

"My uncle's family was incinerated before me":

**Investigation into Israeli army's
massacre of 90 civilians from
the Juha family in Gaza**

December 2023

Contents

Executive summary	3
Methodology	7
Details of the massacre	9
Testimonies of victims, witnesses	13
The Juha Family massacre's repercussions	29
Investigation results	36
Recommendations	40



An image of the Juha family residence in the Al Shaaf area, which was bombed by Israeli aircraft. (Euro-Med Monitor)

Executive summary

The Israeli occupation forces launched a massive attack against the Juha family residence on Wednesday, 6 December 2023, located in the Al-Sha'af neighbourhood of Gaza City's eastern Al-Tuffah neighbourhood, on the eastern border of the Shuja'iyya neighbourhood.

Approximately 90 Palestinian civilians were killed in the attack, and scores more were injured. The Israeli army did not formally justify or explain why the residence was targeted. Though the majority of victims were women, children, and elderly members of a single family, the attack—like other violations and crimes Israel has committed against Palestinian civilians and civilian objects, i.e. sites, in the Gaza Strip since the start of its genocide on 7 October 2023—was not condemned and the perpetrators have not been punished.

The Juha family's residence was targeted as part of a large-scale military attack launched by the Israeli army against Palestinian civilians in the eastern areas of Gaza City, shortly after the end of the first truce period in early December 2023. The Sha'af neighbourhood, home to the Juha family residence, was among the heavily populated residential areas that were targeted during the attack.

The Israeli army carried out the massive attack on Gaza City's eastern sections using heavy artillery and aircraft in addition to ground assaults. Within just a few days, hundreds of Palestinian civilians were killed, the majority of them inside their homes, beneath the debris. An initial attack by Israeli aircraft on a residential block in the Shuja'iyya area on 2 December 2023, four days prior to the targeting of the Juha family residence, was one of the most notable military incidents that the area witnessed during this time. Many residential buildings in the area were destroyed at once, and at least 500 people were killed or wounded, while dozens more went missing.

Several residential buildings and other civilian objects in the same area were also targeted on the day of the Juha family massacre (6 December 2023). These included the Al-Fayoumi family's building, which was next to the Juha family residence, and Al-Rida Mosque, a recently-constructed mosque that had not yet opened and was completely destroyed despite not ever being used. No military justification for the bombing was announced by Israel, which shows that the area's targeting was not a singular event. Rather, it is a part of a larger Israeli strategy to ruin Palestinians' lives and futures by destroying everything important to them, including their homes, places of worship, and physical existence.

Israel did not provide any evidence to justify this attack or demonstrate that there was a military need for such destruction in these areas, and Euro-Med Monitor's investigation found no justifiable military purpose that warranted attacking these civilians and civilian sites in such a disproportionate way.

According to the investigation, Israeli aircraft targeted the Juha family on the morning of 6 December 2023. Suddenly, and without any prior warning, Israel dropped at least one

bomb with high destructive power on the home above the heads of all of its occupants, levelling the residence to the ground. Only about 56 of the victims' bodies were recovered; the remains of over 33 additional victims remain trapped beneath the debris as of the time of this publication.

According to Euro-Med Monitor's investigation into the Juha family massacre, there is no proof that any military targets—either armed elements or military installations—were present in the building or the neighbourhood, before or during the attack. Based on the manner in which the attack was carried out, i.e. the timing, the weapon used, and its indiscriminate and widespread destructive effects, there was no military necessity for its launch in the first place, and it violated the principles of distinction and proportionality (that is, taking necessary precautions) that Israel must always adhere to.

Therefore, the Israeli occupation army committed a series of war crimes against civilians and civilian property with its attack on the Juha family, with the acts that were part of the attack gravely violating international humanitarian law. In addition to being a series of complete crimes against humanity, these attacks were part of the massive and organised military assault that Israel has been carrying out against the civilian population of the Gaza Strip since October 2023.

Furthermore, the targeting of the Juha family residence, and the partial or complete destruction of 436,000 homes—roughly 92% of all homes in the Gaza Strip—and the deaths of a minimum of 58,000 Palestinians, many of whom were inside the homes, point to a pattern of repeated and coordinated military attacks that are not justified by any military necessity and that target and kill Palestinian civilians directly, purposefully, and collectively. Makeshift tents and shelter centres have also been systematically and widely targeted; Israel has used the destruction of these sites as an instrument to achieve its goal of exterminating the Strip's Palestinian population.

This pattern indicates that there is a systematic plan in place that goes beyond simply killing civilians directly, and includes progressively eradicating everyone who survives

by exposing them to horrific living conditions that ultimately result in their death. Israel routinely destroys homes and facilities that offer refuge and essential life resources to the Palestinian population in the Gaza Strip, which has resulted in over 90% of the enclave's population being forcibly displaced. This has doubled the psychological and physical suffering of Palestinians, exacerbating their sense of insecurity and despair and increasing their vulnerability to various bodily dangers such as malnutrition and starvation as a result of forced displacement. Given that Israel has bombed their original residences or prevented people from returning by ensuring that local infrastructure is destroyed, there are no safe havens or real chances of returning home for most of the Strip's residents.

The chronology and extent of these actions show that Israel has intentionally and systematically used illegal military policies and tools in an attempt to accomplish a single objective: impairing the Palestinian population's ability to survive in the Gaza Strip while erasing any historical or physical evidence linking them to their land, in the hope that this will ultimately result in the maximum possible eradication of their corporeal presence there.

In its attempt to annihilate the Palestinian population in the Gaza Strip, Israel has killed 10s of thousands or potentially even 100s of thousands of individuals, destroyed their homes and communities, deliberately instilled widespread fear in the populace, forcibly displaced the vast majority of people, and tried to erase their collective national and cultural identity, which is heavily documented and evidenced by the shocking demographic shifts in the Strip.

Israel's actions, particularly when viewed in the context of its crimes during the past 16 months in the Gaza Strip, and taking into account the numerous statements and incitements made by different Israeli political and military officials and carried out practically on the ground, make it abundantly evident that they are not isolated or random acts, but rather part of a larger, well-organised plan to exterminate the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip as a group. In this regard, Israel's actions constitute genocide, as

defined by the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

Methodology

The Euro-Med Monitor field team repeatedly surveyed the site of the Juha family massacre in the area of Al-Sha'af as part of its investigation into the crime. This was done to gather field testimonies from witnesses and survivors, document the extent of the destruction and the type of weapons used, and analyse the context of the specific attack within the greater area's targeting.

The Euro-Med Monitor team interviewed nine survivors of the Juha family massacre, both at the massacre site and in areas where they were forced to relocate due to the destruction. On several occasions, the team also interviewed local residents and eyewitnesses of the massacre to obtain additional information about the incident and its circumstances.

Besides examining satellite images and aerial photographs that show the state of the residence and the surrounding area both before and after the attack, the Euro-Med Monitor team examined photos and video clips provided by eyewitnesses. These clips and images demonstrate the wide-ranging damage that was done to the home and its surroundings.

Along with several other buildings that were targeted later on 6 December 2023, Euro-Med Monitor was able to identify the Juha family's home and the surrounding buildings damaged in the morning attack. Based on victim testimonies and information gathered from social media, Euro-Med Monitor calculated that there were more than 117 people living in the Juha family's building at the time of the attack, most of whom were members of the Juha family. This figure encompasses all of the residence's original occupants, as well as members of the same family and several of their relatives who had taken up residence there following their forced displacement from other locations.

Due to Israel's systematic measures, including media blackouts, targeting of communication outlets, blocking international observers, and restricting human rights organisations, accessing and documenting the sites of massacres became nearly impossible even weeks after they occurred. Survivors and eyewitnesses were the main sources of information despite these challenges, bearing the burden of reliving their most painful memories in the hopes that their testimonies would serve as a reminder of what must never be forgotten.

The Euro-Med Monitor team encountered significant challenges in requesting to accompany survivors to the site of the Juha massacre to share their testimonies. This was a delicate task, as it risked forcing them to relive their trauma, recall unforgettable scenes and unsaid farewells, and remember the names of people who were improperly buried.

Recognising the immense suffering involved in such a task, we at Euro-Med Monitor express our deep gratitude and appreciation to these heroes for their invaluable cooperation, especially since some are still—at the time of this investigation's publication—unable to recover the bodies of their loved ones from under the rubble, facing a cruel sense of helplessness that is no less painful than the loss itself.

“My wife and children are still under the rubble. A year later, I returned to my destroyed home, and now I'm standing over them. I don't know if I'm standing on my son's hand or my daughter's head, but I can't move. I wish I could be down there with them, as I can't get them out.”

A testimony of one of the survivors of the Juha massacre to Euro-Med Monitor



Aerial photo of the Juha family residence in the Al Shaaf area in the eastern Tuffah neighbourhood. (Airbus, Google Earth. 2025)

Details of the massacre

According to Euro-Med Monitor's investigation, Israeli aircraft suddenly targeted the Juha family residence in Gaza City's Al-Sha'af neighbourhood, in the eastern Al-Tuffah neighbourhood, next to the eastern Shuja'iyya neighbourhood. The attack occurred between 9:00 and 10:00 a.m. on Wednesday 6 December 2023, and was carried out using at least one bomb with high destructive power.

The Juha family residence that was targeted was made up of two nearby homes, one of which was five stories tall and the other of which was four stories tall. They were simultaneously bombed and destroyed. The four- and five-storey houses were occupied by over 117 people at the time of the targeting, the majority of whom were local residents

or displaced people from the area of Al-Zeitoun who had taken refuge in the Juha family residence. All of them were either members of the Juha family or their relatives, and, according to witness accounts and victim testimonies, the majority were women, children, or elderly individuals.

The Israeli occupation army attacked the home without providing any warning or evacuation notice, killing most of the occupants, since the attack occurred in the early morning when many of them were still inside. As a result of the attack, the building was completely destroyed and levelled with the people still inside it, killing the majority of residents. Others were hurt and had to be pulled out from beneath the debris. Due to the intensity of the explosion, the remains of numerous victims were strewn on the roofs of nearby buildings and piled up in the street outside the Juha residence. Along with causing extensive damage to the family's agricultural land, the bombing also damaged nearby residential buildings.

The Euro-Med Monitor team interviewed members of the Juha family and locals who confirmed that there was no link between the targeted members of the Juha family and Palestinian armed groups or political or military activities. Those interviewed attested that none of the family members belonged to any political party, and that the majority of them held low-paying jobs in construction and sales. Every interviewee stated that none of the attack's victims—dead, injured, or survivors—belonged to any Palestinian armed group, supporting the notion that the assault was not carried out against an actual military target.

Additionally, every witness who was questioned attested to the fact that there were no militants in the vicinity prior to, during, or following the attack. The Israeli occupation army, meanwhile, made no announcement about its attack on the Juha family or to offer proof that militants or military targets were inside the family's residence when it happened.

Following the attack, locals had a difficult time recovering the victims and caring for the

injured, particularly because communications and Internet services were interrupted at the time, making it nearly impossible to call ambulances or civil defence crews. Locals and surviving members of the Juha family were compelled to step in and attempt to treat the injured and recover the victims using their hands and basic hand tools. They were forced to flee the scene after an Israeli occupation army drone fired a missile near their location during their attempts, but returned later to carry out the search and rescue despite the impending danger.

The locals and survivors were able to recover the bodies of roughly 56 victims and bury them in a dignified manner. They were also able to rescue several injured people and drive them to the Baptist Hospital. Nevertheless, the bodies of over 33 victims remain buried beneath the building's debris to this day. This is because, following the massacre, the area was frequently targeted by artillery shelling that continued until the second truce took effect, and because there was a shortage of fuel and heavy machinery required to remove the tonnes of debris. Moreover, unidentified body parts have since been discovered, which means that even though a long period of time has passed since the massacre, many victims' identities still remain unknown.

For the fourth time in the two months following the start of the genocide on 7 October 2023, the Palestinian Telecommunications Company (Paltel) declared on 4 December 2023 that all Internet and communications services would be completely unavailable in the Gaza Strip. According to the company, the outage was brought on by the main routes—which had previously been fixed—being cut off once more as a result of Israeli bombing that seriously damaged the communications infrastructure. This outage lasted a number of days, including the day the Juha family was massacred.

The Internet and communications services outage also delayed reporting on the circumstances surrounding the massacre, which prevented the media at the time from obtaining accurate information on the attack. This is especially true as members of the media learned of the targeting late at night and lacked sufficient details to report on it.



Witness-retained images of the Juha family residence prior to the targeting, showcasing two of three adjoining houses in the Al Shaaf area east of Gaza City. (Euro-Med Monitor)

The Israeli occupation army targeted a residential building owned by the Al-Fayoumi family later on 6 December 2023, following the attack on the Juha family's building. As the Al-Fayoumi family's building was next to the Juha family's building, its occupants had already been forced to evacuate following the bombing of the latter. The Al-Fayoumi family's building was totally demolished.

The recently-constructed Al-Rida Mosque, which stood across from the Juha family's residence and had not yet been opened, was also targeted by the Israeli army and demolished. Numerous other residential buildings in the vicinity were specifically targeted by the Israeli army as well, which resulted in varied levels of damage and additional casualties. In fear of their lives as a result of these attacks, locals and surviving Juha family members were forced to relocate, either to the west of Gaza City or to the south of the Gaza Strip.

Testimonies of victims, witnesses

Anas Fayez Atta Juha, 28, was outside in a nearby area when the Israeli army targeted the Juha family residence. His wife, Lina Zaki Atta Juha (25), and their two children, Kariman Anas Fayez Juha (5) and Fayez Anas Fayez Juha (3), were inside the Juha family residence at the time, along with his other family members, who were either the home's original residents or displaced relatives seeking shelter there. Upon hearing the sound of intense shelling and feeling the area tremble, he hurried back home to check on his family. To his shock, he discovered that his family's building had been targeted and was completely destroyed, razed to the ground, and covered in a cloud of smoke and dust.



Juha, who lost his wife and two children in the massacre, told the Euro-Med Monitor team: “Our homes [in the Al-Sha’af area] were directly targeted without warning on 6 December 2023, at around 9 a.m. The majority of the displaced individuals [from the Zeitoun area] and residents of the building were women and children. The top floor of our house is now street level, after five floors were levelled. The bomb that was dropped on it was so terrible that the women and children inside could not bear it. It was very difficult to identify the bodies, so we [guessed who was who]. Outside the building, there were roughly four piles of limbs, the majority of which were from children. The building had been packed with displaced people, and some bodies emerged from the explosion as piles of limbs. Every displaced person in the building belonged to the Juha family. My grandfather, uncles, father’s cousins, and their spouses and kids were all housed in the building. Out of the entire family, approximately two [immediate] families—my uncle’s and my father’s cousin—were taken off the civil registry. They had no surviving heirs.”

In saying, "We did not expect even 1% that we would be targeted, because we are peaceful people who have nothing to do with anyone and we want to live in peace like others," Juha suggested that the targeting was abrupt, unannounced, and without any justification. "We are people who have nothing to do with anything. Why did they specifically target the building? And why were these kids killed in such a horrifying manner? What sin did they commit? They were mostly asleep when they were targeted, and there was not a single compelling reason to target the building."

"As civilians, we are not affiliated with any political party or organisation," he added. "No armed men were present when the building was targeted, either inside or outside. No indication exists that any armed elements used the area. Had there been proof of that, we would have left the area and not stayed inside the building. However, the targeting occurred unexpectedly, and there were no military forces or armed groups in the area. Both our house and our uncle's family's house, which were next door [to each other], were simultaneously targeted. What happened in the area was like an earthquake." At the touch of a button, approximately 100 lives were lost, including roughly 70 women and children. No one was left in the Al-Sha'af area following the targeting. They all had to evacuate. After several residents returned, there is currently activity in the area.

Without anyone's help or presence, Juha told Euro-Med Monitor, a small number of locals and survivors were attempting to treat the injured victims, in addition to removing and burying the dead bodies. He stated, "This story was not told at the time because there was no Internet, no communication, no hospitals, and we would retrieve the victims as dismembered limbs and then bury them by ourselves without any medical staff or anyone else's intervention. There were about 10 people present."

Anas Juha has yet to recover the bodies of his wife and two children from beneath the debris of the demolished Juha family building. He demands that a specialised team visit the site of the residence and recover the remains of over 40 victims from the Juha family—the majority of whom were women and children—including his wife and two children, so that he can bury them in dignity.



An image of the debris from the Israeli aircraft bombing of the Juha family residence in the Al Shaaf area.
(Euro-Med Monitor)



Mohammed Zaki Atta Juha, a 20-year-old resident of the targeted Juha family residence and one of the massacre survivors who was rescued from the wreckage, told the Euro-Med Monitor team that the targeting took place at around 10 a.m. He explained: “Many civilians were inside the [Juha family] building when it was attacked by Israeli army forces that day. On that particular

day, I awoke from my slumber, ascended the stairs to the upper floor, and sat with my nephew for a while, talking, before descending once more. When I opened our door, the targeting occurred, and I was buried beneath the debris. Within hours, the locals and my neighbours rescued me from beneath the debris, [and apparently took me and other injured people] to a nearby school. We were then taken to the Baptist Hospital, where we were treated, but regrettably, the situation was dire because there were insufficient medical facilities.”

He added: “I was on the second floor of the [Juha family residence] when the bombing occurred, and I lost consciousness and felt nothing because I was under the debris. I am unable to estimate how long I was under the debris because I was unconscious and did not regain consciousness until I was at Baptist Hospital. When the bombing occurred, I was accompanied by my brothers, my father Zaki Atta Saleh Juha (67), and my mother Hadaia Nahzat Saleh Juha (51). Since none of us are affiliated with Hamas or any other group, and because we are all civilians—[including] women, children, and the elderly—we did not anticipate the bombing. There were about 40 to 45 children in the building, with women and older people making up the remaining population. The bombing happened without prior warning at around 10 in the morning.”

“There were clashes far from us in areas in Shuja'iyya, but there were no militants inside or near the building at the time of the targeting,” he continued. “There were also no clashes in the [Al-Sha'af] area. Since we were all civilians, I have no idea why the building was bombed; there was no justification for targeting it. While I worked in a toy store, the majority of our family members were simple labourers, with some plasterers, and others handling household appliances. Women and children made up the bulk of the family [in the building].”



Naji Zaki Atta Juha (31), a resident of one of the targeted buildings, also spoke with the Euro-Med Monitor team. He stated: “After seven years of waiting, God blessed me with two children, twins, as I did not stop going to a doctor for treatment until God finally blessed me with [the twins] Al-Moatasem Billah Naji Juha and Kenza Naji Juha, who were three years old. I also lost my mother, Hadaia Nuzhat Saleh Juha (51), my father Zaki Atta Saleh Juha (67), my three sisters Abeer Zaki Atta Juha (21), Lina Zaki Atta Juha (25), and Safaa Zaki Atta Juha (28), and my brother Majed Zaki Atta Juha (23). They were all killed, along with my relatives who were in the house. The targeting took place while I was with my injured relative in the Baptist Hospital.”





A 47-year-old resident of the targeted Juha family residence named Iyad Zaki Atta Juha, who lost his wife and all of his children in the massacre—aside from one daughter who was hurt in the assault, but survived—told the Euro-Med Monitor team: “On Wednesday 6 December 2023, our homes were targeted. Together with my wife, kids, and other building occupants, we all [felt] safe in the house. The building was packed with people when it was suddenly bombed. There were about 18 young men in the whole building, but the majority [of occupants] were women and children. We were safe; we had no affiliation to any organisations, politics, or anything. We were simple workers. All of my children—Zaki Iyad Zaki Juha (22), Salah Iyad Zaki Juha (20), Nael Iyad Zaki Juha (12), and Muhammad Iyad Zaki Juha (16)—were killed in the targeting. My wife, Latifa Salah Saleh Juha (43), and my daughters, Warda Iyad Zaki Juha (13) and Farah Iyad Zaki Juha (7), as well as my son's wife, Shorouk Mohammed Juha (Hajji) (20), who was pregnant and on the verge of giving birth, were all killed. My brothers, father, and uncles were also inside the building.

Iyad Juha went on to say, “We had over 100 victims, many of whom are still under the rubble, and nobody helped us. We were 10 people [living] in my apartment. There were displaced members of our family in the building. We were forced to evacuate after our house was bombed, and we had no idea where to go...I borrowed some clothes because I had none [after our house was destroyed]. Upon regaining consciousness after I was rescued from beneath the debris, I enquired about my spouse and kids. They told me that they were all killed, along with my son's wife. My wife, six of my children, and my son's wife, who was killed [with her foetus] just one day before her due date. Her husband Zaki Iyad Zaki Juha, 22, waited a long time to have a baby. When

his wife finally became pregnant and was about to give birth, the bombing happened and they were all killed one day before her due date.”

“We are just ordinary workers who were safe in our homes,” he continued. “Only my daughter, Dina Ayad Zaki Juha (24), was rescued from the wreckage with her leg burned; her husband, Mahmoud Riad Salah Juha (23), and their one-year-old child, Moatasem Mahmoud Riad Juha, were killed. People pulled the two of us out from under the debris that same day. At that moment, the ambulance and civil defence failed to arrive, despite the cries of the children and others. No one was able to come due to the intensive bombing in our area. No one was able to rescue the people and children who were screaming for help beneath the debris while a fire broke out in the building. Up until now, we have been unable to remove them from beneath the building’s debris. I have no idea where my father, brothers, wife, or kids are [located under the debris].”



An image of the debris from the Juha family residence in the Al Shaaf area with a tent for Juha family members next to it and the debris of the destroyed Al Fayoumi family residence behind it. (Euro-Med Monitor)



One of the survivors of the massacre who was rescued from beneath the debris, 14-year-old Layali Raed Zaki Juha, had lived in one of the targeted buildings. She told the Euro-Med Monitor team: "I was sitting with my uncle's family talking together. I was suddenly under the debris and unable to feel anything. The raging fire was surrounding us, and my uncle's family was screaming in front of me. My nose and eyes were injured and I started bleeding. Nobody was there to rescue us [from beneath the debris]. I kept screaming and yelling until our relatives pulled us out from under the rubble and took us to the Baptist Hospital. Nobody was there to save us. My sisters and I were unconscious, while my mother, Manal Talat Muhammad Juha (40), lost her leg. I lost my brother in addition to my uncle's family, Ayad Zaki Atta Juha, and my grandfather's family; my grandfather Zaki Atta Saleh Juha (67) and my grandmother Hadaya Nahzat Saleh (51) [were killed]."

"When our house fell apart, we had no food and no clothing to wear," added Layali Juha. "At the time of the bombing, I was on the third floor of my uncle's house when all of a sudden I couldn't feel anything. My eyes were swollen and my nose was broken. I was unable to move. I started screaming at my uncle to get us out. In front of me, my uncle's family melted under the fire's intensity. Nobody was there to rescue us. My uncle's family kept yelling, 'Get us out, Father, get us out. Get us out!' But my uncle, Ayad Zaki Juha, replied that he couldn't. The ceiling was encroaching on us. They were only able to excavate a tiny hole to remove us. They began using a demolition hammer to break through the debris in an attempt to free us, and they succeeded in doing so after [exerting] much effort."



Layali Juha's mother, Manal Talat Muhammad Juha (40), who lived in the targeted building and was one of the survivors of the massacre, told the Euro-Med Monitor team: "Together with my kids, I lived on the fifth floor. I was about to perform ablution when the attack occurred. Five minutes later, I found myself under the rubble. Prior to that, I had been getting ready to visit my 19-year-old son Talaat Raed Juha in the hospital. At first, they informed me that he had been hurt, taken to Baptist Hospital, and that his blood was weak. He was injured near the Jaffa School; he had been there to earn a living despite the war conditions. He left to work on a cart to feed his brothers, but he [ended up dying] in the hospital."

Continued Manal Juha, "We were sitting safely in our home when the building suddenly collapsed on us at around 10 a.m. They dragged me out from under the debris while I was unconscious. Unaware of my surroundings, they moved me to the [Baptist] Hospital. To identify me, they asked me and the medical staff who I was and who my family members were. I was unable to respond, and for two days I could not recall my name or my family's name. They questioned me about who had saved me and who remained of my family there, but I had no answers. They began dousing me with water to get me to wake up, but I did not react. When I woke up, I discovered that my leg was badly burnt and that it would have to be amputated due to its poor condition. My leg was amputated after two or three days, and the doctor informed me that my health was not good and that I should be sent abroad because I still required surgery."



An image showing the debris of the destroyed Al Rida Mosque across from the targeted Juha family residence in the Al Shaaf area. (Euro-Med Monitor)

Another survivor of the Juha family massacre, a girl named Retaj Mohammed Riyad Juha, appeared in several videos on social media. In the videos, she describes how their five-storey house was targeted and completely destroyed, how she lost all of her family members—her father, mother, and brothers—and how she is hurt and lost her leg in the targeting. She also expresses her hope that the war will end soon so she can resume her education.

The Euro-Med Monitor team has confirmed the names of all the immediate family members, as well as relatives, Retaj Juha mentions in her videos as being killed in the Israeli attack on the Juha family residence: her mother, Hanin Nael Salah Juha (27), her father, Mohammed Riyad Salah Juha (33), her two brothers, Riyad Mohammed Riyad Juha (9) and Kinan Mohammed Riyad Juha (3), and her one-year-old sister, Retal Mohammed Riyad Juha.



Thirty-year-old witness Lubna Riyad Salah Juha, who is Retaj Juha's aunt, told the Euro-Med Monitor team: "I was displaced in my family's home and suddenly the Juha family building was bombed over the heads of its residents. Due to the massive destruction and the high death toll [of more than 90 people], nobody was able to save all the victims or clear the debris at the time. The bodies of several victims were recovered and buried after part of the debris was cleared away, but several more victims remain beneath the debris."

Lubna Juha spoke of her niece, stating, "Retaj Mohammed Riyad Juha, an eight-year-old girl, was one of the survivors lifted from the debris after some time. Her right leg was severed due to the bombing, and her mother, father, siblings, and uncles were all killed alongside her. Until now, the bodies of her family are still under the rubble. After she discovered what had happened to her family and her aunt's family, she was taken in by her aunt, with whom she now resides. Following the bombing and destruction of her family's home, Retaj and her aunt have endured additional hardship and agony."

"The Juha family is a peaceful family who have been in the Al-Sha'af area for about 50 years," Lubna Juha continued. "Prior to the war, the majority of them worked in the markets as street sellers, vegetable vendors, and potters. They are not affiliated with any parties or factions." She added that there "were no militants inside or around the building that was destroyed without prior warning, including any military manifestations or militants from the targeted building in its environs. There were no clashes in the area, and the bombing occurred unexpectedly while the family members were safely in their homes. They then found themselves in front of the Israeli machine of destruction and killing, which resulted in the deaths of all these family members, the majority

of whom were women, children, and the elderly. [Again], the building and its surroundings were free of military installations. The family...was targeted, as were many civilians [in the Gaza Strip] who were killed for no other reason than that they were sitting in their homes and taking refuge there since they had nowhere else to go."

Lubna Juha concluded, "The targeting left mass destruction and devastation in the area, while a number of the victims' bodies are still under the rubble to this day. Many members of the Juha family have been injured, some have lost their homes, some have lost their entire [immediate] family—such as Retaj Juha—some have lost their husband and children, and others have lost their wife and children. The war has ripped them apart, with some of them being displaced to [other parts of Gaza City] and others to the southern Gaza Strip."



An image of the Juha family tent in the Al Shaaf area, constructed on the debris of their destroyed home.
(Euro-Med Monitor)

Juha family members who were present at the site of the wreckage of their family residence when Euro-Med Monitor visited pointed to a bag containing some of the victims' remains, such as bones and other body parts, which they had only recently been able to gather from the ruins of the building. "These are the remains of innocent children," they said as they revealed the contents of the bag. They have not yet been able to recover the bodies of other victims who are still trapped beneath the rubble, due to a lack of tools and skills required to lift the debris of the destroyed building, and they indicated the location of one corpse beneath the rubble that was partially visible. To keep stray dogs away from it, they had covered it with stones and tile fragments.



"As individuals attempted to recover the bodies and remains of the victims buried beneath the debris [directly after the attack], an Israeli drone fired a missile close by, forcing them to leave," said family member Raed Juha. Due to this targeting, a horrible fire broke out at the site of the massacre.

Along with several other Juha family members who are currently living close to the wreckage of their family's building, Raed Juha and Sabre Juha concurred that the attack destroyed the Juha family residence, which was made up of two neighbouring houses. They also stated that a second attack that same day targeted and destroyed a nearby house belonging to the Al-Fayoumi family. Additionally, witnesses pointed to the debris of Al-Rida Mosque, across from the site of the Juha family massacre. Euro-Med Monitor reiterates that this building was brand-new at the time of the attack, and, following Israel's targeting of the Juha family residence and the nearby Al-Fayoumi family's building, was totally demolished before it could ever be opened.



An image displaying some of the victims' remains that were recently retrieved from the debris of the Juha family residence. (Euro-Med Monitor)

The Euro-Med Monitor team also interviewed neighbours and locals in the area where the Juha family resided, and their testimonies unequivocally confirm that the targeted building was exclusively residential, the occupants were civilians who were unrelated to any militant group, and no armed conflicts occurred within or close to the residence prior to and during the attack.



In an interview with the Euro-Med Monitor team, witness Marwan A., who wished to withhold his surname due to safety concerns, stated: "I have lived in the Al-Sha'af neighbourhood for 45 years, in one of the houses adjacent to the Juha family residence. Based on what I know about the Juha family, the majority of them were simple labourers [working] in construction, plastering, and various other [similar] occupations. Additionally, the Juha family building was free of armed men and organisations, both before and during the

targeting. At the time of the targeting, the building [mostly] housed women, several elderly people, and children. Since my house is about 30 metres from the Juha family's residence, I was there when it was targeted. The remains of the victims were strewn across the street, making the scene horrifying and frightening."

"I have no idea why their homes were targeted," continued Marwan A. "The building was completely devoid of armed men. Their homes were full of civilians, residents, and displaced people from the Juha family. Women and children made up the majority of those displaced from the Zeitoun neighbourhood. Additionally, there was no military site close to the Juha family home. There was a significant displacement movement in the vicinity of Al-Sha'af and Shuja'iyya following the targeting. Everyone fled because of the intense shelling and terrifying scenes. We attempted to contact the Red Cross and ambulances for assistance, but the Red Cross told us that our area was now a military zone and that no one was allowed to enter."

"About an hour later, as we were attempting to recover the victims and injured from the Juha family residence, the Al-Fayoumi family's house, adjacent to the Juha family residence, was targeted," he said. "Al-Rida Mosque, which was located across the street, was then targeted. The bombing was heavily targeting civilians at the time, forcing everyone to evacuate."

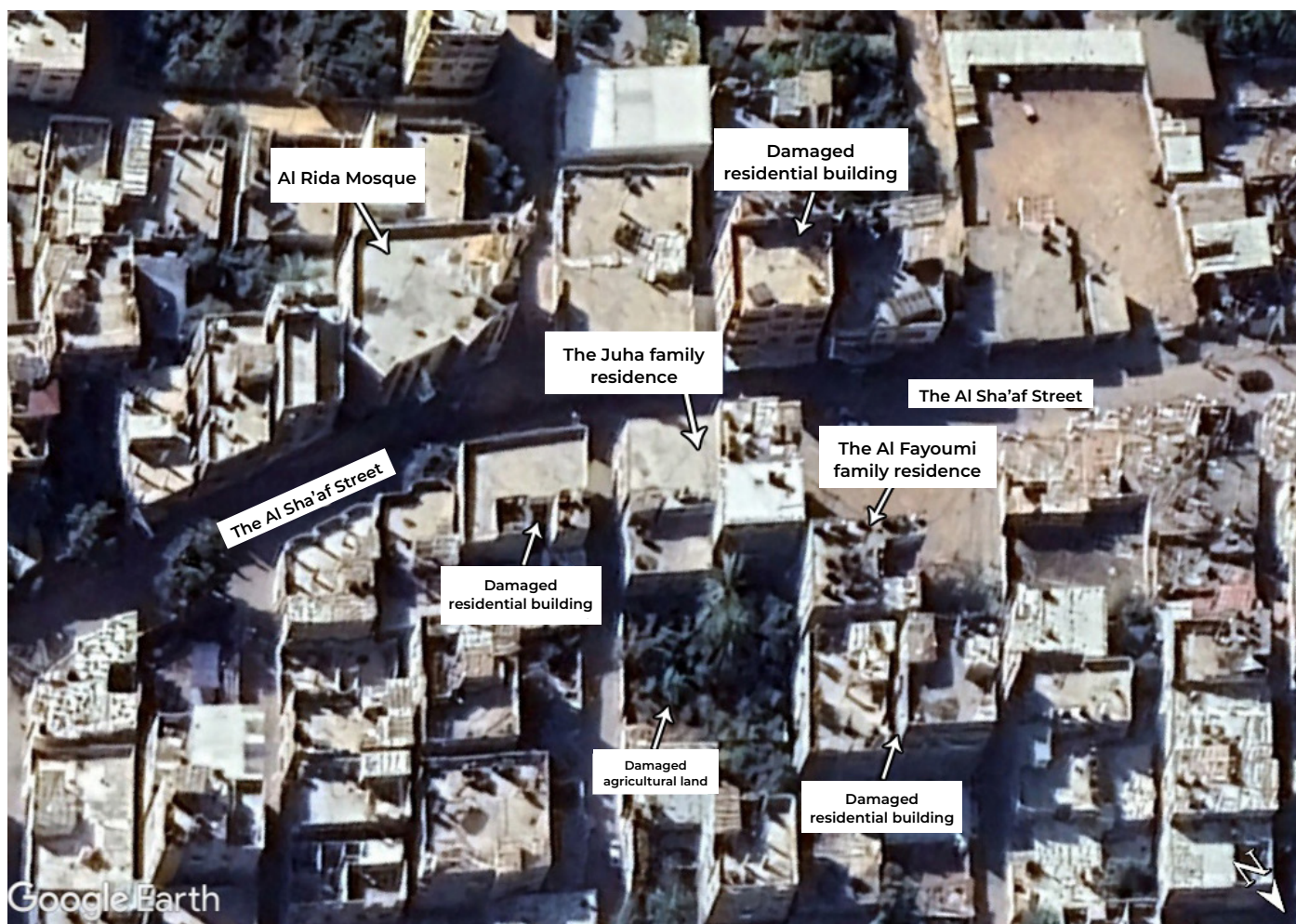


Witness Alam Mazen Mahmoud Hatham (29) is a neighbour who owns a store in the Al-Sha'af neighbourhood, across from the Juha family's targeted residence. "I have been a neighbour of the Juha family for about 20 years, and I have a restaurant opposite their homes," he told the Euro-Med Monitor team.

“Since the majority of the Juha family members were simple labourers who led modest lives, they [had] no affiliation with any organisations or armed factions. I was in my shop across from the Juha family residence when it was targeted. I observed no armed personnel within the residence, neither before nor after the targeting. Also, the targeting was not preceded by any conflicts in the vicinity.”

Hathat stated that the residence housing the Juha family, along with several displaced relatives from the Zeitoun neighbourhood, was targeted “all of a sudden”. “There were no military sites around the Juha family residence or in the area [at the time of the targeting or before it]. The targeting of the nearby Al-Fayoumi family home [followed] the attack on the Juha family building, which consisted of two neighbouring homes. About 96 victims were killed in the Juha family targeting. We cannot determine the exact number of bodies that we have collected and recovered, as we have collected a number of bodies in the form of dismembered limbs and pieces of flesh. We are currently searching [under the debris of the destroyed Juha family home] and recovering as many of the victims’ bodies as we can, but we are unsure of the precise number of bodies that remain beneath the debris.”

Any attempt to defend Israel’s targeting of the site on the grounds of military necessity is refuted by these testimonies, which were provided not only by victims and survivors, but by eyewitnesses who are unrelated to the Juha family. All of the victims were civilians, and the recorded testimonies are consistent with other tangible evidence—such as the characteristics and use of the targeted buildings—that emphasises the fact that the area was used purely by civilians. This information supports the claim that the attack was a purposeful targeting of civilians and civilian property by the Israeli occupation army.



An aerial photograph taken on 24 November 2023—before the attack—depicts the Juha family residence, the adjacent Al Fayoumi family residence, the Al Rida Mosque across the street, and other nearby damaged structures in the Al Shaaf area east of Gaza City. (Airbus, Google Earth. 2025)

The Juha Family massacre's repercussions

About 90 Palestinian civilians were killed in the Israeli airstrike on the Juha family residential block in the Al-Sha'af neighbourhood, in the east of Gaza City. About 34 of them are still trapped under the debris, while the bodies of about 56 of them have been recovered from beneath it. At least 17 people were injured in various ways; some were hurt while being dragged out from beneath the debris, while others were flung from the building by the explosion's force. The injured suffered from burns, wounds, fractures, and/or amputations. Following the attack, injured survivors were transferred to the Baptist Hospital to receive whatever treatment was available. Since Israel nearly destroyed the Gaza Strip's healthcare system, some of them still have injuries that require them to

travel abroad for full treatment. Apart from the injured, a few Juha family members who lived in the targeted residence managed to survive because they were not inside when the attack occurred.

The identities of 89 victims—71 of whom were women and children—were confirmed by Euro-Med Human Rights Monitor. Of these 89 individuals, 42 were children, 29 were women, including three pregnant women, and 18 were men, including three elderly people. While two of the victims were men from the Karam family who were married to women from the Juha family, the majority of the victims were members of the Juha family.

**The following are the names of victims that Euro-Med Human
Rights Monitor was able to identify:**

No	Name	Gender
1	Atta Saleh Ismail Juha	Male
2	Ashraf Atta Saleh Juha	Male
3	Safaa Nahzat Juha	Female
4	Atta Ashraf Atta Juha	Male
5	Hala Atta Ashraf Juha	Female child
6	Ashraf Atta Ashraf Juha	Male child
7	Mohammed Ashraf Atta Juha	Male
8	Saleh Ashraf Atta Juha	Male child
9	Fatima Ashraf Atta Juha	Female
10	Rasha Ashraf Atta Juha	Female child
11	Amin Ashraf Atta Juha	Male Child

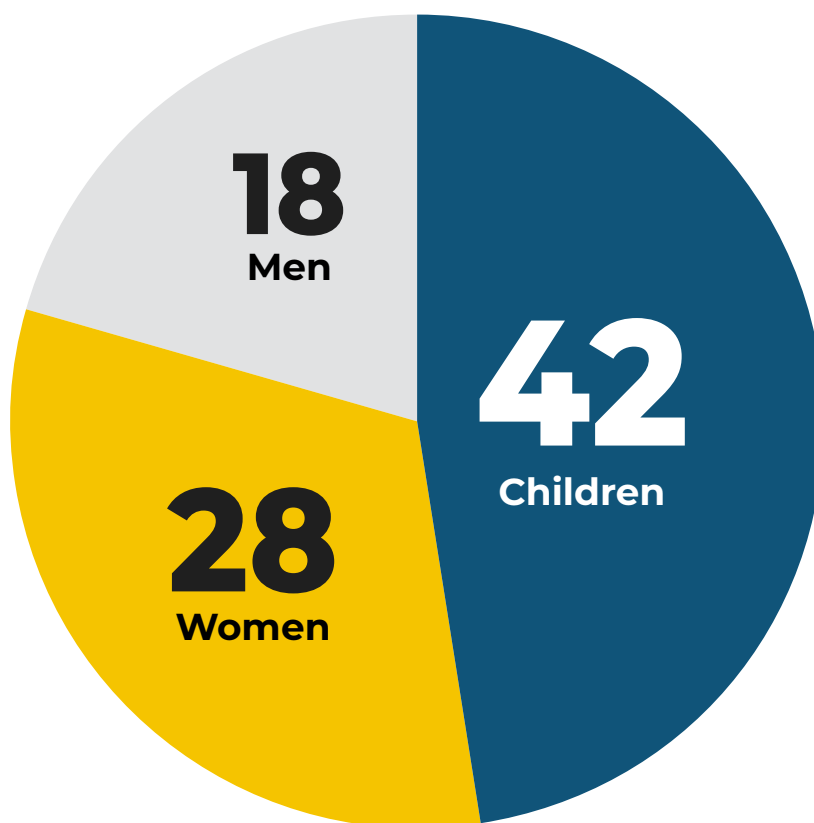
12	Hana Ashraf Atta Juha	Female child
13	Lina Zaki Atta Juha	Female
14	Kariman Anas Fayez Juha	Female
15	Fayez Anas Fayez Juha	Male child
16	Salah Saleh Ismail Juha	Male
17	Fawzy Atta Saleh Juha	Male
18	Ali Fawzy Atta Juha	Male
19	Younis Fawzy Atta Juha	Male child
20	Amira Fawzy Atta Juha	Female
21	Aya Fawzy Atta Juha	Female
22	Samah Younis Juha	Female
23	Latifa Salah Saleh Juha	Female
24	Nael Ayad Zaki Juha	Male child
25	Sahar Khaled Atta Juha	Female
26	Salah Yaad Zaki Juha	Male child
27	Mohammed Iyad Zaki Juha	Male child
28	Warda Iyad Zaki Juha	Female child
29	Farah Iyad Zaki Juha	Female child
30	Safaa Abdul Juha	Female
31	Falastine Muhammad Khaled Juha	Female child
32	Khaled Mohamed Khaled Juha	Male child

33	Mohamed Riad Salah Juha	Male
34	Kenan Mohamed Riad Juha	Male child
35	Rania Mohamed Riad Juha	Female child
36	Asmaa Wael Salah Juha	Female child
37	Malek Saleh Wael Juha	Male child
38	Zaki Ataa Saleh Juha	Male
39	Hadaia Nahzat Saleh Juha	Female
40	Abeer Zaki Ataa Juha	Female
41	Majed Zaki Ataa Juha	Male
42	Yazan Majed Zaki Juha	Male child
43	Zain Majed Zaki Juha	Male child
44	Moatasem Naji Zaki Juha	Male child
45	Kenzy Naji Zaki Juha	Female child
46	Khaled Ataa Saleh Juha	Male
47	Rawya Salah Saleh Juha	Female
48	Dina Khaled Ataa Juha	Female
49	Shaima Khaled Ataa Juha	Female
50	Nahid Khaled Ataa Juha	Female
51	Moatasem Mahmoud Riad Juha	Male child
52	Donia Moeen Nahzat Juha	Female
53	Ali Yousef Ali Juha	Male child

54	Jana Yousef Ali Juha	Female child
55	Tala Yousef Ali Juha	Female child
56	Aline Yousef Ali Juha	Female child
57	Mohamed Nahzat Saleh Juha	Male
58	Marwa El Sayed Juha	Female
59	Khaled Mohamed Nahzat Juha	Male
60	Samar Mohamed Nahzat Juha	Female
61	Amal Mohamed Nahzat Juha	Female
62	Samia Muhammad Nazahat Juha	Female child
63	Hadaya Muhammad Nazahat Juha	Female child
64	Said Muhammad Nazahat Juha	Male child
65	Aboud Muhammad Nazahat Juha	Male child
66	Mona Youssef Juha	Female
67	Hadeel Maa'i Nazahat Juha	Female
68	Sondos Moein Nahzat Juha	Female child
69	Amina Al-Mawaeen Nahzat Juha	Female child
70	Ghazal Moein Nahzat Juha	Female child
71	Manar Maa'i Nahzat Juha	Female
72	Salem Moein Nahzat Juha	Female
73	Khairy Moein Nahzat Juha	Male
74	Ashwaq Ammar Juha	Female

75	Mona Adi Nahzat Juha	Female child
76	Mahmoud Jaber Zaki Juha	Male child
77	Samah Abdel Juha	Female
78	Lama Saber Zaki Juha	Female child
79	Shorouk Mohamed Juha	Female
80	Zaki Iyad Zaki Juha	Male
81	Abdel Fouad Karam	Male
82	Safaa Fouad Karam	Female
83	Riyad Mohamed Riad Juha	Male child
84	Rital Mohamed Riad Juha	Female child
85	Baraa Saleh Wael Juha	Male child
86	Nihayat Khaled Atta Juha	Female
87	Moatasem Saleh Atta Juha	Male child
88	Mahmoud Riad Salah Juha	Male
89	Hanin Nael Salah Juha	Female

Distribution of victim numbers:



Some of the victims have not been identified, given that their bodies were either ripped to pieces or remain buried beneath the debris. The recovered victims' bodies were interred in Al-Batsh Cemetery and on the Juha family's property before being moved to a cemetery next to the Baptist Hospital. However, many victims' corpses remain trapped beneath the debris to this day.

The attack completely destroyed a residential building owned by the Juha family, which included two adjacent houses, one of which was five stories high and the other which was four stories high. The building's total area was estimated to be around 470 square metres, and it was reduced to rubble. This is an example of damage to civilian objects that should be protected by international humanitarian law. Additionally, a 550-square-metre plot of agricultural land next to the Juha family residence, which was home to palm and olive trees, was destroyed.

In addition to causing widespread panic among locals, the attack resulted in the forced relocation of numerous civilians. Some of the Juha family's surviving members relocated to the southern portion of the Strip, while others sought safety in shelter schools in the west of Gaza City. Following the attack on the Juha family residence, the Israeli occupation army launched numerous large-scale military attacks, which further increased the threat to civilian lives in the area and led to this displacement. An hour or so after the assault on the Juha family, Israeli aircraft struck and totally destroyed a residential building that belonged to the Al-Fayoumi family, whose occupants had fled in terror as a result of the attack on the Juha family residence. In addition to directly bombing a number of other nearby residential buildings with warplanes or artillery shells, Israeli warplanes targeted and destroyed the nearby Al-Rida Mosque.

Like hundreds of thousands of other Gaza Strip residents who have recently returned to their homes after a protracted period of forced displacement without finding shelter—the majority of whom do not even have tents, especially in the northern Gaza Strip—the survivors of the Juha family massacre are currently living in horrific conditions given that their home was completely destroyed. Since the most recent ceasefire agreement went into effect on 19 January 2025, many members of the Juha family have returned to the site of the massacre and erected a few makeshift tents over the debris of their destroyed house. Beneath them are the bodies of several victims—immediate family members or relatives who were trapped beneath the debris and whose corpses have not yet been retrieved. Many other survivors, meanwhile, are still residing in shelter centres or other locations throughout the Gaza Strip.

Investigation results

Euro-Med Human Rights Monitor's investigation into the Juha family massacre has found that there were no armed elements or military targets in the Juha family building or surrounding area at the time of the attack. According to all witnesses, victims, and locals, there were no armed people or military conflicts in the vicinity prior to, during, or following the attack. Local witnesses consistently attested to the area's complete residential nature.

Locals also denied any link between the targeted Juha family members and Palestinian political or military activities or armed groups. In their testimonies, they stated that none of the family members belonged to any party faction and that most of them were employed in simple trade occupations like construction.

All of the interviewees confirmed that none of the attack's victims—dead, injured, or survivors—were connected to any Palestinian armed groups, supporting the theory that the Israeli attack was not carried out against any actual military target. All of the victims were civilians, and according to credible medical sources, none of the wounds or injuries suggested participation in armed conflicts; rather, they were clearly caused by the Juha family residence's total destruction from the intense aerial bombardment. No military sites, infrastructure, or manifestations were discovered following an extensive review of witness accounts, field inspection, analysis, and examination of video footage, aerial photos, and satellite images of the area. Instead, it is evident that the entire area was residential, with a high population density and densely packed residential buildings. Based on the analysed satellite and aerial photos, there were no facilities or items in the area that could be considered a legitimate military target.

The Israeli occupation army has still not released a statement about the attack on the Juha family or offered any proof that militants or military targets were inside the building when the attack occurred, as of the date of this publication.

According to the Euro-Med Monitor team's investigations, the attack on the Juha family building was unexpected and was not preceded by any alerts or warnings from the Israeli occupation army. In the statements and testimonies gathered by Euro-Med Monitor, all survivors and witnesses denied receiving any kind of warning before the airstrike. The Israeli occupation forces' military assault on the Juha family residence, i.e. its targeting of civilians and civilian property, is a grave breach of international humanitarian law, particularly since there was no obvious military target. In addition, Israel used extremely destructive bombs whose effects could not be controlled in order to avoid striking civilians randomly. This also amounts to a number of full-fledged international crimes

that call for international accountability for the perpetrators, as well as the attainment of justice and complete compensation for the victims and their families in compliance with international law.

Israel must be compelled to adhere to international law, particularly international humanitarian law, and to make sure that all of its principles—humanity, distinction, military necessity, and proportionality, i.e. taking necessary precautions—are applied during the planning and execution of each of its military operations. This is true regardless of whether the other party has committed to these principles or not, as all parties are legally obligated to follow and respect the rules of international humanitarian law, no matter what.

Accordingly, the presence of any armed men in or around the Juha family residence at the time of the attack—a potential Israeli claim which investigations have shown to be false—would still not justify civilians and civilian objects becoming the target of such a direct, indiscriminate, and excessive attack, as the collateral damage to the civilian population during the attack would still be disproportionate to the direct and tangible military advantage resulting from it. Therefore, Israel's attack on the Juha residence and surrounding area constitutes a war crime under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

Additionally, the Israeli occupation army is required by international humanitarian law to take all necessary precautions to prevent harm to civilians and civilian property, and to minimise it to the least amount possible. This includes providing the civilians inside the building with a thorough warning prior to the attack and allowing them enough time to evacuate, take protective measures, and relocate to safe areas, unless the situation allows otherwise. According to international humanitarian law, civilians who are unable or unwilling to leave the building are still protected as such; their presence within the structure does not negate this protection or absolve Israel of its obligation to provide them with the necessary safety.

Furthermore, the Israeli occupation army must select the approach and means of fighting, including the type of weapon, in a way that protects civilians from the consequences of hostile operations, such as direct, indiscriminate, or excessive attacks, provided that the civilians do not take part in the fighting. This was not the case with the Juha family massacre, as Israel clearly did not use precise weapons to attack military targets (especially as there were none in the vicinity) without inflicting disproportionate losses on civilians and civilian property.

Based on the information at hand, the Israeli occupation army's military assault on the Juha family can only be categorised as an excessive, indiscriminate, or purposeful attack—all of which are considered war crimes under the Rome Statute. As part of Israel's extensive and coordinated military campaign against the civilian population in the Gaza Strip since 7 October 2023, this attack against a group of civilians also constitutes a full-fledged crime against humanity.

Finally, the attack on the Juha family and other systematic and repeated military attacks by the Israeli occupation army against Palestinian civilians and their residential communities in the Gaza Strip, which have caused a horrifying number of deaths, injuries, and material damage that is unprecedented, constitute an act of the broader crime of genocide committed by Israel against the Palestinians as such in the Gaza Strip since 7 October 2023, with the goal of effectively eradicating them. This is especially true given the statements and incitements made by Israeli officials, which reveal a direct and public plan to commit genocide against the Palestinians of the Strip.

Israel has since killed at least 54,000 Palestinians in the Gaza Strip, most of them in large numbers due to Israeli military strikes that have targeted their homes and communities. At least 92% of the victims are thought to have been civilians, with women and children making up 70% of the total. Furthermore, roughly 436,000 homes—approximately 92% of all the homes in the Gaza Strip—have been either totally or partially destroyed.

Israel has planned and carried out every aspect of its crime of genocide for the purpose

of eradicating the Palestinian people by all means. Israel has subjected Palestinians to terrible living conditions with the goal of these conditions ultimately resulting in their death, and has committed mass killings and severe physical and psychological abuse. These conditions include the systematic expulsion from homes and the destruction of facilities that offer the Palestinian population in the Strip shelter and basic necessities; the destruction of infrastructure; the creation of an environment that is coercive and repellent; and the subsequent mass forced displacement of individuals and families, which has resulted in over 90% of the Strip's population being forcibly and repeatedly displaced on a regular basis. This means that about 1.9 million Palestinians have become homeless and vulnerable to famine and extremely dangerous conditions, doubling their physical and mental suffering and worsening their sense of hopelessness.

In order to destroy the Palestinian population and weaken its ability to survive, Israel has deliberately created a coercive environment in which the Palestinian population in the Gaza Strip has had no real choice but to be displaced. Israel has also aimed to destroy any historical or physical evidence linking Palestinians in the Strip to their land, in the hope that this will ultimately lead to the destruction of their actual presence on that land.

According to the definition of genocide under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the scope, context, and character of the crimes committed by Israel over the past 16 months, as well as multiple official statements made by various Israeli authorities, provide compelling evidence that the threshold for genocide has already been crossed.

Recommendations

Given the aforementioned information and the Israeli occupation army's pervasive and recurring pattern of killing, injuring, and psychologically terrorising civilians by continually targeting residential neighbourhoods in the Gaza Strip in violation of international law, it is imperative that prompt, independent, and unbiased international investigations be conducted into the circumstances surrounding the Juha family massacre and all other

crimes committed by Israel against Palestinian civilians in the Strip. Additionally, pressure should be applied on Israel to allow international and United Nations investigation and inquiry committees to enter the Strip, in compliance with international law and Supreme Court rulings.

Israel must be subject to political and economic sanctions, and all arms sales, exports, and purchases must be prohibited. Additionally, all military and intelligence assistance must be immediately stopped, and all licences and agreements pertaining to the import and export of weapons, including dual-use materials and technology, that Israel might use against the Palestinian people must be terminated.

The International Criminal Court must consider and look into the Juha family massacre as well as the 10s of thousands of other massacres committed against civilians in the Gaza Strip by the Israeli occupation army. It must also broaden the scope of its investigation into criminal responsibility for these crimes to include all of the perpetrators, issue arrest warrants against them all, and hold them to trial in accordance with international law and the Rome Statute. In accordance with Article (6) of the Rome Statute, the Court must also acknowledge the reality of what is occurring in the Gaza Strip and seriously and impartially address Israel's crimes in the Strip as genocide.

All countries must cooperate with the International Criminal Court's investigations into the situation in Palestine by providing the Court with specialised factual and legal memoranda on the crimes committed by Israel, refraining from interfering with its work in any way, and working to carry out the Court's arrest warrants against the Israeli Prime Minister and Minister of Defence as soon as possible and turning them over to international justice. Any additional arrest warrants the Court may issue against other Israeli officials must be carried out, as well.

Countries who are not yet a part of the International Court of Justice must also formally seek to join it in order to carry out international justice. The Court is currently considering a case that South Africa filed against Israel, arguing that Israel violated its obligations

under the Genocide Convention during its military operations in and against the Gaza Strip and its Palestinian population since 7 October 2023.

In order to ensure that no one involved in these crimes escapes legal accountability, the countries that collaborate with Israel in committing its crimes against the Palestinian people, particularly the crime of genocide, must be held accountable before the appropriate regional and international forums. This includes holding accountable the individuals who make these decisions in these countries, considering them collaborators and accomplices in the crimes committed in the Gaza Strip, including the massacre of the Juha family, and utilising the principle of universal jurisdiction to prosecute non-citizens, regardless of their nationality or the location of their crime(s). According to international law, Palestinian victims and their families should receive justice and compensation, as well as reparations for the harm caused by Israel's egregious crimes and violations against them.



Satellite image showing the Juha family residence and surrounding buildings prior to the attack. 6 December 2023 (Planet Labs PBC 2025)



Satellite image showing the debris of the Juha family residence and surrounding buildings after the attack. 10 December 2023 (Planet Labs PBC 2025)



Euro-Med Human
Rights Monitor

الأورومتوسطي لحقوق الإنسان

+41 78 679 24 15

+41 229295703

Regus - Geneva Balxert Tower - Avenue
Louis-Casaï 18 - 1209 - Genève-Switzerland
Geneva- Headquarters

 www.euromedmonitor.org

 Geneva@euromedmonitor.org