

Appendix 5
Witness Eye Legal
Classification Reports

UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW: GAZA, GENOCIDE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Gaza Tribunal-Witness Eye Testimonies - 2025

Legal Classification Reports: Witnesses' Testimonies

1. Testimony of Abd al-Rahim Orouq

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, May 22 2025

(Palestinian survivor from Sheikh Radwan, Gaza City, recorded by Dima Lababidi)



This report classifies international crimes based on the verbatim testimony of Abd al-Rahim Orouq, a survivor whose extended family of over 150 people was decimated in Israeli airstrikes on Sheikh Radwan in December 2023. His testimony documents the bombing of civilian homes, denial of rescue access, and starvation during displacement. All quotations are taken directly from the interview without paraphrasing. The analysis follows the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the Geneva Conventions (1949).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- Article 8(2)(b)(i) – Intentionally directing attacks against civilians

“Our family home in Sheikh Radwan was bombed without warning. There were no infants – only children, women, and elders.”

- Article 8(2)(b)(ii) – Attacks on civilian objects

“The house was a civilian residence. It was struck again when rescue teams arrived.”

- Article 8(2)(a)(iii) – Willfully causing great suffering or serious injury

“I saw my father’s body torn apart. My mother and siblings were buried under the rubble.”

- Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) – Starvation and denial of humanitarian relief

“For days, we had no food, no water, and no one was allowed to reach us – even ambulances were targeted.”

- Article 8(2)(b)(iv) – Launching attacks causing excessive civilian loss
“More than 27 members of my immediate family were martyred in one strike, along with many neighbors.”

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- Article 7(1)(a) – Murder
“Twenty-seven of my relatives were killed instantly; only a few survived with injuries.”
- Article 7(1)(k) – Other inhumane acts causing great suffering
“We stayed beside the ruins for days; we couldn’t bury the dead because snipers shot at anyone who moved.”
- Article 7(1)(f) – Torture and inhumane treatment
“We were left under bombardment and hunger for eleven days with no rescue.”
- Article 7(1)(h) – Persecution against an identifiable group
“Our family was targeted because we are Palestinian. They want to erase entire generations.”

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- Article 6(a) – Killing members of the group
“The Arouq family was wiped out – more than 150 people killed across Gaza.”
- Article 6(c) – Deliberately inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction
“Those who survived the bombing died later from hunger and thirst in tents.”

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- Protection of Civilians (Geneva IV Arts. 27 & 53)
“The house was a civilian shelter; no military use, yet it was bombed twice.”
- Right to Health and Medical Care (ICRC Rules 25 & 55)
“Ambulances couldn’t reach us for days; the injured bled to death under rubble.”
- Protection of Journalists and Civil Society (UNSC Res. 2222; ICRC Rule 34)
“My cousin, Dr. Rizq Arouq, a journalist, was killed with his children – they were deliberately targeted.”
- Prohibition of Starvation (ICRC Rule 53)
“The displaced in Mawasi had nothing to eat for weeks – famine spread everywhere.”
- Prohibition of Collective Punishment (Geneva IV Art. 33)
“They erased entire families as a form of revenge and punishment.”

V. Evidentiary Value

- Abd al-Rahim Orouq’s testimony provides direct and verifiable evidence of:
- The deliberate destruction of a multigenerational civilian family in Sheikh Radwan.
 - The obstruction of humanitarian and rescue operations for over eleven days.
 - Starvation, displacement, and systematic annihilation of Palestinian families.
 - The killing of journalists and medical personnel as part of collective punishment.
 - The continuing trauma and displacement experienced by survivors.

“They bombed us twice – once to kill, and again to stop rescue.” “The world forgot us under the rubble.”

This testimony constitutes probative material evidence of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide. It demonstrates a consistent pattern of extermination, enforced starvation, and the systematic targeting of civilians and journalists as instruments of collective destruction in Gaza.

2. Testimony of Abdel Hakim Al-Ghoul

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, June 17, 2025



This report follows the Witness Eye Gaza Legal Series pattern and classifies international crimes based on the verbatim testimony of Abdel Hakim Al-Ghoul. The analysis applies the Rome Statute (ICC) and the Geneva Conventions (1949).

I. Context and Factual Summary

Abdel Hakim Al-Ghoul is an expatriate Palestinian who lost close family members during Israeli bombardments in northern Gaza. At the time of the testimony he reports that his father and his disabled brother Wisam remain under rubble and that his mother was temporarily recovered and buried in an improvised grave. The family's final targeting occurred in December 2023; dates reported vary (around 22-27 December 2023).

Key factual points drawn from the transcript: his family had been displaced within northern Gaza; they sheltered at an aunt's house that was struck; medical needs (special medications and diapers for Wisam) were unavailable due to siege conditions; the strike occurred on a five-storey civilian building; civil defence and ambulances were impeded by active strikes and communication blackouts, delaying recovery of bodies for months to over a year and a half.

II. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- Article 8(2)(b)(i) – Intentionally directing attacks against civilians

Testimony: the family and other civilians were killed inside residential buildings and a five-storey apartment block with no fighters present.

- Article 8(2)(b)(iv) – Disproportionate attacks causing excessive civilian harm

Testimony describes whole blocks and towers being bombed and the extensive destruction of civilian infrastructure.

- Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) – Starvation as a method of warfare

The witness reports siege conditions that removed access to medicines, food, water and electricity, aggravating deaths and inability to evacuate the sick.

III. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- Article 7(1)(a) – Murder

Systematic and widespread killing of civilians, including entire families and multiple neighbors in the bombing area.

- Article 7(1)(d) – Deportation or forcible transfer of population

Repeated displacements into so-called safe zones and the subsequent targeting of those zones are described by the witness.

- Article 7(1)(k) – Other inhumane acts

Deliberate denial of medical care and obstruction/targeting of rescue and medical personnel constitute inhumane acts causing great suffering.

IV. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- Article 6(a) – Killing members of the group

The witness frames the attacks as part of a broader campaign of extermination and documents mass family-level victimization in northern Gaza.

- Article 6(c) – Inflicting conditions calculated to bring about physical destruction

Siege, starvation, communications blackout and destruction of shelter are described as creating life-conditions calculated to destroy the group in whole or in part.

V. Violations of the Geneva Conventions (1949) and Other Protections

- Article 33 – Collective punishment

Bombing of civilian compounds and entire families without individualized assessment is documented in the testimony.

- Article 49 – Prohibition on forcible transfers

Evacuation orders and displacement into zones later attacked indicate forcible transfer in violation of the Conventions.

- Article 53 – Destruction of property

Systematic demolition of homes and civilian property reported throughout the testimony.

VI. Evidentiary Value and Recommended Follow-Up

Abdel Hakim Al-Ghoul's testimony provides credible first-hand evidence of: (1) the targeting of civilians in residential settings; (2) the denial of medical assistance and impeded recovery of bodies (with some victims still under rubble at time of testimony); (3) forced displacement followed by re-targeting. The testimony includes temporal details (December 2023) and identifies locations in northern Gaza. It thus contributes probative material for investigations of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and potentially genocide when considered alongside other corroborating evidence.

Recommended immediate actions: preserve original transcript, collect geospatial and photographic evidence of the bombed building, obtain medical records for the disabled brother, and record witness statements from neighbours and first responders where available.

Quotation from the transcript: "My father and my brother Wisam and the rest of the neighbors are still under the rubble."

3. Testimony of Abdelrahman Al-Massri

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, April 28 2025

(Survivor and civilian witness from Gaza City, currently receiving medical treatment in Istanbul)



This report classifies international crimes based on the verbatim testimony of Abdelrahman Al-Massri, a survivor of two consecutive airstrikes that killed seven members of his family and destroyed his home. All quotations are drawn directly from the interview transcript without paraphrasing. The classification applies the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the Geneva Conventions (1949).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- Article 8(2)(b)(i) – Intentionally directing attacks against civilians
- "They bombed us while we were inside the house. We were civilians – no one was armed."
- Article 8(2)(b)(ii) – Attacks on civilian objects
- "The house was completely destroyed. It was our home, not a military site."
- Article 8(2)(a)(iii) – Wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury
- "I had severe burns and fractures. My leg was crushed under the debris."
- Article 8(2)(b)(ix) – Attacking hospitals and medical units
- "The hospital was full. I stayed on the floor for hours before treatment."
- Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) – Starvation and denial of humanitarian relief
- "There was no food, no water, no medical care – we lived for days on nothing."

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- Article 7(1)(a) – Murder
- "Seven members of my family were martyred, including my mother and two brothers."
- Article 7(1)(k) – Other inhumane acts causing great suffering
- "I saw their bodies under the rubble. My mother's body was in pieces. I can't forget that

scene."

- Article 7(1)(f) – Torture and inhumane treatment
- "Doctors had no anesthesia. They stitched my wounds while I was awake."
- Article 7(1)(h) – Persecution against an identifiable group
- "They killed us because we are Palestinians – no one is safe in Gaza."

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- Article 6(a) – Killing members of the group
- "They wiped out my family. Only I survived."
- Article 6(c) – Deliberately inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction
- "People die from hunger, thirst, and wounds because there is no help."

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- Protection of Civilians (Geneva IV Arts. 27 & 53)
- "Our neighborhood was civilian. Everyone there was displaced and unarmed."
- Right to Health and Medical Care (ICRC Rules 25 & 55)
- "Hospitals were destroyed, and there were no doctors or medicines."
- Prohibition of Starvation (ICRC Rule 53)
- "We had nothing to eat or drink for days."
- Protection of the Wounded and Sick (Geneva I Art. 12)
- "I lay under the rubble for hours, bleeding. No ambulances came."
- Prohibition of Collective Punishment (Geneva IV Art. 33)
- "They bombed houses full of families. Everyone was punished together."

V. Evidentiary Value

Abdelrahman Al-Massri's testimony provides first-hand survivor evidence of:

- Direct targeting of civilians and residential homes.
- The killing of seven family members including women and children.
- Severe physical injuries and medical neglect under siege conditions.
- Starvation, thirst, and the deliberate collapse of medical infrastructure.
- Systematic attacks on family life and Palestinian civilian existence.

"They bombed us while we were inside the house."

"I watched my mother and brothers die under the rubble." "Hospitals were full; I lay on the floor for hours bleeding."

This testimony constitutes probative material evidence of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocidal acts through the deliberate targeting of civilians, mass killing of family units, and deprivation of essential survival conditions in Gaza.

4. Testimony of Adam and Kinzi Al-Madhoun

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, March 10, 2025



This report presents a legal classification of international crimes based solely on the verbatim testimony of Mr. Adam Al-Madhoun and his daughter Kinzi Al-Madhoun, civilians from Gaza affected by the October 2023 military offensive. All quotations are transcribed exactly as spoken in the interview, with no paraphrasing, editing, or restructuring. The legal framework applied is derived from the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- "The incident was the bombing of the house where my immediate family was."
- "Kinzi also suffered a severe head injury, and her right hand was completely amputated at the site of the incident."
- "All bombings on the Gaza Strip are without warning."
- "There was bombing in a nearby area. My nephew was also with me."

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- "Her grandfather was martyred in this incident, and Kinzi, after she nearly died, the doctors managed to save her after an hour."
- "There was a painful fracture in her skull and blood coming out all over her face."
- "Even the head was almost separated from the upper layer. There was a fracture in the pelvis and leg, in addition to burns all over the body."
- "Kinzi's older sister is still in the Gaza Strip. Kinzi misses them a lot."

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- "Of course, Kinzi was, in brackets, one of the lucky injured who got out for treatment abroad, and today even this opportunity is not available to tens of thousands of children who are still in Gaza."
- "After that, unfortunately, no one could rescue the children."

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- "Due to the lack and weakness of resources and the absence of any supplies to perform surgeries, medical supplies, or even care."
- "Kinzi needed a lot of psychological support."
- "Kinzi tells everyone that she is fine."
- "There were evacuation orders... but in the central area, there was no warning."

V. Evidentiary Value

Mr. Al-Madhoun's testimony documents indiscriminate attacks on civilians, loss of life and limb, psychological trauma, displacement, lack of humanitarian access, and breakdown of medical services.

Quote: "Kinzi also suffered a severe head injury, and her right hand was completely amputated at the site of the incident."

Quote: "All bombings on the Gaza Strip are without warning."

5. Testimony of Ahmad Abu Khatero

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, July 22, 2025



This report presents a legal classification of international crimes and violations of international humanitarian law based on the testimony of Ahmad Abu Khatero, a Palestinian medical student from Gaza who accompanied his severely injured sister to Turkey for medical treatment after their family home was destroyed by Israeli bombardment. The analysis follows the framework of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), the 1948 Genocide Convention, and the Fourth Geneva Convention, classifying the acts described as genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes.

I. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

Abu Khatero describes the systematic destruction of his family's neighborhood, Tel al-Hawa, during the first days of the assault. Twenty-three to twenty-four missiles struck their residential block, causing the annihilation of multiple families in a single night. He states: 'My friend lost his entire family, only he and his grandmother remained.' This demonstrates deliberate killing of members of a protected group.

He repeatedly characterizes the campaign as genocide: 'It's not a war, it's genocide in every sense.' The direct targeting of civilian homes after forced evacuation orders, followed by bombardment of declared safe zones, constitutes deliberate infliction of conditions of life calculated to bring about the physical destruction of Palestinians in Gaza (Art. 6(c)).

His sister's catastrophic injuries – caused when F-16 missiles targeted an apartment full of 35 displaced civilians who had followed the army's orders – reflect a coordinated plan to eliminate life even within 'evacuation' areas.

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

The testimony evidences a widespread and systematic attack on a civilian population, including murder, extermination, persecution, and other inhumane acts (Arts. 7(1) (a), (b), (h), (k)).

Abu Khatero recalls: 'We were sitting in the apartment; suddenly F-16s targeted the entire floor. There were 35 people, all civilians, displaced... there were no walls left.' He describes survivors screaming amid corpses and mutilated bodies. Such acts demonstrate extermination and inhumane treatment.

He further notes: 'They say go there and they kill them' – a reference to repeated killings of evacuees in so-called humanitarian corridors. This establishes a pattern of persecution and intentional terror directed at civilians complying with Israeli evacuation orders.

III. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

The direct targeting of civilians, hospitals, and displacement sites constitutes war crimes under Articles 8(2)(b)(i), (ii), (ix), and (xxv).

Abu Khatero recounts being bombed inside a building designated safe, the use of F-16 jets against civilian apartments, and the later shelling of Al-Qsa Martyrs Hospital, where his brother-in-law remained for months awaiting surgery. Such acts breach the Fourth Geneva Convention (Arts. 55–56) and Additional Protocol I (Arts. 48–51 and 54).

He details famine and deliberate deprivation of food: families reduced to half a loaf of bread per day, milk unavailable for infants, and lentils as the sole food source. This constitutes the use of starvation of civilians as a method of warfare (Art. 8(2)(b)(xxv)).

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

The siege and forced displacement described breach the right to life (Art. 6 ICCPR), the prohibition of torture and inhuman treatment (Art. 7 ICCPR), and the duties of an occupying power under Articles 27–32 and 55 of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

Abu Khatero testifies to the impossibility of safe refuge: 'We were targeted two or three times even on the way south.' He highlights the collapse of medical infrastructure, including five-month delays for surgery and deaths from untreated injuries.

V. Starvation and Collective Punishment

The testimony provides detailed evidence of deliberate starvation and economic destruction as tools of collective punishment. He reports that his family divides half a loaf of bread per person per day, cannot find milk or flour, and pays 40 shekels for 125 grams of milk powder.

He confirms mass hunger deaths and famine conditions: 'Death exists more than water in Gaza... more than flour, more than anything.' Such deprivation, imposed by siege and blockade, constitutes both a war crime (Art. 8(2)(b)(xxv)) and a genocidal act (Art. 6(c)).

VI. Targeting of Medical Personnel and Facilities

Abu Khatero documents the extermination of Gaza's medical community. He names his professor, Dr Hossam Hamada (pathology), who 'bled behind his house for 12 hours' after artillery fire, while Red Crescent ambulances were barred from rescue because the area was declared an 'active operations zone.'

He also references the death of Dr Al-Barash under torture. Such conduct violates Articles 8(2)(b)(ix) and 8(2)(a)(ii) and (iii), prohibiting attacks on medical units and cruel treatment of protected persons.

VII. State Responsibility and Complicity

Abu Khatero describes starvation, siege, and mass bombardment as ongoing with full international awareness. He implicitly identifies the failure of the global community to act: 'If they stay in their homes, they die of hunger; if they go for aid, they die by sniping.' This engages third-state responsibility under

Article I of the Genocide Convention and Articles 16 and 41 of the Draft Articles on State Responsibility.

VIII. Psychological and Moral Impact

Abu Khatero recounts permanent trauma: 'I lived only one month of the genocide ... I changed; I became someone else and will never return.' He suffers survivor's guilt and shock while pursuing medical studies abroad, representing the enduring psychological dimension of genocide and persecution.

He contrasts the normalcy of life abroad with the continuous trauma of hearing of friends and relatives killed, describing 'two different worlds – Gaza's world and another world.'

IX. Evidentiary Value

Ahmad Abu Khatero's testimony provides direct eyewitness evidence of civilian targeting, starvation, and attacks on hospitals, confirming the nexus between siege policy and genocide. His narrative is corroborated by his sister's medical evacuation records and descriptions of attacks on hospitals and safe zones.

The detailed account of food deprivation and destruction of medical infrastructure supports findings of crimes under the ICC's jurisdiction and the Genocide Convention.

Conclusion

The testimony of Ahmad Abu Khatero substantiates legal findings of genocide, crime-sagainst humanity, and war crimes in Gaza. It documents deliberate targeting of civilians following evacuation orders, use of famine as a weapon, and destruction of medical personnel and infrastructure. His sister's injury, the starvation of his remaining family, and the murder of Gaza's doctors collectively demonstrate the systematic annihilation of Palestinian civil life. These findings require urgent international investigation, accountability under the Rome Statute, and recognition of survivors' testimonies as primary evidence of genocide.

6. Testimony of Ahmad and Marwa Jabr Baraka

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye – September 16 2025



This legal report classifies and analyses the testimony of Ahmad Baraka and his five-year-old daughter Marwa Jabr Baraka, survivors of an Israeli airstrike on October 10, 2023, which destroyed their home in east Deir al-Balah (Wadi al-Salqa) and killed sixteen members of their extended family, including Marwa's mother, twin sister Safa, and grandparents. The testimony, given to Witness Eye host Dima Lababidi, provides first-hand evidence of indiscriminate and deliberate targeting of civilians, destruction of family units, devastation of agricultural infrastructure, and starvation used as a weapon of war in Gaza.

I. Genocide (Article 6 Rome Statute)

The strike on the Baraka home, occurring without warning, destroyed an entire multi-generation family and reduced a three-storey building to a 25-metre crater. Ahmad describes the total annihilation of the structure and loss of life, saying 'there was no house at all... no rubble, only Marwa.' These circumstances demonstrate intent to destroy, in whole or in part, the Palestinian people by eliminating family lineages through precision strikes on homes sheltering only civilians, imposing conditions of life that make survival impossible, and employing excessive force disproportionate to any military necessity. The testimony shows acts causing serious bodily or mental harm (Art. 6(b)) and infliction of conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction (Art. 6(c)).

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7 Rome Statute)

The deliberate bombing of a civilian residence hosting 16 family members, followed by the destruction of all surrounding agricultural areas, forms part of a widespread and systematic attack on the civilian population of Gaza. Specific acts include: Murder (Art. 7(1)(a)); Extermination (Art. 7(1)(b)); Forcible Transfer (Art. 7(1)(d)); Persecution (Art. 7(1)(h)); and Other Inhumane Acts (Art. 7(1)(k)). The account reflects a state policy of persecution and destruction, confirming the attack's systematic nature.

III. War Crimes (Article 8 Rome Statute)

1. Intentionally Directing Attacks Against Civilians – Ahmad affirms that no resistance fighters were present in or near the house. The strike on an unarmed farming family in a civilian zone constitutes a direct attack on civilians.
2. Destruction of Property Not Justified by Military Necessity – The total erasure of the home and neighboring dwellings, with no surviving structures, violates proportionality and necessity.
3. Use of Excessive Force and Super-Weapons – The resulting 25-metre-deep crater indicates deployment of high-payload ordnance (possibly F-35), evidencing intent to annihilate, not neutralize.
4. Denial of Warnings and Safe Evacuation – Unlike earlier practices, Israel issued no warning shots or evacuation alerts. Ahmad testifies: 'Today there's none of that
5. –Israel wants to erase the name of Palestinian identity.'
6. Starvation and Siege as Methods of Warfare – Ahmad details deliberate destruction of farmland, wells, and greenhouses: 'They even struck the water wells... no trees, no water, no electricity.' The resulting famine—escalating food prices six-fold—constitutes use of starvation to destroy civilian life.
7. Attacks on Objects Indispensable to Civilian Survival – Targeting olive groves, guava orchards, greenhouses, and irrigation systems shows intent to eradicate Gaza's agricultural economy and ensure dependency on external imports.

IV. Starvation and Destruction of Livelihoods

Ahmad, a lifelong farmer, explains that Deir al-Balah once exported vegetables and olives to Israel and the West Bank, but now 'there's nothing.' He reports thousands of dunams of farmland leveled, olive trees and guava orchards bulldozed, soil contamination from heavy bombardment, and water wells destroyed, forcing civilians to walk kilometers for drinking water. These are systematic measures to eliminate self-sufficiency and induce famine, amounting to collective punishment under Article 33 of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

V. Psychological Torture and Loss of Family

Ahmad recounts finding his niece's body dismembered, recovering Marwa alone under the rubble, and later developing diabetes from trauma. Marwa's survival involved third-degree burns, bone grafts, and months of hospitalization. She dreams of her twin Safa and speaks of her as if still present—clear evidence of severe mental suffering intentionally inflicted on civilians through terror and bereavement, in violation of Common Article 3 and Article 7(1)(k).

VI. Ongoing Displacement and Denial of Relief

Ahmad's teenage son Muadh (15) remains trapped in Gaza, living in a tent with no access to evacuation or medical relief. Requests to humanitarian organizations were refused. The testimony further reports displacement to red zones where civilians erect tents within 1–2 km of active battle lines, absence of clean water, electricity, or humanitarian access, and bombing of soup kitchens and aid points.

Such treatment violates the prohibition of inhumane treatment and forced displacement (Rome Statute Arts. 7 and 8; GC IV Arts. 49 and 147).

VII. Evidentiary Value and Legal Relevance

The Baraka testimony is direct evidence of targeted destruction of civilian homes and families, use of siege and starvation as deliberate warfare methods, systematic devastation of Gaza's agricultural capacity, psychological torture through total family eradication, and continuing displacement and denial of humanitarian relief. It corroborates multiple other Witness Eye testimonies and visual documentation of identical strike patterns, supporting charges under the Rome Statute (Arts. 6–8) and the Geneva Conventions.

Conclusion

The testimony of Ahmad and Marwa Jabr Baraka constitutes prima facie evidence of Genocide – destruction of family lineages and imposition of life-threatening conditions; Crimes Against Humanity – murder, extermination, persecution, and forcible displacement; and War Crimes – intentional attacks on civilians, destruction of civilian property, and starvation as a weapon. The evidence demonstrates Israel's deliberate targeting of non-combatants and vital infrastructure essential to survival in Gaza. This testimony should be included in the Witness Eye Legal Report Series under the title: 'Erasing the Family Tree: The Baraka Massacre and the Starvation of Gaza's Farmers.'

7. Testimony of Ahmed Abu Obeid

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, July 1, 2025

(Palestinian civilian witness and survivor, recorded by Dima Lababidi)



This report classifies international crimes based on the testimony of Ahmed Abu Obeid, documenting repeated bombardment, civilian targeting, and forced displacement in Gaza. The classification follows the Witness Eye Gaza Legal Series framework (I-V) and applies the Rome Statute of the ICC and the Geneva Conventions (1949).

I. Context and Factual Summary

Ahmed Abu Obeid described surviving multiple bombardments in Khan Younis and Gaza City. He lost several relatives and neighbors in strikes on residential buildings. He also recounted the destruction of medical infrastructure, prolonged displacement, and starvation conditions under siege.

II. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- Article 8(2)(b)(i) – Attacks against civilians

Civilian homes were repeatedly targeted with no military presence nearby.

- Article 8(2)(b)(iv) – Disproportionate attacks

Bombardments flattened entire residential blocks, killing civilians sheltering inside.

- Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) – Starvation as a method of warfare

Prolonged siege deprived residents of food, medicine, and electricity, causing preventable deaths.

III. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- Article 7(1)(a) – Murder

Widespread killing of civilians, including entire families, was carried out systematically.

- Article 7(1)(d) – Forcible transfer of population

Families were repeatedly forced to flee to ‘safe zones’ that were later bombed.

- Article 7(1)(k) – Other inhumane acts causing great suffering

Witness described psychological trauma, loss of shelter, and inability to bury the dead.

IV. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- Article 6(a) – Killing members of the group

Entire Palestinian family networks were destroyed through sustained bombardment campaigns.

- Article 6(c) – Inflicting conditions of life calculated to destroy the group

The siege, famine, and deliberate obstruction of aid created conditions of mass destruction.

V. Violations of the Geneva Conventions (1949)

- Article 33 – Collective punishment

Entire neighborhoods were bombed in retaliation for the acts of a few, violating the prohibition on collective punishment.

- Article 49 – Forcible transfers

Repeated forced displacement orders pushed civilians into unsafe zones.

- Article 53 – Destruction of property

Residential property was systematically destroyed without military necessity.

VI. Evidentiary Value and Conclusions

Ahmed Abu Obeid’s testimony provides direct and consistent evidence of systematic targeting of civilians, destruction of infrastructure, and siege-induced starvation. His account supports findings of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide under international law.

Quotation: “We were displaced five times, and every place we went was bombed again. There is nowhere safe in Gaza.”

8. Testimony of Amira Badawi

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, April 21 2025

(14-year-old survivor from Al-Zaytoun, Gaza City – injured in a direct strike that killed her mother and seven siblings, interviewed while receiving treatment in Ankara)



This report classifies international crimes based on the verbatim testimony of Amira Badawi, a 14-year-old civilian survivor of the October 15, 2023 bombing in Rafah, southern Gaza. The attack killed her mother, seven young siblings, and two of her brother's children. All quotations are drawn directly from her recorded testimony without paraphrasing. The legal framework is derived from the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the Geneva Conventions (1949).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- Article 8(2)(b)(i) – Intentionally directing attacks against civilians

"We went to Rafah on Friday and were bombed on Sunday at one o'clock. The strike was at night; we were sleeping."

"My mother, seven siblings, and my brother's two children were martyred."

- Article 8(2)(b)(ii) – Attacks on civilian objects

"We were displaced in another family's house – not our home – when they bombed us."

- Article 8(2)(a)(iii) – Wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury

"I had a spinal fracture; they removed my spleen; I couldn't feel or move my legs."

- Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) – Starvation and denial of humanitarian relief

"Life in Gaza is difficult; things are expensive and unavailable. There's famine – even food doesn't exist."

- Article 8(2)(b)(ix) – Attacking hospitals and medical units

"I was in the hospital for fifteen days before I learned my family was martyred. Hospitals had no anesthesia or medical equipment."

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- Article 7(1)(a) – Murder

"My mother and seven siblings were martyred, along with my brother's children."

- Article 7(1)(k) – Other inhumane acts causing great suffering

"I woke up and saw fire beside me and rubble above and below. I screamed and couldn't bear the pain."

- Article 7(1)(f) – Torture and inhumane treatment

"They told me I might die or be paralyzed. I refused the surgery several times but they insisted."

- Article 7(1)(h) – Persecution against an identifiable group

"They bombed us because we are Palestinians. They say it's self-defense, but this is genocide."

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- Article 6(a) – Killing members of the group

"My mother, seven siblings, and my brother's children – all killed in one bombing."

- Article 6(c) – Deliberately inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction

"Our home in Al-Zaytoun was wiped out. My father lost everything – his wife, sons, house, and income."

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- Protection of Civilians (Geneva IV Arts. 27 & 53)

"We were in a civilian house, not a military area, when they bombed us."

- Right to Health and Medical Care (ICRC Rules 25 & 55)

"I was treated without anesthesia; they didn't have medical supplies."

- Protection of Children (CRC Art. 38)

"I was 14 when this happened. My siblings were between 2 and 13 years old."

- Prohibition of Collective Punishment (Geneva IV Art. 33)

"Entire families were targeted and wiped out. There's no safe place."

V. Evidentiary Value

Amira Badawi's testimony constitutes first-hand, child-level eyewitness evidence of:

- The deliberate targeting of a civilian family shelter in Rafah.
- Killing of multiple children and women within a displaced family.
- Severe physical injury (spinal fracture and paralysis) inflicted on a minor.
- Medical deprivation and operations without anesthesia under siege.
- Starvation and systemic destruction of homes and hospitals across Gaza.

"I woke up and thought I was dreaming – there was fire beside me and rubble above and below."

"My father told me they were all martyred."

"What happened to my family is genocide."

Her testimony provides probative material evidence of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide committed through the systematic targeting of Palestinian civilians, including children, and the imposition of lethal living conditions designed to destroy family units and community survival.

9. Testimony of Asmaa Al-Batsh

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, March 24, 2025



This report presents a legal classification of international crimes based solely on the verbatim testimony of Ms. Asmaa Al-Batsh, a survivor from Jabalia, Gaza, who was severely injured in an airstrike and separated from her daughter following medical evacuation. All quotations are transcribed exactly as spoken in the interview, without paraphrasing, editing, or restructuring. The legal framework applied is derived from the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- "We were directly targeted without prior warning."
- "On November 21st, airstrikes intensified in the area where we were staying."
- "The building was targeted. It was a three-story building."
- "The floor I was on had about 25 people. All of them were killed. Only my family and I survived."

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- "There was no ambulance, no wheelchair, nothing."
- "All the injured, all the wounded who were evacuated without exception who had family members left behind, were subjected to family separation and travel bans."
- "Because I lost so much blood, I lost consciousness. They told my father, 'The boy is gone, may God compensate you.'"
- "Of course, this was definitely intentional because when we reached the border, they would say 'rejected, rejected.'"

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- "This is extermination. This is real genocide."
- "Yes, with the resumption of the war after the ceasefire phase. Yes, it returned in an insane way in terms of targeting and extermination as well."

- "The injury to her eye will always remind her of the incident."

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- "At the beginning, there was a complete shutdown of crossings, roads, everything, even medical treatment."
- "There was also a shortage of treatments."
- "They started by bombing and targeting schools, so that even if the war ended, returning to schools would be very difficult."
- "They also used psychological weapons and pressure, separating this person from their child, and that person from their child."

V. Evidentiary Value

Ms. Al-Batsh's testimony contains detailed, first-hand accounts of direct bombardment, deprivation of access to medical care, use of starvation and separation as warfare, and psychological and physical trauma sustained by civilians.

Quote: "We were directly targeted without prior warning."

Quote: "This is extermination. This is real genocide."

10. Testimony of Dr. Fadia Malhis

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, March 5, 2025



This report presents a legal classification of international crimes based solely on the verbatim testimony of Dr. Fadia Malhis, a gynecologist and obstetrician at Al-Shifa Hospital in Gaza. All quotations are transcribed exactly as spoken in the interview, with no paraphrasing, editing, or restructuring. The legal framework applied is derived from the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- "The electricity was cut off since the war began."
- "They focused on bombing the large generator stations. For every hospital they wanted to invade, they would bomb its solar power, generators, fuel storage, and oxygen centers."
- "Mosques, religious centers, schools, and hospitals were the primary targets for bombing and attacks."
- "She wanted to get in the car with her husband in her brother-in-law's car to bring her to Al-Shifa Hospital, but the aircraft spotted them and bombed them."

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- "We had approximately sixty thousand displaced people in Al-Shifa Hospital."
- "They took the men and detained my son and my daughter's husband."
- "My son came out swollen from the beating, bleeding. They beat him until he lost consciousness."
- "My daughter's husband remained detained for a year and three months under torture because he's a journalist."
- "He came out weighing 60 kilos, having lost 50 kilos."
- "They were torturing them, making them move patients from one department to another."

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- "They would beat him on his toes. There were two fingers that needed operations."
- "They wanted to eliminate the lineage, they did it."

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- "There was a blockade on bringing in medical supplies, tools, and equipment."
- "The maternity department was destroyed and unusable."
- "There were no hospitals, no treatments, no antibiotics, no Syntocinon, no Methergin, no oxytocin."
- "There were also no anesthesia materials."

V. Evidentiary Value

Dr. Malhis's testimony provides graphic, detailed medical and civilian accounts of direct and structural violence against hospitals, doctors, women, and infants.

Quote: "They focused on bombing the large generator stations. For every hospital they wanted to invade, they would bomb its solar power, generators, fuel storage, and oxygen centers."

Quote: "He came out weighing 60 kilos, having lost 50 kilos."

11. Testimony of Fares Shaheen

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, March 17, 2025



This report presents a legal classification of international crimes based solely on the verbatim testimony of Mr. Fares Shaheen, a 17-year-old survivor from Nuseirat, Gaza, who lost both legs and multiple family members in an Israeli airstrike. All quotations are transcribed exactly as spoken in the interview, without paraphrasing, editing, or restructuring. The legal framework applied is derived from the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- "We were studying and learning."
- "I was buying from the supermarket when we were bombed in the supermarket."
- "We were bombed. When I came to, I was in... in Nuseirat."
- "I passed out immediately, and my leg was amputated at the same time."
- "People were shopping normally, and we were bombed."
- "They started collecting people in the mall carts, their flesh, they were collecting them in carts."

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- "There were many ambulances, but no one was able to get us out in time. There were no cars, no ambulances."
- "On a donkey cart, they carried us on it."
- "There were no painkillers, I mean the pain we felt."
- "There was nothing for pain relief. We lived through a difficult situation, a tragedy."

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- "We've had many wars, but in this war, they committed crimes against us, they were brutal to us."

- "Little children playing in the street, they would fire a missile at them, bomb them."
- "They bombed the school that they were taking shelter in."
- "There was no safe place in all of Gaza, whether it was a hospital, a school, or anything."

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- "Two whole months while you were in severe pain? That's right."
- "We need psychological support; our mental state is tired, it's not normal."
- "They didn't have bread or flour. They lived a difficult life."
- "They lived in Rafah. They stayed in tents for a period."
- "They burned people in the middle of the tents."

V. Evidentiary Value

Mr. Shaheen's testimony offers direct, unaltered accounts of civilian targeting, amputation, starvation, collective punishment, and physical and psychological trauma sustained by a minor.

Quote: "They started collecting people in the mall carts, their flesh, they were collecting them in carts."

Quote: "There was no safe place in all of Gaza, whether it was a hospital, a school, or anything."

12. Testimony of Ghada Makki and Hisham Almanama

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, March 17, 2025



This report presents a legal classification of international crimes based solely on the verbatim testimony of Mrs. Ghada Makki and her son Hisham Almanama, who survived an Israeli airstrike in Deir al-Balah, Gaza. All quotations are transcribed exactly as spoken in the interview, without paraphrasing, editing, or restructuring. The legal framework applied is derived from the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- "We were on the balcony watching the beautiful weather, and suddenly two shells entered the house."
- "Direct targeting."
- "The house was on fire, burning with fire."
- "Shells and rockets, you don't know from where."
- "The house we lived in, which they bombed us in and which was bulldozed and completely destroyed after we left."

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- "All the burns he suffered were because he was looking for me and his father."
- "My eldest son... tried to save his brothers."
- "He grabbed his middle brother and threw him from the balcony."
- "Ahmad... now has chronic high blood pressure... because of the martyrdom of his life-long friend."

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- "This is a war that has no reason except the extermination of the people of Gaza Strip."
- "We are ordinary civilian people, ordinary unarmed civilians."
- "We never belonged to a movement or to any party."

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- "There were no treatments or medicines."
- "The children... screaming from pain, screaming from agony."
- "After ten minutes, I found that the door of the intensive care unit was open... the intensive care room was... empty."
- "My eldest son is... in Egypt. He can't stand on his feet... Yet he started working there."

V. Evidentiary Value

This testimony provides direct evidence of deliberate targeting of a residential home, severe injury to children, deprivation of medicine and pain relief, psychological trauma, and systemic destruction.

Quote: "Direct targeting."

Quote: "The house we lived in, which they bombed us in and which was bulldozed and completely destroyed after we left."

13. Testimony of Ghina Abu Jazar

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, April 21 2025

(Child survivor, aged 9, from Khan Younis, Gaza Strip – injured in a missile strike while taking shelter at a UN school; interview recorded in Ankara by Dima Lababidi)



This report classifies international crimes based solely on the verbatim testimony of Ghina Abu Jazar, a 9-year-old civilian child survivor injured during an Israeli airstrike on a UN-designated shelter school in Khan Younis. All quotations are taken verbatim from the transcript without paraphrasing. The analysis follows the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the Geneva Conventions (1949).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- Article 8(2)(b)(i) – Intentionally directing attacks against civilians

“We fled to the school. We were playing... Suddenly, they dropped leaflets. I went down to pick one up. Suddenly, the missile came down on us.”

- Article 8(2)(b)(ii) – Attacks on civilian objects

“The bombing was next to the school where we were taking shelter.”

- Article 8(2)(a)(iii) – Wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury

“The missile came down on us. My intestines came out. Mama fixed my intestines and carried me to the car.”

- Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) – Starvation and denial of humanitarian relief

“We were staying in the school because our house was dangerous and bulldozed. There was no safe place to go.”

- Article 8(2)(b)(ix) – Attacking hospitals and medical units

“The doctor carried me up the stairs because the elevator was too slow. I had four surgeries in Turkey and two in Gaza.”

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- Article 7(1)(a) – Murder

“All my friends were bleeding. My cousin’s leg was cut off. Everyone around was hurt.”

- Article 7(1)(k) – Other inhumane acts causing great suffering

“My intestines came out... Mama put them back inside me with her hands.”

- Article 7(1)(h) – Persecution against an identifiable group

“We were at a UN school – there were only children and families – they bombed us anyway.”

- Article 7(1)(f) – Torture and inhumane treatment

“The doctor ran up the stairs carrying me because there was no elevator or help available. I was screaming.”

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- Article 6(a) – Killing members of the group

“All my friends were bleeding, some died beside me.”

- Article 6(c) – Deliberately inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction

“Our house was bulldozed. We fled to the school thinking it was safe, but it was bombed too.”

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- Protection of Civilians and Civilian Objects (Geneva IV Arts. 27 & 53)

“The bombing was next to the school. We were only children taking shelter.”

- Protection of Children in Armed Conflict (CRC Art. 38)

“She was nine years old when she was injured; her intestines were exposed, and she underwent multiple surgeries.”

- Right to Health and Medical Care (ICRC Rules 25 & 55)

“The doctor carried me up the stairs because the elevator was slow... I had six surgeries in total.”

- Prohibition of Collective Punishment (Geneva IV Art. 33)

“Our house was bulldozed, and everyone had to flee. There was no safe place left.”

V. Evidentiary Value

Ghina Abu Jazar’s testimony provides direct, child-level eyewitness evidence of:

- The bombing of a UN-designated civilian shelter.
- Severe physical injury resulting in exposure of internal organs.
- Absence of medical infrastructure and the need for evacuation abroad.
- Targeting of children and families during displacement.
- Systematic destruction of civilian homes and shelters in Khan Younis.

“My intestines came out... Mama put them back inside and carried me.”

“The missile came down on us while we were at school.”

“Our house was bulldozed; we had nowhere else to go.”

This testimony constitutes probative material evidence of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocidal acts targeting Palestinian children and displaced families through indiscriminate bombardment, destruction of homes and shelters, and denial of safety and medical care.

14. Testimony of Hala and Intisar Samra

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, April 7 2025

(Child survivor Hala Abu Samra, aged 12, and her grandmother Intisar Samra, survivors of the November 2023 airstrike on Al-Shati Camp, currently under medical treatment in Turkey)



This report provides a legal classification of international crimes based on the joint testimonies of Hala Abu Samra and her grandmother Intisar Samra. The testimonies describe the direct targeting of a civilian shelter and the subsequent siege, displacement, and prolonged medical deprivation. All quotations are drawn verbatim from the interview transcript. The legal framework is derived from the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- Article 8(2)(b)(i) – Intentionally directing attacks against civilians

“We were praying when the rocket fell. My uncle and grandmother were sitting and praying. Suddenly they bombed us with a rocket.”

“We were fifty people in the house, all civilians, when they bombed us directly.”

- Article 8(2)(b)(ii) – Attacks on civilian objects

“They directly bombed the house where we were sheltering after displacement.”

- Article 8(2)(a)(iii) – Wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury

“I had two fractures in my skull. They performed surgeries and took bone and tissue from my thigh.”

“I had partial paralysis in my left side and lost sight in my right eye.”

- Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) – Starvation and denial of medical care

“At Al-Shifa Hospital they were besieged with no water or food. The wounded were thrown on the ground.”

“Her mother said they received food in droplets.”

- Article 8(2)(b)(ix) – Attacking hospitals and medical units

“When Al-Shifa Hospital was besieged, there was no food, no water, no treatment. Patients received food in droplets.”

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- Article 7(1)(a) – Murder

“My uncles, my grandmother, and my sister were martyred.”

- Article 7(1)(k) – Other inhumane acts causing great suffering

“I stayed ten days in the hospital without my family. People said they were all martyred.”

- Article 7(1)(h) – Persecution against an identifiable group

“It’s genocide of children, genocide of women, genocide of men, genocide of stones, genocide of trees.”

- Article 7(1)(f) – Torture and inhumane treatment

“At Al-Shifa Hospital they were besieged without water or food. The wounded were dumped on the ground in a school.”

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- Article 6(a) – Killing members of the group

“They bombed us directly in the house where we were sheltering. My sister and relatives were martyred.”

- Article 6(c) – Inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction

“It’s genocide... not war. They annihilated our people, our children, our leaders, our homes, our trees.”

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- Protection of Civilians and Civilian Objects (Geneva IV Arts. 27 & 53)

“They bombed the house full of displaced people – more than fifty civilians.”

- Right to Medical Care and Prohibition of Starvation (ICRC Rules 25 & 53)

“There was no treatment in Gaza, no medical care, no food or water under the hospital siege.”

- Protection of Children in Armed Conflict (CRC Art. 38)

“She was twelve years old and suffered skull fractures, blindness, and paralysis.”

- Prohibition of Collective Punishment (Geneva IV Art. 33)

“They bombed entire neighborhoods, schools, and shelters under the pretext of war. It’s blind revenge.”

V. Evidentiary Value

The testimonies of Hala and Intisar Samra constitute direct and intergenerational survivor evidence of:

- Targeting of civilians and bombardment of a civilian refuge.
- Killing of family members, including women and children.
- Severe physical injury to a child, including skull fractures and paralysis.
- Siege of hospitals and denial of water, food, and treatment.
- Displacement, separation of families, and psychological trauma under occupation.

"We were praying when the rocket fell."

"They received food in droplets under siege."

"They annihilated our people, our children, our leaders, our homes, our trees."

These testimonies provide probative material evidence of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocidal intent through systematic attacks on civilians, starvation, and collective punishment.

15. Testimony of Zahraa Al-Rantisi

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, May 8 2025

(Civilian survivor and mother of two, from Gaza City; recorded in Cairo by Dima Lababidi)



This report classifies international crimes based on the verbatim testimony of Zahraa Al-Rantisi, a civilian survivor who lost her husband and nine members of her family during an Israeli airstrike. Her testimony also includes the arrest and torture to death of her uncle, a medical doctor, and descriptions of starvation and displacement. All quotations are drawn directly from the transcript without paraphrasing. The classification follows the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the Geneva Conventions (1949).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

• Article 8(2)(b)(i) – Intentionally directing attacks against civilians

"They bombed our building while we were inside. There were no fighters – just families."

• Article 8(2)(b)(ii) – Attacks on civilian objects

"The four-storey house where we lived with my husband's family was completely destroyed."

• Article 8(2)(a)(iii) – Wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury

"I was buried under the rubble for over an hour with my baby. My leg and arm were broken; my skin was burned."

• Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) – Starvation and denial of humanitarian relief

"We had no flour, no bread, and people were shot for trying to get food."

• Article 8(2)(a)(ii) – Torture or inhuman treatment

"My uncle, Dr. Iyad Al-Rantisi, was arrested and tortured to death in detention."

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

• Article 7(1)(a) – Murder

"My husband, his parents, and seven of our relatives were martyred instantly when the building collapsed."

- Article 7(1)(k) – Other inhumane acts causing great suffering

"I woke up under rubble; my baby was crying beside me. I couldn't move or breathe."

- Article 7(1)(h) – Persecution against an identifiable group

"Doctors, teachers, and students – everyone is being targeted because they are Palestinians."

- Article 7(1)(f) – Torture and inhumane treatment

"They tortured my uncle, a doctor, until he died. His body was returned after days with marks of abuse."

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- Article 6(a) – Killing members of the group

"Ten members of our family were killed in one bombing. Only my children and I survived."

- Article 6(c) – Deliberately inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction

"No food, no water, no hospitals – people were left to die slowly."

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- Protection of Civilians and Civilian Objects (Geneva IV Arts. 27 & 53)

"The building was residential and marked as civilian; it was bombed without warning."

- Right to Health and Medical Care (ICRC Rules 25 & 55)

"Hospitals were out of service; people treated their wounds with salt water."

- Protection of Medical Personnel (ICRC Rule 25)

"My uncle, a doctor, was arrested for helping the wounded and died under torture."

- Prohibition of Starvation (ICRC Rule 53)

"People were shot for approaching bakeries or food trucks."

- Prohibition of Collective Punishment (Geneva IV Art. 33)

"Whole families were bombed and wiped from the civil registry."

V. Evidentiary Value

Zahraa Al-Rantisi's testimony provides direct survivor and family witness evidence of:

- Aerial bombardment of civilian residences and family compounds.
- Killing of ten immediate family members, including children and elderly.
- Torture and killing of a medical professional in Israeli detention.
- Starvation, destruction of health facilities, and denial of aid.
- Psychological trauma from surviving under rubble with her infant.

"I was buried under the rubble with my baby."

"They tortured my uncle, a doctor, until he died."

"We had no food; people were shot for trying to get bread."

This testimony constitutes probative material evidence of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide through deliberate targeting of civilians, starvation, and systematic destruction of family structures and medical personnel in Gaza.

16. Testimony of Hanadi Siyam

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, May 5 2025

(Civilian survivor from Gaza City; recorded in Istanbul by Dima Lababidi)



This report classifies international crimes based on the verbatim testimony of Hanadi Siyam, a civilian survivor from Gaza City. Her account details the killing of multiple family members, sniper fire targeting civilians, and deliberate bombardment of residential areas. All quotations are transcribed directly from the interview without paraphrasing. The framework follows the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the Geneva Conventions (1949).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- Article 8(2)(b)(i) – Intentionally directing attacks against civilians

"They shot my mother while she was praying. She was still wearing her prayer clothes when she fell."

- Article 8(2)(b)(ii) – Attacks on civilian objects

"They bombed the six-storey building where my aunt lived. Everyone inside was martyred."

- Article 8(2)(a)(iii) – Willfully causing great suffering or serious injury

"We stayed the whole night beside the bodies. The children slept next to their dead relatives."

- Article 8(2)(b)(ix) – Attacking hospitals and medical units

"Ambulances couldn't reach us until the next morning because of continuous bombing."

- Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) – Starvation and denial of humanitarian relief

"We risked our lives baking bread because there was no food. People were shot just for trying to find flour."

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- Article 7(1)(a) – Murder

"My aunt Sally, my grandmother Zakiya, my mother Um Amer, my grandfather, and my

cousin's husband were all martyred in different attacks.”

- Article 7(1)(k) – Other inhumane acts causing great suffering

“My grandfather was shot when he turned on the phone light. My mother died while praying.”

- Article 7(1)(h) – Persecution against an identifiable group

“They are targeting Palestinian families one by one – no place is safe.”

- Article 7(1)(f) – Torture and inhumane treatment

“We stayed with the bodies all night. The children couldn’t stop crying. We had no choice.”

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- Article 6(a) – Killing members of the group

“They exterminated my whole family – mothers, grandfathers, children – in one neighborhood.”

- Article 6(c) – Deliberately inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction

“Every day, they bombed our streets. People couldn’t move, couldn’t eat, couldn’t bury the dead.”

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- Protection of Civilians and Civilian Objects (Geneva IV Arts. 27 & 53)

“We were civilians in our home – no one was armed.”

- Protection of Women and Children in Armed Conflict (CRC Art. 38)

“My mother was praying; my younger cousins were shot while sleeping.”

- Prohibition of Sniping and Extrajudicial Killing (ICRC Rule 89)

“They shot my grandfather and mother inside the house. No combat was taking place nearby.”

- Right to Health and Medical Care (ICRC Rules 25 & 55)

“Ambulances couldn’t reach the injured until morning because the area was under fire.”

- Prohibition of Collective Punishment (Geneva IV Art. 33)

“They bombed entire families – generations gone in one night.”

V. Evidentiary Value

Hanadi Siyam’s testimony provides first-hand survivor evidence of:

- Targeted killing of women in prayer clothing inside civilian homes.
- Bombing of multi-storey residential buildings with no warning.
- Execution-style shootings of elderly civilians.
- Denial of medical aid and forced overnight confinement with corpses.
- Multi-generational destruction of a single Palestinian family.

“They shot my mother while she was praying.”

“We stayed beside the bodies until morning.”

“They bombed buildings full of civilians without warning.”

This testimony constitutes probative material evidence of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide through deliberate targeting of civilians, use of sniper fire against women and elderly, and annihilation of entire family structures in Gaza.

17. Testimony of Youssef Al-Barawi

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye – September 15 2025



This report classifies and analyses the testimony of Youssef Hassan Al-Barawi, a 13-year-old survivor of the Beit Lahia massacre in northern Gaza, who lost his entire immediate family and suffered multiple amputations after the Israeli airstrike on November 17 2023. His testimony, given in Konya, Turkey, provides direct evidence of the intentional targeting of children and families and the use of siege and starvation as methods of warfare. This analysis applies the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), the 1948 Genocide Convention, and the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

I. Genocide (Article 6 Rome Statute)

Youssef Al-Barawi’s family home in Beit Lahia was bombed without warning on 17 November 2023, killing his parents, brother, two sisters, and extended family members in a neighboring house. The targeting of an entire civilian family unit without military justification constitutes genocidal intent under Article 6(a) and (c); killing members of a group and imposing conditions of life calculated to bring about its destruction. Youssef’s statement that ‘Israel always targets children so that when they grow up they won’t resist them’ demonstrates awareness of the deliberate aim to destroy Palestine’s future generation.

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7 Rome Statute)

The testimony establishes a widespread and systematic attack on the civilian population of northern Gaza through murder, extermination, and forcible transfer. Youssef and other survivors were buried under rubble for five hours before rescue and later evacuated from the Indonesian Hospital under threat of bombing. Such acts constitute crimes against humanity under Articles 7(1)(a), (b), and (k) for murder, extermination, and other inhumane acts intentionally causing great suffering to civilian victims.

III. War Crimes (Article 8 Rome Statute)

Israeli forces carried out indiscriminate airstrikes on Beit Lahia and besieged the Indonesian Hospital, where Youssef was treated. He testified that occupation soldiers entered the hospital with tanks and machine guns, arresting doctors and patients. During his forced evacuation south via Red Crescent buses, wounded civilians were forced off the vehicles at the Netzarim checkpoint, searched, and humiliated while bleeding. These acts violate Articles 8(2)(b)(i), (viii), and (xxv) of the Rome Statute and the Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of the Wounded and Sick.

IV. Starvation and Inhuman Treatment (Article 8(2)(b)(xxv))

Youssef recounts that he remained in the hospital for three days without food, water, or medical care. He later described Gaza's total famine and lack of painkillers, stating that "you rarely find painkillers." These conditions constitute the use of starvation as a weapon of war and inhumane treatment of civilians under international humanitarian law.

V. Attacks on Medical Facilities and Personnel

The testimony confirms that Israeli forces stormed the Indonesian Hospital with heavy armor, detaining medical staff and injured patients. Youssef personally witnessed soldiers arresting doctors and nurses at gunpoint. Such actions constitute grave breaches of the Fourth Geneva Convention (Articles 18-19) and war crimes under Article 8(2)(b) (ix) of the Rome Statute.

VI. Psychological Torture and Loss of Family

Youssef watched the funerals of his parents and siblings from the hospital window, seeing their mutilated bodies buried "not complete because of the targeting." This represents psychological torture and mental anguish inflicted upon a child victim in violation of Article 7(1)(k) of the Rome Statute and Article 38 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

VII. Targeting of Children and Future Generations

Youssef states that half his classmates were killed and that Israel "targets children so that when they grow up they won't resist them." This pattern demonstrates a strategy of eradicating Palestine's future generation through mass killings of children and families. Such conduct constitutes both persecution under Article 7(1) (h) and genocidal intent under Article 6 of the Rome Statute.

VIII. Evidentiary Value and Conclusion

The testimony of Youssef Al-Barawi provides first-hand civilian evidence of genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity in Gaza. It demonstrates the systematic targeting of families and children, attacks on hospitals, and the use of starvation and psychological terror as weapons of war. This account should be archived within the Witness Eye Legal Report Series under the title: "Child Survivor of Beit Lahia: The Testimony of Youssef Al-Barawi on Genocide and War Crimes in Gaza."

18. Testimony of Hossam Shabat

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, March 4, 2025



This report presents a legal classification of international crimes based solely on the verbatim testimony of Mr. Hossam Shabat, a journalist and resident of Beit Hanoun in the northern Gaza Strip. All quotations are transcribed exactly as spoken in the interview, with no paraphrasing, editing, or restructuring. The legal framework applied is derived from the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- "The occupation army in this Israeli aggression operated without humanity. It targeted hospitals, also targeted health facilities everywhere, targeted shelters, deliberately targeted children."
- "We lived for more than five days in Beit Hanoun without food, under successive Israeli strikes."
- "We perhaps ate grass, we ate animal feed, we shared with animals their food."
- "We were keen to convey the inhumanity of the occupation army, bombing schools and bombing hospitals."

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- "We have been living here in Gaza in an open prison since 2007, when the occupation army tightened the siege on the Gaza Strip. We were living in an open prison."
- "Going out for medical treatment was not available and nearly impossible."
- "In general, my father perhaps died because he was unable to travel for treatment."

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- "Certainly, the phase after October 7th is the phase of genocide and ethnic cleansing that we witnessed."
- "The massacres didn't begin on October 7th. The massacres and brutality of the occupation army have existed since they came to Palestine and occupied Palestine."

- "I was a child, perhaps not even six years old, but I witnessed this genocide, witnessed these massacres."

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- "Food and drink were brought in in limited quantities. Some goods were prohibited, not for security reasons but arbitrary ones."
- "The occupation army prevents hundreds of families, including myself, from reaching my home."
- "There is no safe place in the Gaza Strip."

V. Evidentiary Value

Mr. Shabat's testimony provides first-hand descriptions of mass displacement, enforced starvation, bombardment of civilians and infrastructure, and the collective punishment of the civilian population.

Quote: "The occupation army in this Israeli aggression operated without humanity. It targeted hospitals, also targeted health facilities everywhere, targeted shelters, deliberately targeted children."

Quote: "We perhaps ate grass, we ate animal feed, we shared with animals their food."

19. Testimony of Israa Al-Sharif

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, April 22 2025

(Civilian survivor, aged 28, from Gaza City, mother of two, displaced multiple times since October 2023, interview recorded in Ankara by Dima Lababidi)



This report provides a legal classification of international crimes based on the verbatim testimony of Israa Al-Sharif, a civilian survivor and mother displaced from Gaza City during the ongoing bombardment. Her account describes continuous attacks, loss of relatives, starvation, and the deliberate destruction of civilian life and infrastructure. All quotations are drawn directly from the interview transcript without paraphrasing. The framework applied follows the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the Geneva Conventions (1949).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- Article 8(2)(b)(i) – Intentionally directing attacks against civilians

"Our house was destroyed completely without warning. We were sleeping when it happened."

- Article 8(2)(b)(ii) – Attacks on civilian objects

"They targeted residential neighborhoods – no military presence, only families."

- Article 8(2)(a)(iii) – Willfully causing great suffering or serious injury

"I saw people bleeding on the streets – children without limbs, mothers screaming."

- Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) – Starvation and denial of humanitarian relief

"There was no food or clean water; we were eating animal feed. People died from hunger."

- Article 8(2)(b)(ix) – Attacking hospitals and medical units

"Hospitals were bombed. There were no doctors, no medicine. People died on the hospital floors."

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- Article 7(1)(a) – Murder

"My cousin's family of seven was martyred in one strike."

- Article 7(1)(k) – Other inhumane acts causing great suffering

"We walked for hours to find water. Children fainted from thirst"

- Article 7(1)(h) – Persecution against an identifiable group

"They don't want Palestinians to exist. They target every place we go."

- Article 7(1)(f) – Torture and inhumane treatment

"We lived under constant fear – every sound of planes meant someone would die."

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- Article 6(a) – Killing members of the group

"Every day, whole families were wiped out – nothing left."

- Article 6(c) – Deliberately inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction

"No food, no hospitals, no safe place – Gaza became unlivable."

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- Protection of Civilians and Civilian Objects (Geneva IV Arts. 27 & 53)

"They destroyed residential areas – civilians only, not military sites."

- Right to Health and Medical Care (ICRC Rules 25 & 55)

"No hospitals left functioning – no medicine, no doctors."

- Prohibition of Starvation (ICRC Rule 53)

"We ate whatever we found – animal feed, leaves – to stay alive."

- Protection of Women and Children in Armed Conflict (CRC Art. 38 & CEDAW)

"Mothers carried their children's bodies; babies died from dehydration."

- Prohibition of Collective Punishment (Geneva IV Art. 33)

"Every neighborhood was bombed – every family suffered losses."

V. Evidentiary Value

Israa Al-Sharif's testimony provides direct civilian-level eyewitness evidence of:

- Indiscriminate bombardment of residential neighborhoods.

- Destruction of homes, hospitals, and humanitarian infrastructure.

- Starvation and denial of medical aid under siege conditions.

- Systematic killing of families and displacement of survivors.

- Persecution of Palestinians as a national and ethnic group.

"There is no life left in Gaza. They want to erase us."

"We ate animal feed. Hospitals were gone. People died from hunger."

This testimony constitutes probative evidence of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocidal intent through systematic attacks on civilians, starvation, and deliberate erasure of Palestinian civil society and family structures.

20. Testimony of Laith Arafat

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, May 13 2025

(Palestinian medical student and survivor, recorded by Dima Lababidi in Istanbul)



This report classifies international crimes based on the testimony of Laith Arafat, a medical student from Gaza who survived six months of war and displacement before being evacuated to Turkey. His testimony documents forced evacuation, destruction of family property, famine, medical collapse, and the deliberate targeting of hospitals and healthcare workers. The classification follows the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the Geneva Conventions (1949).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- Article 8(2)(b)(i) – Intentionally directing attacks against civilians

"My town, Absan al-Jadida, was completely destroyed. There isn't a single house left above ground."

- Article 8(2)(b)(ii) – Attacks on civilian objects

"Our family house, schools, mosques, and fields – all were levelled to dust."

- Article 8(2)(b)(ix) – Attacks on hospitals and medical units

"The Turkish Friendship Hospital, Gaza's only cancer treatment center, was blown up – they filmed the destruction as if it were a victory."

- Article 8(2)(a)(iii) – Willfully causing great suffering or serious injury

"I lost eight kilograms in six months – even though I was eating better than others."

- Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) – Starvation as a method of warfare

"Children die from hunger and fear; people queue for water and food for hours."

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- Article 7(1)(a) – Murder

"A tent next to my family's was bombed – people inside were torn apart by fragments."

- Article 7(1)(k) – Other inhumane acts causing great suffering
- “My family has been living in a tent for a year – they freeze in winter and burn in summer.”
- Article 7(1)(f) – Torture and inhumane treatment
- “Doctors were arrested from hospitals, tortured until their bones were broken.”
- Article 7(1)(h) – Persecution against an identifiable group
- “Doctors, journalists, and students – all targeted simply because they are Palestinian.”

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- Article 6(a) – Killing members of the group
- “Entire families wiped out in the eastern Khan Younis area; nothing left of the town.”
- Article 6(c) – Deliberately inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about destruction
- “People die from cold, hunger, and fear. There is no infrastructure, no medicine, no food.”

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- Protection of Civilians (Geneva IV Arts. 27 & 53)
- “My family’s house was destroyed, and all the homes in our neighborhood were flattened.”
- Right to Health and Medical Care (ICRC Rules 25 & 55)
- “I worked at Nasser Medical Complex – hundreds of women lost their babies because hospitals had no supplies.”
- Protection of Women and Children (CRC Art. 38)
- “Mothers lost their fetuses because of displacement, hunger, and lack of medicine.”
- Protection of Medical Personnel (ICRC Rule 25)
- “My colleague was arrested from Al-Shifa Hospital and tortured – his thumb was amputated.”
- Prohibition of Starvation (ICRC Rule 53)
- “People beg for food and water; famine kills adults and children alike.”

V. Evidentiary Value

Laith Arafat’s testimony provides:

- Firsthand witness evidence of the total destruction of Ahsan al-Jadida and Khan Younis.
 - Eyewitness details of hospital bombings and medical collapse in Nasser and Turkish Friendship Hospitals.
 - Evidence of deliberate starvation and destruction of basic infrastructure.
 - Documentation of the torture and killing of medical staff and students.
 - Personal data on prolonged famine, displacement, and collective punishment of civilians.
 - “They bomb tents full of displaced families.”
 - “Doctors were tortured and killed simply for working in hospitals.”
 - “The Turkish Friendship Hospital was destroyed – they showed the video proudly.”
- This testimony constitutes probative material evidence of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide, demonstrating systematic destruction, starvation, and persecution of Palestinians, including healthcare workers and displaced civilians.

21. Testimony of Mahasen Ismail Al-Farra

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye – August 26 2025



This report presents the legal analysis and classification of the testimony of Mahasen Ismail Al-Farra, a Palestinian midwife and humanitarian witness from Khan Younis whose father Ismail Al-Farra was killed in August 2024 when his car was targeted by Israeli forces. Her testimony recounts the forced displacement, the obliteration of the Al-Farra family homes, and the attacks on medical facilities and maternity wards. The classification below applies the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), the 1948 Genocide Convention, and the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols.

I. Genocide (Article 6 Rome Statute)

Mahasen Al-Farra’s testimony presents credible evidence of genocidal acts committed with the intent to destroy the Palestinian people in whole or in part. Her father, Ismail Al-Farra, was a civilian who had returned to Gaza after 45 years of exile, only to be killed in a precision airstrike on August 20, 2024, while traveling with food for his family. His killing was not incidental; it reflects a broader policy of targeting civilian men to fragment Palestinian family structures. The complete destruction of the Western Line district of Khan Younis and the erasure of multiple Al-Farra family homes amount to the deliberate imposition of conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction of the group (Art. 6(c)).

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7 Rome Statute)

The testimony establishes the existence of a widespread and systematic attack on the civilian population through acts of murder, extermination, forcible transfer, and other inhumane acts. Mahasen recounts her family’s forced displacement after the Israeli military distributed leaflets ordering civilians to evacuate “for your safety,” only for those areas to later be bombarded. Her family spent three days unsheltered in the rain without food or water. These conditions amount to forcible transfer and persecution under

Articles 7(1)(d) and 7(1)(h) of the Rome Statute. They also demonstrate the deliberate infliction of suffering and inhumane treatment as prohibited by Article 7(1)(k).

III. War Crimes (Article 8 Rome Statute)

Mahasen identifies indiscriminate and targeted attacks on civilian areas of Khan Younis, including the destruction of the Taiba Mosque neighborhood and surrounding residential blocks. She describes the targeting of vehicles, the use of quadcopters against civilians, and the bombardment of densely populated areas. These acts violate the principles of distinction and proportionality and constitute grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions (Art. 147, Fourth GC) and war crimes under Articles 8(2)(b)(i), (ii), and (xxv).

IV. Starvation and Conditions of Life

Following displacement, her family lived for months in a makeshift tent in Al-Mawasi without clean water, food, or sanitation. Her mother and siblings suffered skin infections caused by polluted and yellow-colored water. Such deprivation reflects the deliberate creation of conditions intended to destroy civilian life, consistent with genocide under Article 6(c) and war crimes under Article 8(2)(b) (xxv). The witness's statement that her family's 'smallest wish was to drink clean water' underscores the deliberate use of famine and disease as tools of destruction.

V. Targeting of Medical Facilities and Maternity Wards

As a trained midwife, Mahasen provides professional testimony on the collapse of Gaza's health system. She describes working in Al-Shifa and Nasser hospitals, both repeatedly attacked, and confirms that maternity wards and newborn units were bombed. She recounts pregnant women giving birth without anesthesia or sterile equipment and newborns dying due to lack of incubators and oxygen. These acts violate Articles 18 and 19 of the Fourth Geneva Convention and constitute war crimes under Article 8(2)(b)(xxiv).

VI. Psychological Torture and Diasporic Trauma

Mahasen recounts the deep psychological trauma of exile and helplessness as her family endured bombings, famine, and homelessness. She describes receiving the news of her father's killing while abroad and the impossibility of seeing his body. Her words, 'the hardest loss is after longing,' capture the experience of enduring grief without closure. This mental anguish, inflicted collectively on Gaza's displaced families and those in exile, constitutes inhumane treatment under Article 7(1)(k).

VII. Gendered Impact and Role Reversal in Exile

The witness emphasizes how the war reversed traditional family roles. Palestinian women abroad, once students or dependents, became the main financial providers for their families in Gaza. She explains how 'parents once sent money to their daughters for education; now daughters send money back to feed their parents.' This role reversal illustrates the long-term socioeconomic destruction caused by the siege and war, violating the right to family life and economic survival.

VIII. State and International Complicity

Mahasen links her family's suffering to international inaction and complicity. She explicitly states that 'countries' laws and the political game are bigger than anyone's ability

to save family,' highlighting the paralysis of the international system. Continued arms transfers and diplomatic protection to Israel despite documented violations constitute state complicity under Articles 16 and 41 of the Draft Articles on State Responsibility.

IX. Evidentiary Value and Legal Significance

The testimony provides direct evidence of crimes against civilians in Khan Younis and Rafah, including the killing of protected persons, destruction of civilian infrastructure, starvation, and attacks on hospitals. The detailed timeline of events, including the targeted killing of Ismail Al-Farra, corroborates patterns identified by UN investigators and human rights organizations. It holds probative value for proceedings before the International Criminal Court and other accountability mechanisms.

X. Conclusion

The testimony of Mahasen Ismail Al-Farra constitutes primary evidence of genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity committed against the Palestinian people. It demonstrates how family annihilation, destruction of health infrastructure, and starvation are used as coordinated strategies of extermination. The report recommends inclusion of this testimony in the Witness Eye Legal Report Series under the title: 'The Death of Exile: Testimony of Mahasen Al-Farra on Family Annihilation and the Targeting of Maternity Care in Gaza.'

22. Testimony of Mohammad Al-Aloul

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, March 25, 2025



This report presents a legal classification of international crimes based solely on the verbatim testimony of Mr. Mohammad Al-Aloul, a photojournalist from Gaza who lost his four children and numerous family members in an Israeli airstrike. All quotations are transcribed exactly as spoken in the interview, without paraphrasing, editing, or restructuring. The legal framework applied is derived from the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- "On November 4th, at night, I was shocked by the targeting of an entire residential block."
- "Thank God, my four children were martyred."
- "What was the reason, what was the goal in bombing a residential block in this way? Teachers and a journalist, we are safe people in our homes, civilian safe people."
- "Until March 25, 2025, Israel has killed 208 journalists."

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- "This is a war of extermination against everyone who is Palestinian."
- "They targeted these families. Why?"
- "To destroy us and kill us. Kill us psychologically before killing us physically."
- "They are the ones I lost. They are the ones I lost."

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- "Yes, this is extermination of children, extermination of women, extermination of trees, extermination of animals, extermination of everything that is Palestinian."
- "The goal of the bombing operation is to kill as many Palestinians as possible."
- "No, this is extermination..."

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- "There are no... there are no tools. My house was four stories. My apartment was on the floors. The second floor, my apartment is now on the ground."
- "Even if you and your wife are better physically, but surely the pain of losing children cannot be described, I think."
- "My wife was severely injured, she and my son Adam. Adam, for your information, on the day of the bombing, it was his first birthday."

V. Evidentiary Value

Mr. Al-Aloul's testimony documents the deliberate targeting of civilians and their homes, the killing of children and journalists' families, as well as systemic psychological warfare through mass trauma.

Quote: "Thank God, my four children were martyred."

Quote: "Yes, this is extermination of children, extermination of women, extermination of trees, extermination of animals, extermination of everything that is Palestinian."

23. Testimony of Mohammad Ali Salmi

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, March 27, 2025



This report presents a legal classification of international crimes based solely on the verbatim testimony of Mr. Mohammad Ali Salmi, a student from Gaza currently residing in Turkey, who testified on the prolonged suffering of his family during the ongoing war. All quotations are transcribed exactly as spoken in the interview, without paraphrasing, editing, or restructuring. The legal framework applied is derived from the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- "He was targeted that day... from a drone... the martyrdom of his friend who was with him, and the martyrdom of other people who were in the street."
- "Five children from the Daloul family were martyred... All of them were martyred in the strike."
- "It was a complete internet point on a public street in a very clear area."

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- "There was forced evacuation of the entire residential complex in Hamad residential city."
- "They had to stay in this area – some of them inside the canteen, and others under tarps in the open air in the shed."
- "Even clean drinking water wasn't regularly available."
- "Literally, I'll tell you, the bag was a thousand dollars, which they couldn't even afford."

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- "Famine is a weapon of genocide."
- "What did this child do to deserve living in these conditions?"
- "The extermination was against the entire strip."

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- "Gaza's hospitals were destroyed."
- "There was a major shortage of medicines and equipment that could enter Gaza – which weren't entering in the first place."
- "My mother has heart problems... with the shortage of medicines... the martyrdom of their son – it really affected their health."
- "Targeting the survival of this lineage or this group of people."

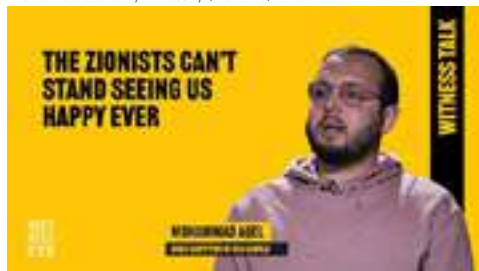
V. Evidentiary Value

Mr. Salmi's testimony provides detailed documentation of indiscriminate targeting of civilians, denial of medical evacuation, child endangerment, collapse of healthcare services, and food deprivation as a weapon.

Quote: "He was targeted that day... from a drone... and the martyrdom of other people who were in the street."

24. Testimony of Mohammad Aqel

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, March 20, 2025



This report presents a legal classification of international crimes based solely on the verbatim testimony of Mr. Mohammad Aqel, a Palestinian student in exile and the only survivor of his immediate family, who were killed in an Israeli airstrike. All quotations are transcribed exactly as spoken in the interview, without paraphrasing, editing, or restructuring. The legal framework applied is derived from the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- "Our house was bombed approximately three times, at three different times."
- "Thirty people in the same airstrike, in the same house."
- "They bombed even after killing its people, its residents."
- "The area was completely wiped out, unfortunately."

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- "We were only sending messages."
- "My father and mother had prepared their passports to attend the wedding in Egypt."
- "I wished so much that she would have the dignity to be buried like any martyr."
- "We also had our relatives in the house."

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- "This is a war that has no reason except the extermination of the people of Gaza Strip."
- "This is a genocide war in every sense of the word."
- "They want to exterminate us, they want our lineage to be cut off."
- "How can it be self-defense when they killed Raghad who was not older than ten years?"

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- "Food and water started running out."
- "There was a complete shutdown of crossings, roads, everything, even medical treatment."
- "Because of the difficulty in communication."
- "Until my uncle called me and said, 'By God, nephew, I find nothing harder than this news.'"

V. Evidentiary Value

Mr. Aqel's testimony presents deeply personal, direct documentation of mass civilian killings, destruction of residential infrastructure, denial of burial and medical dignity, and extermination of entire families.

Quote: "Our house was bombed approximately three times, at three different times."

Quote: "This is a genocide war in every sense of the word."

25. Testimony of Mohammed Al-Saidi

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, May 15 2025

(Palestinian journalist and civilian survivor from Deir al-Balah; recorded by Dima Lababidi)



This report classifies international crimes based on the verbatim testimony of Mohammed Al-Saidi, a journalist and survivor from central Gaza. His testimony provides first-hand evidence of the bombing of residential areas, the starvation of displaced families, and the targeting of journalists. All statements are transcribed directly from the interview without paraphrasing. The framework follows the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the Geneva Conventions (1949).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- Article 8(2)(b)(i) – Intentionally directing attacks against civilians
- "In Deir al-Balah, entire neighborhoods were flattened. Civilians, not fighters, lived there."
- Article 8(2)(b)(ii) – Attacks on civilian objects
- "They bombed a residential block sheltering displaced families – no warning was given."
- Article 8(2)(a)(iii) – Wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury
- "People die from hunger, thirst, and fear; there is no medicine, no clean water."
- Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) – Starvation and denial of humanitarian relief
- "They use hunger as a weapon. People fight over a single can of beans."
- Article 8(2)(b)(ix) – Attacks on journalists and media infrastructure
- "Journalists Hassan Esliah and Ismail Al-Ghoul were killed in their car while covering the attacks."

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- Article 7(1)(a) – Murder
- "Every day, families are wiped out. The dead fill the streets."
- Article 7(1)(k) – Other inhumane acts causing great suffering

- "Displaced families live in tents with no food, no water, and no electricity."
 - Article 7(1)(f) – Torture and inhumane treatment
- "Those who speak publicly or film evidence are threatened or arrested."
- Article 7(1)(h) – Persecution against an identifiable group
- "Journalists are targeted because they expose the crimes in Gaza."

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- Article 6(a) – Killing members of the group
- "Families were annihilated – no one left alive in some houses."
- Article 6(c) – Deliberately inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction
- "There's no food, no water, no hospitals; people are dying slowly."

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- Protection of Civilians (Geneva IV Arts. 27 & 53)
- "Residential neighborhoods and schools were bombed without warning."
- Right to Health and Medical Care (ICRC Rules 25 & 55)
- "Hospitals were destroyed; doctors operate with no anesthesia."
- Protection of Journalists (UNSC Res. 2222 and ICRC Rule 34)
- "Journalists were killed while wearing press vests."
- Prohibition of Starvation (ICRC Rule 53)
- "Starvation is used systematically to control and kill the population."
- Prohibition of Collective Punishment (Geneva IV Art. 33)
- "The entire population of Gaza is punished – no one is spared."

V. Evidentiary Value

Mohammed Al-Saidi's testimony provides:

- Eyewitness evidence of indiscriminate bombardment of residential and civilian areas.
 - Documentation of systematic starvation and siege conditions.
 - Proof of targeted killings of journalists during coverage of war crimes.
 - Evidence of the destruction of health and humanitarian infrastructure.
 - Corroboration of genocidal intent through sustained deprivation and persecution.
- "They killed journalists for showing the truth."
- "We live without food, without medicine, without safety."
- "The world watches as we are erased."

This testimony constitutes probative material evidence of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide through the deliberate targeting of civilians, journalists, and relief workers, combined with the use of famine and mass destruction as instruments of extermination in Gaza.

26. Testimony of Muhammad Abu Nada

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, May 20 2025

(Palestinian survivor and media graduate, recorded by Dima Lababidi)



This report classifies international crimes based on the testimony of Muhammad Abu Nada, a survivor from Gaza City whose entire family was killed in a direct airstrike on their home in Sheikh Radwan District on October 23, 2023. His testimony documents mass civilian killings, starvation, displacement, and destruction of civilian homes, as well as the enduring psychological and material effects of the genocide war on Gaza. The classification applies the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the Geneva Conventions (1949).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- Article 8(2)(b)(i) – Intentionally directing attacks against civilians

“Our home in Sheikh Radwan was bombed without warning. We were a peaceful family, no military activity, nothing at all.”

- Article 8(2)(b)(ii) – Attacks on civilian objects

“The house was targeted directly and then bombed again when people gathered to rescue survivors.”

- Article 8(2)(a)(i) – Wilful killing

“My father, my two brothers, two sisters, my uncle, and my cousins were all killed instantly.”

- Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) – Starvation as a method of warfare

“My mother and sister now live under siege and famine – they lost everything and cannot find food or water.”

- Article 8(2)(b)(iv) – Launching an attack causing excessive civilian loss

“More than 25 of our neighbors were killed alongside my family. The entire block was destroyed.”

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- Article 7(1)(a) – Murder

“Eight members of my family were martyred – my brothers, sisters, father, and cousins.”

- Article 7(1)(k) – Other inhumane acts causing great suffering

“My mother still calls for her children every day, she cannot eat or sleep, and lives alone under famine.”

- Article 7(1)(f) – Torture and inhumane treatment

“We live with the pain of knowing our loved ones are still under the rubble two years later.”

- Article 7(1)(h) – Persecution

“They bombed civilian homes of noncombatant families; we have no resistance, no parties, nothing.”

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- Article 6(a) – Killing members of the group

“They wiped out my family – only my mother, sister, and I survived.”

- Article 6(c) – Deliberately inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction

“My mother starves alone; my sister’s children’s bones are visible from hunger and disease.”

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- Protection of Civilians (Geneva IV Arts. 27 & 53)

“The house was civilian, safe, and unarmed – targeted without warning or necessity.”

- Right to Health and Medical Care (ICRC Rules 25 & 55)

“Civil defense couldn’t reach the bodies; the area became a military zone.”

- Prohibition of Starvation (ICRC Rule 53)

“My mother lives through famine; no bread, no clean water, no medical aid.”

- Protection of Women and Children (CR Art. 38)

“My sister’s children lost half their body weight; they are displaced from tent to tent.”

- Prohibition of Collective Punishment (Geneva IV Art. 33)

“They punished the entire population; even graves were dug up and martyrs desecrated.”

V. Evidentiary Value

Muhammad Abu Nada’s testimony provides first-hand evidence of:

- The deliberate targeting and annihilation of civilian families.
- Double-tap strikes killing rescuers and neighbors.
- Starvation and siege imposed on surviving family members.
- The desecration of graves and the denial of dignity to the dead.
- Long-term psychological trauma, exile, and economic devastation.

“They bombed our home twice – the second time after people came to help.”

“My mother has no one left; she talks to the ghosts of her children.”

This testimony constitutes probative material evidence of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide under the Rome Statute, demonstrating the systematic targeting of family units, famine, and the erasure of Palestinian existence through collective punishment.

27. Testimony of Mu'min Abu Asheeba

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, March 24, 2025



This report presents a legal classification of international crimes based solely on the verbatim testimony of Mu'min Abu Asheeba, a child survivor from Gaza who sustained severe injuries in an Israeli airstrike and experienced forced displacement and siege conditions. All quotations are transcribed exactly as spoken in the interview, without paraphrasing, editing, or restructuring. The legal framework applied is derived from the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- "We were staying in the house, and suddenly they bombed our house on October 12."
- "When I was injured, my entire leg was detached."
- "Nothing at all, suddenly the strike came upon us like that."
- "Yes, my cousins, all of them for example, they were all wounded, all injured, and my sisters. My little sister was hit on her head."

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- "There was no ambulance, no wheelchair, nothing."
- "Because I lost so much blood, I lost consciousness. They told my father, 'The boy is gone, may God compensate you.'"
- "They asked us to go to the south."

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- "Do you feel that in this war they were deliberately targeting children? That's right."
- "Half of my friends were martyred. I've basically forgotten their names."
- "Yes, this is extermination of children, extermination of women, extermination of everything that is Palestinian."
- "I found it killed and thrown away. My cat, I found it killed? Its neck was cut off."

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- "During the siege of Al-Shifa Hospital, they were also preventing food, water, and anything from reaching people."
- "We felt hunger and thirst."
- "There is a lot of difficulty in all hospitals in the Gaza Strip. It's not an easy situation there."
- "They've been without education for two years."

V. Evidentiary Value

Mu'min Abu Asheeba's testimony directly describes indiscriminate bombing, siege warfare, starvation, physical and psychological trauma, and the deliberate targeting of children. Quote: "Half of my friends were martyred. I've basically forgotten their names."

Quote: "We were staying in the house, and suddenly they bombed our house on October 12."

28. Testimony of Mustafa Al-Bawwab

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, April 21 2025

(Survivor from Rafah, southern Gaza Strip – sole survivor of his family; interviewed while under medical treatment in Ankara)



This report provides a legal classification of international crimes based solely on the verbatim testimony of Mustafa Al-Bawwab, a 17-year-old civilian survivor who lost his entire family during a direct airstrike on their home in Rafah on December 3, 2023. All quotations are drawn directly from the transcript, with no paraphrasing. The classification framework follows the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the Geneva Conventions (1949).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- Article 8(2)(b)(i) – Intentionally directing attacks against civilians

"They targeted us directly. The house was bombed without warning. We are ordinary citizens – my father is a doctor."

- Article 8(2)(b)(ii) – Attacks on civilian objects

"We were in the city center, far from any border or military area. They bombed us directly."

- Article 8(2)(a)(iii) – Wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury

"I had a fracture in my spine; the shrapnel hit my nerves and caused paralysis. Now I cannot feel or move the lower part of my body."

- Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) – Starvation and denial of medical care

"At the hospital, they didn't have anesthesia injections. They had to get it from another hospital. The situation was catastrophic."

- Article 8(2)(b)(ix) – Attacking hospitals and medical units

"Hospitals were targeted, ambulances couldn't reach us. Doctors lacked medicine and equipment."

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- Article 7(1)(a) – Murder

"My entire family was martyred – my father, my mother, my brothers, my sister, and my aunt's family with their children."

- Article 7(1)(k) – Other inhumane acts causing great suffering

"They were pulled out without recognizable features. All were disfigured. I learned about their martyrdom two weeks later in the hospital."

- Article 7(1)(h) – Persecution against an identifiable group

"We are civilians, peaceful people. We did nothing. They bombed us because we are Palestinians."

- Article 7(1)(f) – Torture and inhumane treatment

"The healthcare system collapsed. They performed surgeries without proper anesthesia."

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- Article 6(a) – Killing members of the group

"My entire family was wiped out in one strike – children, parents, and relatives. None survived."

- Article 6(c) – Deliberately inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction

"There's no safe place. Rafah was supposed to be safe, but they bombed it. Gaza is no longer habitable."

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- Protection of Civilians (Geneva IV Arts. 27 & 53)

"We lived in the city center, far from any military zone, and they bombed us directly."

- Right to Health and Medical Care (ICRC Rules 25 & 55)

"The hospital didn't have anesthesia or equipment. Doctors were trying to work without tools."

- Protection of Medical Personnel (ICRC Rule 25)

"My father was head of pediatrics at Abu Yusuf Al-Najjar Hospital – a civilian doctor targeted in his home."

- Prohibition of Collective Punishment (Geneva IV Art. 33)

"Entire families were erased from existence without justification."

- Protection of Children in Armed Conflict (CRC Art. 38)

"Children aged two and three were killed in the same house. Not one person came out alive."

V. Evidentiary Value

Mustafa Al-Bawwab's testimony provides direct, first-hand survivor evidence of:

- The deliberate targeting and destruction of a civilian family home in Rafah.
- The killing of all family members, including children and displaced relatives.
- Severe, life-altering injury (spinal paralysis) caused by indiscriminate bombing.
- Collapse of medical care and performance of surgeries without anesthesia.

· Starvation and deprivation of civilians under siege.

"They targeted us directly."

"I was paralyzed; my entire family was wiped out."

"Hospitals had no anesthesia or medical supplies."

His testimony constitutes probative material evidence of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocidal intent through systematic attacks on civilians, erasure of entire family units, and deliberate creation of lethal living conditions across Gaza.

29. Testimony of Nabeel Jumaa

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, April 29 2025

(Humanitarian worker and survivor from Rafah, Gaza Strip, currently displaced in Cairo)



This report provides a legal classification of international crimes based on the verbatim testimony of Nabeel Jumaa, a humanitarian coordinator and survivor who lost his father, brothers, and nieces in a targeted airstrike on a designated 'safe zone' tent area. All quotations are drawn directly from the transcript without paraphrasing. The legal analysis follows the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the Geneva Conventions (1949).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

· Article 8(2)(b)(i) – Intentionally directing attacks against civilians

"The tent area was marked as a safe zone. My father and brothers were killed there, along with dozens of other families."

· Article 8(2)(b)(ii) – Attacks on civilian objects

"They bombed an area full of displaced people – no fighters, only women and children."

· Article 8(2)(a)(iii) – Willfully causing great suffering or serious injury

"The strike tore bodies apart. We buried our relatives without recognizing them."

· Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) – Starvation and denial of humanitarian relief

"There was no bread, no water, no medicine. People were dying hungry."

· Article 8(2)(b)(ix) – Attacking hospitals and medical units

"Ambulances were bombed on their way to the tent area; the injured waited hours before rescue."

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

· Article 7(1)(a) – Murder

"My father, my brothers, and my nieces were all martyred. We were bombed while

waiting for food aid.”

• Article 7(1)(k) – Other inhumane acts causing great suffering

“The smell of burned flesh stayed in the air for days. People carried their children’s remains in plastic bags.”

• Article 7(1)(h) – Persecution against an identifiable group

“They are targeting Gaza’s educated and skilled – doctors, engineers, professors. This is not war, it’s extermination of Palestinian minds.”

• Article 7(1)(f) – Torture and inhumane treatment

“People are forced to watch their families die from hunger, injury, or both.”

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

• Article 6(a) – Killing members of the group

“Entire families were wiped out; fathers, mothers, and children buried together in mass graves.”

• Article 6(c) – Deliberately inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction

“Either you are bombed immediately or left to die slowly – this is extermination.”

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

• Protection of Civilians (Geneva IV Arts. 27 & 53)

“The area was declared safe by Israel, yet it was bombed without warning.”

• Right to Health and Medical Care (ICRC Rules 25 & 55)

“Ambulances couldn’t reach the wounded; hospitals were already destroyed.”

• Prohibition of Starvation (ICRC Rule 53)

“People waited all day for food trucks that never arrived – hunger was used as a weapon.”

• Protection of Children (CRC Art. 38)

“More than 40,000 children have been orphaned or injured. They have nowhere to live, no parents, no schools.”

• Prohibition of Collective Punishment (Geneva IV Art. 33)

“Entire populations punished because they exist – this is collective destruction, not warfare.”

V. Evidentiary Value

Nabeel Juma’a’s testimony provides both personal and professional evidence of systematic attacks on civilians, famine-level deprivation, and the collapse of Gaza’s humanitarian infrastructure. His dual perspective as a survivor and relief coordinator offers direct insight into the scale of civilian casualties and the use of starvation and displacement as weapons of war.

- Targeting of marked safe zones and aid distribution areas.
- Killing of humanitarian staff and medical responders.
- Starvation and thirst as deliberate military tactics.
- Erasure of family lineage and community structures.
- Suppression of Gaza’s professional and intellectual population.

“They targeted our tents while we were waiting for food. My entire family was wiped out.”

“People are being starved, bombed, and silenced – all at once.”

This testimony constitutes probative evidence of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide through systematic targeting of civilians, starvation, and elimination of Gaza’s social and intellectual foundations.

30. Testimony of Oday Abu Hilal

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, April 21 2025

(Child survivor, aged 9, from northern Gaza, injured in a bombing that killed his brothers Hamza and Qusay; interview recorded in Ankara by Dima Lababidi)



This report classifies and analyzes the testimony of Oday Abu Hilal, a nine-year-old survivor from northern Gaza, whose account provides direct evidence of the targeting of civilians, killing of children, and obstruction of humanitarian relief. His testimony was recorded in Ankara by Witness Eye host Dima Lababidi and concerns the airstrike that destroyed his family's home on November 2, 2023, killing his brothers Hamza (6) and Qusay (2) and injuring Oday. The report evaluates the facts under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), the 1949 Geneva Conventions, and the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

I. War Crimes (Article 8 Rome Statute)

- 1. Intentional Attacks on Civilians (Art. 8(2)(b)(i))** – Oday testifies that he and his brothers were playing in their grandfather's house when an Israeli airstrike hit the adjacent room. He recounts: 'Stones fell on us while we were playing. I was buried halfway, and my brother Hamza was completely buried.' The targeting of a civilian residence occupied by children constitutes a direct attack on protected persons.
- 2. Attacks on Civilian Objects (Art. 8(2)(b)(iii))** – The child clarifies that the bombing struck the room next to theirs, not a military site. He explains: 'The room next to ours, adjacent to our wall, that's what was bombed.' This confirms the absence of any legitimate military target, violating the principle of distinction.
- 4. Wilfully Causing Great Suffering or Serious Injury (Art. 8(2)(a)(iii))** – Oday suffered multiple injuries to his hand, head, and foot: 'I looked at my hand and found it injured... I had injuries in my hand, my head, and my foot.' The intentional infliction of serious physical harm on civilians fulfills this war crime category.

- 5. Attacking Hospitals and Medical Units (Art. 8(2)(b)(ix))** – Following the strike, Oday was hospitalized, where staff were threatened by Israeli forces: 'The Jews threatened the hospital and told them: we'll bomb you.' This forced the transfer of patients to another hospital, violating protections afforded to medical units under the Geneva Conventions.
- 6. Starvation and Denial of Humanitarian Relief (Art. 8(2)(b)(xxv))** – The witness describes overcrowding and lack of medical beds: 'The hospital was very crowded. I was lying on the floor because there wasn't a bed.' This demonstrates deliberate obstruction of medical relief, consistent with starvation and deprivation as a method of warfare.

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7 Rome Statute)

- 1. Murder (Art. 7(1)(a))** – Oday reports that his brothers were killed instantly or after severe suffering: 'Qusay was martyred immediately, but Hamza was dying slowly.' The killing of minors in a civilian residence constitutes murder within a widespread attack against civilians.
- 2. Other Inhumane Acts (Art. 7(1)(k))** – The child describes the agony of waiting for rescue under rubble: 'I raised my hand and screamed so that my uncles would come rescue me and my brothers.' Such deliberate terror and suffering inflicted on civilians qualify as inhumane treatment under Article 7(1)(k).
- 3. Torture and Inhumane Treatment (Art. 7(1)(f))** – Oday recounts that he was placed on the hospital floor due to overcrowding and lack of medical supplies. He remained untreated for hours, demonstrating conditions amounting to inhumane treatment under the Rome Statute.
- 4. Persecution (Art. 7(1)(h))** – The child attributes the attacks to Israel's aim of dispossession: 'They just want to take our lands... They don't like anyone, big or small, among the Palestinians.' This establishes the discriminatory intent central to persecution as a crime against humanity.

III. Genocide (Article 6 Rome Statute)

- 1. Killing Members of the Group (Art. 6(a))** – The deaths of Oday's two brothers, aged six and two, constitute the killing of Palestinian children as members of a national group. This reflects the broader pattern of intentional child killings documented across Gaza.
- 2. Deliberate Infliction of Conditions of Life (Art. 6(c))** – Oday's description of overcrowded hospitals, lack of medicine, and threats to bomb medical facilities demonstrates intentional deprivation of conditions necessary for survival. He recalls: 'The hospital was overcrowded, no beds, and they threatened to bomb it.' This satisfies the element of inflicting conditions calculated to bring about destruction of the group.

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- 1. Protection of Civilians and Civilian Objects (Geneva Convention IV, Arts. 27 & 53)** – The bombing of a residential home occupied solely by children is a grave breach of the Geneva Conventions. Oday confirms that 'only our room collapsed', proving targeted destruction of civilian property.
- 2. Protection of Children in Armed Conflict (CRC Art. 38)** – The deliberate killing of two minors and injury of a third violates Article 38 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which mandates special protection for children during armed conflict.

3. **Right to Health and Medical Care (ICRC Rules 25 & 55)** – Oday’s account of being placed on the floor in a hospital due to lack of capacity highlights denial of adequate medical treatment, violating his right to health.
4. **Prohibition of Collective Punishment (Geneva IV, Art. 33)** – The statement ‘They bomb us all... big or small’ underscores indiscriminate collective punishment of Palestinians, contrary to Article 33.

V. Evidentiary Value and Conclusion

The testimony of Oday Abu Hilal provides direct and credible evidence of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocidal acts committed through deliberate targeting of civilians, killing of children, and obstruction of humanitarian aid. The child’s recollections corroborate established patterns of indiscriminate bombardment, persecution, and systematic deprivation in Gaza. His testimony should be archived in the Witness Eye Legal Report Series under the title: ‘Buried Alive: The Testimony of Oday Abu Hilal, Child Survivor of the Gaza Genocide.’

31. Testimony of Sundus Zaqout

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, March 24, 2025



This report presents a legal classification of international crimes based solely on the verbatim testimony of Ms. Sundus Zaqout, a survivor from Gaza who lost her parents and multiple family members during the Israeli offensive. All quotations are transcribed exactly as spoken in the interview, without paraphrasing, editing, or restructuring. The legal framework applied is derived from the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- “We were the first massacre after the ceasefire ended immediately.”
- “We were sleeping on the ground floor. My uncle works with UNRWA, and we all know that UNRWA is protected by the United States.”
- “First, they bombed the house while we were in it. They bombed the house twice while we were in it.”
- “They dropped the barrel, which is a group of missiles that destroyed the land completely.”
- “They created a continuous fire belt for five minutes on the entire street.”

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- “There was no area in Gaza that was safe.”
- “In one ambulance, they would evacuate ten injured people lying down.”
- “My head was wrapped, my hand was wrapped, both my legs were wrapped. Even my whole body was burned.”
- “You’re talking about a hospital that was directly bombed two minutes after the last ambulance left.”

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- "Only women and children are being martyred."
- "We are just a drop in the ocean... A few days ago, approximately fifty children... On March 18th, Israel killed in one day..."

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- "There are no houses. You see Gaza on the internet, but it's not like seeing it in reality. There is actually no Gaza. It's a desert now."
- "They barely get water. Every week, one of them gets sick from the poor health conditions."
- "Even the food they eat, the bread they eat, the flour they eat is infested."
- "They've been without education for two years."
- "Twenty-three days with nothing entering."

V. Evidentiary Value

Ms. Zaqout's testimony provides direct, unaltered descriptions of civilian targeting, forced displacement, destruction of homes and hospitals, famine conditions, and collective punishment.

Quote: "We were the first massacre after the ceasefire ended immediately."

Quote: "Only women and children are being martyred."

32. Testimony of Shorouq Lababidi

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, July 7, 2025



This report presents a legal classification of international crimes based on the verbatim testimony of Shorouq Lababidi, a civilian survivor from Gaza who witnessed multiple war crimes including the killing of her sister, displacement, famine, and direct siege. All statements are drawn directly from her interview, without paraphrasing or modification. The classification follows the framework of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and relevant instruments of international humanitarian law.

I. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

Shorouq Lababidi repeatedly refers to the events she experienced as part of an exterminatory campaign aimed at the destruction of the Palestinian population. Her description of 'genocide war' and the 'wiping out of complete residential neighborhoods' evidences acts under Article 6(a) and 6(c): killing members of the group and inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction.

Her testimony establishes genocidal intent through patterns of killing entire families. She recounts the bombing that killed her sister Shaima, her children, and ten to twelve members of the Al-Muqayyad family, all civilians. "The area looked like it was hit by an earthquake... everything wiped out, wiped out, wiped out."

The famine endured for months in the north, during which she was forced to feed her children animal feed, supports classification under Article 6(c) for deliberately inflicting life conditions calculated to destroy the group.

She testifies that the war "has no justification, and the goal is extermination," demonstrating both awareness and acknowledgment of genocidal policy.

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

Her testimony evidences a widespread and systematic attack against a civilian population, including extermination, persecution, forced displacement, and other inhumane acts (Articles 7(l)(b), 7(l)(d), 7(l)(h), and 7(l)(k)).

She describes the killing of her sister, niece, and nephew, the destruction of her neighborhood, and the killing of civilians under sustained bombardment. These constitute murder and extermination within a coordinated campaign.

She endured multiple displacements under fire, stating that she was displaced several times and spent months in famine, saying ‘for two months in the north we literally had no flour or canned goods.’

She recounts feeding her children bird and animal feed, a reflection of deliberate deprivation of subsistence necessary for survival. ‘We mixed corn flour and animal feed to make bread for the children.’

Psychological trauma and collective suffering were widespread: ‘Displacement is harder than hunger. We were a hundred people in one house with no privacy, no bathrooms, no comfort.’

The persecution targeted Palestinian civilians collectively, in violation of Article 7(1)(h).

III. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

The bombardment of civilian homes, the killing of family members, and deliberate siege operations constitute serious violations of the laws and customs of war under Article 8(2)(a) and 8(2)(b).

She describes direct attacks on her residential area, saying ‘they targeted complete residential blocks... the area has nothing in it, we are civilians.’ This constitutes an intentional attack on civilian objects (Article 8(2)(b)(iii)).

The killing of her father-in-law and injury of her husband and children during a second strike demonstrates violation of Article 8(2)(b)(i) (intentionally directing attacks against civilians).

Starvation of civilians as a method of warfare is clearly present: ‘We had no food or water, no milk, we fed our children whatever could be found.’

During the 15-day siege of her home near Al-Shifa Hospital, tanks surrounded her house and drones entered homes. She reports civilians burned alive and continuous bombardment: ‘They burned our neighbors’ children while they were alive.’ These are grave breaches under Article 8(2)(a)(i) (willful killing) and 8(2)(a) (ii) (inhuman treatment). The forced displacement by soldiers ordering families to ‘take a bag and get out’ demonstrates unlawful deportation and forcible transfer under Article 8(2)(a)(vii).

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

The events described constitute violations of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the Fourth Geneva Convention. The right to life (Art. 6 ICCPR), prohibition of torture (Art. 7 ICCPR), and the duty of an occupying power to ensure the basic needs of the population (Art. 55 GC IV) were all breached.

Her statements—‘water is truly life, and there was none’—illustrate violations of the obligation to provide essential sustenance under occupation. The siege of civilian areas and the use of famine as a weapon breach the humanitarian principle of distinction and proportionality.

V. State Responsibility and Complicity

The deliberate and repeated targeting of residential areas, displacement of civilians, and deprivation of food and water are attributable to organized state policy rather

than isolated actions. These acts demonstrate state responsibility for genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes.

The international community’s failure to intervene, despite visible atrocities, constitutes a violation of the duty to prevent genocide under Article I of the Genocide Convention. Shorouq’s statement that ‘no one can believe what’s happening except those who lived it’ reflects this abandonment.

VI. Accountability and Enforcement Gap

The siege and mass killings occurred under international observation, yet no effective enforcement followed. Her account of soldiers burning civilians alive and forcing families from their homes underscores the collapse of accountability mechanisms.

Her survival narrative highlights the gap between international legal standards and their implementation. Despite the visibility of atrocities—documented through social media and eyewitness accounts—impunity persists.

VII. Evidentiary Value

Shorouq Lababidi’s testimony provides direct evidence of multiple core international crimes. As a survivor and first-hand witness, her account is of high probative value in demonstrating patterns of extermination, forced displacement, and siege warfare.

Quotations such as ‘they burned our neighbors’ children while they were alive,’ ‘we ate bird food to survive,’ and ‘tanks were literally at our house door’ constitute critical evidence of both genocidal intent and systematic war crimes.

Conclusion

The testimony of Shorouq Lababidi establishes clear evidence of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes as defined in the Rome Statute. Her experience, involving the killing of close family members, famine, siege, and forced displacement, exemplifies the cumulative intent to destroy the Palestinian population in Gaza in whole or in part.

Her narrative reflects the intersection of gendered suffering, civilian targeting, and humanitarian collapse. It stands as both individual evidence and representative documentation of a coordinated campaign of annihilation requiring immediate investigation and prosecution under international criminal law.

33. Testimony of Osama Abu Safer

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, August 5, 2025



This report provides a legal classification of international crimes and grave breaches of humanitarian law based on the testimony of Osama Abu Safer, a Palestinian journalist and disability-rights advocate from Gaza. A survivor of the genocide war, Abu Safer offers a rare account of the siege's effects on persons with disabilities—including starvation, amputations, mass displacement, and the destruction of rehabilitation centers. The report applies the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), the 1948 Genocide Convention, and the Fourth Geneva Convention to assess acts constituting genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes.

I. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

Abu Safer testifies that the bombardment of entire neighborhoods from the first day of the war amounted to the intentional annihilation of the population: 'It was not ordinary bombing ... entire city blocks were wiped out.' This demonstrates deliberate killing of members of a protected group (Art. 6(a)).

He confirms his father's death from starvation: 'My father died of hunger ... he said "I'm hungry," and we had nothing to give.' The use of famine as a method of destruction constitutes infliction of conditions of life calculated to bring about the physical destruction of the group (Art. 6(c)).

The witness calls the assault a "genocide of humanity," condemning a world that 'does not value the human soul of children.' His account reveals an intent to exterminate a national group by killing, starvation, and denial of aid.

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

The testimony demonstrates a widespread and systematic attack against the civilian population, including murder, extermination, persecution, and other inhumane acts (Arts. 7(1)(a), (b), (h), (k)).

He describes multiple forced displacements from his home to UNRWA schools and eventually to a street tent in Rafah, where 'rain fell on us inside the tent and the children swam in water.' The denial of adequate shelter and medical support constitutes inhumane treatment.

He reports mass amputations among civilians, including his wife's sister whose legs were blown off and whose child was killed. Such acts reflect extermination and torture inflicted on a civilian population.

III. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

The direct bombing of residential zones and the use of tanks, F-16 jets, and drones against unarmed families constitute serious violations of the laws and customs of war (Art. 8(2)(b)(i), (ii)).

He details ambulances delaying evacuation 'until they fill with multiple bodies,' illustrating denial of medical assistance to the wounded (Art. 8(2)(b)(xxv)).

The targeting of UNRWA shelters and the absence of safe corridors breach the Fourth Geneva Convention (Arts. 18–19, 55–56).

IV. Starvation and Collective Punishment

Abu Safer documents famine as a weapon of war: 'My father died hungry. Whoever has no legs doesn't eat in Gaza.' This statement reflects systematic starvation and denial of access to food for persons with disabilities.

He explains that people with mobility impairments cannot stand in bread lines and are excluded from aid distribution. Such policies constitute collective punishment and cruel treatment under Article 33 of the Fourth Geneva Convention and Article 8(2)(a)(iii).

V. Violations of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

The testimony confirms complete collapse of services for disabled persons in violation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).

He reports that rehabilitation centers and special camps in Deir al-Balah were destroyed and 'all the disability camps are gone; all their tents displaced.'

According to his data, the number of people with disabilities in Gaza rose by over 30,000 in 2025, a 50 percent increase since October 2023. He identifies continuous amputations and loss of assistive devices as a mass disability crisis caused by indiscriminate warfare.

VI. Gendered and Family Impact

Abu Safer describes his wife carrying children while he pushed his wheelchair through rain and bombing, illustrating the gendered burden on women caregivers of disabled family members.

He emphasizes that 'whoever has no legs does not eat' because mobility and survival depend on physical strength. This demonstrates intersectional vulnerability of disabled and female survivors.

VII. State Responsibility and International Complicity

He condemns 'a criminal world that talks but does not value humanity,' arguing that the international community's silence and aid blockade constitute complicity in genocide.

Under Article I of the Genocide Convention and Articles 16 and 41 of the Draft Articles on State Responsibility, third states share legal responsibility for failure to prevent and halt these crimes.

VIII. Psychological and Moral Impact

Abu Safer expresses moral injury and existential trauma: 'Any pain outside Gaza isn't pain. Any problem outside Gaza isn't a problem.' His remarks illustrate severe mental suffering caused by continuous trauma and loss.

He frames Gaza as 'a believing and patient pocket ... we are steadfast people with a cause,' revealing psychological resilience amid systematic dehumanization.

IX. videntiary Value

Osama Abu Safer's testimony is unique in its documentation of genocide against persons with disabilities. It links starvation, bombardment, and collapse of medical infrastructure to genocidal intent to eliminate the most vulnerable sectors of Gaza's population.

His quantitative data (32 000 new disabilities since October 2023) and accounts of rehabilitation center destruction constitute direct evidence for international investigation.

Conclusion

The testimony of Osama Abu Safer substantiates findings of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes in Gaza. His eyewitness account documents starvation deaths, mass amputations, and the systematic erasure of people with disabilities from society. It confirms that the occupation forces used siege, bombardment, and famine as tools of extermination. International accountability is urgently required under the Rome Statute and the Genocide Convention to protect remaining survivors and ensure justice for Gaza's disabled community.

34. Testimony of Dr. Osama Al-Habil

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye – September 11 2025



This report classifies and analyses the testimony of Dr. Osama Al-Habil, Dean of the Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences at the Islamic University of Gaza. His testimony documents the systematic destruction of the Gaza education sector, including the complete obliteration of universities and the targeting of academics, students, and their families. The report follows the legal classification framework established in previous Witness Eye analyses and applies the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), the 1948 Genocide Convention, and the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

I. Genocide (Article 6 Rome Statute)

Dr. Al-Habil testifies that Israel's war on Gaza seeks the total eradication of Palestinian life and its educational infrastructure, stating that 'the destruction of our universities is the destruction of our future.' He describes the bombing of the Islamic University of Gaza as part of a broader policy to annihilate the intellectual and cultural foundations of Palestinian society (Art. 6(c)).

He notes that 'every professor killed, every student displaced, is a message that Palestine must not produce knowledge or memory,' demonstrating the intent to destroy a group in whole or in part.

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7 Rome Statute)

The testimony reveals a widespread and systematic attack against the civilian population through murder, extermination, persecution, and other inhumane acts (Art. 7(1) (a), (b), (h), (k)).

Dr. Al-Habil recounts the killing of hundreds of students and academics, and the forced displacement of entire families to tents in southern Gaza. He emphasizes that these actions constitute the destruction of a civilian population and its intellectual class, amounting to crimes against humanity.

III. War Crimes (Article 8 Rome Statute)

Dr. Al-Habil documents the intentional bombing of educational facilities – universities, schools, libraries, and archives – none of which served any military purpose. He notes that Israeli forces bombed the Islamic University in multiple strikes, followed by the targeting of Al-Azhar University and the University College of Applied Sciences. Such attacks violate Articles 8(2)(b)(i), (ii), and (ix) of the Rome Statute as well as Article 147 of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

IV. Destruction of Education and Cultural Identity

Al-Habil explains that education in Gaza has been intentionally targeted as a means of erasing national consciousness. He states that ‘to destroy a nation, you first destroy its teachers.’

He describes how the bombing of universities and archives was followed by the looting and burning of student records and research centers, a form of cultural genocide under Article 6 and Article 8 of the Rome Statute.

V. Targeting of Academics and Students

The testimony lists numerous academics and students killed in their homes with their families. Dr. Al-Habil states that ‘the occupation did not target military leaders; it targeted scientists, doctors, engineers, and educators.’

He notes that dozens of professors were arrested and disappeared, while students were targeted at graduation ceremonies or in refugee centers – clear evidence of intentional attack on a civilian group engaged in education.

VI. Starvation and Deprivation as Weapons of War

Dr. Al-Habil describes the collapse of education under siege conditions, where students study without food or electricity, and professors teach from tents. He explains that ‘the war is not only bombs; it is hunger, disease, and psychological destruction,’ linking this to the use of starvation as a method of war under Article 8(2)(b)(xxv).

VII. Oppression of Academic Freedom and Knowledge Production

Al-Habil observes that the targeting of universities is also a war on truth, intended to erase Palestinian narratives and replace them with occupation propaganda. He argues that ‘when education is bombed, truth itself is killed,’ linking the destruction of academic spaces to international crimes of persecution and cultural eradication.

VIII. Evidentiary Value and Conclusion

Dr. Osama Al-Habil’s testimony provides direct evidence of a systematic campaign to destroy Palestine’s educational and cultural infrastructure, constituting genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes. It establishes the intellectual dimension of the Gaza genocide – the erasure of knowledge as a tool of national annihilation. This testimony should be submitted as expert and institutional evidence to the Office of the Prosecutor of the ICC and to UNESCO for inclusion in its documentation of attacks on education.

35. Testimony of Radwan Abu Muammar

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, March 11, 2025



This report presents a legal classification of international crimes based solely on the verbatim testimony of Mr. Radwan Abu Muammar, a civilian from Khan Younis in the Gaza Strip and the sole survivor of his family following an Israeli airstrike. All quotations are transcribed exactly as spoken in the interview, with no paraphrasing, editing, or restructuring. The legal framework applied is derived from the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- ‘The house was bombed with everyone inside, without any warning and without anything.’
- ‘The house contained more than 10 families, 51 people in total, 30 of whom were martyred.’
- ‘Most of them were women and children.’
- ‘Three floors of the house collapsed on top of each other, so everyone on the first floor were all martyred.’

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- ‘There was no medicine, no way to treat him, and no hospitals.’
- ‘I had to go to another country and get a Turkish visa. It was a difficult, arduous journey with high costs.’
- ‘We did it on our own, without any organization, any charity, any funder, anyone, any ministry, neither Palestinian nor non-Palestinian.’

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- ‘The real survivor is the martyr. This isn’t just a passing statement. This is a true statement.’

- "They all loved each other. I buried them embracing each other in one grave. Until now, I still wish they had embraced me in that grave too."

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- "There are no graves in Gaza. How do you bury people?"
- "They would dig large holes and mass graves."
- "We lost everything... The cost in that country was expensive."
- "My sister... still needed surgery. She needed a joint replacement surgery, and this surgery would cost thirty thousand dollars."

VI. Evidentiary Value

Mr. Abu Muammar's testimony provides firsthand documentation of collective civilian targeting, indiscriminate attacks, lack of humanitarian access, and psychological and structural destruction.

Quote: "The house was bombed with everyone inside, without any warning and without anything."

Quote: "Thirty, most of them women and children."

36. Testimony of Raghad Suleiman

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, April 7 2025

(17-year-old survivor from Jabalia, injured in November 2023 bombing; interviewed while receiving medical treatment in Ankara)



This report provides a legal classification of international crimes based solely on the verbatim testimony of Raghad Suleiman, a civilian survivor of the Israeli bombardment of Jabalia and the siege of the Indonesian Hospital. All quotations are drawn directly from the interview transcript, without paraphrasing. The applied legal framework follows the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- Article 8(2)(b)(i) – Intentionally directing attacks against civilians

"During that period we were more than fifty people in our house ... then the house was bombed without prior warning."

"Everyone on the upper floors was martyred, none survived."

- Article 8(2)(b)(ii) – Attacks on civilian objects

"We were displaced to our relatives' house because our own area was dangerous ... but we weren't safe there either."

- Article 8(2)(a)(iii) – Willfully causing great suffering or serious injury

"My main injury was in the foot joint ... I stayed bleeding on the hospital floor for hours without treatment."

- Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) – Starvation and denial of humanitarian relief

"From the first week food and medical supplies were cut off."

"There was no medical equipment ... we were lying on the floor without beds."

- Article 8(2)(b)(ix) – Attacking hospitals and medical units

"A tank targeted the third floor of the Indonesian Hospital where doctors and wounded were – more than 15 were martyred."

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- Article 7(1)(a) – Murder

“About more than 50 martyrs ... children and women ... all civilians.”

- Article 7(1)(k) – Other inhumane acts causing great suffering

“They made women sit with their hands on their necks and their heads bowed.” “Anyone who moved was shot dead on the spot.”

- Article 7(1)(h) – Persecution against an identifiable group

“Everyone was peaceful ... children and women ... but they bomb without considering who is inside the building.”

- Article 7(1)(f) – Torture and inhumane treatment

“They released dogs on people in the hospital; the dogs mauled my uncle and others inside.”

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- Article 6(a) – Killing members of the group

“They deliberately bomb houses with the largest number of displaced people for the purpose of genocide.”

- Article 6(c) – Deliberately inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction

“Unbearable hunger ... the Netzarim checkpoint prevents aid from entering the north.”

“Jabalia was completely annihilated; no house remained.”

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- Protection of Medical Units (Geneva IV Arts. 18 & 19)

“They stormed the hospital with tanks and weapons ... we were patients and injured.”

- Prohibition of Outrages upon Personal Dignity (ICRC Rule 90)

“They made us sit with hands on our necks, bowed heads ... shot anyone who moved.”

- Prohibition of Starvation (ICRC Rule 53)

“No assistance at all in the north ... unbearable hunger.”

- Rights of Children and Education (Convention on the Rights of the Child, Art. 28 & 38)

“I lost two school years ... my siblings can't continue education under bombing and famine.”

V. Evidentiary Value

Raghad Suleiman's testimony constitutes first-hand evidence of:

- Indiscriminate attacks on civilian homes and refugee families.

- Direct targeting of hospitals and medical staff.

- Execution-style killings and collective punishment during a hospital siege.

- Use of military dogs against patients and the dead.

- Starvation of the northern population through blockade and denial of aid.

“The dogs attacked the martyred people and the injured ... the smell of blood and death filled the hospital.”

“They deliberately bomb a house with the largest number of displaced people ... they want to exterminate the entire people.”

Her testimony provides probative evidence of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocidal intent through systematic bombardment, siege of medical facilities, use of terror tactics against patients, and the deliberate starvation of the civilian population of northern Gaza.

37. Testimony of Dr. Rana Abu Muammar

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, July 3, 2025



This report presents a legal classification of international crimes based on the verbatim testimony of Dr. Rana Abu Muammar, a Palestinian academic and survivor of the December 2023 Khan Younis massacre. The classification follows the framework of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and relevant instruments of international humanitarian and human rights law. All information is drawn from the witness's own statements, without paraphrasing or alteration.

I. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

Dr. Abu Muammar's testimony evidences acts committed with intent to destroy the Palestinian people in Gaza as a national and ethnic group. She describes the deliberate bombing of her extended family's home in Khan Younis, killing over thirty civilians – mainly women and children – and leaving dozens more injured.

Her narrative shows the pattern of extermination: 'We were sixty people in the house. They bombed the entire house – all three floors collapsed.' The deliberate targeting of a known civilian residence constitutes intentional killing under Article 6(a) and deliberate infliction of life conditions calculated to bring about physical destruction under Article 6(c).

She recounts: 'Most of those who died in the massacre were women and children. The Jews know exactly who they strike.' The precision of targeting, combined with total annihilation of her family, indicates genocidal intent.

The destruction of multiple generations within one family—grandparents, parents, and grandchildren—reflects a coordinated campaign of extermination, not collateral damage.

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

The killing of more than thirty civilians within a single residential home and the extermination of her entire immediate family constitute crimes against humanity of murder and extermination under Articles 7(1)(a) and 7(1)(b).

She describes widespread persecution: 'Most of those who died in the massacre were women and children. They don't strike something randomly.' The targeting of civilians based on their Palestinian identity qualifies as persecution under Article 7(1)(h).

Her narrative also evidences other inhumane acts under Article 7(1)(k): she recounts severe physical and mental suffering due to injury, loss, and witnessing dismembered bodies of relatives.

The deliberate bombing of a civilian home where sixty people were sheltering represents an organized attack directed against the civilian population pursuant to a state policy.

III. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

The bombing of a civilian house containing only women and children constitutes a grave breach of the Geneva Conventions under Article 8(2)(a)(i) (wilful killing) and Article 8(2)(b)(ii) (intentionally directing attacks against civilian objects).

Dr. Abu Muammar confirms that there were no combatants in the area: 'We were civilians, safe in our homes, and the area we were in was declared safe by them.' This underscores violation of the principles of distinction and proportionality.

She testifies to deliberate destruction: 'They bombed the entire house; all three floors collapsed on each other.' The precision and timing of the strike, with knowledge of civilian presence, indicate an intentional attack on protected persons.

Her injuries – fractures, burns, facial wounds, and loss of family – exemplify cruel treatment and inhumane acts prohibited by Article 8(2)(a)(ii).

The description of hospitals overwhelmed with injured civilians, lack of anesthesia, and absence of medical supplies demonstrates violation of Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) (starvation and denial of medical care as a method of warfare).

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

Dr. Abu Muammar's account reveals breaches of core provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the Fourth Geneva Convention (GC IV). These include the right to life (Article 6 ICCPR), prohibition of torture (Article 7 ICCPR), and protection of civilians in occupied territories (Articles 27–32 GC IV).

The deliberate targeting of non-combatants and medical deprivation contravene Articles 18–20 and 55 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, which mandate protection and humane treatment of civilians and ensure access to food and medical supplies.

V. State Responsibility and Complicity

The massacre at Khan Younis, as described by Dr. Abu Muammar, was not an isolated act but part of a systematic policy of extermination. The targeting of known civilian households demonstrates state-level coordination and command responsibility.

She states that 'The Jews know there are sixty people in the house and they go bomb it.' This shows direct knowledge and deliberate intent from military command, engaging state responsibility under international law.

The international community's failure to prevent or halt the massacres, despite widespread media documentation, constitutes a breach of the duty to prevent genocide under Article I of the 1948 Genocide Convention.

VI. Accountability and Enforcement Gap

Dr. Abu Muammar's testimony reveals the complete collapse of enforcement mechanisms under international law. Despite overwhelming evidence, accountability mechanisms remain dormant, reinforcing a culture of impunity.

Her account of paying exorbitant sums to cross Rafah for medical treatment ('Thousands of dollars to pay for one person') underscores the broader humanitarian blockade and discrimination in access to safety and healthcare.

Her statement that 'Whoever remains alive sees death a thousand times' captures the psychological violence and normalization of suffering under occupation.

VII. videntary Value

This testimony provides direct, detailed, and credible evidence of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes. The witness's dual role as a scholar and survivor enhances the probative value of her account.

Key statements such as 'They bombed the entire house; all three floors collapsed,' and 'Most of those who died were women and children' provide first-hand evidence of deliberate attacks on civilians and extermination.

The detailed description of her daughter Tala's final moments and the process of identifying disfigured bodies offers corroborative evidence of civilian targeting and psychological terror used as a weapon.

Conclusion

The testimony of Dr. Rana Abu Muammar provides compelling evidence of the commission of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes against the civilian population in Gaza. The deliberate bombing of her family's house in Khan Younis, the killing of multiple generations, and the denial of medical care establish the elements of extermination and persecution under international law.

Her account demonstrates both individual victimization and collective annihilation, contributing to a broader evidentiary record that substantiates patterns of genocidal conduct requiring urgent international criminal investigation and prosecution.

38. Testimony of Rola Darwish

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, July 14, 2025



This report presents a legal classification of international crimes and humanitarian violations based on the testimony of Rola Darwish, a Palestinian student residing in Istanbul who lost her father, relatives, and close friends during the ongoing assault on Gaza. Her testimony, gathered by Witness Eye, provides direct evidence of civilian targeting, starvation, and persecution. The classification follows the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), the 1948 Genocide Convention, and customary international humanitarian law.

I. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

Rola Darwish's testimony evidences a coordinated intent to destroy the Palestinian people in Gaza as a national and ethnic group. Her father died not from bombardment but from consuming spoiled humanitarian aid left to rot for months at the Rafah crossing, demonstrating deliberate deprivation of life-sustaining conditions.

She states: 'My father was martyred because of spoiled canned food... all this aid remained for months at the crossing and entered spoiled.' This constitutes deliberate infliction of conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction (Art. 6(c)).

Her extended family—including aunts, uncles, cousins, and grandparents—perished under siege conditions, lack of medicine, and targeted bombardment, illustrating a systematic pattern of extermination of family networks across Gaza.

The testimony reveals multi-generational annihilation: 'My uncle's daughter, her husband and son were martyred... my cousin and his wife and all five children, including twins.' This demonstrates extermination of family lineages consistent with genocidal policy.

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

The repeated, systematic killing of civilians and deliberate infliction of psychological suffering amount to crimes against humanity, including murder, extermination, persecution, and other inhumane acts (Arts. 7(1)(a), 7(1)(b), 7(1)(h), 7(1)(k)).

She describes: 'My aunt and my grandfather's wife were martyred because of lack of medicines... there were no oxygen tanks.' This shows inhumane treatment and denial of medical care as part of a widespread attack on a civilian population.

Darwish's testimony highlights persecution through the targeting of hospitals, homes, and civilian infrastructure in Al-Nasr and Al-Nafaq neighborhoods, leaving families with no safe haven. The targeting of medical complexes such as Al-Shifa and Al-Rantissi constitutes a systematic attack against civilians and healthcare personnel.

Her narrative also demonstrates psychological destruction and dehumanization through the impossibility of mourning: 'We couldn't say goodbye to him; they buried him without us seeing him.' This denial of burial and mourning is an inhumane act under Article 7(1)(k).

III. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

The targeting of residential areas, medical facilities, and civilians violates Article 8(2)(b)(i) and (ii) – intentional attacks against civilians and civilian objects – and Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) – starvation of civilians as a method of warfare.

Darwish recounts that hospitals and their surroundings were directly targeted: 'We were around Al-Nasr Children's Hospital, and most of these hospitals were targeted.'

Her father's death through spoiled aid and relatives' deaths from lack of medicine demonstrate violations of the Fourth Geneva Convention (Arts. 55 and 56) and constitute grave breaches of humanitarian law.

The siege-induced famine, absence of treatment, and denial of humanitarian access satisfy the *actus reus* of starvation as a method of warfare and cruel treatment (Art. 8(2)(a)(iii)).

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

Darwish's testimony illustrates sustained violations of the right to life (Art. 6 ICCPR) and freedom from inhuman treatment (Art. 7 ICCPR). The occupying power's obstruction of humanitarian aid and destruction of essential infrastructure breach its duties under Articles 27-32 and 55 of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

She describes the complete absence of safety: 'My mother tells me at any moment you feel you might be martyred... if the quadcopter notices a light, it targets you immediately.' This demonstrates a climate of continuous terror and the deprivation of security indispensable to civilian life.

V. Starvation and Denial of Medical Care as Weapons of War

Darwish identifies multiple causes of death among relatives—spoiled food, untreated wounds, and medicine shortages—confirming the use of starvation and medical deprivation as deliberate tools of extermination.

Her testimony on her aunt's death 'because there were no medicines or oxygen tanks' substantiates violations of Article 54 of Additional Protocol I (1977), prohibiting the use of deprivation of food and healthcare as warfare methods.

VI. Gendered and Psychological Impact of Genocide

The witness's account highlights the specific suffering of Palestinian women—bereavement, displacement, and forced survival without safety. She describes the Gazan woman's

resilience: 'She never agreed to leave her husband... she said if God wrote martyrdom for me, I'll be martyred in my country.'

These experiences reveal gendered dimensions of genocide and crimes against humanity—psychological trauma, forced separation, and deprivation of dignity—recognized under Articles 7(1)(k) and 8(2)(a)(ii).

VII. State and Institutional Responsibility

The conditions described—famine, siege, targeted hospitals, denial of burial—result from state-level policy rather than isolated incidents. The occupying power bears direct responsibility for systematic deprivation, while third-party states share derivative responsibility under Article I of the Genocide Convention for failure to prevent or stop genocide.

Her statement, 'It's been two years and they're screaming... no sanctity remains for anything,' underscores international paralysis and the complicity of states and institutions through silence and inaction.

VIII. Evidentiary Value

Rola Darwish's testimony provides first-hand evidence of starvation, deprivation of medical care, and extermination through siege conditions. Her narrative connects distinct modes of killing—bombardment, famine, disease, and environmental degradation—demonstrating the comprehensive nature of the genocidal campaign.

The detailed timeline—her family's displacement from Al-Nasr → Al-Nafaq → Al-Nuseirat → Rafah—offers traceable evidence of forced displacement patterns and evolving siege tactics.

Conclusion

The testimony of Rola Darwish substantiates the occurrence of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes in Gaza. It demonstrates deliberate infliction of conditions of life designed to destroy the Palestinian population, mass starvation, and denial of healthcare and safety.

Her father's preventable death through spoiled aid and the extermination of entire family branches represent emblematic evidence of genocidal policy. The cumulative pattern of conduct described calls for immediate international investigation, accountability, and recognition of the lived experiences of Palestinian survivors and expatriates.

39. Testimony of Sameh Al-Madhoun

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, June 16, 2025 (Palestinian journalist and poet; recorded by Dima Lababidi)



This report classifies international crimes based on the testimony of Sameh Al-Madhoun, a survivor and journalist from Gaza whose extended family—over four hundred people—was exterminated during the Israeli bombardment of Beit Lahia and Jabalia. The analysis categorizes the described acts as war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide, according to the Rome Statute of the ICC and the Geneva Conventions (1949).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- Article 8(2)(b)(i) – Attacks against civilians

“Residential neighborhoods in Beit Lahia and Jabalia were deliberately targeted. Entire families, including women and children, were killed while inside their homes.”

- Article 8(2)(b)(iv) – Disproportionate attacks

“Each bombardment flattened entire blocks. The scale of civilian loss far exceeded any military necessity.”

- Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) – Starvation as a method of warfare

“For weeks we lived without food, water, or electricity. The siege weaponized hunger and thirst to destroy us.”

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- Article 7(1)(a) – Murder

“Every branch of the Al-Madhoun family lost loved ones—children, mothers, and elders—slaughtered without distinction.”

- Article 7(1)(d) – Forcible transfer of population

“We fled from Ashkelon to Jabalia, then to Khan Younis and Rafah. Each time we moved to survive, we were bombed again.”

- Article 7(1)(k) – Other inhumane acts causing great suffering

“The psychological devastation of losing hundreds of relatives cannot be expressed. There is no end to the mourning.”

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- Article 6(a) – Killing members of the group

“More than four hundred members of my family were martyred. They targeted our entire lineage—our very existence.”

- Article 6(c) – Inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction

“The siege and the bombings were not random—they were designed to make Gaza uninhabitable, to annihilate us as a people.”

IV. Violations of the Geneva Conventions (1949)

- Article 33 – Collective punishment

“Every family compound was struck as part of collective retribution. There was no individual assessment, only mass punishment.”

- Article 49 – Prohibition on forcible transfers

“Evacuation orders forced civilians into so-called safe zones that were later bombed.”

- Article 53 – Destruction of property

“All Al-Madhoun family homes in northern Gaza were destroyed, leaving no habitable shelter behind.”

V. Evidentiary Value

Sameh Al-Madhoun’s testimony offers direct, credible evidence of mass civilian extermination and the deliberate destruction of family networks. It corroborates the use of starvation, forced displacement, and indiscriminate bombardment as tools of annihilation under a unified command policy. The account supports the legal characterization of genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity under the Rome Statute and customary international law.

“Gaza has no memories left—no streets, no friends, no restaurants. Everything is gone.”

This testimony constitutes probative evidence of the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, the Palestinian people of Gaza.

40. Testimony of Samer Abu Fourah

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, March 25, 2025



This report presents a legal classification of international crimes based solely on the verbatim testimony of Mr. Samer Abu Fourah, a survivor from Gaza who lost a significant number of family members during the 2023–2024 Israeli offensive. All quotations are transcribed exactly as spoken in the interview, without paraphrasing, editing, or restructuring. The legal framework applied is derived from the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- "Of course, without any warning, without any mercy, without any compassion, they started firing random shells, and there were field executions in the streets."
- "The Zionist occupation was targeting everything that moved."
- "We encountered children, and there were children who were martyred in the streets, and there were women. They targeted everything that moved."
- "The house was bombed with everyone inside, without any warning and without anything."

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- "There was forced evacuation of the entire residential complex."
- "Just to clarify for the viewers, the area where you were living was subjected to heavy gunfire and shells, and vehicles advanced."
- "They were arresting, they were arresting young men and also girls at the checkpoint."
- "They would tell him, 'Leave her, give her to someone else and come.'"

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- "Every day there are massacres. Every day people are being exterminated."
- "Humanity as a whole should respond to us and protect us from this... this genocide."

- "Thousands of children and thousands of elderly called out and appealed to the entire world."

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- "You're talking about hundreds of thousands of displaced people who don't find anything to eat"
- "Exorbitant prices, and products aren't even available."
- "-There was a major shortage of medicines and equipment that could enter Gaza - which weren't entering in the first place."

V. Evidentiary Value

Mr. Abu Fourah's testimony presents direct evidence of indiscriminate attacks on civilians, starvation as a weapon, forced displacement, and the collapse of medical and legal protection systems.

Quote: "The house was bombed with everyone inside, without any warning and without anything."

Quote: "Humanity as a whole should respond to us and protect us from this... this genocide."

41. Testimony of Samer Al-Ghoul

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, April 14 2025

(Civilian survivor from northern Gaza, journalist and eyewitness to mass bombardments in Beit Lahia and Jabalia, interviewed while receiving medical care in Turkey)



This report presents a legal classification of international crimes based solely on the verbatim testimony of Samer Al-Ghoul, a journalist and civilian survivor who suffered multiple injuries during aerial bombardments of civilian areas and documented the destruction of residential neighborhoods and hospitals in northern Gaza. The classification is based entirely on his recorded testimony, without paraphrasing. The legal framework applied derives from the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the Geneva Conventions (1949).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- Article 8(2)(b)(i) – Intentionally directing attacks against civilians

“They bombed the house where I was with my family without warning...I was thrown 150 meters away on the same mattress with my father – he was martyred.”

- Article 8(2)(b)(ii) – Attacks on civilian objects

“There was no military presence, no fighters, no weapons. It was purely a residential area.”

- Article 8(2)(a)(iii) – Wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury

“I lost my leg completely. My body was full of shrapnel, my back and arm burned. I was buried under rubble for hours.”

- Article 8(2)(b)(ix) – Attacking hospitals and medical units

“The Indonesian Hospital was shelled repeatedly while full of wounded people. The ambulance teams were targeted on their way to rescue us.”

- Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) – Starvation and denial of humanitarian relief

“After I was injured, there was no food or medicine. We survived for days on animal fodder and dirty water.”

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- Article 7(1)(a) – Murder

“Dozens were martyred in front of my eyes, my father among them, entire families wiped out.”

- Article 7(1)(k) – Other inhumane acts causing great suffering

“People were walking with burned skin, others without limbs. Children screamed under the ruins for days.”

- Article 7(1)(f) – Torture and inhumane treatment

“We were denied evacuation. Those who tried to move south were shot at. The wounded were left to die.”

- Article 7(1)(h) – Persecution against an identifiable group

“They targeted everything Palestinian – people, homes, culture, even journalists trying to show the truth.”

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- Article 6(a) – Killing members of the group

“Every neighborhood in Beit Lahia and Jabalia lost entire families. They bombed to exterminate, not to fight.”

- Article 6(c) – Deliberately inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction

“No hospitals, no bakeries, no clean water – the north was turned into a death zone.”

“People died not only from bombs but from hunger and lack of medicine.”

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- Protection of Civilians (Geneva IV Arts. 27 & 53)

“They destroyed entire neighborhoods and claimed they were ‘clearing terrorists’. There were only civilians.”

- Protection of Journalists (UNSC Res. 1738; ICRC Rule 34)

“I was reporting for international media when the area around us was shelled. Journalists were deliberately targeted.”

- Right to Health and Medical Care (ICRC Rules 25 & 55)

“There were no ambulances that could reach the injured. The hospitals were bombed or empty.”

- Prohibition of Starvation (ICRC Rule 53)

“We survived on leaves, animal feed, and polluted water for days. People died of starvation.”

V. Evidentiary Value

Samer Al-Ghoul’s testimony provides first-hand evidence of:

- Direct targeting of civilians and journalists in non-military areas.
- Mass killing and destruction of entire family units.
- Indiscriminate aerial bombardment and shelling of hospitals.
- Starvation and deprivation of humanitarian supplies in northern Gaza.

· Systematic persecution of Palestinians as a national group.

"They bombed us without warning."

"My father was martyred beside me."

"There were no hospitals, no food, no water – Gaza became unlivable."

This testimony constitutes probative material evidence of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocidal intent through systematic targeting of civilians, journalists, and vital infrastructure, accompanied by siege-induced famine and medical collapse.

42. Testimony of Taghreed Jibril

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, April 2025

(Mrs. Taghreed Jibril, survivor of multiple airstrikes on Nuseirat Camp, central Gaza, currently residing in Ankara accompanying her severely injured child Amir, aged eight, who suffered burns and amputation)



This report classifies international crimes on the basis of the verbatim testimony of Mrs. Taghreed Jibril. Her account documents the destruction of residential blocks, the killing of civilians including children, and the systemic siege, starvation, and deprivation faced by her surviving family. All quotations are drawn directly from her testimony. The applicable framework follows the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the Geneva Conventions (1949).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

· Article 8(2)(b)(i) – Intentionally directing attacks against civilians

"A whole residential block was destroyed without warning. Most of those who were martyred were children playing in the street."

· Article 8(2)(b)(ii) – Attacks on civilian objects

"It wasn't targeted at anyone specific, and there weren't any military personnel at all – they were all civilians."

· Article 8(2)(a)(iii) – Wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury

"My son Amir was severely burned; his hand was later amputated after infection spread."

"My husband suffered a spinal fracture and could not move."

· Article 8(2)(b)(ix) – Attacking hospitals and medical units

"Hospitals were under siege. Doctors told me they might operate on Amir without an anesthesia."

· Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) – Starvation and denial of humanitarian relief

"There's no flour, no food, no clean water, no gas – nothing is available for life."

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- Article 7(1)(a) – Murder

“Entire families were killed – my uncle’s family of ten, my sister’s family, and others – all wiped out.”

- Article 7(1)(k) – Other inhumane acts causing great suffering

“I found my youngest son on a tree after the strike. The house was sucked into the ground.”

- Article 7(1)(f) – Torture and inhumane treatment

“They performed surgeries without anesthesia. Amir screamed from pain every day.”

- Article 7(1)(h) – Persecution against an identifiable group

“They bombed us because we are Palestinians. Wherever they want to strike, they strike.”

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- Article 6(a) – Killing members of the group

“They bombed towers full of families. My uncle’s entire family of ten people was martyred.”

- Article 6(c) – Deliberately inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction

“There is no water, no food, no medicine. People die of thirst, hunger, and infection.”

“This is extermination – genocide.”

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- Protection of Civilians and Civilian Objects (Geneva IV Arts. 27 & 53)

“A complete residential block was bombed without warning, all civilians.”

- Right to Health and Medical Care (ICRC Rules 25 & 55)

“The hospital system collapsed. Doctors had no anesthesia or medical supplies.”

- Prohibition of Starvation (ICRC Rule 53)

“No flour, no food, no clean water – people are starving.”

- Protection of Children in Armed Conflict (CRC Art. 38)

“Most of those who were martyred were children; those injured live with amputations and burns.”

- Prohibition of Collective Punishment (Geneva IV Art. 33)

“Entire families were wiped out without warning or justification.”

V. Evidentiary Value

Mrs. Taghreed Jibril’s testimony constitutes direct survivor and maternal evidence of:

- Indiscriminate bombardment of civilian areas declared ‘safe zones’.
- Destruction of residential blocks without warning, killing entire families.
- Severe physical injuries to children, including burns and amputations.
- Siege, starvation, and collapse of the medical system.
- Repeated mass killings of extended families and deliberate erasure of Palestinian civilian lineage.

“They just want to commit genocide – erase people.”

“Most of those martyred were children playing in the street.”

“Doctors said they might operate without anesthesia.”

This testimony provides probative material evidence of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocidal intent through systematic attacks on civilians, starvation, and deprivation of essential life conditions within Gaza.

43. Testimony of Tala Al-Qrenawi

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, April 7 2025

(Child survivor from Al-Bureij / Nuseirat – currently under medical treatment in Ankara)



This report provides a legal classification of international crimes based solely on the verbatim testimony of Tala Al-Qrenawi, an 11-year-old survivor of the Israeli bombardment of Nuseirat camp on 20 October 2023. All quotations are drawn directly from the interview transcript, with no paraphrasing or editorial alteration. The legal framework applied derives from the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- Article 8(2)(b)(i) – Intentionally directing attacks against the civilian population

“Without any warning, without receiving a phone call warning, without anything, the house we were in was bombed.”

“We were all ordinary civilian people who had evacuated to these houses.”

- Article 8(2)(b)(ii) – Attacks on civilian objects

“The house was bombed while we were inside, and I remained under the rubble for three days.”

“My mother’s uncle’s house was opposite ours; half of them were martyred.”

- Article 8(2)(a)(iii) – Wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury

“My arm was injured when I was under the rubble ... I thought it was gone ... my leg also had the shoe stuck to it.”

- Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) – Starvation and denial of humanitarian assistance

“There was no medical care. My arm was injured ... I didn’t find treatment there, so they transferred me.”

“Communications in Gaza were almost non-existent ... they had to evacuate more than once.”

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- Article 7(1)(a) – Murder

“My aunt and her son were martyred ... they were in a house.”

- Article 7(1)(k) – Other inhumane acts causing great suffering

“I remained under the rubble for three days ... people were walking above me ... they thought I had been martyred.”

“It’s a very difficult feeling ... that we are in another country and they are there in Gaza.”

- Article 7(1)(h) – Persecution against an identifiable group

“The war is very difficult for my little brother. He’s very afraid of the sound of missiles.”

“We were living a normal life ... then suddenly missiles were launched above our heads.”

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- Article 6(a) & (c) – Killing members of the group / Inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction

“We evacuated to what was declared a safe area ... then the house was bombed over our heads.”

“I was a child ... I sat under the rubble for three days, suffering from my injury.”

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- Right to Life and Protection of Children in Conflict (CRC Art. 38)

“She was eleven years old ... buried alive under the rubble for three days.”

- Right to Health and Medical Assistance (ICRC Rules 25 & 55)

“No medical care ... I was transferred from one hospital to another without treatment.”

- Protection of Civilians and Evacuation Zones (Geneva IV Arts. 27 & 49)

“They told us to move to the central areas classified as safe, and then bombed them too.”

V. Evidentiary Value

Tala Al-Qrenawi’s testimony provides direct, child-level eyewitness evidence of:

- Indiscriminate aerial bombardment of a designated safe zone.
- Prolonged entrapment under rubble without rescue or aid.
- Permanent physical injury and amputation caused by structural collapse.
- Psychological trauma and family separation resulting from forced evacuation and displacement.

“They thought I had been martyred ... they buried another girl thinking she was me.”

“I wish to return to Gaza ... because it’s our country.”

Her account constitutes probative material evidence of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocidal acts directed against the Palestinian civilian population, including children, through deliberate bombardment, forced displacement, and denial of medical treatment.

44. Testimony of Tawfiq Al-Hams

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, March 6, 2025



This report presents a legal classification of international crimes based solely on the verbatim testimony of Mr. Tawfiq Al-Hams, a Palestinian journalist originally from Rafah, Gaza. All quotations are transcribed exactly as spoken in the interview, with no paraphrasing, editing, or restructuring. The legal framework applied is derived from the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- "My grandfather's house, my mother's father's house, was bombed last year during Ramadan."
- "They bombed the house, which was four or five stories tall."
- "Even the streets no longer have any distinguishing features. They've turned to sand."
- "Like any family in Gaza, we've lost at least 150 people."

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- "Now everyone lives in tents."
- "There was no medicine, no way to treat him, and no hospitals."
- "This is another form of suffering."
- "We're still in the first phase of the ceasefire. And yes, they're still living in tents."
- "Now in the tent settlements, all these families are crowded together."

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- "Like any family in Gaza, we've lost at least 150 people."
- "We didn't just lose our homes. We lost our memories. We lost our childhood."

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- "There's a blockade. Nothing is available."
- "A few days ago, they closed the shops. People are forbidden from entering shops for food and medical supplies."
- "There were many infant deaths. Some cases needed cesarean sections, but there were no facilities for that."
- "Of course not. During the war, there was no education at all."

V. Evidentiary Value

Mr. Al-Hams's testimony presents direct personal accounts of civilian bombardment, mass casualties, enforced displacement, healthcare collapse, starvation, and education denial.

Quote: "We didn't just lose our homes. We lost our memories. We lost our childhood."

Quote: "There was no medicine, no way to treat him, and no hospitals."

45. Testimony of Walaa Abu Abdo

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, April 22 2025

(Humanitarian worker and survivor from Gaza City, family displaced from the Remal neighborhood, testimony recorded by Dima Lababidi)



This report classifies international crimes based on the verbatim testimony of Walaa Abu Abdo, a humanitarian worker and civilian survivor who describes the destruction of her home, the killing of relatives, and the broader humanitarian collapse in Gaza. All statements are transcribed verbatim without paraphrasing. The legal framework follows the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the Geneva Conventions (1949).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- Article 8(2)(b)(i) – Intentionally directing attacks against civilians

“Our area was almost finished from the beginning of the war. I lost my house from the first days. Even the neighbors, nothing remained.”

- Article 8(2)(b)(ii) – Attacks on civilian objects

“The Remal neighborhood, once the most beautiful, became the most destroyed. Half the house was leaning – everything ended overnight.”

- Article 8(2)(a)(iii) – Wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury

“When I saw the pictures of our home destroyed, it broke our hearts. This house was our life, our memories, everything.”

- Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) – Starvation and denial of humanitarian relief

“There’s no flour, no food, no clean water, no gas – nothing available for life.”

- Article 8(2)(b)(ix) – Attacks on humanitarian and relief personnel

“Relief workers were bombed while distributing aid. Some were martyred during implementation. Teams lost communication and could not reach families.”

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- Article 7(1)(a) – Murder

“My uncle Amr was 17, he was hit by shrapnel and martyred immediately. My grandfather also was martyred.”

- Article 7(1)(k) – Other inhumane acts causing great suffering

“Every time we hear names on the news, every person martyred, we all get hurt – two million people live this collective pain.”

- Article 7(1)(f) – Torture and inhumane treatment

“Hospitals lacked medicine and anesthesia. People screamed through surgeries and could not find pain relief.”

- Article 7(1)(h) – Persecution against an identifiable group

“We were targeted because we are Palestinians. Every Palestinian – journalist, student, or doctor – is a threat to the occupation.”

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- Article 6(a) – Killing members of the group

“Fifty thousand martyrs – that’s fifty thousand families receiving death news. Sixty thousand times we felt this pain.”

- Article 6(c) – Deliberately inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction

“No food, no water, no schools, no hospitals – Gaza has become unlivable.” “The occupation has reached the highest stages of genocide – it wants to erase Palestinian existence.”

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- Protection of Civilians (Geneva IV Arts. 27 & 53)

“A whole residential block was destroyed without warning – all civilians.”

- Right to Humanitarian Relief (ICRC Rule 55)

“Aid workers and trucks were targeted, even soup kitchens were bombed.”

- Prohibition of Starvation (ICRC Rule 53)

“People wait hours for food. The elderly wait for their food baskets.”

- Protection of Children and Education (CRC Art. 28)

“Children cannot enroll in schools abroad because they have no residency. They study online, still trapped in Gaza’s reality.”

- Prohibition of Collective Punishment (Geneva IV Art. 33)

“Entire neighborhoods and families were wiped out under the pretext of war. This is collective punishment on a national scale.”

V. Evidentiary Value

Walaa Abu Abdo’s testimony provides direct and systemic evidence of:

- The deliberate targeting of civilian areas and family homes.
- Killing of minors and elderly through indiscriminate airstrikes.
- Starvation, siege, and destruction of healthcare infrastructure.

- Persecution of Palestinian identity and systematic displacement since 1948.
- Dehumanization of relief beneficiaries through donor-imposed 'humiliating conditions' for aid filming.

"Genocide is to finish us all as individuals – to finish us as dreams, as a people." "The occupation wants to kill us from the inside before it kills us from the outside."

This testimony offers probative evidence of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocidal intent, highlighting not only the physical destruction of Gaza but also the deliberate erasure of Palestinian civil life, dignity, and generational continuity.

46. Testimony of Waseem Handoqa

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, June 2 2025 (Palestinian witness and survivor, recorded by Dima Lababidi)



This report classifies international crimes based on the testimony of Waseem Handoqa, whose mother and three sisters were killed in an Israeli airstrike in Khan Younis during a declared evacuation period. His narrative documents repeated displacement, famine conditions, and the deliberate targeting of civilians. The legal classification follows the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the Geneva Conventions (1949).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- Article 8(2)(b)(i) – Intentionally directing attacks against civilians

"My mother and sisters were asleep when the missile struck. There were no fighters or weapons in the house."

- Article 8(2)(a)(i) – Wilful killing

"They arrived in Khan Younis just hours before being killed. It was a direct hit on civilians."

- Article 8(2)(b)(iv) – Disproportionate attacks

"The entire block was flattened – dozens of civilians died instantly."

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- Article 7(1)(a) – Murder

"Three generations were buried together. No one survived."

- Article 7(1)(d) – Forcible transfer of population

"We moved five times before that strike – every place we went was bombed."

- Article 7(1)(k) – Other inhumane acts causing great suffering

"The living walked among corpses, searching for their families."

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- Article 6(a) – Killing members of the group
- “They killed my entire family – all civilians – simply because we are Palestinians.”
- Article 6(c) – Inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about destruction
- “The forced displacements and bombings create conditions meant to wipe us out.”

IV. Violations of the Geneva Conventions

- Article 33 – Collective punishment
- “No one was spared – every area we fled to was targeted again.”
- Article 49 – Prohibition on forcible transfers
- “Evacuation orders pushed us from place to place until we died.”
- Article 53 – Destruction of property
- “Our home in Tel al-Hawa was destroyed before the final strike in Khan Younis.”

V. Evidentiary Value

Waseem Handoqa's testimony provides direct and verifiable evidence of deliberate civilian targeting, forced displacement, and collective punishment. The repeated bombings of 'safe zones' and evacuation corridors demonstrate a systematic policy of extermination and terror consistent with genocidal intent.

“They told us to go south, and then they bombed the south. There is no safe place in Gaza.” This testimony constitutes probative evidence of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide, as defined by the Rome Statute and customary international law.

47. Testimony of Yahya Al-Agha

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, May 12 2025

(Palestinian student and civilian survivor, recorded by Dima Lababidi in Istanbul)



This report classifies international crimes based on the testimony of Yahya Al-Agha, a 20-year-old student from Gaza who survived 200 days under siege and bombardment before leaving the Strip. His account details forced displacement, destruction of his home, famine, and mass family killings in Khan Younis. The classification follows the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the Geneva Conventions (1949).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- Article 8(2)(b)(i) – Intentionally directing attacks against civilians
- “Our home in Tel al-Hawa was bombed on the 45th day. We were civilians; our neighborhood had no fighters.”
- Article 8(2)(b)(ii) – Attacks on civilian objects
- “The house was destroyed completely. We lost all our memories.”
- Article 8(2)(a)(iii) – Wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury
- “We walked kilometers for water and food; children starved beside their parents.”
- Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) – Starvation as a method of warfare
- “People grind lentils and pasta to make bread; there's no flour, no food.”
- Article 8(2)(b)(ix) – Attacks on shelter buildings and hospitals
- “Even buildings used for shelter were bombed; the Islamic University building was destroyed while civilians were inside.”

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- Article 7(1)(a) – Murder
- “In the Al-Agha family alone, around 275 martyrs. One massacre after another.”

- Article 7(1)(k) – Other inhumane acts causing great suffering
- “Every day we walked three kilometers for water, we ate spoiled canned food to survive.”
- Article 7(1)(f) – Torture and inhumane treatment
- “Children stood in food lines for hours; drones targeted people waiting for gas.”
- Article 7(1)(h) – Persecution
- “They bomb tents and shelters of civilians uninvolved in any fighting.”

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- Article 6(a) – Killing members of the group
- “Entire families, including infants, wiped out in tents. None survived.”
- Article 6(c) – Inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about destruction
- “We die a thousand times a day – no food, no water, no medicine.”

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- Protection of Civilians and Civilian Objects (Geneva IV Arts. 27 & 53)
- “Our home, schools, and universities were destroyed. Nothing was spared.”
- Right to Health and Medical Care (ICRC Rules 25 & 55)
- “Hospitals have no doctors or supplies; the wounded die unattended.”
- Protection of Education (ICESCR Art. 13)
- “Students lost two academic years; universities destroyed; no internet to study.”
- Prohibition of Starvation (ICRC Rule 53)
- “We ate lentils for months. Children begged for food at soup kitchens.”
- Prohibition of Collective Punishment (Geneva IV Art. 33)
- “Everywhere was bombed – no safe zone in Khan Younis or Mawasi.”

V. Evidentiary Value

Yahya Al-Agha’s testimony provides:

- First-hand evidence of forced displacement from northern Gaza to Khan Younis and Mawasi.
- Proof of systematic starvation and deprivation of water.
- Documentation of aerial bombardment targeting shelters and universities.
- Statistical evidence of mass killings within the Al-Agha family (275 deaths).
- Testimony on psychological trauma and nervous breakdowns following exposure to bombardment and death of friends.
- “We die a thousand times a day. We have no food, no medicine, nothing.” “Our house was destroyed, our family displaced, and our city erased.”

This testimony constitutes probative material evidence of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide. It illustrates a pattern of deliberate targeting of civilians, starvation, and extermination of families that aligns with a state-driven policy to destroy life and future generations in Gaza.

LEGAL CLASSIFICATION REPORTS: EXPERTS’ TESTIMONIES

1. Legal Classification Report: Testimony of Abdelrahman Al-Hamdiyat

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, May 12 2025 (Civilian survivor from Gaza; recorded by Dima Lababidi)



This report classifies international crimes based on the verbatim testimony of Abdelrahman Al-Hamdiyat, a survivor of two consecutive airstrikes that killed seven members of his family and destroyed his home. All quotations are drawn directly from the interview transcript without paraphrasing. The classification applies the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the Geneva Conventions (1949).

War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- Article 8(2)(b)(i) – Intentionally directing attacks against civilians
- “They bombed us while we were inside the house. We were civilians – no one was armed.”
- Article 8(2)(b)(ii) – Attacks on civilian objects
- “The house was completely destroyed. It was our home, not a military site.”
- Article 8(2)(a)(iii) – Willfully causing great suffering or serious injury
- “I had severe burns and fractures. My leg was crushed under the debris.”
- Article 8(2)(b)(ix) – Attacking hospitals and medical units
- “The hospital was full. I stayed on the floor for hours before treatment.”
- Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) – Starvation and denial of humanitarian relief
- “There was no food, no water, no medical care – we lived for days on nothing.”

Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- Article 7(1)(a) – Murder
- “Seven members of my family were martyred, including my mother and two brothers.”
- Article 7(1)(k) – Other inhumane acts causing great suffering
- “I saw their bodies under the rubble. My mother’s body was in pieces. I can’t forget that scene.”
- Article 7(1)(f) – Torture and inhumane treatment
- “Doctors had no anesthesia. They stitched my wounds while I was awake.”
- Article 7(1)(h) – Persecution against an identifiable group
- “They killed us because we are Palestinians – no one is safe in Gaza.”

Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- Article 6(a) – Killing members of the group
- “They wiped out my family. Only I survived.”
- Article 6(c) – Deliberately inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction
- “People die from hunger, thirst, and wounds because there is no help.”

Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- Protection of Civilians (Geneva IV Arts. 27 & 53)
- “Our neighborhood was civilian. Everyone there was displaced and unarmed.”
- Right to Health and Medical Care (ICRC Rules 25 & 55)
- “Hospitals were destroyed, and there were no doctors or medicines.”
- Prohibition of Starvation (ICRC Rule 53)
- “We had nothing to eat or drink for days.”
- Protection of the Wounded and Sick (Geneva I Art. 12)
- “I lay under the rubble for hours, bleeding. No ambulances came.”
- Prohibition of Collective Punishment (Geneva IV Art. 33)
- “They bombed houses full of families. Everyone was punished together.”

Evidentiary Value

Abdelrahman Al-Hamdiyat’s testimony provides first-hand survivor evidence of:

- Direct targeting of civilians and residential homes.
- The killing of seven family members including women and children.
- Severe physical injuries and medical neglect under siege conditions.
- Starvation, thirst, and the deliberate collapse of medical infrastructure.
- Systematic attacks on family life and Palestinian civilian existence.
- “They bombed us while we were inside the house.”
- “I watched my mother and brothers die under the rubble.”
- “Hospitals were full. I lay on the floor for hours bleeding.”

This testimony constitutes probative material evidence of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocidal acts through the deliberate targeting of civilians, mass killing of family units, and deprivation of essential survival conditions in Gaza.

2. Testimony of Adli Abu Taha

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye – August 28 2025



This legal report classifies and analyses the testimony of Palestinian journalist Adli Mohammed Abu Taha, recorded in Gaza City two days after the killing of his brother, journalist Muath Abu Taha, in a direct strike on the Nasser Medical Complex. The testimony was given to Witness Eye host Dima Lababidi and constitutes first-hand evidence of deliberate targeting of journalists and medical personnel, forced displacement, starvation, and systematic destruction of civilian life in Gaza.

I. Genocide (Article 6 Rome Statute)

Adli Abu Taha’s narrative evidences intentional acts designed to destroy the Palestinian population in whole or in part. He describes the obliteration of Rafah, his hometown, which became ‘a trace after existence,’ after total demolition; multiple displacements reflecting systematic infliction of conditions of life that render survival impossible; and continuous bombardment, starvation, and siege lasting nearly two years. Such acts constitute conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction within the meaning of Article 6(c) of the Rome Statute.

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7 Rome Statute)

The testimony reveals a widespread and systematic attack on the civilian population, comprising murder, extermination, persecution, forcible transfer, and inhumane acts. These include the killing of his brother and other journalists in a double-strike on Nasser Hospital; persecution of journalists; repeated displacements; and severe mental trauma from witnessing his brother’s mutilated body and concealing it from his mother. These show a pattern of persecution and extermination carried out as part of a state policy against a civilian population.

III. War Crimes (Article 8 Rome Statute)

- Attacks on Medical Units and Personnel – The Nasser Medical Complex, a protected facility, was bombed twice in succession. The second missile hit as civil defense and

journalists were rescuing victims of the first, killing at least 13 civilians, a doctor, a nurse, and multiple journalists. These acts violate Article 8(2) (b)(ix).

2. Targeting of Journalists – Journalists were visibly identified with press vests and coordinated with hospital administration. This demonstrates intentional killing of civilians engaged in professional missions, breaching Article 79 of Additional Protocol I.
3. Use of Precision Weaponry with Foreknowledge – Drones and quadcopters hovered overhead, confirming awareness of civilian status. The strike therefore lacked military necessity and violated distinction and proportionality principles under Articles 48 and 51.
4. Starvation as a Method of Warfare – Adli recounts severe scarcity of food, water, milk, and medicine despite availability of funds. Such deprivation, created through siege and denial of supplies, meets Article 8(2)(b)(xx).

IV. Targeting of Journalists and Suppression of Truth

Adli's remarks underscore a deliberate campaign to silence Palestinian journalists: Israel tries by all means to prevent this journalist, targets him, kills him, whether alone or with their families: He identifies 246 murdered journalists since the start of the war, situating Muath's killing within an established pattern of direct attacks on the press – a grave breach of international humanitarian law and an assault on freedom of information protected by Article 19 ICCPR.

V. Starvation, Displacement and Collapse of Civil Life

Adli recounts daily survival routines—fetching water, baking bread, feeding children, enduring hunger and fear. He notes: 'We can barely finish our coverage, then rush to find milk and diapers for our children.' Such deprivation stems from deliberate siege policies rather than resource scarcity, constituting collective punishment and inhumane treatment under Articles 33 and 147 of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

VI. Psychological Torture and Family Destruction

Adli's discovery of Muath's disfigured body, his scream upon recognition, and his decision to hide the truth from their mother illustrate profound psychological suffering intentionally inflicted on civilians. Under Article 7(1)(k) and Common Article 3, these qualify as mental torture and inhuman treatment.

VII. Evidentiary Value and Legal Relevance

The testimony provides primary evidence for intentional targeting of journalists and medical facilities, confirmed by eyewitness proximity, drone observation, and double-strike sequence. The account's consistency with contemporaneous documentation renders it high-probative material suitable for submission to the Office of the Prosecutor of the ICC and the UN Commission of Inquiry on the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

Conclusion

The testimony of Adli Abu Taha establishes prima facie evidence of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes perpetrated against the Palestinian population and press corps in Gaza. It documents the psychological dimension of the assault – where fear, grief, and hunger operate as instruments of domination. This testimony should be preserved and submitted as part of the WitnessEye Legal Report Series under the title: 'Targeting the Truth: The Killing of Muath Abu Taha and the Silencing of Gaza's Journalists.'

3. Testimony of Ahmed Abu Aita

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, August 19, 2025



This report presents the legal classification of acts constituting grave breaches of international humanitarian law and crimes under the Rome Statute based on the testimony of Palestinian journalist Ahmed Abu Aita. His testimony, centered on the Jabalia refugee camp, documents total destruction, repeated displacement, famine, mass killings of civilians, use of detainees as human shields, and systematic targeting of journalists. This legal assessment applies the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), the 1948 Genocide Convention, and the Fourth Geneva Convention.

I. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

Ahmed Abu Aita describes Jabalia as a city 'reduced to ashes and blood,' where entire families were exterminated in single airstrikes. He reports the death of seventeen family members, including children and elders, in a single attack on December 3, 2023 – acts that constitute killing members of a national group (Art. 6(a)).

He further details the use of famine and siege to destroy Palestinian life: 'My father was a flour merchant who now can't find a loaf of bread.' The deliberate creation of starvation conditions amounts to inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction (Art. 6(c)).

He notes the erasure of landmarks and collective memory in Jabalia, stating 'there are no landmarks to indicate this place.' Such destruction of cultural identity and heritage demonstrates intent to erase the existence of a national group.

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

The testimony reveals a widespread and systematic attack on the civilian population, including murder, extermination, persecution, and other inhumane acts (Arts. 7(1) (a), (b), (h), (k)).

Abu Aita states that his family and thousands of residents underwent four separate displacements under bombardment. The lack of safe corridors and targeting of refugee movements constitute forcible transfer and inhumane treatment.

He recalls famine and lack of medical care: 'Hospitals stopped functioning; the director said there is no gauze to dress wounds.' This reflects extermination through denial of humanitarian aid.

III. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

Abu Aita documents indiscriminate bombardment of densely populated areas and the deliberate attack on civilian objects (Art. 8(2)(b)(i), (ii)).

He notes that the Indonesian and Kamal Adwan Hospitals were bombed and rendered inoperative, depriving the injured of care. This violates the Fourth Geneva Convention (Arts. 18–19).

The testimony also includes first-hand evidence of field detentions, beatings, and torture of elderly civilians, prohibited under Article 8(2)(a) (ii) as cruel treatment of protected persons.

IV. Starvation and Forced Displacement

Abu Aita describes the use of famine to force civilians southward: 'They destroyed our hospitals and homes to urge us to displace, but we refused.' This constitutes collective punishment and forcible transfer in violation of Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

He recounts his family's prolonged hunger and children asking for bread that no one could provide. Starvation as a weapon of war is a war crime under Article 8(2) (b)(xxv).

V. Use of Civilians as Human Shields and Forced Labor

Abu Aita reports that his brother Abdullah was detained and forced to serve Israeli soldiers as a human shield. He was dressed in a uniform similar to theirs, given a radio and toy weapon, and sent into houses ahead of soldiers to check for mines or fighters.

He states that Abdullah was watched by a quadcopter drone and used to intimidate civilians while risking execution by either side. Such acts violate Article 8(2)(b) (xxiii) prohibiting use of human shields and constitute enslavement and cruel treatment.

VI. Mass Detention and Enforced Disappearances

Abu Aita reports that his uncle and thousands of Palestinians were forcibly disappeared in Israeli prisons without information to their families. He notes that about 5000 prisoners remain unaccounted for since October 7 – a violation of the right to life and protection from arbitrary detention.

The torture, blindfolding, and beating of elderly men like his father and the psychological trauma inflicted constitute grave breaches under Articles 130 and 147 of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

VII. Targeting of Journalists and Cultural Erasure

As a journalist, Abu Aita affirms that media workers were 'deliberate targets because Israel doesn't want anyone to talk about Gaza.' He recalls longstanding patterns of assassination of reporters including Yasser Murtaja and Anas al-Sharif.

The intentional killing of journalists violates Article 79 of Additional Protocol I and Article 8(2)(b)(i) of the Rome Statute as attacks on civilians performing protected missions.

VIII. Failure of International Institutions and State Responsibility

Abu Aita condemns the failure of UN agencies and humanitarian institutions to fulfill their mandates, stating 'Everyone is falling short, UNICEF, UNRWA, UN Women – none are doing their duty.'

He argues that deliberate negligence and political pressures have contributed to the continuation of genocide and siege, implicating third states under Articles 16 and 41 of the Draft Articles on State Responsibility.

IX. Evidentiary and Humanitarian Value of Testimony

Ahmed Abu Aita's testimony provides direct evidence of genocidal intent through collective punishment, targeting of families, and use of human shields. It also establishes patterns of crimes against humanity in Jabalia and northern Gaza consistent with other documented cases.

His narrative is particularly valuable for ICC prosecutorial purposes, linking individual acts of murder and torture to a systematic policy of extermination and occupation control.

Conclusion

The testimony of Ahmed Abu Aita substantiates multiple counts of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes under the Rome Statute and Geneva Conventions. It documents starvation, mass killings, forced displacement, and the use of Palestinian detainees as human shields. Abu Aita's legal and human account demonstrates the destruction of a civilian population and the urgent need for international prosecution and accountability for the ongoing genocide in Gaza.

4. Testimony of Dr. Akram Lilja

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, May 27 2025

(Professor of Historic Conservation; recorded by Merima Prguda)



This report analyzes the testimony of Professor Dr. Akram Lilja, an expert in historic conservation and cultural-heritage protection, recorded by Witness Eye host Dima Lababidi. Dr. Lilja's account provides first-hand evidence of the systematic destruction of Palestinian cultural heritage in Gaza and the West Bank, the targeting of cultural identity as a weapon of war, and the deliberate erosion of tangible and intangible heritage. His testimony situates these actions within international humanitarian-law frameworks and classifies them as war crimes and crimes against humanity.

I. Genocide (Article 6 Rome Statute)

Dr. Lilja describes the current assault on Gaza as a complete genocide on different levels – educational, agricultural, environmental, and cultural. He characterizes Israeli policy as one of ethnic cleansing to destruct everything in Gaza, to clean Gaza from its population and rebuild it according to a colonial structure. These actions meet the criteria of Article 6(a)-(c): killing and causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the Palestinian group; inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about the group's physical destruction; and deliberate obliteration of cultural memory, ensuring no record remains that Palestinians once lived there.

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7 Rome Statute)

Dr. Lilja's testimony establishes a widespread and systematic attack directed against the civilian population. The following acts are evident: Murder and Extermination (Art. 7(1)(a),(b)) through continuous bombings of cultural workers, journalists, artists, and civilians; Persecution on National and Cultural Grounds (Art. 7(1)(h)) by destruction of cultural centers, museums, mosques, universities, and schools to erase Palestinian heritage and identity; and Other Inhumane Acts (Art. 7(1)(k)) through the use of drones hovering 10–20 meters above civilians, creating constant psychological terror.

III. War Crimes (Article 8 Rome Statute)

1. Intentional Attacks on Cultural Objects and Places of Worship (Art. 8(2)(b)(ix)) – Over 226 heritage sites and buildings of high cultural value were documented as destroyed by Israeli strikes, including hospitals, universities, museums, and the Great Al-Omari Mosque. These deliberate attacks violate the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in Armed Conflict.
2. Attacks on Journalists and Media Personnel – Dr. Lilja details the killing of journalists, filmmakers, and artists who documented heritage destruction, showing a pattern of targeting those preserving evidence, a breach of Article 79 Additional Protocol I.
3. Use of Fear and Terror as a Method of Warfare (Art. 51 Additional Protocol I) – Low-flying drones and indiscriminate bombardment produced terror among civilians and documentation teams, violating the prohibition on acts or threats of violence designed to spread terror.
4. Starvation and Blockade (Art. 8(2)(b)(xxv)) – Testimony of deliberate deprivation of food, water, and medicine demonstrates use of starvation as a weapon of war.
5. Destruction of Educational and Cultural Institutions – Schools, universities, archives, and cultural centers were among the earliest targets, proving intent to dismantle cultural continuity and knowledge transfer.

IV. Cultural Heritage as Identity and Target

Dr. Lilja emphasizes that heritage embodies identity. He explains: "When we destruct this identity, we make discontinuity of the communities' lives." The testimony confirms that cultural erasure is not collateral damage but a strategic method of domination. Examples include the razing of the Great Al-Omari Mosque, historically a social and religious hub, attacks on museums and archaeological sites, and confiscation and re-designation of Ottoman and Islamic sites in Jerusalem and the West Bank as ancient Jewish sites.

V. Legal Framework and Accountability

Dr. Lilja identifies multiple international instruments violated: the 1954 Hague Convention and its Protocols I & II; the 1972 UNESCO World Heritage Convention; Geneva Convention IV (Art. 53 and 147); and UN Security Council Resolutions 2347 (2017) and 2199 (2015). He calls the acts "100% war crimes," asserting that they meet the jurisdictional threshold of the International Criminal Court.

VI. Obstacles to Preservation and Field Documentation

Active combat conditions forced heritage-documentation teams to work under tanks and under fire, facing lethal drone surveillance. Palestinian authorities lack control over Jerusalem, Gaza, and most West Bank sites, violating Article 5 Hague Regulations. Israel re-labels Islamic and Ottoman shrines as Jewish antiquities dating 3,000 BC; falsifying historical record and contravening the duty of an occupying power to protect, not misappropriate, cultural property.

VII. International Silence and Institutional Failure

Dr. Lilja condemns the UNESCO Director-General's silence regarding Gaza's cultural annihilation, describing it as "passive behavior" amounting to institutional complicity. He argues that inaction from UNESCO, the UN, and European cultural bodies facilitates ongoing violations and undermines the erga omnes duty to protect cultural heritage.

VIII. Academic Engagement and Resistance

Dr. Lijja distinguishes between passive academics and those ‘hand-in-hand with their community’. He leads training of young Gazan professionals—supported by the Cultural Protection Fund (UK), Cultural Emergency Response (Netherlands), ALIPH (Switzerland), and Gerda Henkel Foundation (Germany)—to document and stabilize remains of destroyed heritage. These initiatives exemplify civil-society resilience under occupation and embody lawful exercise of the right to self-determination through cultural continuity.

IX. Justice and Right to Peace

Dr. Lijja concludes that justice means Palestinians living with dignity, education, and mobility—not under siege. He recounts his own mother’s death due to the blockade on medicine, calling it part of a system of silent killing. Justice, he says, would allow families to reunite, children to attend school, and communities to preserve their culture without fear.

Conclusion

The testimony of Professor Dr. Akram Lijja provides prima facie evidence of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide. His account confirms that the obliteration of Gaza’s heritage is deliberate, coordinated, and integral to a broader policy of ethnic cleansing and cultural annihilation. This testimony should be included in the Witness Eye Legal Report Series under the title: ‘The Erasure of Memory: Cultural Genocide and the Targeting of Heritage in Gaza.’

5. Testimony of Alaa Shamali

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, July 29, 2025



This report provides a legal classification of international crimes and violations of humanitarian law based on the testimony of Palestinian sports journalist Alaa Shamali. His account documents direct civilian targeting, forced displacement, destruction of cultural life, and systemic annihilation of Gaza’s sports infrastructure and professionals. The classification follows the framework of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), the 1948 Genocide Convention, and the Fourth Geneva Convention.

I. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

Alaa Shamali testifies that the ongoing assault constitutes ‘real genocide in all fields – people, stone, and trees – genocide of something called Gaza.’ He lived through 200 days of continuous warfare and displacement and described Gaza’s erasure as both physical and cultural: ‘There is no house, no street, no neighborhood; Shuja’iyya was wiped out.’

He explains that the systematic destruction of cities – Rafah, Beit Hanoun, Shuja’iyya – and deliberate engineering of famine and fire belts illustrate genocidal intent to destroy the Palestinian group in its entirety.

The annihilation of Gaza’s social, athletic, and cultural life – the ‘genocide of life itself’ – represents deliberate infliction of conditions of life calculated to bring about the group’s physical destruction (Art. 6(c)).

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

Shamali’s description of repeated displacement – ten or more times within 200 days – and the destruction of every shelter he occupied demonstrates a widespread and systematic attack against the civilian population, fulfilling the criteria for extermination, persecution, and other inhumane acts (Arts. 7(1)(b), (h), (k)).

He recounts living as ‘a body without soul,’ constantly fleeing fire belts east, west, and north. His statement – ‘You walk as a body without soul, not knowing where to go or how to protect women and children’ – reflects deliberate terrorization of civilians.

Tent life, lasting 120 days, deprived displaced families of privacy, hygiene, and safety. He recalls sleeping at the tent entrance during freezing December nights in open farmland, underscoring inhuman conditions imposed on survivors.

III. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

The testimony documents war crimes including deliberate attacks on civilians (Art. 8(2)(b)(i) and (ii)) and starvation as a method of warfare (Art. 8(2)(b)(xxv)).

Shamali details total destruction of residential areas through airstrikes, bulldozers, and explosive robots: ‘The occupation doesn’t want any intact house in Gaza Strip – 200 days of famine, fire belts, and destruction of everything.’

He identifies the use of stadiums and sports facilities for military purposes – converted to detention camps and mass graves – violating Article 8(2)(b)(ix) and the Fourth Geneva Convention (Arts. 18–19).

IV. Starvation and Collective Punishment

Shamali recounts famine as a weapon of extermination: ‘Famine, fire belts, destruction ... no life components remain.’ He refers to ‘engineering starvation’ – the deliberate design of deprivation where bodies can no longer endure hunger – constituting violations of Additional Protocol I (Art. 54) and Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) of the Rome Statute.

He explains that famine in 2025 is ‘harder than that of February 2024,’ as Gaza’s population was already weakened. The resulting deaths of children and women confirm starvation used as a weapon of war and destruction of a protected group’s survival.

V. Destruction of Cultural and Social Life – The Sports Sector

Alaa Shamali – a sports journalist – testifies to the total eradication of Gaza’s sports life: ‘Israel executed football completely.’ He reports that over 400 football players, referees, and coaches were killed, and approximately 80 percent of sports facilities were destroyed.

He notes that stadiums once filled with 10 to 15 thousand fans are now ‘filled with tents that lack human necessities,’ demonstrating transformation of public spaces into sites of suffering.

He condemns international silence and institutional double standards: ‘FIFA imposed sanctions on Russia for Ukraine but is silent about genocide in Gaza.’ This reflects the collapse of global accountability mechanisms for civil society and culture.

VI. Execution of Generations and Future Erasure

The witness states: ‘We are executing generations ... no stadiums, no players, no academies, no future.’ He describes children who once trained in sports academies now standing in flour lines, their childhood replaced by survival tasks.

This represents cultural genocide and denial of education and development rights protected under international human rights law (ICCPR Arts. 24 and 27; ICESCR Arts. 6 and 15).

VII. International Complicity and Failure to Prevent

Shamali highlights the failure of international organizations and sports governing bodies to act: ‘FIFA and the IOC watch on live broadcast and do not move a muscle.’ He argues that this silence is part of a system of double standards that sustains genocide through inaction.

Such state and institutional inaction violates Article I of the Genocide Convention and Articles 16 and 41 of the Draft Articles on State Responsibility for Internationally Wrongful Acts.

VIII. Evidentiary Value

Alaa Shamali’s testimony provides first-hand evidence of genocidal intent through systematic destruction of civilian, cultural, and sporting life in Gaza. His account of ten displacements, famine, and execution of athletes supports findings of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes under the Rome Statute.

The data he cites – 400 killed players, 80 percent facility destruction – constitute verifiable material for international investigation into cultural erasure and mass civilian targeting.

Conclusion

The testimony of journalist Alaa Shamali confirms that the ongoing assault on Gaza amounts to genocide under international law. His eyewitness account establishes patterns of systematic civilian killing, engineered starvation, and cultural destruction. The execution of athletes, eradication of stadiums, and use of tents as mass shelters illustrate the elimination of public life and identity in Gaza. Immediate international accountability is required to address these violations and to preserve evidence of cultural genocide for future prosecution.

6. Testimony of Dr. Ali Al-Nuwairi

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, March 10, 2025



This report presents a legal classification of international crimes based solely on the verbatim testimony of Dr. Ali Al-Nuwairi, orthopedic surgeon at Al-Aqsa Martyrs Hospital and survivor of an airstrike on his home in Gaza. All quotations are transcribed exactly as spoken in the interview, with no paraphrasing, editing, or restructuring. The legal framework applied is derived from the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- "Even today, I don't know why my house was bombed. What was in the house? There were no prisoners, no wanted people."
- "My grandfather's house, my mother's father's house, was bombed last year during Ramadan."
- "From my experience in hospitals, the house broke like a biscuit."
- "Most ambulances in all governorates of the Gaza Strip were targeted. I think only five ambulances remain in the entire Gaza Strip."

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- "There were no rehabilitation centers left at all in the Gaza Strip."
- "The injuries were extremely complex. You'd find an injury involving a fracture, burns, and amputation."
- "There are children as young as one year old with amputated feet. What is their fault?"
- "You go the same day and buy a kilo of potatoes, a kilo of tomatoes, a kilo of cucumbers, a kilo of eggplant. The 200 dollars are gone. What do they do for the rest of the month?"

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- "I say, the past is gone, the present is gone, and the future is gone."
- "We've lost the passion for life completely."
- "When one or two Jews are killed, the whole world is up in arms, while we're fifty thousand people, no one cares about us, as if we're insects."

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- "Physical therapy centers in the Gaza Strip were completely destroyed."
- "Hospitals are now suffering from a shortage of medical staff."
- "There are no salaries in Gaza, just so you know. The employee doctors who go to hospitals there get only 200 dollars every two months."
- "Al-Shifa Hospital, the largest hospital in the Gaza Strip, is completely destroyed."

V. Evidentiary Value

Dr. Al-Nuwairi's testimony provides first-hand evidence of direct targeting of civilians and medical personnel, destruction of healthcare infrastructure, psychological devastation, and the collapse of rehabilitation services.

Quote: "Even today, I don't know why my house was bombed. What was in the house? There were no prisoners, no wanted people."

Quote: "There are children as young as one year old with amputated feet. What is their fault?"

Testimony of Prof. Amjad Jibril

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye – September 2 2025



This report provides a structured legal classification of the testimony of Prof. Amjad Jibril, a Palestinian academic and researcher in regional and international affairs, as recorded in the program Gaza Tribunal on September 2 2025. His testimony offers a systematic analysis of the genocidal campaign against the Palestinian people in Gaza, its international enablers, and the emerging legal and geopolitical responses. The report applies the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), the 1948 Genocide Convention, and the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols.

I. Genocide (Article 6 Rome Statute)

Professor Jibril characterizes Israel's war on Gaza as an ongoing, deliberate act of genocide supported by American weapons and political protection. He emphasizes that the systematic destruction of civilians, infrastructure, and social systems demonstrates intent to destroy the Palestinian national group in whole or in part, fulfilling Article 6(a) and (c) criteria of the Rome Statute. He defines the war as 'a policy of elimination, not a war', a continuation of the Nakba through modern technological and digital means.

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7 Rome Statute)

Jibril identifies mass displacement, siege, and systematic deprivation as acts constituting extermination, persecution, and forcible transfer under Article 7(1)(a), (b), and (d). The attack on Gaza is portrayed as a total war against civilian identity—destroying families, universities, hospitals, and media institutions. He also describes a pattern of psychological warfare and starvation that qualifies as 'other inhumane acts' under Article 7(1)(k).

III. War Crimes (Article 8 Rome Statute)

The testimony establishes that Israel has committed war crimes through the use of prohibited weapons and AI-guided precision munitions in densely populated areas. Targeting of journalists, medical personnel, and schools represents grave breaches of

the Fourth Geneva Convention and violations of Articles 8(2)(b)(i) and (ix) of the Rome Statute. Jibril describes 'precision weapons as precision tools for civilian killing,' noting the repeated bombardment of UN shelters and refugee centers.

IV. State and Institutional Complicity

Jibril asserts that the United States and European Union are complicit through military, political, and diplomatic support. He notes that American involvement is not that of a mediator but an active participant in the conflict, managing it to protect its strategic interests. He condemns the UN and international institutions for inaction, describing their silence as a form of complicity that perpetuates genocide and collective punishment.

V. Transformation of Global Opinion and Civil Resistance

The testimony emphasizes a historic shift in global public opinion. Student movements, trade unions, and journalists across the world increasingly recognize the Gaza genocide and demand accountability. He underlines that social media and civil society now play the role of informal tribunals, exposing truths where international courts have failed. He calls this the 'globalization of the Palestinian cause,' where ordinary citizens, not governments, have become the defenders of justice.

VI. Regional Dynamics and Complicity of Neighboring States

Professor Jibril criticizes Arab governments for continued normalization with Israel during the genocide. He highlights Egypt's closure of the Rafah crossing and Gulf state investments in Israeli entities as forms of indirect support. Such actions, he argues, engage responsibility under Articles 16 and 41 of the Draft Articles on State Responsibility for aiding and abetting internationally wrongful acts.

VII. Prospective Accountability and International Justice

Jibril welcomes the International Court of Justice's acceptance of South Africa's genocide case and the International Criminal Court's arrest warrants against Israeli officials as early steps toward justice. He views these developments as indicators that the era of absolute impunity is ending, and that the Global South now carries the moral and legal leadership in defending international law.

VIII. Regional Repercussions and Future Scenarios

The testimony explores how the Gaza genocide has reshaped regional politics. Israel faces growing isolation despite superficial normalization efforts. Jibril predicts that internal divisions within Israel, particularly between political and military leadership, will intensify and lead to the weakening of Israeli power. He warns that regional displacement agendas promoted by Western powers pose existential threats to Egypt, Jordan, and Lebanon.

IX. The Role of Law and Global Coalition Building

Professor Jibril calls for renewed reliance on international law as a strategic tool. He urges Arab and Global South nations to form a coalition—led potentially by Spain, South Africa, Turkey, and Brazil—to counter Israeli impunity. He argues that law must be paired with political will and institutional documentation of victims, martyrs, and destroyed infrastructure to ensure accountability before the ICC and ICJ.

Conclusion

Professor Amjad Jibril's testimony constitutes a comprehensive political and legal analysis of the Gaza genocide, exposing the structural complicity of Western and regional actors. It provides prima facie evidence of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes under international law. His expert insights underline the necessity of global solidarity, documentation, and prosecution. This testimony should be included in the Witness Eye Legal Report Series under the title: 'Systemic Complicity and the Collapse of International Legitimacy: Gaza in Global Perspective.'

8. Testimony of Anwar Omeish

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, July 9, 2025



This report presents a legal classification of international crimes and state complicity based on the testimony of Anwar Omeish, a U.S.-based Palestinian activist and scholar. The analysis draws upon her detailed account of the suppression of pro-Palestinian activism in U.S. universities, divestment movements, and institutional complicity in the ongoing atrocities in Gaza. The classification follows the framework of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), the Geneva Conventions, and customary international law.

I. Contextual Background

Anwar Omeish is a doctoral candidate in political theory at the University of Chicago and an active organizer in the U.S. student movement for Palestinian liberation. Her testimony reflects over a decade of activism across campuses, including Harvard, the U.K., and the U.S., culminating in first-hand knowledge of systematic repression following the escalation of violence in Gaza after October 2023.

Her account situates U.S. academic institutions as both financiers and enablers of the Israeli military apparatus through multi-billion-dollar endowments invested in arms manufacturers and corporations directly complicit in war crimes. She identifies these investments as forming part of a structural complicity framework that links U.S. domestic institutions to violations of international humanitarian law.

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

While Omeish's testimony does not describe direct physical violations against civilians in Gaza, it evidences widespread and systematic suppression of speech, assembly, and academic freedom directed against individuals advocating for Palestinian rights. These acts form part of a broader persecution campaign targeting a specific political and ethnic identity (Article 7(1)(h)).

She describes arbitrary disciplinary measures, suspensions, evictions from student housing, and criminalization of protest activity by U.S. universities: 'Students were suspended, banned from campus property, and even threatened with arrest for entering university grounds.' Such measures constitute inhumane acts intentionally causing severe mental suffering (Article 7(1)(k)).

The testimony documents a pattern of institutional discrimination in response to political expression, demonstrating a deliberate policy of silencing dissent, sustained through donor and state pressure. This represents a form of persecution on political grounds, linked to the global suppression of Palestinian advocacy.

III. War Crimes and Complicity in War Crimes (Articles 8 & 25, Rome Statute)

Omeish outlines how U.S. universities maintain large endowments—valued collectively at over \$960 billion—invested in arms and surveillance industries that directly enable the Israeli military campaign in Gaza. By financing these entities, the universities become complicit in grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions, including willful killing and destruction of civilian property.

She explains: 'Universities in the U.S. are governed in profoundly undemocratic ways. The same elite financiers who hold power elsewhere also decide where this enormous pool of money goes—and much of it is invested in companies connected to the genocide in Gaza.'

Such investments, when conducted with knowledge of the ongoing crimes, satisfy the mental element of aiding and abetting under Article 25(3)(c) Rome Statute. They provide substantial assistance to the commission of war crimes and crimes against humanity, especially when universities knowingly refuse divestment demands.

IV. Suppression of Protected Expression and Academic Freedom

The testimony describes coordinated institutional repression of student protests and encampments calling for divestment from Israel's war economy. This includes deployment of private police forces, use of chemical agents, arrests, and punitive disciplinary proceedings.

Omeish highlights the paradox of private universities exercising both public coercive powers (through deputized police) and private property rights to suppress political expression—an arrangement that mirrors authoritarian governance structures inconsistent with democratic and human rights norms.

These actions contravene Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 21 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which guarantee the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly.

V. State Responsibility and Structural Complicity

Omeish's evidence demonstrates that university repression is sustained by overlapping pressures from state actors, wealthy donors, and political lobbies. She details the involvement of Zionist organizations, congressional investigations, and donor threats that directly influenced disciplinary actions at major universities, including Harvard, Columbia, and the University of Chicago.

She notes: 'After the University of Chicago encampment was cleared, an anonymous Zionist donor—known to the administration—pledged \$100 million to the university. Donors pushed for punitive measures against students, and administrations complied.' These actions establish a clear link between financial influence and suppression of advocacy for Palestinian rights, engaging state responsibility for failure to uphold obligations to protect free expression and prevent complicity in international crimes.

VI. Patterns of Persecution and Discrimination

The testimony reveals that pro-Palestinian students, faculty, and organizations are singled out for disproportionate punishment compared to other activist groups.

Administrative and policing responses—including exclusion from graduation, revocation of degrees, and legal prosecution—reflect discriminatory enforcement based on political and ethnic identity.

Omeish draws parallels between these measures and historical state tactics against anti-war and anti-apartheid movements. She describes them as 'a reversal of the gains of the 1960s and 70s student movements,' where disciplinary processes once democratized are being reclaimed by boards of trustees dominated by major donors.

VII. Media Manipulation and Narrative Control

Her account also covers propaganda and narrative suppression. Mainstream U.S. media, she argues, has systematically mischaracterized student protests as antisemitic while ignoring their human-rights basis. She identifies this as a deliberate tactic to delegitimize dissent and deflect attention from the atrocities in Gaza.

Omeish emphasizes the transformative role of social media in breaking state-corporate control of information: 'This is the first genocide broadcast live, and people now receive information directly from those on the ground in Gaza rather than filtered corporate media.'

The criminalization of truth-telling through academic or journalistic means forms part of a broader structure of persecution, which contributes indirectly to the perpetuation of war crimes and genocide by concealing their reality.

VIII. International Legal Implications

Under Articles 16 and 41 of the Draft Articles on State Responsibility, third-party states and institutions have a duty not to recognize or aid serious breaches of peremptory norms. The conduct described—investment, repression, and silence—amounts to material support to an ongoing genocide.

Universities, as quasi-public entities receiving federal and state funds, have obligations under U.S. and international law to ensure their resources are not used to facilitate human rights violations. Failure to divest and continued punishment of dissenting voices breach these obligations.

IX. Evidentiary Value

Anwar Omeish's testimony provides expert and eyewitness evidence of institutional complicity and suppression of human-rights advocacy. Her dual perspective as scholar and organizer strengthens the probative value of her statements regarding patterns of repression and financial complicity.

Her description of donor interference, state lobbying, and media distortion collectively demonstrates how civil society spaces in the U.S. contribute to the enabling environment of international crimes in Gaza.

Conclusion

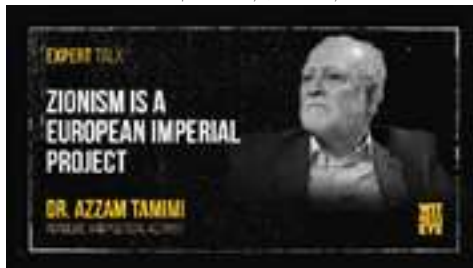
The testimony of Anwar Omeish establishes a clear framework of indirect participation and complicity in genocide and crimes against humanity through institutional, financial, and political mechanisms within the United States. Her account situates universities not merely as observers but as actors embedded in systems sustaining violations of international humanitarian law.

These findings support further legal inquiry into state and institutional responsibility under the Genocide Convention and the Rome Statute, as well as documentation for international accountability mechanisms addressing global complicity in the Gaza atrocities.

9. Expert Testimony of Dr. Azzam Tamimi

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, May 26 2025

(Palestinian-British scholar and political analyst, recorded by Dima Lababidi)



This report classifies international crimes based on the testimony of Dr. Azzam Tamimi, a Palestinian-British academic and political commentator. His testimony provides analytical and moral evaluation of the Gaza genocide, identifying patterns of extermination and moral complicity by Western powers. The classification applies the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the Geneva Conventions (1949).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- Article 8(2)(b)(i) – Intentionally directing attacks against civilians

“Every bomb dropped on a refugee camp or school is a direct attack on civilians.”

- Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) – Starvation as a method of warfare

“The siege is a deliberate weapon; Israel uses hunger to subjugate and destroy.”

- Article 8(2)(b)(iv) – Disproportionate use of force

“No military necessity can justify the destruction of a people’s means of life.”

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- Article 7(1)(a) – Murder

“Tens of thousands have been killed in cold blood; this is not collateral damage.”

- Article 7(1)(h) – Persecution

“Palestinians are targeted because of who they are – the aim is erasure, not coexistence.”

- Article 7(1)(k) – Other inhumane acts

“Cutting off electricity, bombing bakeries, and destroying hospitals are acts of cruelty meant to humiliate an entire people.”

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- Article 6(a) – Killing members of the group
- “This is genocide in real time – Israel is eradicating the Palestinian people.”
- Article 6(c) – Inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about destruction
- “There is no water, no food, no medicine, no safety – this is extermination.”

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- Geneva IV Arts. 27 & 53 – Protection of Civilians
- “The civilian population has been made the primary target of military aggression.”
- Geneva IV Art. 33 – Prohibition of Collective Punishment
- “Gaza is collectively punished for existing; its people are treated as expendable.”
- ICRC Rule 55 – Access to Humanitarian Relief
- “Aid trucks are blocked and bombed; humanitarian law is being mocked in daylight.”

V. Evidentiary Value

- Dr. Azzam Tamimi’s testimony provides analytical evidence of:
- The moral and political complicity of Western states in the ongoing genocide.
 - The framing of mass killings as ‘self-defense’ to conceal exterminatory intent.
 - The systematic use of siege and starvation to destroy Gaza’s civilian population.
 - The intentional dehumanization of Palestinians as a prelude to their elimination.
- “This is not a war; it is the elimination of a people under the cover of legality.”
- This testimony serves as both expert and moral documentation of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide – demonstrating that the destruction of Gaza is part of a planned and ideologically justified extermination campaign.

10. Testimony of Bilal Mahfouz

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, August 11, 2025



This report presents a legal classification of crimes and violations of international humanitarian and human rights law derived from the testimony of Mr. Bilal Mahfouz, a Jerusalem-based lawyer and international law expert. In his interview with Witness Eye, Mahfouz analyzed the genocide in Gaza through the lens of international law, addressing the targeting of journalists and hospitals, the use of starvation as a weapon, and the functioning of the International Criminal Court (ICC) in the face of such atrocities. This classification applies the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), the 1948 Genocide Convention, and the Fourth Geneva Convention.

I. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

Mahfouz characterizes the assault on Gaza as a ‘war of genocide,’ emphasizing its systematic nature and the targeting of civilian life and infrastructure on a mass scale. He states that ‘Gaza is burying its journalist martyrs every day,’ signifying intentional killing of members of a national group (Art. 6(a)).

He identifies the deliberate use of famine as a weapon to destroy the Palestinian people physically and psychologically, thus constituting infliction of conditions of life calculated to bring about destruction (Art. 6(c)).

Mahfouz asserts that denial of food, medicine, and water and the ongoing siege represent ‘a crime against humanity that is not permissible under any circumstances.’

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

Mahfouz identifies the attack on the civilian population as widespread and systematic, encompassing murder, extermination, persecution, and other inhumane acts (Arts. 7(1)(a), (b), (h), (k)).

He explains that media incitement and propaganda campaigns are used to justify and normalize crimes, calling them ‘propaganda built on lies that precede and accompany the crimes.’

Mahfouz further notes that international law requires evidence and proof before any claims of military use of civilian facilities can justify attacks, and that failure to do so constitutes crimes against humanity.

III. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

Mahfouz confirms that targeting of journalists and hospitals constitutes grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and violations of Articles 8(2)(b) (i), (ii), and (ix) of the Rome Statute.

He states that 'targeting journalists is itself a major crime,' and that journalistic work is protected under Geneva and Hague Conventions. He adds that 'a journalist carries a VIP card and cannot be attacked.'

Regarding attacks on hospitals, Mahfouz explains that international law treats them as 'forbidden targets from the start,' and that claims based on 'intelligence information' do not constitute legal proof.

IV. Starvation as a Weapon and Collective Punishment

Mahfouz describes mass starvation in Gaza as 'a crime not used in modern history against any people.' He calls the denial of aid 'a crime against humanity without doubt,' recalling the occupation's use of blockades to prevent food, water, and medicine.

He notes that Israel's denial of famine is itself proof of intent to conceal use of starvation as a method of warfare (Art. 8(2)(b)(xxv)).

He cites comparative examples from Iraq's Oil-for-Food Program to illustrate that even in wartime, such total blockades are unprecedented and illegal.

V. International Criminal Court Procedures and State Responsibility

Mahfouz explains ICC mechanisms for opening investigations: through Security Council referral, state referral, or prosecutor's initiative. He notes that 'South Africa and other states submitted complaints,' demonstrating the universal jurisdiction of the Court.

He analyzes the arrest warrants against Netanyahu and Gallant, highlighting that they contain charges of crimes against humanity and war crimes targeting protected places like journalists, hospitals, and places of worship.

He confirms that the warrants had 'political impact,' restricting Netanyahu's international mobility and 'reducing the killing pace on the ground,' indicating that legal pressure has tangible effects even before verdicts.

VI. Role of Documentation and Civil Society

Mahfouz praises legal documentation projects such as Witness Eye and the Hind Rajab Foundation as 'having a big role and high human value.' He emphasizes that 'legal documentation must be precise and professional,' as 'recorded testimonies from martyrs before their death become irreplaceable legal evidence.'

He states that the work of these projects helps the ICC prosecutor move 'from the stage of gathering evidence to opening investigation,' showing that grassroots efforts contribute to international justice.

VII. Faith in International Justice and Comparative Experience

Mahfouz acknowledges widespread disillusionment with international law but insists on its necessity: 'We live in a shared building and cannot deny the laws that govern it.' He draws comparisons to Bosnia and Rwanda, where international tribunals produced arrests for genocide, arguing that 'the legal battle is a battle of accumulation and persuasion – not of days or months.'

He stresses that 'evidence, proofs, and documents' – not speeches – will convince even the world's opponents of Palestine's truth.

VIII. Evidentiary Value

Bilal Mahfouz's testimony provides a comprehensive legal mapping of the ongoing genocide in Gaza, supported by comparative analysis and procedural knowledge of the ICC. His detailed classification of journalist killings, hospital attacks, and starvation as prosecutable crimes makes his testimony directly usable in international investigation files.

His emphasis on the need for 'professional, objective documentation' provides a model for building legal archives of atrocities and reinforces the legitimacy of Witness Eye's documentation efforts.

Conclusion

The testimony of Bilal Mahfouz constitutes a detailed legal classification of Israel's assault on Gaza as genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes under the Rome Statute and Geneva Conventions. It demonstrates that the targeting of journalists, medical facilities, and civilians, along with the use of famine

as a weapon, forms part of a systematic policy of extermination. Mahfouz's legal expertise also highlights the importance of international jurisdiction and collective documentation efforts in pursuit of justice for Palestine. His analysis serves as both legal evidence and a strategic framework for continuing prosecution and advocacy before international tribunals.

11. Testimony of Ghazi Al-Majdalawi

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, June 19 2025

(Media professional and head of the research unit at the Palestinian Center for the Missing and Forcibly Disappeared)



This report classifies international crimes based on the testimony of Ghazi Al-Majdalawi, documenting the destruction, enforced disappearances, and mass killings in Gaza. The analysis follows the Rome Statute of the ICC and the Geneva Conventions (1949).

I. Context and Factual Summary

Ghazi Al-Majdalawi, residing in Jabalia Camp, northern Gaza, reported that since October 2023, the area has been under total siege, with repeated invasions, destruction of homes, and mass civilian casualties. Over 60 members of his extended family were killed in bombardments, many remain under rubble. He also described widespread cases of missing and forcibly disappeared persons, including journalists, medical staff, and children.

II. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- Article 8(2)(b)(i) – Intentionally directing attacks against civilians

Residential areas such as Jabalia Camp and Beit Lahia were repeatedly bombed; entire families, including 60 of his own relatives, were killed.

- Article 8(2)(b)(ix) – Attacks on hospitals and medical facilities

Assaults on Al-Shifa and Nasser Hospitals led to mass disappearances of patients and staff. The witness recounted storming operations that resulted in executions and mass graves.

- Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) – Starvation as a method of warfare

The siege denied food, water, and medicine entry. Civilians risked gunfire to retrieve flour from ‘aid’ drops over five-kilometer walks.

- Use of prohibited weapons

Missiles were reported to ‘vaporize’ bodies, indicating use of high-temperature munitions against civilian tents.

III. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- Article 7(1)(a) – Murder

Systematic killing of civilians and entire families in homes and refuge centres.

- Article 7(1)(d) – Forcible transfer of population

Civilians were ordered south to ‘safe zones’ which were later bombed, causing further deaths and displacement.

- Article 7(1)(i) – Enforced disappearance of persons

Thousands of citizens disappeared during hospital raids and corridor movements; journalists and medical staff were classified as ‘unlawful combatants’ and denied acknowledgment.

- Article 7(1)(k) – Other inhumane acts

Families unable to bury relatives due to mass graves, body fragmentation, and denial of forensic access constitute inhumane treatment.

IV. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- Article 6(a) – Killing members of the group

Entire family networks in northern Gaza targeted and destroyed.

- Article 6(c) – Inflicting conditions of life to destroy the group

Starvation, forced displacement, siege, and denial of medical and forensic resources amount to conditions of destruction of the Palestinian group.

V. Violations of the Geneva Conventions (1949)

- Article 33 – Collective punishment

Mass bombardments of entire neighbourhoods in reprisal operations.

- Article 49 – Forcible transfers

Civilians displaced under evacuation orders to zones later attacked.

- Article 53 – Destruction of property

Homes and civilian infrastructure systematically levelled across northern Gaza.

VI. Evidentiary Value and Conclusions

The testimony offers direct evidence of mass killings, forced disappearances, use of starvation, and weaponized aid. It also records forensic obstruction through the denial of DNA testing materials and equipment, preventing victim identification. These patterns demonstrate intent to destroy Palestinian civil life and constitute crimes of genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity.

Quotation from the testimony: ‘The people who were at the center of the missile’s impact vaporized. No bodies, no corpses – they vaporized completely.’

12. Expert Testimony of Professor Cemil Aydin

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, May 28 2025

(Professor of History, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, recorded by Dima Lababidi)



This report classifies international crimes and contextualizes them through the historical analysis of Professor Cemil Aydin, who frames the Palestinian genocide as the culmination of a colonial world order and an uncompleted decolonization process. The classification follows the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), the Geneva Conventions (1949), and international norms on self-determination.

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- Article 8(2)(b)(i) – Intentionally directing attacks against civilians

“The bombing of homes, hospitals, and schools in Gaza is the continuation of a century-long colonial war.”

- Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) – Starvation as a method of warfare

“The siege of Gaza transforms humanitarian law into a tool of oppression – famine is engineered.”

- Article 8(2)(b)(iv) – Disproportionate force

“Colonial wars always claim ‘security’ as justification – Gaza is the latest chapter.”

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- Article 7(1)(a) – Murder

“The destruction of Palestinian life and memory mirrors other colonial exterminations in world history.”

- Article 7(1)(h) – Persecution against an identifiable group

“Palestinians are dehumanized as a ‘civilizational enemy’ – this is structural persecution.”

- Article 7(1)(k) – Other inhumane acts

“Forced displacement, denial of food, and destruction of culture are acts of systemic violence.”

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- Article 6(a) – Killing members of the group

“The killing of tens of thousands, including children, is the endpoint of the colonial logic.”

- Article 6(c) – Inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about destruction

“The siege and bombardment recreate the very definition of genocide under modern law.”

IV. Historical and Structural Violations

- Right to Self-Determination (UN Charter Art. 1(2); ICJ Advisory Opinion 2004)

“Palestinians’ right to self-determination remains the most violated right of the modern era.”

- Prohibition of Colonialism and Racial Domination (UNGA Res. 1514, 1960)

“Israel’s regime of control over Gaza and the West Bank is a colonial and apartheid system.”

- ICRC Rule 149 – Responsibility of Commanders and Superiors

“Western powers enabling Israel’s impunity share command responsibility under customary law.”

V. Evidentiary Value

Professor Aydin’s testimony provides historical and analytical grounding for the classification of Israel’s conduct as genocide:

- Connects Gaza to global histories of colonial violence and racial hierarchy.
- Demonstrates how international law has been instrumentalized to justify colonialism.
- Reaffirms the moral necessity of internationalism and decolonial solidarity.

“Palestine is the unfinished chapter of decolonization – the test of whether humanity still believes in justice.”

This testimony provides probative expert evidence linking the Gaza genocide to the broader historical system of imperial violence, and demonstrates how contemporary humanitarian collapse is a legacy of unaddressed colonialism.

13. Expert Testimony of Prof. Dr. Çetin Kaya Koç

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye – August 29 2025



This report classifies and analyzes the testimony of Prof. Dr. Çetin Kaya Koç, a Turkish-American scientist and founding editor of the *Journal of Cryptographic Engineering*, who faced institutional retaliation after publicly condemning Israel's actions in Gaza as genocide. His testimony, given to Witness Eye host Kevser Erbay, documents systematic suppression of academic freedom, digital censorship, and Western complicity in the ongoing genocide. The report evaluates these statements within the framework of the Rome Statute, the Genocide Convention, and international human rights law.

I. Genocide (Article 6 Rome Statute)

Prof. Koç characterizes Israel's ongoing assault on Gaza as a continuation of a long-standing genocidal process rooted in the 1948 Nakba and the First and Second Intifadas. He affirms that the operation in Gaza constitutes 'a genocide event that we are living every day' and highlights the silence of Western societies as active complicity. These observations align with Article 6(a) and (c) of the Rome Statute, reflecting acts intended to destroy the Palestinian people through mass killings, destruction of life conditions, and sustained dehumanization.

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7 Rome Statute)

The testimony evidences a widespread and systematic attack on the Palestinian civilian population. Koç identifies extermination, persecution, and collective punishment carried out with the awareness and support of Western institutions. He draws a historical comparison to the 1930s, observing that European and American societies are once again submitting to ideological intimidation that prevents them from opposing atrocities. This aligns with Articles 7(1)(a), (b), and (h) of the Rome Statute regarding murder, extermination, and persecution on political and national grounds.

III. Suppression of Academic Freedom and Institutional Retaliation

Prof. Koç recounts being removed from his roles at the *Journal of Cryptographic Engineering* and the CHES Conference—both institutions he founded—after his social media posts in support of Palestine. He notes that Springer, the publishing company, refused to specify which posts violated its 'company principles,' demonstrating ideological discrimination rather than professional misconduct.

These retaliations constitute violations of Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 15(3) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which protect freedom of expression and scientific progress.

IV. Western Complicity and Collapse of Academic Integrity

Koç emphasizes that Western academia, once considered a bastion of intellectual freedom, now enforces political orthodoxy on issues related to Israel and Palestine. He observes that institutions across the US and Europe have abandoned neutrality and scientific independence by silencing dissenting academics. This structural complicity transforms academic institutions into enablers of crimes against humanity by normalizing state propaganda and suppressing accountability.

V. Digital Censorship and Algorithmic Control

Prof. Koç describes experiencing digital persecution through platform restrictions and content removal on Facebook and Instagram. He explains that social media algorithms are weaponized to marginalize Palestinian narratives and suppress solidarity movements. He refers to Twitter as a remaining 'battleground' for information exchange, underscoring that this form of algorithmic suppression contributes to denial and obstruction of justice under international law.

VI. Global Silence and Psychological Intimidation

Koç recounts that 95% of his professional peers remained silent following his dismissal, comparing their passivity to the moral collapse of European academics during the Nazi era. He interprets this collective silence as both psychological intimidation and moral complicity. He warns that such submission grants illegitimate power to oppressive systems, eroding public faith in intellectual independence and justice.

VII. Accountability and International Justice

Koç expresses strong confidence that international law will eventually hold Israel and its accomplices accountable, invoking the Nuremberg precedent. He refers to UN Special Rapporteur Francesca Albanese as a legitimate moral and legal authority articulating the crimes occurring in Gaza. He asserts that even if hostilities cease, Israel 'will still be tried' for its actions. His testimony thus underscores the continuing jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court over crimes already committed.

VIII. Call for Boycott and Institutional Isolation

Prof. Koç concludes by urging universities, professional organizations, and academic publishers worldwide to cease all forms of collaboration with Israeli institutions. He insists: 'Do not work with Israel. Do not invite Israelis. Do not organize any event or conference with the name Israel.' He calls for total academic and professional isolation of

Israel as a means to apply moral and political pressure consistent with lawful boycott and sanctions movements under international law.

IX. Evidentiary Value and Conclusion

The testimony of Prof. Dr. Çetin Kaya Koç provides primary evidence of ideological suppression, censorship, and Western institutional complicity linked to Israel's genocidal campaign in Gaza. His account reveals the transformation of academic and digital platforms into instruments of control that sustain impunity.

The report concludes that his testimony holds high probative value for investigations into non-state complicity, freedom of expression violations, and genocide denial. It should be preserved as part of the Witness Eye Legal Report Series under the title: 'Academic Repression and the Global Silence Surrounding the Gaza Genocide.'

14. Testimony of Dr. Wissam Atallah

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, June 25 2025

(Palestinian medical professional and survivor, recorded by Dima Lababidi)



This report classifies international crimes based on the testimony of Dr. Wissam Atallah. It follows the Witness Eye Gaza Legal Series framework and applies the Rome Statute of the ICC and the Geneva Conventions (1949).

I. Context and Factual Summary

Dr. Wissam Atallah served as a medical doctor in Gaza during the 2023–2024 siege and provided direct testimony of attacks on hospitals, executions of medical staff, and denial of medical access to injured civilians. He also described the destruction of surgical facilities and the targeting of patients inside intensive care units. His account demonstrates the systematic assault on health infrastructure and the use of medicine as a battleground tool for collective punishment.

II. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

• Article 8(2)(b)(ix) – Attacks on hospitals and medical units

Hospitals such as Al-Shifa and Indonesian Hospitals were bombed and besieged; patients and staff were executed or detained. Medical wards were razed, ventilators cut off, and electricity denied.

• Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) – Starvation and deprivation as a method of warfare

Medical supplies and food were systematically blocked; amputations were performed without anaesthesia due to siege restrictions.

• Article 8(2)(b)(i) – Intentionally directing attacks against civilians

Strikes targeted refugee areas surrounding hospitals where patients and families sought shelter.

III. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- Article 7(1)(a) – Murder

Killing of wounded patients, paramedics, and medical workers during hospital operations constitutes murder as part of a widespread attack.

- Article 7(1)(k) – Other inhumane acts causing great suffering

The denial of anaesthesia and use of field surgery without basic supplies inflicted severe pain and psychological torture on patients and staff.

- Article 7(1)(h) – Persecution

Targeting Palestinian medical workers based on their national identity constitutes persecution under international law.

IV. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- Article 6(a) – Killing members of the group

Direct attacks on hospitalized civilians and medical staff represent intentional killing of members of the Palestinian national group.

- Article 6(c) – Inflicting conditions of life to destroy the group

The systematic collapse of the healthcare system, coupled with starvation and infection, constitutes conditions calculated to destroy life in whole or in part.

V. Violations of the Geneva Conventions (1949)

- Article 18 – Protection of civilian hospitals

Hospitals and medical staff enjoy special protection and must never be the object of attack; the pattern described violates this rule.

- Article 33 – Prohibition of collective punishment

Denial of medical care and destruction of hospitals constitute collective punishment of the civilian population.

- Article 55 – Provision of food and medical supplies to the population

Occupation forces failed to fulfil obligations to ensure medical supplies and life-sustaining resources.

VI. Evidentiary Value and Conclusions

Dr. Atallah's testimony provides direct medical and expert evidence of the systematic targeting of healthcare as a strategy of warfare. His description of field surgery under fire and denied anaesthesia constitutes proof of both inhumane acts and the intent to inflict conditions of destruction. The testimony is probative for war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide charges.

Quotation: "I was operating on a boy without anaesthetic when the ICU was bombed."

15. Testimony of Dr. Fadel Naim

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, March 13, 2025



This report presents a legal classification of international crimes based solely on the verbatim testimony of Dr. Fadel Naim, an orthopedic surgery consultant and hospital director in northern Gaza. All quotations are transcribed exactly as spoken in the interview, without paraphrasing, editing, or restructuring. The legal framework applied is derived from the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- "Everything that happened is a war crime."
- "Explosion injuries were meant to shatter people."
- "Some shells had a nature where knife-like objects would come out of them cutting through bodies."
- "A large number of ambulances were directly targeted."
- "When I lifted his leg off the bed, I was surprised to find a head between his legs the head of another person."

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- "The health system was destroyed at all three levels: in terms of medical staff, in terms of construction and buildings, and in terms of equipment."
- "Entire families would come to us having been executed, killed inside their homes while sleeping."
- "There are many injured people, especially children... especially if it was a girl, a young girl, injured and having lost her mother, father, and siblings in the same incident."

III. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- "Hospitals and medical facilities are protected entities."
- "There is already a violation of international law in preventing the provision of health services to every citizen because healthcare is a human right."

- "Closing the crossings and preventing the injured from traveling outside the Gaza Strip to receive treatment is a violation of international law."
- "Preventing medical staff who want to reach the Gaza Strip to treat the injured and wounded, which is also a violation of international law."

IV. Evidentiary Value

Dr. Naim's testimony provides direct observations of indiscriminate injury patterns, bombardment of hospitals and ambulances, degradation of the health system, and obstruction of access to care.

Quote: "Explosion injuries were meant to shatter people." Quote: "Everything that happened is a war crime."

16. Testimony of Fares Afanah

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, August 4, 2025



This report provides a legal classification of international crimes and serious violations of humanitarian law based on the testimony of Palestinian journalist and filmmaker Fares Afanah. His testimony, recorded inside Gaza, documents the systematic targeting of civilians, destruction of entire communities, collapse of communication networks, and psychological devastation following prolonged siege and bombardment. The analysis applies the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), the 1948 Genocide Convention, and the Fourth Geneva Convention.

I. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

Fares Afanah describes the assault on Gaza as 'a planned eradication of life itself.' He reports the complete flattening of entire districts—Beit Hanoun, Shuja'iyya, Rafah—where 'nothing remains except ashes and blood. This constitutes intentional killing of members of a national group (Art. 6(a)).

He states: 'No one is safe in Gaza ... it is not war, it is erasure.' The destruction of entire families and the use of siege to starve the population demonstrate infliction of conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction (Art. 6(c)).

He refers to 'genocide of history and memory,' explaining that mass demolition of archives, media headquarters, and family records is intended to obliterate Palestinian identity.

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

The testimony shows a widespread and systematic attack on the civilian population, involving murder, extermination, persecution, and other inhumane acts (Arts. 7(1) (a), (b), (h), (k)).

Afanah recalls: 'Every time we escaped one neighborhood, the next was bombed. They want no witnesses.' This demonstrates persecution and forced displacement on a massive scale.

He reports entire families burned alive inside their homes and corpses left in the streets for days due to sniper fire on rescuers—acts constituting inhumane treatment and extermination.

III. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

The indiscriminate bombing of civilian areas, communication centers, and journalists violates Articles 8(2)(b)(i), (ii), and (ix) of the Rome Statute.

Afanah testifies to targeting of media offices: ‘They bombed our studio in Rimal with everyone inside ... no warnings.’ The killing of journalists and camera operators constitutes willful killing of protected persons.

He also documents deliberate disruption of internet and telecommunications to prevent reporting from Gaza, amounting to attacks on civilian infrastructure essential for survival.

IV. Starvation and Collective Punishment

The witness reports famine conditions and complete blockade of aid to northern Gaza: ‘People ate animal feed and grass. Children died waiting for a bag of flour.’

He notes that hospitals lacked food for patients, and mothers boiled water with herbs to feed infants. Such acts constitute the use of starvation of civilians as a method of warfare (Art. 8(2)(b)(xxv)) and breach the Fourth Geneva Convention (Arts. 55–56).

V. Targeting of Journalists and Destruction of Information Infrastructure

Fares Afanah, a journalist and filmmaker, testifies that press buildings and media teams were targeted with precision strikes. ‘We were marked with PRESS vests and hit anyway,’ he states.

He confirms that hundreds of journalists were killed and broadcast towers destroyed, violating Article 79 of Additional Protocol I (1977) protecting journalists as civilians engaged in dangerous missions in armed conflict.

He adds: ‘When you kill journalists, you kill the truth.’ This demonstrates intent to silence documentation and erase evidence of atrocities.

VI. Psychological and Social Collapse

Afanah describes psychological destruction among survivors: ‘We forgot how to sleep, how to dream.’ He observes that children no longer react to explosions and families bury loved ones without grief because mourning is a luxury.

He explains that Gaza’s youth are now a ‘lost generation without school, home, or hope,’ illustrating intergenerational trauma and mental harm inflicted on a civilian group.

VII. State Responsibility and Complicity

Afanah condemns the silence of global institutions: ‘The world knows and chooses to be silent.’ This constitutes complicity under Article I of the Genocide Convention and Articles 16 and 41 of the Draft Articles on State Responsibility.

He adds that corporate and technological companies assisted the blockade by cutting digital connectivity, furthering the policy of sealing Gaza off from the world.

VIII. Evidentiary Value

Fares Afanah’s first-hand account provides primary evidence of genocidal intent, targeted attacks on journalists, and starvation as a method of warfare. His description of destroyed media towers and mass civilian killings corroborates findings by multiple humanitarian organizations.

His statements also highlight information control and systematic erasure of truth as integral to the ongoing genocide.

Conclusion

The testimony of Fares Afanah establishes evidence of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes in Gaza. His account illustrates the deliberate annihilation of civilian life, the use of famine as a weapon, and the eradication of journalistic witnessing through targeted killings and communication blackouts. Immediate international action is required under the Rome Statute and the Genocide Convention to prosecute those responsible and preserve the record of Gaza’s truth.

17. Testimony of Prof. Fidaa Al-Madhoun

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, July 8, 2025



This report provides a legal classification of international crimes based solely on the verbatim testimony of Professor Fidaa Al-Madhoun, Palestinian academic and journalist. All quotations are drawn directly from her recorded interview, without paraphrasing or editorial modification. The analysis is based on the framework of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and relevant provisions of international humanitarian and human rights law.

I. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

Professor Al-Madhoun repeatedly refers to the situation in Gaza as ‘a genocide war’ and emphasizes that ‘no time or date can justify the scale of this crime and genocide and the crushing of a complete, integrated society.’ Her testimony reveals both the intent and execution of actions designed to destroy the Palestinian population as a group.

The systematic targeting of civilians, displacement of over one million people, and destruction of entire neighborhoods (‘three-quarters of the residential neighborhood I was in, including my house’) constitute acts that fall under Article 6(a) and 6(c): killing members of the group and deliberately inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction.

The deliberate starvation of civilians is reflected in her statement: ‘From the first month, the features of hunger and scarcity began... there were no vegetables, no flour, we just had pasta to keep us alive.’

Al-Madhoun’s narrative reflects genocidal intent through the scale and coordination of violence across Gaza: ‘There cannot be a situation where all elements of genocide came together like what’s happening now in Gaza.’

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

Her testimony demonstrates a widespread and systematic attack against the civilian population, consistent with the requirements of Article 7(1). The destruction of her

home, mass displacement, and deliberate deprivation of food and shelter constitute inhumane acts intentionally causing great suffering.

She recounts: ‘We were in the street with all our neighbors... the bombing destroyed the house next to mine, and rubble fell on us and our children.’ Such acts reflect murder (Art. 7(1)(a)), extermination (Art. 7(1)(b)), and persecution (Art. 7(1)(h)).

The famine and starvation described—‘we were exposed to hunger, scarcity, and lack of food and clean water—constitute other inhumane acts under Article 7(1)(k).

Her account of loss—over 200 colleagues, students, and family members—illustrates extermination as part of a widespread campaign. She testifies: ‘I lost from work colleagues more than forty... among students and friends, more than two hundred.’

Psychological destruction is a defining feature: ‘Those who survive physically do not survive mentally... survival from death is a feeling of guilt.’

III. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

The destruction of civilian homes and deliberate bombardment of populated neighborhoods amount to grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions, including Article 8(2)(b)(ii) (intentionally directing attacks against civilian objects).

The siege-induced starvation and deprivation—‘no flour, no vegetables, only pasta to keep us alive’—fall under Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) (starvation of civilians as a method of warfare).

She describes direct attacks on densely populated refugee camps such as Al-Shati: ‘The amount of strikes, fire, and massacres that happened there, the families that were killed and exterminated.’ These constitute attacks on civilians (Art. 8(2)(b)(i)).

Forced displacement and the destruction of supposedly ‘safe’ zones such as Rafah further establish violations of Article 8(2)(a)(vii) (unlawful deportation or transfer of civilians).

Her description of journalists being treated as enemy targets—‘We, the journalist family, have lost more than 220 martyrs... the occupation treats journalists as enemies’—indicates violations of Article 8(2)(b)(xxiv) (intentionally directing attacks against personnel involved in humanitarian assistance or peacekeeping missions).

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

The testimony reflects violations of fundamental rights protected under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the Fourth Geneva Convention, including the right to life (Art. 6 ICCPR), prohibition of torture and inhumane treatment (Art. 7 ICCPR), and the duty of an occupying power to ensure basic needs (Art. 55 GC IV).

Al-Madhoun’s statement—‘There was complete loss of human rights - no shelter, no food, no water’—shows the breakdown of these obligations. The forced displacement of entire communities and the denial of humanitarian aid are further violations of international humanitarian law.

V. State Responsibility and Complicity

Professor Al-Madhoun’s account attributes systematic and coordinated responsibility to state authorities, not isolated acts. The use of deliberate starvation, attacks on schools, and elimination of journalists demonstrate state policy of annihilation.

Her testimony highlights the silence and inaction of international actors: 'The mind cannot believe it, amid world silence, silence with no justification.' This reflects breach of the duty to prevent genocide under Article I of the 1948 Genocide Convention.

VI. Accountability and Enforcement Gap

Al-Madhoun's description of 'complete genocide broadcasted live' captures the gap between visibility and accountability in international law. The acts occur under global observation without enforcement, echoing systemic failure of the UN Security Council and international mechanisms.

She notes: 'This war sorted humanity between being human and non-human.' This speaks to moral and legal paralysis within international institutions and the collapse of deterrence mechanisms.

VII. Evidentiary Value

Her testimony provides first-hand witness evidence of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide. As both a survivor and academic, her observations carry unique dual evidentiary weight: experiential and analytical.

Direct quotes such as 'Rafah no longer exists' and 'complete genocide broadcasted live' corroborate the widespread destruction of civilian areas and document deliberate extermination of the population.

Her record of losing over 200 colleagues and students, including journalists and family, strengthens the evidentiary pattern of extermination and persecution.

Conclusion

The testimony of Prof. Fidaa Al-Madhoun establishes grave breaches of the Rome Statute, constituting genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes. The cumulative pattern of deliberate displacement, starvation, bombardment, and elimination of journalists reflects coordinated state policy designed to destroy the Palestinian population in Gaza.

Her account demonstrates not only the personal toll of survival but the systematic erasure of civilian life, infrastructure, and cultural continuity. The evidence contained herein supports legal characterization of ongoing acts in Gaza as violations of international law requiring investigation and prosecution before the International Criminal Court.

18. Expert Testimony of Hazem Rajab

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye – September 4 2025



This report classifies and analyses the testimony of Hazem Rajab, a Palestinian civil defense worker and journalist who survived the systematic bombardment of Gaza City and the southern governorates. His account documents the targeting of rescue teams, families, and media workers, and the destruction of civilian infrastructure and cultural life. This report applies the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), the 1948 Genocide Convention, and the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols.

I. Genocide (Article 6 Rome Statute)

Rajab describes the continuous bombardment of Gaza's neighborhoods, resulting in the death of entire families and the obliteration of whole districts. He testifies that the scale and pattern of attacks reflect intent to destroy the Palestinian people as a national group in whole or in part (Art. 6(a), (c)).

He recalls dozens of rescue operations where children and women were buried beneath the rubble of their own homes after targeted airstrikes on civilian buildings, describing them as 'extermination by the minute.'

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7 Rome Statute)

The testimony illustrates a widespread and systematic attack on the civilian population of Gaza, including murder, extermination, forcible transfer, and other inhumane acts (Art. 7(1)(a)–(k)).

Rajab describes that rescue workers who attempted to help the injured were often targeted in 'double tap' strikes – the second bombing hitting the same location minutes after the first. Such acts constitute murder and persecution on political grounds under Article 7(1)(b).

He further testifies to families being forced from their homes multiple times – from Gaza City to Khan Younis and then to Rafah – only to face the same attacks, demonstrating forcible transfer under Article 7(1)(d).

III. War Crimes (Article 8 Rome Statute)

Rajab provides eyewitness accounts of Israeli strikes on civil defense teams, ambulances, and media crews that were clearly identified by reflective vests and markings of the Palestinian Red Crescent. He notes that these attacks took place even after coordination with Israeli forces for humanitarian corridors – clear violations of Articles 8(2)(b)(i), (ix), and (x).

He also reports the use of heavy thermobaric and bunker-buster munitions against residential blocks and UN shelters, in breach of the principles of distinction and proportionality.

IV. Targeting of Rescue and Medical Personnel

Rajab testifies that more than 300 civil defense members and paramedics were killed during rescue missions, many while trying to save families trapped beneath collapsed buildings. He states that ‘the rescuer became a target before the wounded were even reached.’

Such attacks on medical and rescue personnel contravene Articles 18 and 19 of the Fourth Geneva Convention and constitute grave breaches under Article 147.

V. Destruction of Infrastructure and Cultural Life

Rajab describes the obliteration of educational centers, libraries, mosques, and community spaces, stating that ‘the war was not only against people but against memory and culture.’ He recalls documenting the destruction of a major cultural center in Gaza City, which had served as a refuge for students and artists before being reduced to ashes.

The targeting of civilian cultural infrastructure violates Article 53 of Additional Protocol I and Article 8(2)(b)(ix) of the Rome Statute.

VI. Starvation and Siege

Rajab reports that for months his family and neighbors survived on animal feed and contaminated water during the siege of northern Gaza. He describes queues for one piece of bread lasting eight hours and children dying from hunger and dehydration. These conditions constitute use of starvation as a method of war under Article 8(2) (b)(xxv).

VII. Psychological Torture and Loss of Family

The witness recounts losing his father and two brothers in airstrikes and the psychological impact of seeing their bodies buried under rubble while he continued to film and report the scene. He calls this ‘living the news as a wound.’ Such mental anguish inflicted on a civilian population amounts to inhumane treatment under Article 7(1)(k).

VIII. Evidentiary Value and Conclusion

Hazem Rajab’s testimony provides first-hand documentation of systematic attacks on rescue teams, civilian infrastructure, and families in Gaza. It offers direct proof of Israel’s violations of the Rome Statute and the Geneva Conventions and illustrates the psychological and physical erasure of an entire civil population.

This testimony constitutes primary evidence for use in future ICC and UN proceedings concerning war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide in Gaza.

19. Expert Testimony of Prof. Hilal Elver

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, February 18, 2025



This report provides a legal classification of international crimes based solely on the verbatim testimony of Prof. Hilal Elver, former UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food. All quotations are transcribed exactly as spoken in the interview, with no paraphrasing, editing, or restructuring. The legal framework applied is derived from the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

• Article 8(2)(b)(xxv): Starvation of civilians as a method of warfare

“This is the most serious starvation situation right now in the world, because two million people is under severe threat of famine. So that’s why it’s a complete, all population is under threat, which is very unusual in any parts of the world.” “Many of the newborn babies, they die in the first three days, either because they were not able to get any milk from their mother because their mother was hungry, or because they were taken to the hospitals, they were not able to put them into incubators, or many of them died because of the cold weather.”

• Article 8(2)(b)(ii): Attacks on civilian objects

“They attacked the bakeries, any kind of agricultural areas. They destroyed greenhouses and they destroyed even the animals that they can give them a certain kind of food, especially livestock was very important.”

• Article 8(2)(a)(iii): Wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury

“Zero availability of clean water. There is no warehouse, there is no electricity, there is no gas, there is no heating.”

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

• Article 7(1)(k): Other inhumane acts

“If the occupying power or the belligerent power blocks the food or not only food, but

some kind of institution that's connected with the food, for instance, farmers, bakeries, they should be under the protection."

"Humanitarian aid was not allowed quite a long time. First three weeks, for instance, no one, no food aid, humanitarian aid was able to get into Gaza."

- Article 7(1)(h): Persecution against an identifiable group

"From the 2007 State of Israel was very much preoccupied what Gazans eat or not eat, what kind of food should get in, what kind of food should not get in."

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- Article 6(c): Deliberately inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction

"A complete siege made the population completely under threat of death, actually because of starvation."

"Gaza is the only place in the world where the entire population is under threat of famine. That is very unusual anywhere in the world."

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- Destruction of food-related infrastructure and water systems "Many of the water resources were destroyed by Israelis."

- Violation of responsibilities under international humanitarian law

"If the occupying power blocks food or destroys institutions connected with food, this violates humanitarian law."

V. Evidentiary Value

Prof. Elver's testimony offers direct legal insight into the systematic targeting of food and water systems and denial of humanitarian access.

Quote: "They attacked the bakeries, any kind of agricultural areas. They destroyed greenhouses and they destroyed even the animals that they can give them a certain kind of food, especially livestock was very important."

Quote: "Many of the water resources were destroyed by Israelis."

Legal Classification Report: Testimony of Prof. Hilal Elver

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, July 9, 2025

This report presents a legal classification of international crimes and state responsibility based solely on the interview testimony of Prof. Hilal Elver, former UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food. The analysis follows the framework of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), the 1948 Genocide Convention, the Geneva Conventions and customary international humanitarian law. All statements below draw directly from the witness's recorded words without paraphrasing or alteration.

I. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

Prof. Elver characterizes Gaza as experiencing a unique and severe convergence of unlawful policies: a long-term siege since 2007, total closure during the current assault, and the weaponization of humanitarian aid. She stresses that 'there is no way to escape' starvation and that Gaza has been under the control of the attacking power even before open hostilities ('the economic system of Gaza was under the control of the power that attacked Gaza').

These conditions amount to deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction (Art. 6(c)). She underscores widespread starvation and famine affecting '90-95% of Gazans' and deaths of children by hunger. She explains the policy aim as eliminating the people 'either killing or starvation to death or escaping from Gaza,' noting calls for so-called voluntary departure as part of the same destructive design.

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

The testimony evidences a widespread and systematic attack against a civilian population, including extermination, persecution, and other inhumane acts (Arts. 7(1)(b), 7(1)(h), 7(1)(k)).

Elver describes aid distribution schemes as 'death traps' where civilians seeking food were shot, and the deliberate obstruction of UN and NGO humanitarian operations. She references the 'flour massacre' of 29 February (over 100 killed; hundreds injured) and the strike on World Central Kitchen aid workers despite visible markings, producing global outcry.

She emphasizes the transformation of humanitarian aid into a 'weapon' and 'negotiation tool,' causing severe physical and mental suffering and constituting other inhumane acts.

III. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

The willful obstruction and manipulation of humanitarian relief, with civilians killed while accessing food, demonstrate violations of Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) (starvation of civilians as a method of warfare) and grave breaches including willful killing (Art. 8(2)(a)(i)).

Elver explains that U.S. and Israeli control over aid routes sidelined the UN, turning relief corridors into ambush zones, and describes use of surveillance and facial recognition to track civilians en route to distribution points.

She notes reports of mercenary involvement and arming of local groups, further

destabilizing civilian protection and violating the principles of distinction and proportionality.

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

The siege and deliberate deprivation breach core rights under the ICCPR (right to life; freedom from inhuman treatment) and the Fourth Geneva Convention (Arts. 27-32, 55 – duty of the occupying power to ensure food and medical supplies).

She reiterates that the situation is not a ‘two-sided war’ but an asymmetrical assault in which humanitarian access has been instrumentalized against civilians.

V. State Responsibility and Complicity

Elver describes how third states—especially the United States—have supported Israel ‘militarily, diplomatically, and economically,’ undermining neutral facilitation of a cease-fire and obstructing humanitarian relief.

She argues that credible third parties must be neutral (e.g., potential roles for Egypt, Qatar, EU), but current geopolitical alignments prevent effective protection, engaging duties under Article I of the Genocide Convention not to aid or assist in genocide and to prevent it.

VI. Accountability and Enforcement Gap

The interview highlights institutional paralysis: despite international awareness of famine and deliberate obstruction of aid, effective enforcement has not occurred. Civil society strategies (global marches, renewed flotillas) are presented as necessary to mobilize governments and counter official inaction.

She urges immediate ceasefire and unfettered humanitarian access to halt starvation deaths and preserve civilian dignity.

VII. Evidentiary Value

As former UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, Elver provides expert testimony linking prolonged siege policies, weaponized aid, and starvation deaths to core crimes under the Rome Statute. She references documented incidents (29 February ‘flour massacre’; strike on World Central Kitchen) and explains how distribution hubs became lethal environments for civilians.

She cites recent estimates alleging far higher death tolls and large-scale disappearance, emphasizing the need to preserve witness videos and records for future proceedings.

Conclusion

Prof. Hilal Elver’s testimony supports legal characterization of the Gaza situation as involving genocide (Art. 6(c)), crimes against humanity (Arts. 7(1)(b), 7(1)(h),

7(1)(k)), and war crimes (Art. 8(2)(b)(xxv), 8(2)(a)(i)). The prolonged siege, engineered famine, and weaponization of aid constitute grave breaches of international law. Immediate ceasefire and restoration of neutral humanitarian channels are imperative, alongside international investigations into state responsibility and complicity.

20. Testimony of Hussam Al-Sayed Saleem

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye – August 25 2025



This report provides the legal classification of crimes and violations of international humanitarian and human rights law derived from the testimony of Hussam Al-Sayed Saleem – a Palestinian digital-media specialist living in exile whose entire family remains besieged in northern Gaza City. The testimony recounts the loss of his home in Beit Lahia, the killing of his cousin Yara and uncle Yahya, the arrest and disappearance of his journalist uncle Tawfiq Al-Sayed Saleem, and the destruction of civilian infrastructure and communications systems to erase evidence of crimes committed in Gaza. The classification below applies the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), the 1948 Genocide Convention, and the Geneva Conventions.

I. Genocide (Article 6 Rome Statute)

The testimony provides clear indications of genocidal acts as defined in Article 6 of the Rome Statute. Saleem describes repeated aerial bombardments of his family home in Beit Lahia, resulting in the death of his cousin, Yara Al-Sayed Saleem, aged 17, and later of his uncle Yahya. He recalls that Israeli forces targeted rooftops equipped with solar panels to cut off power and communication – a tactic intended to enforce total isolation of Gaza’s civilians. Such deprivation of life-sustaining infrastructure and the killing of family members who complied with evacuation orders illustrate the deliberate imposition of conditions calculated to bring about physical destruction (Art. 6(c) and serious bodily and mental harm (Art. 6(b)) to the Palestinian people.

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7 Rome Statute)

Saleem’s account evidences a widespread and systematic attack against a civilian population. He reports the killing of non-combatant relatives, the repeated displacement of his family, and the arrest of his father, brothers, and journalist uncle Tawfiq Al-Sayed Saleem, whose fate remains unknown. These acts constitute murder, enforced disappearance, and persecution under Articles 7(1)(a), (i), and (h) of the Rome Statute.

He testifies to the pervasive terror and psychological trauma endured by Gaza's population under conditions of starvation, exposure, and disease, all of which amount to 'other inhumane acts' under Article 7(1)(k).

III. War Crimes (Article 8 Rome Statute)

The destruction of civilian homes, targeting of power and internet infrastructure, and attacks on civilians complying with evacuation orders constitute grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and war crimes under Article 8(2)(b)(i) and (ii). Saleem notes that Israeli forces used drones and 'explosive robots' in populated areas and that aid seekers were killed while waiting in humanitarian queues. He describes the bombardment of neighborhoods, hospitals, and shelters – acts clearly violating the principles of distinction, proportionality, and precaution in attack.

IV. Enforced Disappearances and Arbitrary Detention

Saleem's father and brothers were detained for 48 hours and released, but his uncle Tawfiq, a journalist, remains missing. The denial of information regarding his uncle's fate constitutes enforced disappearance under Article 7(1)(i) of the Rome Statute and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. The arrest of journalists and civilians during forced displacement illustrates collective punishment and persecution based on national identity.

V. Starvation and Humanitarian Collapse

Saleem describes conditions of total deprivation – lack of food, clean water, electricity, and sanitary supplies – leading to disease and death. These circumstances meet the threshold of Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) of the Rome Statute, which criminalizes the intentional starvation of civilians as a method of warfare. The testimony underscores that these acts are not incidental but calculated to eliminate Gaza's civilian population through siege and famine.

VI. Psychological Torture and Diasporic Guilt

Saleem recounts the psychological suffering of Palestinians in exile, describing 23 days of total loss of contact with his besieged family. He details feelings of guilt, helplessness, and trauma – symptoms of indirect victimization caused by genocide and collective punishment. The inability of diaspora Palestinians to protect or even communicate with family members trapped under bombardment constitutes a form of psychological torment integral to the genocidal structure of the conflict.

VII. Digital Censorship and Information Warfare

Saleem, a media specialist, provides expert testimony on digital censorship targeting Palestinian voices. He cites a leaked February 2025 report showing that 94% of content flagged by Israel to Meta was deleted, representing over 38 million posts, and that TikTok removed nearly three million videos within the first six months of the war. He identifies this as the largest digital suppression operation in modern history. Algorithms reduced or deleted posts mentioning 'Gaza,' blocked journalists' accounts, and labeled the word 'martyr' as terrorist content. Such censorship violates Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and facilitates the concealment of war crimes.

VIII. Civilian Documentation as Resistance

The testimony highlights the crucial role of citizen journalists and youth content creators, such as 16-year-old Abboud Battah, whose accounts documenting daily life under siege were deleted or blocked. Saleem confirms that social media users were targeted and even physically located through geotagged posts, with some killed shortly after publishing. This indicates direct targeting of individuals exercising their right to truth and documentation, contrary to Article 79 of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions, which protects journalists in conflict zones.

IX. Global Impact and Moral Failure

Saleem observes that despite unprecedented visibility of atrocities through social media, the global response remains muted. He interprets this as evidence of moral collapse within international institutions and societies that normalize Palestinian suffering. The lack of accountability reinforces structural impunity, perpetuating the cycle of extermination. His testimony reveals how both physical and digital wars converge to silence victims and reshape public memory.

X. Evidentiary Value and Conclusion

The testimony of Hussam Al-Sayed Saleem offers critical primary evidence of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and systemic censorship. It illustrates how digital suppression and physical destruction operate as parallel fronts of a coordinated campaign to erase Palestinian existence and testimony. This evidence should be submitted to international investigative bodies, including the ICC, ICJ, and UN Human Rights Council, as part of ongoing efforts to document the Gaza genocide. The report is recommended for publication in the Witness Eye Legal Report Series under the title: 'Erasure by Bomb and Algorithm: The Testimony of Hussam Al-Sayed Saleem on Gaza's Genocide and Digital Censorship.'

21. Testimony of Dr. Inas Hamdan

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye – September 12025



This report classifies and analyzes the testimony of Dr. Inas Hamdan, Director of UNRWA's Media Office in Gaza, recorded by Witness Eye in September 2025. Her testimony provides institutional evidence of the systematic targeting of humanitarian workers, starvation policies, and obstruction of United Nations operations in Gaza. The report examines these facts under the framework of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), the 1948 Genocide Convention, and the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

I. Genocide (Article 6 Rome Statute)

Dr. Hamdan describes Gaza as experiencing one of the most severe humanitarian catastrophes in modern history. She confirms the UN's declaration of famine in Gaza City and warns that famine will spread across all governorates if the blockade continues. UNRWA has been prohibited from bringing in food or essential supplies since March 2025, resulting in mass starvation, disease, and death. These acts amount to the infliction of conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction of the group under Article 6(c) of the Rome Statute and the Genocide Convention.

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7 Rome Statute)

The testimony establishes a widespread and systematic attack on Gaza's civilian population through forced displacement, extermination, and persecution. Over 85% of Gaza's territory is under evacuation orders, and at least fifty thousand children have been killed, injured, or wounded. Continuous bombardment, forced evacuations, and denial of aid qualify as extermination (Art. 7(1)(b)) and persecution (Art. 7(1)(h)). Dr. Hamdan highlights that civilians are deliberately left without safe zones, revealing intent to destroy the population's survival capacity.

III. War Crimes (Article 8 Rome Statute)

Dr. Hamdan reports the bombing of more than 300 UNRWA facilities and the killing of 360 UNRWA staff members during the war. Many were killed inside clearly marked UN

buildings whose coordinates were shared daily with the Israeli military. These attacks violate the principles of distinction and proportionality, constituting grave breaches under Article 147 of the Fourth Geneva Convention and war crimes under Articles 8(2)(b) (i) and (ix) of the Rome Statute.

IV. Starvation and Siege as Methods of Warfare

Since March 2025, Israel has blocked UNRWA from importing food, fuel, and medicine. Dr. Hamdan describes famine as 'man-made' and refers to Gaza's pier as a 'death trap,' where civilians are killed daily attempting to obtain food. The siege's deliberate creation of famine and denial of humanitarian relief fulfills Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) of the Rome Statute – the use of starvation as a method of warfare – and amounts to collective punishment.

V. Attacks on Humanitarian Personnel and Facilities

The testimony confirms that 360 UNRWA workers and more than 520 humanitarian personnel from different organizations have been killed in Gaza. Many were targeted while providing food and assistance in shelters displaying the UN flag. UNRWA schools, converted into shelters for hundreds of thousands of displaced persons, have been repeatedly bombed despite the sharing of coordinates. Such acts violate Articles 18-19 of the Fourth Geneva Convention and customary international humanitarian law protecting humanitarian personnel.

VI. Financial and Political Strangulation of UNRWA

Dr. Hamdan details the financial crisis triggered by unproven allegations against a small number of UNRWA employees following October 7, 2023. Sixteen donor states suspended funding, creating a \$200 million deficit. Independent investigations later confirmed UNRWA's neutrality, yet U.S. funding remains frozen. This collective punishment against a UN agency undermines its mandate under UNGA Resolution 302(IV) and violates the duty of cooperation under the UN Charter.

VII. Overcrowding and Collapse of Shelter Centers

UNRWA schools, initially designed to host 2,000 people, now accommodate up to 10,000 displaced individuals per site. Overcrowding has led to outbreaks of disease, lack of sanitation, and widespread suffering. Despite the destruction of many facilities, people remain inside the ruins with no alternatives. Fuel shortages prevent water pumping, waste disposal, and electricity supply, compounding the humanitarian collapse.

VIII. Suppression of Information and Denial of Access

Dr. Hamdan reports a coordinated campaign to delegitimize UNRWA and discredit its reports. International journalists are banned from entering Gaza, and UN officials, including the Commissioner-General, are repeatedly denied access. This deliberate obstruction of information violates Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and impedes the documentation of war crimes. She warns that such suppression serves to normalize atrocities and conceal evidence of genocide.

IX. Institutional Resilience and Continued Operations

Despite the loss of hundreds of staff and destruction of hundreds of facilities, UNRWA continues to operate 90 centers across Gaza. Dr. Hamdan highlights that 12,000 local

staff persist in their duties despite impossible conditions. However, with no entry of fuel, medicines, or sufficient aid for six months, humanitarian operations are near collapse. UNRWA retains 6,000 trucks' worth of supplies in Jordan and Egypt, ready to enter Gaza, but Israel's continued blockade prevents their delivery.

X. Evidentiary Value and Conclusion

Dr. Inas Hamdan's testimony provides institutional, documentary, and eyewitness evidence of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes against the Palestinian people. It demonstrates how humanitarian structures and personnel themselves have become deliberate targets of annihilation. The report concludes that the assault on UNRWA constitutes not only a humanitarian crisis but a direct attack on the international legal order. This testimony should be preserved in the Witness Eye Legal Report Series under the title: 'Targeting Relief: The Genocide Against Gaza and the Assault on UNRWA as a Pillar of International Law.'

22. Testimony of Dr. Jeff Halper

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, May 27 2025

(Israeli anthropologist and director of the Israeli Committee Against House Demolitions; recorded by Dima Lababidi)



This report classifies international crimes based on the expert testimony of Dr. Jeff Halper, who provides analytical evaluation of Israel's ongoing military campaign in Gaza. His statements describe the deliberate targeting of civilians, the dismantling of international law, and the transformation of Gaza into a testing ground for 'war technologies'. All content is drawn directly from the interview transcript without paraphrasing. The framework follows the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the Geneva Conventions (1949).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- Article 8(2)(b)(i) – Intentionally directing attacks against civilians

"The Israeli army is targeting civilians – Gaza has been flattened. This is not collateral damage; it is deliberate policy."

- Article 8(2)(b)(ii) – Attacks on civilian objects

"Homes, schools, and mosques are treated as legitimate military targets."

- Article 8(2)(b)(iv) – Excessive civilian loss and disproportionate attacks

"This campaign is not proportional; it is designed to inflict maximum civilian death and infrastructural damage."

- Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) – Starvation and denial of humanitarian relief

"Israel is starving Gaza – no food, no electricity, no water. It's using starvation as a weapon."

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- Article 7(1)(a) – Murder

"Tens of thousands have been killed; entire families wiped out – this is premeditated extermination."

- Article 7(1)(k) – Other inhumane acts causing great suffering
 - “Children, elderly, disabled people – all being bombed without distinction.”
 - Article 7(1)(h) – Persecution
- “The war is built on dehumanizing Palestinians. It’s not just military; it’s ideological.”

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- Article 6(a) – Killing members of the group
 - “This is not war – this is genocide, the physical elimination of a people.”
 - Article 6(c) – Inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about destruction
- “Gaza has been turned into a death laboratory. Starvation, destruction, and siege are engineered to destroy the people.”

IV. Violations of Human Rights and Occupation Law

- Geneva IV Arts. 27 & 53 – Protection of Civilians
- “Civilians have no protection – everything is a target.”
- ICRC Rule 53 – Prohibition of Starvation
- “The siege weaponizes hunger and thirst to break Gaza.”
- Geneva IV Art. 33 – Prohibition of Collective Punishment
- “The destruction of Gaza is a collective punishment for existing as Palestinians.”

V. Evidentiary Value

Dr. Jeff Halper’s testimony provides expert analytical evidence of:

- The intentional use of disproportionate force against civilians.
- The weaponization of siege and starvation.
- The ideological framework of settler-colonialism underpinning military policy.
- The systemic dismantling of international humanitarian law.

“Gaza is not a war; it’s a weapons laboratory. Israel tests new methods of control and sells them to the world.”

This testimony constitutes probative evidence of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide, revealing how state policy and technological militarization converge to annihilate Palestinian civil society.

23. Testimony of Professor Khaled Safi

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, May 6 2025

(Professor of Digital Media and Civilian Survivor from Khan Younis, Gaza Strip)



This report classifies international crimes based on the testimony of Professor Khaled Safi, an academic and digital-media expert from Gaza, who provides both first-hand witness evidence of destruction and starvation in Khan Younis, and analytical insights on the systematic suppression of Palestinian digital content documenting the war. All quotations are transcribed directly from his recorded interview. The classification framework follows the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the Geneva Conventions (1949).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- Article 8(2)(b)(i) – Intentionally directing attacks against civilians
- “Our house, like 87% of Khan Younis, was destroyed. Everyone was a target.”
- Article 8(2)(b)(ii) – Attacks on civilian objects
- “Entire neighborhoods were erased. Nothing left but dust and burned concrete.”
- Article 8(2)(a)(iii) – Willfully causing great suffering or serious injury
- “Families search for one meal a day – soup kitchens, hunger, and sickness everywhere.”
- Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) – Starvation and denial of humanitarian relief
- “The occupation has fought even against food. People die slowly, not from bombs but from hunger.”
- Article 8(2)(b)(xiii) – Destroying or seizing property of the adversary
- “They bulldozed homes and tents, including ours. My family now lives in a tent above what was our house.”

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- Article 7(1)(a) – Murder
- “Thousands were killed under rubble. There was no difference between a fighter and a child.”

- Article 7(1)(k) – Other inhumane acts causing great suffering
“The people of Gaza are now without homes, food, or medicine – they survive only by chance.”
- Article 7(1)(h) – Persecution against an identifiable group
“There is a systematic genocide of Palestinians – physically and digitally.”
- Article 7(1)(f) – Torture and inhumane treatment
“People are forced to live in tents with no water, sanitation, or electricity.”

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- Article 6(a) – Killing members of the group
“Israel kills, bombs, and annihilates – it’s a genocide by all standards.”
- Article 6(c) – Deliberately inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction
“Starvation, blockade, and total destruction – this is extermination by deprivation.”
- Article 6(e) – Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group
“Thousands of children have been displaced and orphaned, cut off from their families.”

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- Protection of Civilians and Civilian Objects (Geneva IV Arts. 27 & 53)
“All of Khan Younis has been turned to dust – civilians, homes, schools, everything.”
- Right to Health and Medical Care (ICRC Rules 25 & 55)
“Hospitals have been bombed and are out of service. There’s no medicine left.”
- Right to Freedom of Expression and Information (UDHR Art. 19)
“Palestinian digital content is deleted and suppressed. The genocide continues online – they erase our narrative.”
- Prohibition of Starvation (ICRC Rule 53)
“People die of hunger. Children eat animal feed to survive.”
- Prohibition of Collective Punishment (Geneva IV Art. 33)
“They punish Gaza as a whole – no family or area spared.”

V. Evidentiary Value

Professor Khaled Safi’s testimony provides both survivor and expert evidence of:

- Systematic targeting and destruction of civilian homes and infrastructure in Khan Younis.
- Starvation and humanitarian deprivation as deliberate war tactics.
- Suppression and erasure of digital evidence documenting war crimes.
- The digital complicity of international corporations in silencing Palestinian voices.
- Structural genocide encompassing both physical and informational extermination.

“The genocide is not only on the ground – it’s digital too. They want to erase us from existence, even from memory.”

“My family now lives in a tent above what used to be our house.”

This testimony constitutes probative evidence of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide through physical annihilation, starvation, and the parallel digital erasure of Palestinian identity and evidence.

24. Testimony of Lara El-Borno

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, May 26 2025

(Palestinian-British journalist and legal analyst; recorded by Dima Lababidi)



This report classifies international crimes based on the testimony of Lara El-Borno, a journalist and legal analyst documenting Israel’s attacks on Gaza between October 2023 and early 2025. Her account provides legal and analytical evaluation of the patterns of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide in Gaza, supported by direct references to field documentation, satellite imagery, and open-source verification. The classification follows the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the Geneva Conventions (1949).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- Article 8(2)(b)(i) – Intentionally directing attacks against civilians

“Entire neighborhoods were flattened under the pretext of targeting Hamas. These were not military sites – they were homes.”

- Article 8(2)(b)(ii) – Attacks on civilian objects

“Universities, hospitals, and bakeries were hit systematically – the basic infrastructure of life.”

- Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) – Starvation as a method of warfare

“The blockade and restriction on aid are being used to starve the population into submission.”

- Article 8(2)(b)(iv) – Excessive civilian loss and disproportionate use of force

“Tens of thousands of civilians were killed in areas declared safe; this is the textbook definition of disproportionate warfare.”

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- Article 7(1)(a) – Murder

“Mass civilian death has been normalized – entire families removed from civil records.”

- Article 7(1)(k) – Other inhumane acts causing great suffering
- “Psychological warfare and mass displacement have been used to destroy the Palestinian population’s social fabric.”
- Article 7(1)(h) – Persecution
- “Palestinians are punished for existing – denied safety, denied food, denied dignity.”

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- Article 6(a) – Killing members of the group
- “When 40,000 people are killed and 70% are women and children, intent is no longer in question.”
- Article 6(c) – Deliberately inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about destruction
- “Starvation, mass displacement, and denial of medical care have created death zones uninhabitable by humans.”

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- Geneva IV Arts. 27 & 53 – Protection of Civilians
- “The laws of occupation have been replaced by laws of extermination.”
- ICRC Rules 25 & 55 – Medical and Humanitarian Relief
- “Medical convoys were attacked, ambulances destroyed, and aid workers killed.”
- Geneva IV Art. 33 – Prohibition of Collective Punishment
- “Every Gazan has been treated as a combatant, collectively punished for existing.”

V. Evidentiary Value

- Lara El-Borno’s testimony combines investigative journalism and legal expertise, providing:
- Documentary verification of mass destruction and starvation.
 - Analytical legal reasoning linking policy decisions to genocidal intent.
 - Corroboration with satellite imagery, open-source data, and eyewitness testimonies.
 - Contextual evidence of command responsibility at the highest political levels.
- “This is not chaos, this is systematic annihilation conducted under a legal façade.”
- This testimony constitutes expert evidence of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide through documented state policy, military targeting, and structural violence against Gaza’s civilian population.

25. Testimony of Professor Lisa Hajjar

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, May 28 2025

(Professor of Sociology of Law, University of California; recorded by Dima Lababidi)



This report classifies international crimes based on Professor Lisa Hajjar’s expert testimony on Israel’s use of torture, mass incarceration, and black-site detention since October 2023. Her analysis provides legal qualification of torture as a structural instrument of domination within the occupation framework. The classification follows the Rome Statute of the ICC, the Geneva Conventions (1949), and the UN Convention Against Torture (CAT, 1984).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- Article 8(2)(a)(iii) – Torture and inhuman treatment
- “Torture is not exceptional – it’s embedded in Israel’s system of control.”
- Article 8(2)(a)(vii) – Unlawful confinement
- “Thousands of Palestinians are detained without charge or trial, many incommunicado.”
- Article 8(2)(b)(xxii) – Rape and other forms of sexual violence
- “Cases of sexual assault and humiliation have been documented among prisoners.”

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- Article 7(1)(f) – Torture
- “Detainees face beatings, sensory deprivation, and prolonged shackling – it’s systemic.”
- Article 7(1)(e) – Imprisonment or severe deprivation of liberty
- “Mass arrests of men and minors are part of a larger policy of collective subjugation.”
- Article 7(1)(h) – Persecution
- “Prisoners are targeted and brutalized solely for being Palestinian.”

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- Article 6(b) – Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group

"Psychological and physical torture aim to break the will of the Palestinian people."
 · Article 6(c) – Inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction
 "Starvation, thirst, and denial of medical care inside detention centers amount to extermination."

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

· Geneva IV Art. 32; CAT Art. 1 – Prohibition of torture
 "International law absolutely prohibits torture, regardless of circumstance."
 · CRC Art. 37 – Protection of children
 "Children as young as 12 are arrested, blindfolded, and interrogated without counsel."
 · ICRC Rule 149 – Command responsibility
 "Officials like the Minister of National Security are complicit in promoting torture."

V. Evidentiary Value

Professor Hajjar's testimony provides direct and expert evidence of Israel's institutionalized use of torture, sexual violence, and cruel treatment against Palestinian detainees. It demonstrates command-level responsibility, normalization of abuse, and deliberate destruction of physical and psychological integrity of a protected population. "Torture is central to Israel's control apparatus. It's not the exception; it's the system."
 This testimony constitutes probative material evidence of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocidal practices under international law.

26. Testimony of Mahmoud Haniyeh

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, June 26, 2025

(Palestinian civilian witness and survivor, recorded by Dima Lababidi)



This report classifies international crimes based on the testimony of Mahmoud Haniyeh, a survivor of Israeli attacks on northern Gaza. The classification follows the Witness Eye Gaza Legal Series pattern and applies the Rome Statute of the ICC and the Geneva Conventions (1949).

I. Context and Factual Summary

Mahmoud Haniyeh described the destruction of his home and the killing of several members of his extended family during bombardments on Gaza City and Beit Laha. His account documents mass displacement, starvation conditions, and the targeting of civilians while sheltering. He also reports loss of access to hospitals and burial sites.

II. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

· Article 8(2)(b)(i) – Attacks against civilians

Civilians were struck in residential areas without warning; entire families perished in single airstrikes.

· Article 8(2)(b)(iv) – Disproportionate attacks

Bombardments flattened entire neighborhoods far exceeding any possible military objective.

· Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) – Starvation as a method of warfare

The siege caused food, water, and medicine shortages, leading to death from preventable causes.

III. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

· Article 7(1)(a) – Murder

The killing of civilians, including women and children, formed part of a systematic policy.

- Article 7(1)(d) – Forcible transfer of population
- Repeated forced displacement orders drove families south into zones later bombed again.
- Article 7(1)(k) – Other inhumane acts
- Destruction of homes and denial of burial created widespread psychological suffering.

IV. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- Article 6(a) – Killing members of the group
- Entire family networks were targeted, amounting to partial destruction of the Palestinian group.
- Article 6(c) – Inflicting conditions of life calculated to destroy the group
- Starvation, siege, and denial of medical access inflicted lethal living conditions on civilians.

V. Violations of the Geneva Conventions (1949)

- Article 33 – Collective punishment
- Entire civilian communities were bombed as reprisal measures.
- Article 49 – Forcible transfers
- Civilians were forced into ‘safe zones’ that were subsequently attacked.
- Article 53 – Destruction of property
- Systematic demolition of homes and shelters violated protections under the Fourth Geneva Convention.

VI. Evidentiary Value and Conclusions

Mahmoud Haniyeh’s testimony provides direct evidence of widespread and systematic attacks on civilians, forced displacement, and siege-induced famine. It demonstrates violations that qualify as war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide under international law.

Quotation: “We buried people in the streets; there was no food, no water, nowhere safe.”

27. Testimony of Professor Michael Lynk

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, May 27 2025

(Professor of Law and former UN Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights in the Palestinian Territories; recorded by Merima Priguda)



This report classifies international crimes based on the expert testimony of Professor Michael Lynk. His analysis addresses Israel’s occupation of Palestine, the Gaza genocide, and the structural failure of international accountability mechanisms. The classification follows the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the Geneva Conventions (1949).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- Article 8(2)(b)(i) – Intentionally directing attacks against civilians
- “Bombing densely populated civilian areas and refugee camps constitutes a clear war crime.”
- Article 8(2)(b)(ii) – Attacks on civilian objects
- “Hospitals, schools, and humanitarian shelters have been treated as legitimate targets.”
- Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) – Starvation as a method of warfare
- “The siege of Gaza – denying food, water, and electricity – is the deliberate use of starvation as a weapon.”
- Article 8(2)(b)(iv) – Excessive civilian loss and disproportionate force
- “Israel’s military strategy aims to destroy civilian life under the guise of ‘security.’”

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- Article 7(1)(a) – Murder
- “Tens of thousands of civilians have been deliberately killed; this is not collateral damage.”
- Article 7(1)(h) – Persecution against an identifiable group
- “Palestinians are targeted and punished for their identity and existence.”

- Article 7(l)(k) – Other inhumane acts causing great suffering

“Forced displacement, famine, and the destruction of infrastructure create unbearable living conditions.”

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- Article 6(a) – Killing members of the group

“The number of deaths, coupled with the explicit dehumanizing rhetoric, meets the genocidal threshold.”

- Article 6(c) – Inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction

“The siege and the bombing campaign ensure unlivable conditions for Palestinians.”

- Violations of Human Rights and Occupation Law

- Geneva IV Arts. 27 & 53 – Protection of Civilians and Property

“Civilians must never be targeted, property destruction is forbidden under occupation law.”

- Geneva IV Art. 33 – Prohibition of Collective Punishment

“The Israeli campaign is a textbook case of collective punishment.”

- ICRC Rules 25 & 55 – Medical and Humanitarian Relief

“Obstruction of humanitarian aid violates international humanitarian law.”

IV. Evidentiary Value

Professor Lynk’s testimony provides expert legal evaluation and corroborates patterns of systematic violations:

- Intentional destruction of civilian life and infrastructure.
- Starvation and forced displacement as deliberate state policy.
- Repeated breaches of the Geneva Conventions and customary law.
- Failure of international institutions to apply accountability mechanisms.

“The occupation has metastasized into apartheid and now genocide – this is the final collapse of the post-1945 legal order.”

This testimony constitutes authoritative expert evidence of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide, linking Israel’s actions in Gaza to the broader collapse of international humanitarian law enforcement.

28. Testimony of Mohammed Abu Taqiya

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye – August 15 2025



This report classifies acts and patterns described in the testimony of Professor Mohammed Abu Taqiya, a journalist and political researcher originally from Rafah in the Gaza Strip. His account documents multi-generational displacement, the total erasure of Rafah city, the killing of forty family members, and the systematic targeting of civilian infrastructure and collective memory. The classification below applies the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), the 1948 Genocide Convention, and the Geneva Conventions.

I. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

Abu Taqiya describes the erasure of Rafah as intentional destruction of a city and its people: “The entire city no longer exists – it has become mere rubble.” This constitutes killing and infliction of conditions of life calculated to bring about the destruction of a national group (Arts. 6(a) and (c)).

He states that the occupation “practices genocide with full determination and pre-meditation,” and that its aim is to “strip Palestinians of their memory, society, and identity.” Such intent to erase a people’s existence satisfies the specific intent requirement for genocide.

The testimony records forty family members killed across generations, including children and youths engaged to be married – a pattern of destruction of the Palestinian family unit.

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7)

Abu Taqiya documents a widespread and systematic attack on the civilian population through murder, extermination, and other inhumane acts (Arts. 7(l) (a), (b), (k)).

He testifies to repeated house demolitions and mass displacement since his childhood – “I personally witnessed our house demolished three or four times. These constitute forcible transfer and destruction of civilian property on a systematic basis.

He recounts psychological trauma without support: 'I realized later that what I experienced as a child was psychological trauma - but no one even knew it was that.' This reflects prolonged inhumane treatment as part of collective punishment.

III. War Crimes (Article 8)

The testimony confirms indiscriminate bombardment and total destruction of Rafah, a densely populated civilian area, in violation of Article 8(2)(b)(i)-(ii) of the Rome Statute and Articles 51 and 52 of Additional Protocol I.

Abu Taqiya refers to 'engineering of pain' and 'explosive robots' used to destroy what was already bombed, which demonstrates wanton destruction not justified by military necessity (Art. 8(2)(a)(iv)).

He links the assassination of journalist Anas and his team to retaliation by Israeli leaders for their coverage of starvation, showing targeting of media workers (Art. 8(2)(b)(i)).

IV. Destruction of Cities and Erasure of Memory

Abu Taqiya identifies the obliteration of Rafah as an attack on Palestinian memory and history: 'It has a problem with stones that tell stories - these are its enemies.'

He states that 'the occupation wants to target its history and the human being,' which constitutes cultural genocide and violation of Article 53 of Additional Protocol I prohibiting attacks on historic monuments.

This destruction of memory seeks to "turn the cause into a humanitarian crisis of hunger and aid," thus erasing the political and national dimension of the Palestinian struggle.

V. Starvation and Psychological Devastation

Abu Taqiya testifies that the occupation "engineered starvation and pain to strip Palestinians of their will," a method that constitutes use of starvation as a weapon of war (Art. 8(2)(b)(xxv)).

He notes that the war is designed to "leave no hope, only rubble and death," revealing intent to psychologically break the population, which is inhumane treatment and collective punishment prohibited by Article 33 of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

He links this policy to multi-generational trauma, illustrated through his grandmother Um Yusuf's ten displacements since 1948 and loss of home and family members.

VI. Targeting of Journalists and Narrative Control

The testimony details the assassination of journalists such as Anas and his colleagues as 'personal score-settling' by Israeli leadership to silence exposure of famine policies. Abu Taqiya analyzes Israeli propaganda as 'the occupation's oxygen,' tracing its roots to two centuries of narrative engineering and global lobbying efforts.

He states that 'the occupation was fatally wounded in its narrative' as Palestinian journalists exposed crimes through phones and field evidence, making this documentation an act of legal resistance.

VII. Complicity and International Responsibility

Abu Taqiya criticizes Western and UN institutions for 'buying time' to allow Israel to consolidate facts on the ground through continued settlement and occupation, implicating

them under Articles 16 and 41 of the Draft Articles on State Responsibility.

He argues that 'buying time means blood - it means new body parts and thousands of new wounded,' identifying temporal delay as a form of complicity in genocide.

He further links the genocide in Gaza to expansion in the West Bank and Jerusalem, showing a continuum of colonial replacement and territorial acquisition through violence.

VIII. Right to Resistance and Changing Legal Narratives

Abu Taqiya asserts that armed resistance is a legitimate right under international law, stating that 'the world is finally convinced of axioms that were always axioms.'

He contrasts the celebration of Ukrainian fighters with the criminalization of Palestinians, demonstrating double standards in the application of international law and selective recognition of self-defense (UNGA Resolution 37/43 on the Right to Resist Occupation).

He notes that Jews themselves increasingly distinguish Judaism from Zionism, undermining Israel's narrative and strengthening Palestinian legitimacy in the international arena.

IX. Evidentiary Value and Legal Relevance

The testimony of Mohammed Abu Taqiya offers first-hand documentation of the destruction of Rafah and systematic targeting of families, homes, and memory as tools of genocide.

His legal and analytical perspective as a researcher provides context linking historical displacement (1948 Nakba) to the current genocide as a continuing crime under Article 14 of the ICJ jurisprudence.

The narrative serves as evidence of both material facts and intent, making it directly usable in prosecutorial files before the ICC and fact-finding missions.

Conclusion

Mohammed Abu Taqiya's testimony establishes a comprehensive pattern of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes against the Palestinian people. It demonstrates intent to destroy a national group through killing, starvation, psychological trauma, and erasure of cultural memory. The report corroborates that the occupation's policy of 'engineering pain' and narrative manipulation constitutes a planned system of extermination and colonial domination, warranting immediate international prosecution.

29. Testimony of Dr. Mohammed Al-Zayir

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, July 31, 2025



This report provides a legal classification of international crimes and systematic violations of humanitarian law based on the testimony of Dr. Mohammed Al-Zayir, a Gaza-based mental-health consultant and survivor of the genocide war. His account details repeated displacement, loss of home and family, famine deaths, and the psychological collapse of Gaza's population. The classification applies the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), the 1948 Genocide Convention, and the Fourth Geneva Convention.

I. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

Dr. Al-Zayir describes the campaign against Gaza as deliberate annihilation. He recounts the destruction of his family home in Sheikh Radwan and successive displacements from October 7 through May, each triggered by targeted bombing orders. He confirms his mother's death during the famine imposed on northern Gaza: 'When they imposed famine on the north, my mother's health declined and she died.' This demonstrates intentional infliction of conditions of life calculated to bring about the group's destruction (Art. 6(c)).

His testimony of repeated civilian expulsions followed by aerial strikes on evacuation zones evidences genocidal acts of killing and deliberate destruction of homes and communities.

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

The testimony establishes a widespread and systematic attack against the civilian population, constituting crimes against humanity including murder, extermination, persecution, and other inhumane acts (Arts. 7(1)(a), (b), (h), (k)).

He reports: 'People were martyred – neighbors and relatives – a large number had their homes bombed.' The destruction of entire families in Al-Maghazi and Rafah illustrates a pattern of extermination.

Dr. Al-Zayir's account of psychological breakdown and mass trauma confirms 'other inhumane acts' inflicting severe mental suffering on a civilian population systematically targeted for destruction.

III. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

He testifies to repeated bombardment of residential areas and forced displacements without safe corridors, constituting grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions (Arts. 18-19 and 55-56) and violations of Articles 8(2)(b)(i), (ii), and (viii).

He details the imposition of famine as a weapon: 'They imposed famine on the north ... we couldn't find food or water.' This falls under Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) – use of starvation as a method of warfare.

He describes targeting of mental-health workers and paramedics, including his colleague Munther Al-Busayouni, who was injured and later killed while providing psychological support. Such acts constitute willful killing and attacks on humanitarian personnel under Article 8(2)(b)(ix).

IV. Starvation and Siege as Systematic Policy

Dr. Al-Zayir provides detailed evidence of engineered famine and economic strangulation. He reports buying a cup of water for 180 shekels and paying double commissions for cash due to bank closures. He notes that a kilo of flour costs \$20 and potatoes the same – confirming intentional deprivation of basic necessities.

He explains: 'This siege and war contain intentional humiliation and intentional torture by the occupation toward the people of Gaza.' Such treatment constitutes collective punishment and cruel, inhuman treatment under Article 33 of the Fourth Geneva Convention and Articles 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute.

V. Psychological Impact and Mental Health Collapse

As a mental-health consultant, Dr. Al-Zayir documents mass psychological destruction. He reports children with nightmares, involuntary urination, regression, and violent behavior caused by trauma. He observes: 'Children don't understand why they're bombed or why they're afraid.'

He identifies phenomena of dissociative disorders and suicidal ideation among children, including a 12-year-old girl who attempted suicide after losing her family.

He warns of a societal pattern of 'normalizing pain' and developing psychological numbness from constant exposure to death and violence, amounting to collective trauma inflicted on a population under siege.

VI. Intergenerational Trauma and Destruction of Social Fabric

Dr. Al-Zayir explains that the genocide has caused a psychological condition he terms 'under-trauma disorder' because 'there is no post-trauma.' He predicts trans-generational trauma transmission: 'Trauma will transfer from children to the generation that comes after them.'

He identifies loss of trust, community violence, and despair as intentional results of occupation policy to create chaos and dismantle society. This constitutes social destruction consistent with acts of cultural and psychological genocide recognized in international law.

VII. Attacks on Medical and Psychological Personnel

He testifies that mental-health workers and paramedics operate under constant threat of death. His colleague Munther Al-Busayouni was injured by a poisoned shrapnel and later killed. Dr. Al-Zayir states: 'We who provide this service are living under death and killing and we need protection.'

These facts demonstrate violations of Articles 8(2)(b)(ix) and 8(2)(a)(i) – attacks on medical personnel and willful killing of protected persons.

VIII. Collapse of Health Infrastructure and Occupation Law Violations

He reports that all health centers and the only psychiatric hospital are destroyed, with clinics non-functional and sewage overflowing into residential areas. He emphasizes the urgency of rebuilding Gaza's health and psychological care systems as a prerequisite to recovery.

These conditions violate the Fourth Geneva Convention (Arts. 55–56) and Additional Protocol I (Art. 14) regarding medical care and protection of civilian health services.

IX. State Responsibility and International Complicity

Dr. Al-Zayir asserts that Gaza was 'left to face all the world's injustice.' He accuses international institutions of betrayal and failure to uphold their legal obligations.

This engages state responsibility under Article I of the Genocide Convention and Articles 16 and 41 of the Draft Articles on State Responsibility for failure to prevent and suppress genocide.

X. Evidentiary Value

Dr. Al-Zayir's first-hand testimony constitutes primary evidence of genocidal intent, systematic siege, starvation, and psychological destruction of a civilian population. His dual role as victim and mental-health specialist provides unique expert validation of the collective trauma affecting Gaza.

His testimony also corroborates patterns of war crimes against medical personnel and the civilian population, offering probative value for future international criminal proceedings.

Conclusion

The testimony of Dr. Mohammed Al-Zayir establishes evidence of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes committed in Gaza. His account of starvation, death of family members, and mass psychological collapse proves that the assault was designed to destroy both the physical and mental existence of the Palestinian people. He calls for immediate cessation of hostilities, protection of health workers, and international accountability under the Rome Statute and the Genocide Convention.

30. Testimony of Mohammed Qraikea

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, June 30, 2025



This report presents a legal classification of international crimes based solely on the verbatim testimony of Mohammed Qraikea, Palestinian journalist and survivor of the Al-Shifa Hospital assault. All statements are drawn directly from his recorded interview, without paraphrasing or editing. The analysis applies the framework of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and customary international humanitarian law.

I. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

Qraikea's testimony establishes a pattern of intentional destruction of life conditions directed against the Palestinian population as a group. His statement that "we were displaced approximately fifteen times" and that "there was complete loss of basic human rights – no shelter, no food, no water" demonstrates a systematic campaign of destruction.

His account of the deliberate execution of his mother – a noncombatant elderly civilian – further supports the presence of genocidal intent under Article 6(a) and 6(c): killing members of the group and deliberately inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction.

Qraikea identifies the targeting of entire families ('my brother, his wife, his children, his granddaughter, all martyred under direct bombardment') and describes the use of 'internationally banned weapons... that led to vaporization and disappearance of people,' constituting extermination and annihilation.

The extermination of civilians, the collective punishment of displaced persons, and the repeated destruction of hospitals and shelters amount to evidence of intent to destroy the group in whole or in part.

"She [my mother] was executed deliberately... not a stray bullet." "Many people never found their children's bodies at all."

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

Qraikea's narrative demonstrates a widespread and systematic attack on the civilian population. The direct execution of his mother, the mass killing of his extended family, and the deaths of neighbors and patients inside Al-Shifa constitute murder and extermination.

His account of the Al-Shifa Hospital raid describes arbitrary detention, physical assault, and torture: 'We sat for 16 hours in the same position... anyone who tried to move or look right or left was beaten.'

The humiliation and stripping of detainees, beatings with rifle butts, and forced exposure during Ramadan constitute severe violations of physical and mental integrity. The targeted nature of the violence – directed at Palestinians as a national and ethnic group – reflects discriminatory intent. The attacks on hospitals, schools, and shelter centers, and the systematic denial of humanitarian access, fit the definition of persecution under international law.

III. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

The storming of Al-Shifa Medical Complex involved direct attacks on civilians, the wounded, and medical staff, all protected under the Fourth Geneva Convention.

Qraikea recounts that 'there was direct shelling on the place with aircraft... patients and displaced people were killed while sleeping,' showing violations of Article 8(2)(b)(ix).

The beatings with rifle butts, enforced immobility, deprivation of water, and public degradation of detainees amount to torture and cruel treatment.

The conditions described – 'no food, no water, no medicine, sleeping in streets' – represent use of starvation of civilians as a method of warfare.

Qraikea's testimony presents direct evidence of war crimes committed during the storming of Al-Shifa Hospital in March 2024. The summary execution of his mother while she lay sick on the ground, the collective punishment of detainees, and the enforced separation of families constitute serious violations of Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions.

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

The testimony illustrates violations of fundamental rights under the ICCPR and Fourth Geneva Convention, including the right to life, prohibition of torture, and protection of medical units and civilians under occupation.

The siege, described as the 'complete loss of human rights' and absence of food, shelter, and water, violates Article 55 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, which obliges the occupying power to ensure the food and medical supplies of the population.

V. State Responsibility and Complicity

The acts described implicate command responsibility and state complicity in genocidal conduct.

The systematic destruction of civilian infrastructure and the impunity of occupying forces suggest coordinated policy rather than isolated misconduct.

The failure of international actors to intervene or provide protection, despite public

documentation of such incidents, constitutes breach of the obligation to prevent genocide under Article I of the 1948 Genocide Convention.

VI. Accountability and Enforcement Gap

Qraikea's testimony underscores the collapse of enforcement mechanisms under international law. His observation that 'the army forbade movement, forbade speech, beat and humiliated detainees' reveals a systematic pattern of dehumanization.

These acts persist due to the enforcement gap between legal norms and geopolitical realities, similar to those identified by other experts. The continuation of impunity sustains a structure of domination incompatible with the principles of the ICC and the UN Charter.

VII. Evidentiary Value

Mohammed Qraikea's first-hand testimony constitutes direct eyewitness evidence of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocidal intent.

His account is unique in combining personal victimization (the killing of his family, starvation, and detention) with professional observation as a journalist documenting the same events.

"The soldiers were carrying babies for the cameras while beating detainees inside." "I saw martyrs around us. I wanted only to see my mother."

Conclusion

The testimony of Mohammed Qraikea demonstrates cumulative violations of Articles 6, 7, and 8 of the Rome Statute, amounting to genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes.

The Al-Shifa Hospital raid, as a microcosm of the broader assault on Gaza, exemplifies deliberate attacks on civilians, medical units, and family life.

The deliberate killing of Qraikea's mother, the mass execution of civilians, and the systematic denial of basic life conditions constitute grave breaches of international law and demand accountability under the ICC framework.

31. Expert Testimony of Dr. Ori Goldberg

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, April 23 2025

(Dr. Ori Goldberg, Israeli human rights scholar and political theorist; interview recorded with journalist Merima Priguda)



This report classifies and analyzes the testimony of Dr. Ori Goldberg, an Israeli human rights activist and academic, recorded by Witness Eye in April 2025. Dr. Goldberg provides a rare insider account of the moral, legal, and institutional collapse within Israeli society amid the prolonged war on Gaza. He describes how religious and nationalist ideologies, coupled with the militarization of Israeli politics, have led to systematic violations of international humanitarian law (IHL) and acts consistent with the crime of genocide under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

I. Genocide (Article 6 Rome Statute)

Dr. Goldberg confirms that Israel's campaign in Gaza exhibits genocidal characteristics through its intent, rhetoric, and systemic actions. He highlights that Israel's destruction of 80% of structures in Rafah and other cities, coupled with the continuous bombing of civilian zones for over a year, represents the imposition of conditions of life calculated to bring about the destruction of Palestinians as a group. Goldberg explicitly states: 'Israel has lifted almost all defenses that international humanitarian law grants civilians. It bombs freely, shoots freely, kills freely, destroys freely.' This pattern demonstrates the willful removal of civilian protections and the normalization of annihilation.

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7 Rome Statute)

The testimony evidences widespread and systematic attacks directed against a civilian population. Goldberg describes Israel's bombardment of residential areas, the killing of non-combatants, and the deliberate destruction of homes, hospitals, and schools. He argues that Israeli society, in its majority, has accepted these acts as morally justified, creating a social environment of collective dehumanization. This acceptance satisfies the threshold for persecution and extermination under Articles 7(1)(b) and 7(1)(h).

III. War Crimes (Article 8 Rome Statute)

Goldberg's testimony confirms grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions through deliberate targeting of civilians and civilian objects, attacks on UN and humanitarian facilities, and destruction of essential infrastructure. He references Israel's repeated bombing of declared 'safe zones' and its denial of responsibility by invoking the presence of Hamas in civilian areas. These acts violate Articles 8(2)(b)(i), (ii), and (ix) of the Rome Statute and constitute collective punishment prohibited under Article 33 of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

IV. The Role of Religion and Security Ideology

Dr. Goldberg identifies Israel's 'civic religion' of security as the primary ideological engine driving the war. He explains that while Israel's society is not fundamentally religious, its security doctrine functions as a faith-like system binding all citizens across political lines. He states: 'Security is the ideal worshipped by all sectors of Israeli society... settlers see it as the beginning of a Jewish empire, while secular Jews see it as what binds Israel together.' This sacralization of security underpins a political theology that legitimizes extermination under the guise of defense.

V. Institutional Militarization and Impunity

Goldberg explains that the Israeli military (IDF) commands the highest social trust and operates with near-total impunity. He notes that the military has failed to meet its stated goals – defeating Hamas and returning hostages – yet continues escalation to 'redeem itself' through further warfare. He observes that officers at various levels, including regimental and divisional commanders, are ideologically motivated to pursue permanent domination and displacement of Palestinians. This fusion of military and ideological objectives confirms that the IDF's campaign is not merely defensive but expansionist and punitive.

VI. Suppression of Moral and Public Discourse

Goldberg testifies that moral reckoning within Israeli society is virtually absent: 'The great majority of Israelis believe Israel bears no moral responsibility for Gaza.' He describes widespread public denial of Palestinian suffering and rationalization of atrocities under the justification of national security. He notes that dissenting voices like his own represent only 'tens of thousands' – a negligible minority subjected to social marginalization and harassment. This societal complicity reflects a structural acceptance of crimes against humanity.

VII. Violations of International Law

Goldberg unequivocally asserts that Israel is in clear violation of international law as established by the International Court of Justice (ICJ). He emphasizes that Israel's occupation of Gaza and the West Bank is illegal and that ongoing military actions breach the ICJ's provisional measures. He states: 'It would be very difficult to disprove allegations of genocide... even under the current definition of the crime.' He adds that Israel's avoidance of written extermination orders does not negate genocidal intent, as its conduct and outcomes demonstrate deliberate destruction.

VIII. Accountability and International Response

Dr. Goldberg discusses the weakness of international mechanisms due to political paralysis within institutions such as the EU and the UN Security Council. He nevertheless expresses cautious optimism about long-term accountability, citing the perseverance of legal advocates like Francesca Albanese, the UN Special Rapporteur. He argues that Israel's appearance of omnipotence is deceptive: 'Israel looks omnipotent but is stuck. It doesn't have a goal, only the capacity to kill.' This stagnation, he notes, increases global awareness and pressure toward eventual legal redress.

IX. Humanity and Global Lessons

Goldberg concludes that Israel's actions in Gaza represent 'the very worst that humanity can do when it comes to perpetrating genocide.' He warns global audiences that genocide is a universal human capacity, not confined to any one nation or faith. His message: 'Be on your guard. Make sure it doesn't happen where you live, and it doesn't happen to you.' This testimony reframes Gaza not only as a humanitarian and legal crisis but as a moral warning to the world.

X. Evidentiary Value and Conclusion

The testimony of Dr. Ori Goldberg provides an insider's confirmation of genocidal policy, institutional militarization, and societal complicity within Israel. It constitutes both expert analysis and eyewitness account, reinforcing findings of international legal bodies regarding genocide and crimes against humanity in Gaza. This report should be archived within the Witness Eye Legal Report Series under the title: 'Genocide from Within: The Testimony of Dr. Ori Goldberg on Israel's Moral and Legal Collapse.'

32. Testimony of Professor Susan Akram

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, May 27 2025

(Professor of Law, Boston University; expert in refugee and international law; recorded by Dima Lababidi)



This report classifies international crimes and systemic legal failures based on the expert testimony of Professor Susan Akram, who provides detailed analysis of the Gaza genocide, the dismantling of refugee protection mechanisms, and the international community's complicity. All material is drawn directly from the interview transcript without paraphrasing. The framework follows the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the Geneva Conventions (1949).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- Article 8(2)(b)(i) – Intentionally directing attacks against civilians

"Hospitals, schools, and residential towers have all been systematically targeted."

- Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) – Starvation as a method of warfare

"Starvation and denial of humanitarian aid are being used as weapons of war."

- Article 8(2)(b)(iv) – Disproportionate attacks

"No proportionality – every strike targets densely populated civilian zones."

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- Article 7(1)(a) – Murder

"Tens of thousands have been deliberately killed – this meets the definition of extermination."

- Article 7(1)(h) – Persecution

"Palestinians are persecuted as a national group – denied the right to exist."

- Article 7(1)(k) – Other inhumane acts

"The displacement of millions without protection constitutes an inhumane act of unprecedented scale."

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- Article 6(a) – Killing members of the group
- “There is clear intent to destroy the Palestinian people – this is genocide.”
- Article 6(c) – Inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about destruction
- “The siege, the bombing, and the deprivation of aid collectively constitute genocidal conditions.”

IV. Violations of Refugee Law and Human Rights

- 1951 Refugee Convention, Article 1D
- “Palestinians were deliberately excluded from international protection mechanisms.”
- Geneva IV Arts. 27 & 53 – Protection of Civilians
- “UNRWA and other agencies are dismantled, stripping Palestinians of all legal safeguards.”
- Geneva IV Art. 33 – Prohibition of Collective Punishment
- “The destruction of refugee camps amounts to collective punishment.”

V. Evidentiary Value

Professor Susan Akram’s testimony provides:

- Legal evidence linking refugee exclusion to ongoing genocide.
- Documentation of international complicity in Israel’s violations.
- Analysis of the collapse of international protection regimes.
- Expert classification of Gaza as a site of structural genocide.
- “The dismantling of UNRWA is not bureaucratic; it is part of the plan to erase Palestinian existence.”
- This testimony constitutes authoritative expert evidence of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide, grounded in international law and refugee protection principles.

33. Testimony of Prof. Penny Green

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, February 18, 2025



This report presents a legal classification of international crimes based solely on the verbatim testimony of Prof. Penny Green, Professor at Queen Mary University of London, known for her extensive work on genocide and state crimes. All quotations are transcribed exactly as spoken in the interview, with no paraphrasing, editing, or restructuring. The legal framework applied is derived from the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

I. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- “We have so much evidence of intention to commit genocide that I think that’s not even a question anymore. I think it’s absolutely, it’s a given.”
- “What we’ve witnessed in Gaza and since October the 7th, are the most explicit declarations of intention to commit genocide that we’ve ever heard.”
- “We have heard members of the Israeli command leadership, so members of the IDF, members of the Knesset, the Prime Minister, the President, making absolutely clear that they see Palestinians as less than human, as more like animals, and therefore as killable in a way that other human beings are not.”

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- “Israel’s crimes against the Palestinians have been many and varied.”
- “In 1948, we saw 750,000 Palestinians forced to flee. At the same time, something like 15,000 Palestinians were killed.”
- “The Israeli state has isolated the Palestinian population, effectively weakened them, and that they become very vulnerable to mass violence, which is what we’re witnessing today.”

III. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- "They are all legitimate targets for the Israeli occupying forces."
- "The idea that Israel has a right to self-defense is a completely spurious, false argument"
- "They have imprisoned 2.3 million Gazan people."

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- "Israel does not have a right to self-defense under international law. It's an occupying power."
- "Israel has breached more than 28 UN Security Council resolutions. It breaches UN resolutions all of the time with no consequence at all."
- "The idea that we have the United Nations... becomes rather a mockery because states are supported by powerful institutions like Israel."

V. State Responsibility and Complicity

- "Germany has its own dark past, which has been reflected in a support for genocide on this occasion, which is deeply disturbing."
- "Israel is supported by the most powerful countries in the world, like America and Germany and the UK."

VI. Structural Impunity and International Courts

- "The courts in treaty to Myanmar and the courts in treaty to Israel to prevent genocide is completely ignored by genocidal states."
- "They have proven themselves to have failed the Palestinians horribly. They have not supported the Palestinians. They have not delivered justice, and they can't."

VII. Evidentiary Value

Prof. Green's testimony provides direct evidence of genocidal intent, systematic dehumanization, structural impunity, and international complicity. Her assessment documents a settler-colonial project with criminal outcomes over decades. Quote: "What we've witnessed in Gaza and since October the 7th, are the most explicit declarations of intention to commit genocide that we've ever heard." Quote: "They see Palestinians as less than human, as more like animals, and therefore as killable in a way that other human beings are not."

34. Testimony of Rami Abu Zubaida

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye – August 21 2025



This report presents the legal classification of crimes and violations of international humanitarian and human rights law derived from the testimony of Professor Rami Abu Zubaida, a Palestinian political analyst and former detainee of the Israeli occupation. His testimony documents systematic torture, starvation, collective punishment, forced displacement, and extermination of family members, as well as the deliberate destruction of Gaza's civilian population and cultural identity. The classification herein applies the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), the 1948 Genocide Convention, and the Geneva Conventions.

I. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

Rami Abu Zubaida describes the war on Gaza as a comprehensive project to 'engineer geography and erase the Palestinian people's history,' stating that the destruction of Gaza and mass killings are part of an intentional plan to eliminate a national group (Art. 6(a) and (c)).

He testifies that millions were displaced and entire cities – such as Rafah and Khan Yunis – were erased, revealing a policy of extermination by deprivation of life conditions.

Abu Zubaida also lost multiple family members through direct bombardment and destruction of civilian shelters, an act of killing members of a national group with intent to destroy them in whole or in part.

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

The testimony establishes a widespread and systematic attack on the civilian population, encompassing murder, extermination, torture, and other inhumane acts (Arts. 7(1)(a), (b), (f), (k)).

Abu Zubaida recounts multiple forced displacements from Bureij camp to Rafah, followed by bombardment of the areas of refuge – a clear violation of Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

He describes the psychological terror and collective punishment inflicted on millions of civilians through siege, starvation, and bombardment of urban centers and shelter schools.

III. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

Abu Zubaida testifies to indiscriminate attacks on civilian neighborhoods in Bureij, Rafah, and Khan Younis, in violation of Articles 8(2)(b)(i) and (ii).

He witnessed the bombing of UNRWA shelter schools and family homes, killing his siblings and their children, constituting intentional attacks on civilian objects and protected persons.

He also reports that his brother Iyad and four of Iyad's children were killed in successive airstrikes while sheltering under UN protection, amounting to grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions.

IV. Torture and Inhuman Treatment of Prisoners

Abu Zubaida was arrested on March 3, 2024 and subjected to extreme torture in Israeli detention centers for twelve months. He was stripped naked, blindfolded, handcuffed, beaten, and subjected to electric shocks and forced positions for up to 18 hours a day. He was held in the 'Sde Teiman' and 'Nafha' prisons where detainees were kept blindfolded for months, bitten by dogs, and exposed to loud music and psychological torture in so-called 'disco rooms.'

Such acts violate Article 8(2)(a)(ii) of the Rome Statute and Article 147 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, which prohibit torture and inhuman treatment of protected persons.

V. Starvation and Forced Displacement

Abu Zubaida recounts living in tents without food or basic supplies during the winter, stating 'Providing food became a nearly impossible task.' This constitutes use of starvation as a weapon of war (Art. 8(2)(b)(xxv)).

He describes forced evacuation orders from Bureij to Rafah as 'marches of terror' with thousands of civilians pushed through military corridors under fire, in violation of Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

VI. Mass Killings and Destruction of Families

The testimony records the targeted bombing of Abu Zubaida's family home in Bureij, killing multiple siblings and their children, and later the targeting of the tent in which his brother Iyad was sheltering.

Abu Zubaida's family suffered successive losses between October 2023 and June 2025, including the martyrdom of his sister Shahira, his brother Iyad, and his brother-in-law Mahmoud al-Natil.

The repeated targeting of entire family units constitutes extermination and collective punishment under Articles 7(1)(b) and 8(2)(a)(iii).

VII. Enforced Disappearances and Family Destruction

He reports that his brother Ibrahim remains detained in Nafha prison after severe torture and loss of consciousness, his fate largely unknown, constituting enforced disappearance.

The systematic detention of civilians without charge and the concealment of their whereabouts violate customary international law and Article 7(1)(i) of the Rome Statute.

VIII. Complicity of States and International Responsibility

Abu Zubaida stresses that international silence and continued military support for Israel constitute de facto participation in the genocide of Gaza.

He argues that 'any political cover for the occupation, even under the pretext of liberating prisoners, means participation in the process of destruction,' which invokes Articles 16 and 41 of the Draft Articles on State Responsibility regarding aid or assistance in an internationally wrongful act.

IX. Evidentiary and Legal Value of Testimony

Rami Abu Zubaida's testimony provides first-hand evidence of torture, collective punishment, starvation, and systematic family extermination as part of an overarching policy of genocide.

It establishes a direct chain of causation between Israeli command decisions and the commission of crimes against humanity, making it a primary source for prosecutorial records and future ICC proceedings.

His account also illustrates psychological resilience and collective will under siege, strengthening the argument that the Palestinian people remain the victim group protected under the Genocide Convention.

Conclusion

The testimony of Rami Abu Zubaida constitutes comprehensive evidence of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes under the Rome Statute and Geneva Conventions. It documents starvation, forced displacement, mass killings, and systematic torture as part of a state policy to destroy the Palestinian people. The testimony further demonstrates the responsibility of third states for failing to prevent or halt the genocide and serves as a critical legal record for international accountability.

35. Expert Testimony of Prof. Richard Falk

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, February 18, 2025



This report presents a legal classification of international crimes based solely on the verbatim testimony of Prof. Richard Falk, President of the Gaza Tribunal and former UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories. All quotations are transcribed exactly as spoken in the interview, with no paraphrasing, editing, or restructuring. The legal framework applied is derived from the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

I. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- "The International Court of Justice rendered a very good judgement, but Israel, with the backing of the U.S. and some European countries, defied, paid no attention to the decision, and nothing happened on the ground to lessen the catastrophic events that were unfolding."
- "This is an effort to what I call close the enforcement gap."
- "They facilitated the commission of this crime of crimes and violated the moral pledge of never again, which was uttered in relation to the genocide that culminated in the Holocaust."

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- "The Gaza Tribunal is different from other intergovernmental tribunals because it's not trying to find out which party or which side is guilty and the other side innocent. It starts from a premise of guilt on the part of Israel for the commission of this crime, and it tries to document the reasons for reaching this conclusion."
- "Israel has affected and acted with near total impunity despite numerous violations of international law."

III. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- "What distinguishes this particular instance of genocide is its visibility in real time to the eyes and ears of the people of the world."
- "And the spectacle of daily atrocities being reported on nightly television are something that never happened in the past."

IV. Complicity and State Responsibility

- "Yes, they're deeply implicit to varying degrees because of supplying weaponry, funding, and diplomatic support for a policy that was clearly criminal."
- "By virtue of the Genocide Convention, states have an obligation to act to prevent genocide. So even if they did nothing, they could be viewed as violating the Genocide Convention. But they did much more than doing nothing."

V. Accountability and Enforcement Gap

- "There's also an accountability gap. And if you clash with strategic interests of the permanent members of the Security Council... it can shield it legally. It has that legal right to do that."
- "How do you get compliance in a situation of this sort? And then for accountability, it's also a matter of depriving Israel of the wrongful bestowal of impunity on their behavior and hold them accountable."

VI. Evidentiary Value

Prof. Falk's testimony establishes the legal and geopolitical barriers to accountability for crimes in Gaza and provides direct documentation of state complicity, enforcement failure, and genocidal policy.

Quote: "They facilitated the commission of this crime of crimes and violated the moral pledge of never again."

Quote: "How do you get compliance in a situation of this sort?"

LEGAL CLASSIFICATION REPORT: Testimony of Prof.

Richard Falk

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, July 9, 2025

This report presents a legal classification of international crimes and institutional failures based on the testimony of Professor Richard Falk, President of the Gaza People's Tribunal and former UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories. The classification follows the framework of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), the Genocide Convention of 1948, and customary international humanitarian law. All statements are drawn directly from the interview without paraphrasing or alteration.

I. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

Professor Falk identifies genocide as the overarching and inclusive crime encompassing the atrocities committed in Gaza. He explains: 'Genocide is the crime that includes all others, because it is a crime committed against an entire people.'

He draws a clear continuity between past genocides and the present situation: 'What Israel is doing in Gaza today tragically reenacts what Germany did under the Nazi regime.' This establishes genocidal intent manifested through dehumanization, annihilation, and systematic persecution of Palestinians as a national and ethnic group.

Falk further highlights the ecological dimension of genocide, noting that 'the destruction of natural habitat, agriculture, and water systems essential to sustaining life' constitutes part of the genocidal pattern. This expands Article 6(c) to include deliberate infliction of conditions of life calculated to bring about the physical destruction of the group.

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

Falk's testimony reflects a pattern of widespread and systematic attacks on civilians that constitute crimes against humanity, including murder, extermination, persecution, and other inhumane acts (Articles 7(1)(a), 7(1)(b), 7(1)(h), and 7(1)(k)).

He describes collective punishment and deliberate starvation: 'So-called humanitarian aid centers have been turned into death traps... hundreds of Palestinians were shot while trying to collect food.' Such acts demonstrate extermination and persecution directed against an identifiable civilian population.

Falk underscores that Israel acts 'with total impunity, aided by geopolitical shielding from the United States and other Western powers,' demonstrating a deliberate policy sustained by international complicity.

III. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

The testimony documents grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions through deliberate targeting of civilians, starvation, and destruction of civilian infrastructure. Falk references systematic killing through siege and bombardment, stating: 'Children die from starvation while Israel obstructs humanitarian aid without any legal or moral justification.' These acts constitute violations of Articles 8(2)(a)(i) (wilful killing), 8(2)(a)(ii) (inhuman treatment), and 8(2)(b)(xxv) (starvation of civilians as a method of warfare).

He further observes that the ongoing military occupation operates as a settler-colonial and apartheid regime, where 'if apartheid fails, the genocidal impulse follows.' This

situates Israel's conduct within a continuum of war crimes and crimes of persecution under international law.

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

Professor Falk's statements demonstrate clear violations of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the Fourth Geneva Convention. These include breaches of the right to life (Article 6 ICCPR), prohibition of torture (Article 7 ICCPR), and obligations of an occupying power under Articles 27–32 and 55 of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

He links these violations to the wider failure of the international order: 'The United Nations and the so-called international community have failed the Palestinian people by allowing the genocide to proceed unimpeded.'

This institutional failure exacerbates ongoing human-rights violations and represents a dereliction of the collective duty to prevent genocide.

V. State Responsibility and Complicity

Falk identifies state complicity as a structural feature of the Gaza genocide. He asserts that 'the genocide continues because Israel's principal geopolitical shield—the United States—blocks effective international action.'

He connects Western support for Israel to 'a post-colonial sense of dominance and Islamophobia,' describing the ongoing conflict as a continuation of colonial patterns of control and racialized hierarchy.

The testimony establishes that political, financial, and military support from the United States and European states constitutes breach of obligations under Article 1 of the Genocide Convention and Article 41 of the Draft Articles on State Responsibility.

VI. Accountability and Enforcement Gap

Falk emphasizes the systemic weakness of international legal enforcement: 'The International Court of Justice can declare the law, but without Security Council cooperation it cannot enforce it.'

He identifies three structural failures: (1) an enforcement gap—law is declared but not implemented; (2) an accountability gap—perpetrators are not punished; and (3) a complicity gap—states and institutions support crimes without consequence.

These cumulative failures expose the anti-democratic design of the post-1945 international order, which privileges five nuclear powers and prevents global justice mechanisms from functioning independently.

VII. The Gaza People's Tribunal and Civil Society Action

Falk explains the Gaza People's Tribunal as 'an effort by civil society to fill the void left by the paralysis of official institutions.' Its purpose is to document, archive, and legitimize grassroots activism demanding accountability for genocide and war crimes.

He states that the tribunal's symbolic choice of Sarajevo as its first open session reflects 'a moral continuity between the Srebrenica genocide and the ongoing crimes in Gaza.'

The tribunal's objectives are dual: to archive Israel's crimes and to mobilize moral outrage into effective political pressure capable of altering state behavior.

VIII. Legal and Political Implications

Falk's testimony underscores that the current global system was 'designed to fail in such circumstances,' privileging geopolitical power over law. He calls for a 'bottom-up reconstruction of global governance' based on moral legitimacy and people's movements.

He stresses that anti-colonial struggles historically succeeded not through military strength but through moral and legal legitimacy, adding: 'Palestinians are winning the legitimacy war even as they lose lives.'

IX. Evidentiary Value

Professor Falk's testimony provides high-level expert legal analysis corroborated by decades of UN documentation and international jurisprudence. His identification of genocide, apartheid, and starvation as concurrent crimes is consistent with multiple international legal findings.

Quotations such as 'Genocide is the crime that includes all others' and 'If apartheid fails, the genocidal impulse follows' provide direct insight into the legal and moral dimensions of the ongoing atrocities.

Conclusion

The testimony of Professor Richard Falk establishes a comprehensive legal and moral framework for understanding the Gaza genocide as a multilayered international crime encompassing genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes.

His statements highlight the complicity of major powers, the paralysis of international institutions, and the necessity of people's tribunals and civil society movements as instruments of accountability and moral restoration.

36. Testimony of Rima Naim

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, March 13, 2025



This report presents a legal classification of international crimes based solely on the verbatim testimony of Ms. Rima Naim, a lawyer from Gaza currently based in Istanbul, who provided personal and professional insights during the 2023–2024 Gaza offensive. All quotations are transcribed exactly as spoken in the interview, with no paraphrasing, editing, or restructuring. The legal framework applied is derived from the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

I. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

- "They were targeted while in the house at approximately eleven o'clock in the evening, on the sixth day of the first month."
- "There was no one in the house who could be said to be the target."
- "There was no one in the house who could be suspected in the eyes of the occupation."
- "Like all the targeting that occurred during this war, without any explanation, without any warning, without any reason."
- "Most of the targets were clearly civilian, such as hospitals and schools that were full of displaced people."

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

- "All of us in Gaza, in some way, part of our goals when we choose our specialization... is to work for our cause."
- "To be the victim and to find enough strength to prove to the world that you are the victim."
- "We were saying: World, listen to us. I am in pain. I am being killed here."

III. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

- "The extermination was against the entire strip."
- "The targeting was the survival of the Gaza Strip's residents in the first place."
- "Famine is a weapon of genocide."
- "To prove that what Israel is doing is criminal, that what Israel is doing is genocide."

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

- "Targeting the survival of this lineage or this group of people."
- "Even if you have money, with the high prices, you can't find the item in the first place."
- "There are many people working on the Palestinian cause. But in a legal way or as specialists in international law, they are very few."
- "Prosthetics hospitals in northern Gaza were also bombed."

V. Evidentiary Value

Ms. Naim's testimony documents the systematic and indiscriminate targeting of civilians and critical infrastructure, denial of humanitarian aid, and starvation as a method of warfare.

Quote: "Famine is a weapon of genocide."

Quote: "The extermination was against the entire strip."

37. Testimony of Safinaz Al-Louh

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, July 24, 2025



This report provides a legal classification of international crimes and violations of humanitarian law based on the testimony of Palestinian journalist Safinaz Al-Louh. Her testimony was recorded from inside Gaza amid famine, displacement, and systematic attacks on civilians, hospitals, and journalists. The analysis applies the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), the 1948 Genocide Convention, and the Fourth Geneva Convention to assess acts amounting to genocide, crimes against humanity, and warcrimes.

I. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

Safinaz Al-Louh explicitly characterizes the situation in Gaza as 'genocide in every sense of the word'—not limited to bombings but the erasure of entire cities and families from the civil registry. She testifies: "Thousands of Palestinian families erased from the registry." The deliberate annihilation of civilians, starvation of over two million people, and destruction of life-sustaining systems constitute genocidal acts under Article 6(c)—infliction of conditions of life calculated to bring about the physical destruction of the group. Her testimony details a coordinated pattern of killing, starvation, and famine conducted with intent to destroy Palestinians as a national group. She states, "What is happening here is genocide, holocaust, massacre... starvation of over two million citizens," underscoring that civilians, not combatants, are the principal victims.

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

The deliberate starvation, extermination, and persecution of civilians across Gaza amount to crimes against humanity, including murder (Art. 7(1)(a)), extermination (7(1)(b)), persecution (7(1)(h)), and other inhumane acts (7(1)(k)).

Al-Louh's description of burned displacement tents in Mawasi Khan Younis and Deir al-Balah—where families were incinerated after obeying evacuation orders—proves a pattern of extermination and persecution directed at civilians. She recounts that even those

following Israeli instructions to move to 'safezones' were bombed inside fabric tents. Her depiction of mothers unable to feed infants and patients dying for lack of medicine evidences deliberate creation of unbearable living conditions constituting inhumane acts under Article 7(1)(k).

III. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

Al-Louh provides eyewitness accounts of direct attacks against hospitals, medical staff, and displaced civilians—violating Articles 8(2)(b)(i), (ii), (ix), and (xxv).

She describes the massacres at Al-Ahli (Mamedani) Hospital – ‘over 1,500 unarmed citizens weremartyred’ – and the full invasion and destruction of the Al-Shifa Medical Complex. These are grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions (Arts. 18-19 and 55-56).

Her brother, journalist Ahmed Al-Louh, was assassinated inside the Nuseirat Civil Defense headquarters while photographing humanitarian work. The Israeli military admitted his targeted killing. Such deliberate attacks on clearly identified journalists and civil defense personnel constitute war crimes under Article 8(2)(b) (ix).

IV. Violations of Human Rights and the Laws of Occupation

The witness demonstrates continuous breaches of the right to life (Art. 6 ICCPR), the prohibition of inhuman treatment (Art. 7 ICCPR), and the occupier's duty to provide essentials under Articles 27-32 and 55 of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

She testifies that displaced families living in schools and tents face complete lack of privacy, sanitation, and dignity. Women give birth in makeshift shelters without water or medical support, violating international standards for humane treatment.

V. Gendered and Sexual Dimensions of Violence and Deprivation

Al-Louh provides rare, detailed testimony on women's suffering in siege conditions. She explains the impossibility of hygiene or privacy: 'One bathroom is used by 30 or 40 families ... when I want to shower everyone knows I'm going.'

She recounts menstruation and postpartum deprivation—women unable to access sanitary products or bathrooms. Such gender-specific suffering falls within 'other inhumane acts' (Art. 7(1)(k)) and breaches of Articles 12 and 27 of the Fourth Geneva Convention protecting women.

VI. Targeting of Journalists and Suppression of Truth

Al-Louh's account of her brother Ahmed Al-Louh's assassination and the killing of 231 journalists constitutes systematic targeting of media workers. She confirms the Israeli military publicly admitted Ahmed was a target, marking a clear violation of Article 79 of Additional Protocol I (1977).

She also testifies to harassment by civilians fearful to shelter journalists: 'People refused to let me put my tent near theirs ... they said you're targeted.' This illustrates how repression extends beyond direct military action to social isolation, intensifying the persecution of journalists as a group.

VII. Starvation and Collective Punishment

Al-Louh affirms famine conditions across Gaza: 'This is not just bombing – it is genocide, holocaust, massacre, starvation of over two million citizens.' She reports 145 days

of border closures and absence of flour trucks, with families unable to eat for days. The use of starvation as a weapon violates Article 54 of Additional Protocol I and Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) of the Rome Statute.

She also details women giving birth and children dying of hunger within displacement schools, revealing total collapse of subsistence systems.

VIII. Psychological Trauma and Moral Resilience

Al-Louh recounts holding a dying woman's hand under rubble until her last breath, saying 'She was clinging to my hand strongly.' She later washed blood from her hands for days. Such experiences represent psychological torture and dehumanization under Article 7(1)(k).

Her burns from walking barefoot on molten ground during the Al-Aqsa Hospital massacre constitute personal injury caused by inhumane acts. Despite these events, she expresses enduring faith and pride in her brother's sacrifice, illustrating the moral strength of survivors.

IX. State Responsibility and Complicity

Al-Louh attributes the genocide to Israel as the occupying power and to the international community's silence and aid blockade. She states that the atrocities occur 'within the framework of international silence and failure toward Gaza.' This engages the obligations of third states under Article I of the Genocide Convention to prevent and not be complicit in genocide.

X. Evidentiary Value

Safinaz Al-Louh's testimony offers first-hand evidence of genocidal acts, war crimes against medical units and journalists, and gendered violence in siege conditions. Her detailed chronology and naming of sites (Al-Ahli, Al-Shifa, Nasser, Mawasi Khan Yunis, Deir al-Balah) provide verifiable data for international investigations. The Israeli military's own admission of her brother's targeted killing constitutes direct proof of intent.

Conclusion

The testimony of journalist Safinaz Al-Louh substantiates the occurrence of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes in Gaza. Her eyewitness account of massacres in hospitals and displacement camps, gender-specific suffering of women, and the assassination of journalists demonstrates a systematic campaign to annihilate the Palestinian population and suppress truth. Immediate international accountability is required under the Rome Statute and the Genocide Convention to address these crimes and protect remaining witnesses and survivors.

38. Testimony of Yahya Barzaq

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye – September 9 2025



This report classifies and analyzes the testimony of Yahya Barzaq, a Gazan photographer and media worker specializing in newborn photography. His account provides direct civilian evidence of deliberate attacks on homes, churches, and families sheltering under evacuation orders, as well as systematic deprivation of life-sustaining conditions. The testimony demonstrates clear violations of international humanitarian law and supports legal characterization under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), the 1948 Genocide Convention, and the 1949 Geneva Conventions.

I. Genocide (Article 6 Rome Statute)

Barzaq's testimony establishes a consistent pattern of genocidal acts targeting Palestinian families and children. He reports that eighteen infants he had photographed in his studio were later killed in Israeli airstrikes, alongside their parents and siblings. He recounts that two Christian families sheltering in a church were bombed and entirely wiped out. These deliberate killings and the destruction of protected civilian spaces demonstrate intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national and religious group in violation of Article 6(a) and (c) of the Rome Statute.

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7 Rome Statute)

The witness describes a widespread and systematic attack on the civilian population involving murder, forcible transfer, and persecution. Following repeated evacuation orders, Barzaq's family and hundreds of thousands of others were forcibly displaced to overcrowded areas such as Al-Mawasi and Deir al-Balah, without shelter, food, or medical services. He explains that those who refused to leave were punished by targeted bombardments, representing collective punishment and persecution under Article 7(1)(h) and (k).

III. War Crimes (Article 8 Rome Statute)

Barzaq provides detailed evidence of war crimes including attacks on civilian dwellings, the use of prohibited weapons, and collective punishment. He recounts that Israeli tanks surrounded his neighborhood in Gaza City and fired white gas and artillery into occupied buildings known to contain families. His own building was struck multiple times while over 25 civilians sheltered inside, constituting wilful killing and inhumane treatment in violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention and Article 8(2)(b)(i) and (ii).

IV. Use of Prohibited Weapons and Psychological Terror

The witness testifies that 'white gas' was fired into his apartment at night, causing suffocation of 25 civilians, including children. He describes the psychological terror of waiting for death while artillery shells hit the floors above him and rubble fell into their rooms. The use of chemical agents or toxic gas against civilians violates Article 8(2)(b)(viii) of the Rome Statute and the 1925 Geneva Protocol on Chemical Weapons.

V. Starvation and Deprivation of Basic Needs (Article 8(2)(b) (xxv))

After displacement to Deir al-Balah, Barzaq and his family lived in a small commercial shop without sanitation or clean water. He reports that they contracted hepatitis from sewage pollution and that food queues lasted hours. He also notes that no humanitarian corridors or safe zones were established, and 'humanitarian areas' were subject to ongoing airstrikes. These conditions constitute the use of starvation and deprivation as methods of warfare.

VI. Targeting of Children and Cultural Erasure

As a photographer of newborns, Barzaq's work became an archive of children later killed in the war. He recalls one child martyred while wearing a shirt printed with his own photo taken months earlier – the photo later serving as the child's sole form of identification. This symbolizes both the physical destruction of children and the erasure of Palestine's social and cultural memory. These acts qualify as intentional attacks against civilian identity and family life under Articles 7(1) (h) and 8(2)(b)(i).

VII. Forcible Displacement and Collective Punishment

Barzaq reports that families who remained in their homes were punished by direct bombardment and tank fire, confirming the use of displacement as a coercive and punitive measure. During his attempt to flee, Israeli tanks fired smoke shells and machine-gun fire at families running in the street. He lost contact with his six-year-old son amid the attack, who later escaped by raising his hands in front of a tank under a white flag. Such acts violate Article 33 of the Fourth Geneva Convention and Article 8(2)(a) (i) of the Rome Statute.

VIII. Evidentiary Value and Conclusion

The testimony of Yahya Barzaq constitutes first-hand civilian evidence of genocide, crimes against humanity, and grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions. It illustrates the systematic targeting of families, infants, and civilian infrastructure and demonstrates both the material acts and intent required to prove genocidal policy. This report should be archived within the Witness Eye Legal Report Series under the title: 'Documenting Life and Death: The Testimony of Yahya Barzaq on the Killing of Gaza's Children.'

40. Testimony of Youssef Abu Watafa

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye, July 17, 2025



This report presents a legal classification of international crimes and systematic violations of humanitarian law based on the testimony of journalist Youssef Abu Watafa, a survivor and eyewitness of the Gaza genocide. The analysis follows the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), the 1948 Genocide Convention, and the Geneva Conventions, interpreting the witness's statements as direct evidence of conduct amounting to genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes.

I. Genocide (Article 6, Rome Statute)

Abu Watafa's testimony demonstrates deliberate infliction of conditions of life calculated to destroy the Palestinian population. He describes the annihilation of entire family units, including the killing of his sister, her husband, and children when their home in Sheikh Radwan was bombed: 'At dawn, the bombing came; fire belts targeted four or five houses. Nineteen were martyred—only two children survived.'

The obliteration of four neighboring houses and the killing of thirty-plus civilians without military justification constitutes a clear manifestation of genocidal intent, seeking the destruction of Palestinians as a national group through extermination of families and children.

He reports continuing starvation and displacement of relatives still trapped in Gaza, establishing ongoing infliction of destructive living conditions (Art. 6(c)).

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7, Rome Statute)

The testimony reveals a widespread and systematic attack on a civilian population, including murder, extermination, persecution, and other inhumane acts (Arts. 7(1) (a), (b), (h), (k)).

Abu Watafa recounts the destruction of his sister's entire neighborhood, the killing of civilians in Rafah and Al-Shifa areas, and displacement under siege: 'We were targeted two or three times by fire belts just on our way.'

He describes scenes of decomposed bodies left in streets and tents, confirming extermination, persecution, and psychological torture of survivors.

He testifies to the dehumanizing conditions faced by orphans Amira (7) and Maher (3): 'Today they are orphans without a mother or father... I always try to fill this gap but you can't'. This demonstrates continued infliction of severe suffering as part of a systematic attack on civilians.

III. War Crimes (Article 8, Rome Statute)

The bombing of residential blocks, hospitals, and evacuation convoys constitutes war crimes under Articles 8(2)(b)(i), (ii), and (xxv).

He recalls Israeli forces demanding civilians evacuate south, then striking them: 'You demand residents evacuate, then target those areas... 54 massacres committed in Al-Mawasi, classified as a safe zone.'

Abu Watafa describes attacks on ambulances, civilian cars, and the Kuwaiti Field Hospital in Rafah, where journalists and doctors were working under visible markings. He documents repeated quadcopter strikes and threats against hospital staff and media tents. These acts amount to deliberate targeting of civilians and humanitarian facilities, violations of Articles 8(2)(b)(ix) and 8(2)(b)(xxv).

IV. Violations of Human Rights and Occupation Law

Abu Watafa's account evidences breaches of Articles 27–32 and 55 of the Fourth Geneva Convention (protection of civilians and duty to provide food and medicine) and Articles 6 and 7 of the ICCPR (right to life, prohibition of torture).

He recounts exposure to famine and siege: 'The starvation situation, the genocide situation, daily targeting operations.'

Such deprivation and terror amount to inhuman treatment under international human-rights law and occupation law.

V. Targeting of Journalists and Suppression of Truth

Abu Watafa testifies to deliberate attacks on Palestinian journalists and the use of information warfare. He witnessed the deaths of colleagues Hamza Dahdouh and Mustafa Thuraya: 'We were talking together; minutes later they were gone.'

He states that the Israeli occupation 'prevented foreign journalists from entering' and incited against Palestinian reporters, publishing their photos to justify killings.

These acts constitute violations of Article 79 of Additional Protocol I (1977) and amount to persecution and attacks against civilians engaged in humanitarian reporting.

VI. Digital Censorship and Incitement to Erasure

The witness explains cooperation between Israeli authorities and social-media companies: 'The Israeli occupation, in cooperation with Meta, pursues everything Palestinian on Facebook, WhatsApp, and Instagram.'

He reports deletion of Quds News Network pages and algorithmic suppression of Palestinian narratives. This systematic censorship serves to conceal ongoing crimes and obstruct documentation—constituting a new domain of repression and denial.

VII. State Complicity and Impunity

Abu Watafa identifies the enabling role of the United States and allied powers: 'The standard the occupation promotes is military force supported by absolute American protection that prevents accountability.'

This confirms state complicity under Article I of the Genocide Convention and Articles 16 and 41 of the Draft Articles on State Responsibility.

VIII. Psychological and Moral Impact

He describes cumulative trauma among survivors: sleeping beside corpses, children asking about dead parents, journalists living under constant threat. 'You wake up and find a corpse next to you... Killing became easier than anything.'

Such accounts demonstrate destruction of human dignity and lasting psychological harm, consistent with persecution and inhumane treatment under Article 7(1)(k).

IX. Evidentiary Value

Youssef Abu Watafa's detailed, first-person testimony provides primary evidence of multiple ICC-classified crimes, corroborating patterns reported by international organizations: systematic targeting of civilians, hospitals, and journalists; starvation as a warfare method; digital erasure of truth.

His statements document intent, scale, and continuity of atrocities, providing probative value for future accountability mechanisms.

Conclusion

The testimony of journalist Youssef Abu Watafa establishes evidence of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes committed in Gaza. It exposes deliberate family annihilation, mass displacement, and suppression of truth through violence and censorship. His narrative embodies both factual and symbolic proof of the Palestinian people's destruction and the endurance of those documenting it.

Immediate international accountability is required to end impunity for these crimes and to protect remaining journalists, survivors, and witnesses.

Testimony of Dr Taner Kamacı

Interview Conducted by Witness Eye – October 4 2025



This report classifies and analyzes the testimony of Dr. Taner Kamacı, a Turkish pediatric surgeon who volunteered as part of an international medical mission to southern Gaza in March 2024. Serving at the Gaza European Hospital between Khan Yunis and Rafah, Dr. Kamacı provided emergency surgical care during the sixth month of Israel's military offensive. His account offers direct medical evidence of the systematic destruction of healthcare facilities, use of starvation as a method of warfare, and deliberate attacks on civilian infrastructure. The testimony is evaluated under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC), the 1949 Geneva Conventions, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

I. Genocide (Article 6 Rome Statute)

Dr. Kamacı explicitly describes the situation as genocide: "A genocide is happening before the eyes of the world." He testifies to the mass killing of civilians and children, the destruction of homes and hospitals, and the deliberate creation of conditions of life that make survival impossible. He reports that Gazans lacked water, food, and shelter, with entire families living among rubble under constant bombardment. These acts constitute the infliction of conditions calculated to destroy a group in whole or in part under Article 6(c) of the Rome Statute and Article II(c) of the Genocide Convention.

II. Crimes Against Humanity (Article 7 Rome Statute)

The testimony reveals a widespread and systematic attack against the civilian population through murder, extermination, and other inhumane acts. Out of 38 hospitals in Gaza, only four remained operational. Thousands of patients were treated on the ground due to lack of beds and supplies. Dr. Kamacı and his team performed nearly 400 surgeries in two weeks, all on emergency cases. He describes patients enduring operations without anesthesia and dying from infection due to lack of antibiotics. These conditions constitute inhumane treatment and persecution under Articles 7(1)(f) and 7(1)(h) of the Rome Statute.

III. War Crimes (Article 8 Rome Statute)

Dr. Kamacı confirms direct attacks on protected medical facilities including the Turkish-Palestinian Friendship Hospital and Al-Shifa Hospital. He testifies that the Friendship Hospital was bombed and then used by Israeli forces as a military headquarters – a grave breach of Articles 18 and 19 of the Fourth Geneva Convention. He also recounts the burning of Gaza’s main medical supply depot beneath Nasser Hospital in Khan Yunis, resulting in the loss of anesthesia and critical medication. These actions meet the criteria for war crimes under Articles 8(2)(b)(ix) and 8(2)(b)(xxv).

IV. Starvation and Blockade as Methods of Warfare

The witness reports that Israel imposed a total blockade on Gaza, cutting off food, water, and electricity. He describes children waiting in line for hours for a bucket of water and citizens considering a piece of bread a luxury. He observed mass malnutrition and dehydration even among hospitalized patients. Such acts constitute the use of starvation as a weapon under Article 8(2)(b)(xxv) of the Rome Statute and violate Rule 53 of Customary IHL.

V. Attacks on Medical Personnel and Denial of Care

Dr. Kamacı reports that many doctors and nurses were killed or arrested and that remaining staff worked without salary since the start of the war. He explains that medical teams were forced to operate on the floor of emergency rooms, performing life-saving procedures without adequate equipment or sterile conditions. He personally witnessed children undergoing amputation and major surgeries without anesthesia. Such acts constitute cruel and inhuman treatment under Article 8(2)(a)(iii) and Article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions.

VI. Collective Punishment and Humanitarian Collapse

Civilians were left without shelter, sanitation, or safe access to aid. Dr. Kamacı states that people feared staying in intact homes because buildings were bombed “one by one.” He depicts an environment of total collapse where survival itself was criminalized. These conditions amount to collective punishment prohibited under Article 33 of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

VII. Complicity and Failure of Third States

Dr. Kamacı reports that Turkey’s attempts to send field hospitals were blocked by Israel and Egypt. He notes that international organizations such as the World Health Organization and Red Cross were prevented from intervening. He argues that such inaction constitutes complicity and a failure to fulfill the duty to ensure respect for IHL under Common Article 1 of the Geneva Conventions.

VIII. Evidentiary Value and Conclusion

The testimony of Dr. Taner Kamacı provides first-hand medical evidence of genocide, crimes against humanity, and grave breaches of IHL in Gaza. His detailed account of the attacks on hospitals, use of starvation, and denial of medical care demonstrates both the material acts and the intent to destroy a population in whole or in part. The report should be archived in the Witness Eye Legal Report Series under the title: “Medicine Under Siege: The Testimony of Dr. Taner Kamacı on the Gaza Genocide.”