raw materials in al-Nasser neighborhood
- A mobile phone shop in al-Nasser
- Al-Jazira Hotel and Shihab Palace Hotel near Gaza Harbor
- A consolation tent in al-Shoja'eya
- Al-Yarmouk public market in al-Yarmouk
- A bust garage of Hamas near Gaza Harbor

Khan Yunis

- Two sites of the riot control police
- A site of the Internal Security Service
- Two sites of 'Izziddin al-Qassam Brigades of Hamas (one in Gizan al-Najjar area) and their training sites
- The building of the agricultural control department
- Three naval police station
- Four smith workshops, in Bani Suhaila village and Khan Yunis
- A shop of coffee machines in the center of the town
- Greenhouses in al-Qarara village, near Khuza'a Martyrs School, Khuza'a village, al-Satar al-Gharbi
- Agricultural areas in Khuza'a village and Abu Raida area, east of Khan Yunis
- At a vehicle of the Palestinian Energy Authority
- 'Izziddin al-Qassam Mosque in 'Abassan village (number of nearby houses and a kindergarten were damaged)
- **Private houses** in Bani Suhaila village, Khan Yunis refugee camp, Khan Yunis town, Abassan village, New Abassan village, an area near Sufa border crossing, al-Qarara village, Khuza'a village, al-Zanna area
- A security site in the west of al-Qarara village; north of Khan Yunis
- The guard of an UNRWA school in Khan Yunis refugee camp
- A training site of al-Ahrar movement in the west of Khan Yunis
- A deserted workshop in the west of Khan Yunis
- The building of the Municipality of Bani Suhaila
- A site of the Security and Protection Service in the west of Khan Yunis
- A kiosk in the center of Khan Yunis
- A security site in the east of 'Abassan village, east of Khan Yunis, a security site in the west of Khan Yunis
- A money exchange shop in the center of Khan Yunis
- Nine houses of leaders or members of 'Izziddin al-Qassam Brigades of Hamas: Abassan village, Khan Yunis refugee camp, Bani Suhaila village, Ma'an area (the leaders are Rafe' Salama, Mohammed Al Sinwar, Nour Baraka, Arafat Madhi)
- An animal cart in Bani Suhaila village
- A clinic in Gizan al-Najjar area in the south of Khan Yunis
- The fishing harbor west of Khan Yunis

- An open area in al-Satar al-Gharbi area, an open area in al-Qarara village, an open area in the east of 'Abassan village, an open area in the west, north and east of Khan Yunis
- **Police stations** at Bani Suhila intersection (a secondary school in the area was damaged), in Ma'an village, Bani Suhaila village, al-Qarar; a police vehicle in Ma'an area
- A civilian car in al-Sikka Street in al-Satar al-Ghabri area, killing two members of the 'Izziddin al-Qassam Brigades of Hamas
- A space area near Sofa road, a space area in Abu Tu'aima quarter
- A civil defense station
- A security guard in Khan Yunis Preparatory School "C" in Khan Yunis refugee camp
- The building of al-Nour Charity Society (including center of specialized medicine and a physiotherapy) located near Bahloul fuel station in Bani Suhaila village
- **Mosques and vicinities:** the vicinity of al-Nour Mosque in 'Abassan village, the backyard of al-Nour Mosque in Gizan al-Najjar area in the south of Khan Yunis, an open area near al-Amin Mosque in al-Satar al-Gharbi area , an open area near Khalid Ben al-Walid Mosque in Khan Yunis refugee camp, an open area near al-Ameen Mosque in al-Satar al-Gharbi area
- A bird farm in al-Zanna area
- Building of Security and Protection Service
- An office of Islamic Jihad in 'Abassan village
- The vicinity of Khuza'a Martyrs School
- An open area in 'Abassan village
- A building that used to serve as a sewing workshop to the north of the security compound in Khan Yunis
- The northern fence of Gaza European Hospital
- **Kuza'a village:** at least 50 houses demolished, large areas of agricultural land razed, al-Fukhari area
- A civilian car that was traveling in al-Bayouk area in the south of Khan Yunis
- Asdaa' media town, west of Khan Yunis
- Agricultural lands and populated areas west of the border; in al-Qarara village, Abasan al-Kabira village, Abasan al-Jadida village and Khuza'a village. The fired shells included many phosphorous smoke shells
- The vicinity of al-Matahen area
- Vicinity of the Science and Technology College in the south of Khan Yunis
- The police compound in the center of Khan Yunis (also damaged: the neighboring primary care center of the Palestinian Ministry of Health, HQ of Khan Yunis municipality)
- The vicinity of the cemeteries southwest of Khan Yunis
- A deserted place, which used to serve as a sewing workshop, in the center of Khan Yunis
- The vicinity of Science and Technology College in the south of Khan Yunis

Rafah

- The Palestinian security compound, which includes buildings of the Palestinian National Security Forces, Internal Security Service and Police, in Abu Baker Street in the center of Rafah
- A number of training sites of Palestinian resistance groups in Tal al-Sultan neighborhood in the west of the town
- A smith workshop in al-Junaina
- A medical warehouse in al Junaina (where benzene was stored)

- A police station in Tal al-Sultan
- A site of the Palestinian National Security Forces
- A naval police station at the coast, a naval police station and the fishing harbor in the west of Rafah
- The building of Rafah Governorate
- Several sites along the border between the Gaza Strip and Egypt, south of Rafah. As a result, a security site, a number of tunnels and some fuel tanks were destroyed
- A carpentry workshop 'Omar Ben al-Khattab Street
- The building of the Municipality of Rafah
- Houses belonging to leaders and members of the Izziddin al-Qassam Brigades of Hamas, in Yebna refugee camp, al-Brazil, in al-Junaina and near the Municipality of Rafah, al-Ansar neighborhood, al-Shaboura refugee camp, al-Salam neighborhood, Mussabbeh neighborhood
- Private houses all over the city, in al-Junaina, Tal al-Sultan, al-Shouka village, al-Salam, al-Nasser
- Musabbeh police station in the north of Rafah
- Intensive bombardments on the border strip between Rafah and Egypt and of tunnels along the border between the Gaza Strip and Egypt, in al-Salam, al-Brazil
- Stores of fuels in Kherbat al-'Adas area
- The Star Park in the densely populated al-Shaboura refugee camp in Rafah
- A site of the Palestinian National Security Forces near the Swedish village
- Agricultural land in 'Oraiba area in the northwest of Rafah
- A missile at the house of Nidal Saleh al-Hams, a member of the al-Quds Brigades of Islamic Jihad
- A site of the 'Izziddin al-Qassam Brigades of Hamas in Tal al-Sultan neighborhood
- A civil defense station at the beach
- The remainders of Gaza International Airport in the east of Rafah
- Bombarded agricultural land in the east of Rafah
- Al-Nasser Street near the al-Nasser Municipality
- A motorcycle in Taha Hussein street in the Khirbet al-'Adas neighborhood , the driver of the motorcycle, who is a member of the 'Izziddin al-Qassam Brigades of Hamas, and a member of the police
- Houses and land in al-Shouka village
- The vicinity of Gaza International Airport and Rafah International Crossing Point.
- Al-Mawasi and the Swedish Village in the west of Rafah
- Taha Hussein Street in the north of Rafah, al-Nasser Street, north of Rafah
- The building of civil defense in the center of Rafah
- An amphitheatre in a playing field of Rafah Municipality, destroying the amphitheatre and also offices belonging to the Youth and Sports Ministry
- Farms in al-Nasser village, north of Rafah
- The headquarter of the Security and Protection Service in Abu Bakr al-Seddiq Street
- Agricultural areas in al-Junaina, al-Salam, Salah al-Din Street, Kherbat al-Adas area, in al-Shaboura refugee camp
- A store of feeds belonging to 'Aatef Timraz in Al-Salam

- Sites of the 'Izziddin al-Qassam Brigades of Hamas in 'Oraiba area and west to Tal al-Sultan
- The road leading to Abu Yousef al-Najjar Hospital in al-Junaina neighborhood in Rafah. The bombardment made a crater into the road and damaged the hospital and neighboring houses
- The building of Dar al-Fadila Association for Orphans, which included a school, a college, a computer center and a mosque, in Taha Hussein Street in Kherbat al-'Adas area
- A missile at a civilian car that was traveling in al-Junaina neighborhood in Rafah
- A farm in al-Shaboura refugee camp, in al-Shouka village
- The fishing harbor to the west of Rafah
- Agricultural area near Salah al-Din Street east of Rafah, al-Tannour east of Rafah, Kherbalat al-Adas in the north of Rafah
- Open areas to the west of Tal al-Sultan neighborhood in the west of Rafah
- Al-Abrar Mosque near the central market in al-Shaboura refugee camp
- A ceremony halls building in al-Junaina
- Al-Mawasi area and at the south of Rafah
- Kherbat al-'Adas area in Rafah
- Agricultural land near Abu Yousef al-Najjar Hospital in al-Junaina

Central Gaza Strip

- Fayez Jarad site of the Palestinian National Security Forces near al-Mughraqa village
- A site of the Internal Security Service in Abu Meddain area
- 2 civil defense stations (one in al-Zahraa' town)
- 8 police stations (one in al-Zahraa' town, Deir al-Balah)
- 3 sites of the 'Izziddin al-Qassam Brigades of Hamas, one in Deir al-Balah, another one near Gaza Valley
- Sites of the National Security Forces in al-Maghazi refugee camp, in al-Boreij refugee camp
- **Private houses** in al-Boreij refugee camp, al-Mughraqa village, al-Maghazi refugee camp, al-Nussairat refugee camp, Deir al-Balah beach, Juhor al-Dik area, al-Qura'an area (west to al-Zawaida village), al-Zahraa' town, al-Bassa area and al-Birka area in the northwest of Deir al-Balah
- A naval police station in al-Nussairat refugee camp, one in the west of al-Nussairat refugee camp
- A civilian car in al-Nussairat refugee camp, a civilian car that was traveling near Palestine Technical College in Deir al-Balah town, a civilian car in the west of al-Nussairat refugee camp
- A smith workshop located under a 5-storey house
- A tract of agricultural land, e.g. in the east of al-Boreij refugee camp
- 'Omar Ben al-Khattab Mosque in al-Boreij refugee camp. The mosque was destroyed and a kindergarten under it and desalination plant atop of it were damaged. A clinic near the mosque, a school and a number of houses were heavily damaged
- Space areas in the east of al-Boreij refugee camp, in Juhor al-Dik area
- A donkey cart in al-Maghazi refugee camp

- Indiscriminate fire at al-Zahraa' town, al-Nussairat refugee camp, Wadi al-Salqa village, al-Mughraqa area
- Al-Zahraa' Bridge, which links al-Zahraa' town with al-Nussairat refugee camp
- The building of Public Works Department to the southwest of Gaza City
- An agricultural store on a tract in the west of al-Nussairat refugee camp
- IOF troops positioned at the border between the Gaza Strip and Israel, east of Deir al-Balah town, opened fire at Palestinian houses and agricultural areas
- The house of Jamil Saleh Mizher, a leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, in al-Nussairat refugee camp
- The central market and Block 4 in the center of al-Boreij refugee camp
- IOF troops positioned at the border between the Gaza Strip and Israel, east of Gaza Valley, fired 2 artillery shells at Palestinian houses. IOF also bombed some open areas. A number of houses were damaged
- The area of Juhor al-Dik and east of al-Maghazi
- A center belonging to the civil defense east of Deir al-Balah
- Al-Musasdar sports club
- Uninhabited land near the Ahly Club in al-Nussairat refugee camp
- A metal-workshop in al-Boreij refugee camp
- At the police station in Abu Meddain area
- A police station in al-Maghazi refugee camp, and destroying two nearby houses as well as the nearby town hall. The local mosque was also damaged
- Open area in Western Sawarha area
- **Mosques and vicinities:** al-Furqan Mosque in al-Heker area in Deir al-Balah, al-Safa Mosque in al-Boreij refugee camp, the vicinity of al-Da'wa Mosque in the north of al-Nussairat refugee camp
- Agricultural land to the south of al-Maghazi refugee camp, agricultural land in Deir al-Balah town
- Al-Mufti land in the west of al-Nussairat refugee camp
- Al-Sawarha area in the west of al-Nussairat refugee camp, also agricultural land
- The al-Ahli Club in al-Nussairat refugee camp
- A tract of land in the southeast of al-Maghazi refugee camp. A number of houses in the area were damaged
- Open land in al-Berka area in Deir al-Balah, open lands near Salah al-Din Street
- A site of the Force 17 in al-'Azayza Street in Deir al-Balah
- IOF troops positioned at al-Shuhada intersection, south of Gaza City, fired at Laurence Sue, an Italian journalist, who was traveling in a car together with a translator. The car was damaged
- Three ambulances, one at al-Shuhada intersection, another one on its way to al-Mughraqa village

Northern Gaza Strip

- 'Abdul 'Aziz al-Rantissi site in the west of Jabalya
- The naval police station in the west of Beit Lahia,

- Sites of the Palestinian National Security Forces in the east of Jabalya, Beit Hanoun
- A site of the 'Izziddin al-Qassam Brigades,
- A room of the Palestinian Telecommunication Company
- Al-Salatin area, west of Beit Lahia
- 'Emad 'Aqel Mosque in Block 4 in the densely populated Jabalya refugee camp, the mosque and a neighboring house belonging to Anwar Khalil Ba'lousha were destroyed, Omar Ben 'Abdul 'Aziz Mosque in Beit Hanoun town
- Space areas near Beit Lahia cemetery, Tal al-Za'tar area, Jabalya town, Beit Hanoun town and Be'r al-Na'ja area
- **Mosques:** al-Zawia Mosque in 'Izbat 'Abed Rabbu area in the east of Jabalya town, al-Khulafaa' Mosque in Jabalya, al-Salam Mosque in the east of Jabalya, Taha Mosque in al-Twam area, west of Jabalya
- A farm in the east of Jabalya town
- An agricultural area in al-Ghoboun area in Beit Lahia town, an agricultural area in Fad'ous quarter in Beit Lahia town, gricultural areas in the east of Beit Hanoun town
- A smith workshop in the east of Jabalya town
- Private houses of Maher Zaqqout and Ayman Hussein Siam, leaders of the Izziddin al-Qassam Brigades of Hamas, in Beit Lahia housing project and in the center of Jabalya refugee camp
- **Private houses** in Tal al-Za'tar area, Beit Lahia town, Beit Lahia housing project, Jabalya town, Jabalya refugee camp, Beit Hanoun, near Bedouin villages, al-Twam area, Gaza Old Street in the South of Jabalya
- Stores of food in Jabalya
- A water reservoir near al-Nada towers in Beit Hanoun town
- Two smith workshops (one near the civil defense station in Jabalya)
- Offices of country citizens charity
- An open area in al-Nazzaz area in the east of Beit Hanoun, open areas in the northern Gaza Strip
- **Schools:** the American School to the west of Beit Lahia town
- Areas in the vicinity of al-Nada tower buildings and the east of Jabalya, al-Twam area
- The consolation house of 'Arafa Hani 'Abdul Dayem, in Beit Hanoun
- Friction areas, especially in Alatatrah, Salateen, and the al-Nada tower buildings in the north and west of Beith Lahia
- A 4-storey apartment building in the center of Beit Lahia town. The building (incl. an educational center, a bookshop and a number of shops)
- Jabalya police station
- The 3-storey building of the Qur'an and Sunna Society in Jabalya refugee camp
- The vicinity of a cemetery in Beit Lahia
- Al-Fakhoura School (sheltering dozens of families) in Jabalya refugee camp
- An UNRWA convoy (which had flags) in Salah al-Din Street in Jabalya town, the vicinity of UNRWA schools in Jabalya refugee camp
- Sheikh Zayed area, east of Beit Lahia
- An open area near a house belonging to the Jadallah family east of Jabalya refugee camp
- Al-Hawouz area in the east of Beit Lahia town
- Al-Shuhada Square, west of Jabalya refugee camp
- A market in Beit Lahia
- Al-Qerem Square in the southeast of Jabalya, al-Juron area in the east of Jabalya, al-Amal quarter in the east of Beit Hanoun town, Old Gaza Street in Jabalya town
- Al-Sultan apartment building in Martyr Saleh Dardouna Street in Jabalya town, al-Karama apartment buildings
- A park near Sheikh Zayed Square in the center of Beit Lahia
- A site of the Security and Protection Service in Beit Lahia
- Building of the Ministry of Interior in the northern Gaza Strip
- A Volkswagen in the al-'Alami housing project in Jabalya

- A missile near Ibrahim al-Khalil Mosque in al-Twam area
- Farms in Sheikh Ahmed Yasin Street in al-Saftawi area
- Al-Banna Hamouda building in al-Zarqa area in Jabalia town
- An agricultural area near al-Barrawi petrol station in Beit Lahia
- Beer al-Na'aja area, al-Khuzundar petrol station, Aslan district, and western Beit Lahia
- Al-Andalus building in the south-west of Jabalia
- A missile that landed on an open area behind the building of the Palestinian Telecommunication Company in al-Falouja area west of Jabalya
- The vicinity of 'Omar Ben 'Abdul 'Aziz Mosque in Tal al-Za'tar area north of Jabalya
- 'Aamer housing project and al-Karama apartment buildings, southwest of Jabalya town
- The vicinity of Zaid Ben Haritha School in al-Ghoboun area in Beit Lahia
- Several areas in the west of Beit Lahia, the east and west of Jabalya and al-Sudaniya area with smoke bombs, fire broke out into a number of houses, al-Sudaniya area, west of Jabalya , al-Twam area, west of Jabalya town, al-Hatabiya area in the north of Beit Lahia.
- The vicinity of the building of Department of Education to the north of Sheikh Zayed housing project
- A bird farm near al-Kashef Mount in Jabalya
- Incinerating bombs at the vicinity of the Islamic Society in Beit Lahia town
- Al-Juron area east of Jabalya
- Al-Karama apartment buildings, southwest of Jabalya
- A water well of the Municipality of Beit Hanoun in Abu Ghazala quarter in the east of Beit Hanoun
- Beit Lahia UNRWA School (sheltering at least 320 families) IOF fired artillery and incinerating bombs at the school, fire broke out, two children were killed and 36 people wounded
- The headquarters of the Palestinian General Intelligence