November 2, 2015

Initial Findings of the Profile of Palestinian Terrorists Who Carried Out Attacks in Israel in the Current Wave of Terrorism (Updated to October 25, 2015)

The contagious effect of stabbing attacks: a notice posted to the Palestinian social networks, some of them affiliated with Hamas, reading “If you don’t stand up for Jerusalem, who will?” It features recent postings written by terrorist operatives Muhannad Shafiq and Fadi Aloun, who were killed carrying out stabbing attacks in Jerusalem and became role models for terrorists who followed in their footsteps.

Overview

1. The wave of Palestinian violence and terrorism currently plaguing Israel began during the most recent Jewish High Holidays. In retrospect, the ITIC has concluded it began with the stones thrown at the vehicle of Alexander Levlowitz near the Armon Hanatziv neighborhood of Jerusalem on September 14, 2015. Initially the wave of violence and terrorism focused on the Temple Mount and east Jerusalem and later spread throughout Jerusalem and to other sites inside Israel and various hotspots in Judea and Samaria (especially the region around Hebron). So far 12 Israelis and more than 70 Palestinians have been killed.¹

¹ According to a spokesman of the Palestinian ministry of health so far 61 Palestinians have been killed (Voice of Palestine Radio, October 26, 2015). According to the written Palestinian media 71 Palestinians...
2. The current wave of violence and terrorism is part of the overall "popular resistance" strategy adopted by the Palestinian Authority (PA) and Fatah at the Sixth Fatah Conference in August 2009. It is manifested by rising and falling levels of popular terrorism. The current wave (which is unique in some aspects) is one of the most serious. Its popular terrorism includes riots, throwing stones and Molotov cocktails, and stabbing and vehicular attacks which are supported and condoned by the PA. The current wave of Palestinian terrorism, like those before it, has included several shooting attacks, which are not included in the modus operandi of the "popular resistance," but the PA does not condemn them, and in effect supports them.

3. This study examines the profiles 35 Palestinian terrorists who carried out attacks in Israeli territory (Jerusalem and other locations inside Israel) during the current wave of terrorism. Twenty-four of them were killed while carrying out the attacks and 11 were injured. They carried out a total of 29 terrorist attacks, most of them in greater Jerusalem and some in other locations inside Israel. Their personal attributes were different, but based on the initial examination a general profile can be drawn.

4. The Palestinian who most commonly carries out a terrorist attack in Israel, especially a stabbing attack, is generally male, young, between the ages of 17 and 19, unmarried, unknown to Israeli security, not affiliated with a terrorist organization, and lives in one of the neighborhoods of east Jerusalem (especially Jabel Mukaber and Sur Bahr in southeast Jerusalem) and in several instances also in the Hebron region. In most instances he carries out the attack by himself following a spontaneous personal decision without instructions from any organization or leadership. He does not follow an Islamist ideology (some of the terrorists lived fairly secular lives) and does not belong to a terrorist organization, although he feeds off the incitement to terrorism and anti-Israel hatred disseminated by the various terrorist organizations.

5. The Palestinian terrorist who carries out an attack in Israel is motivated by Palestinian nationalism, and for the past six years he has been deeply influenced by

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have been (as of October 30, 2015). According to Israeli security sources, more than 65 Palestinians have been killed in clashes since the beginning of October 2015 (Haaretz, October 30, 2015). Some of those killed were Palestinians who attempted terrorist attacks in Israeli territory and Judea and Samaria. Palestinians were also killed while rioting in Judea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip.

reports of popular terrorism. He has also been influenced by events on the Temple Mount and by the false slogan "Al-Aqsa mosque is in danger." He is personally and socially frustrated and feeds off the anti-Israel hatred and incitement on the social networks (mainly Facebook). He is willing to risk his life and aspires to follow in the footsteps of Palestinians who died initiating the current wave of terrorist attacks (the deaths of some of them and their glorification in the Palestinian media has become contagious, and copying them has become a challenge and "fashionable").

6. An initial conclusion of this study is that the attributes of the terrorists who have carried out terrorist attacks inside Israeli territory during the current wave of terrorism are different in some respects from those who carry them out in Judea and Samaria. The main difference would appear to be the areas they come from: many terrorists in Judea and Samaria have come from the Hebron region, while most of the terrorists who carry out the attacks in Israel have come from east Jerusalem (for reasons that will be discussed below). Another difference is their ages: the terrorists who carry out attacks in Israel are younger (average age of 18) while those from Judea and Samaria are slightly older (average age of 20). As far as their level of education, the percentage of students in Judea and Samaria who carry out terrorist attacks (and participate in riots) seems higher.

7. The current wave of terrorist attacks has witnessed young, lone Palestinians carrying out terrorist attacks. They have made a personal decision to carry out attacks with high personal risks that are likely to cost them their lives. On the other hand, stabbing attacks have no dramatic or spectacular results (like the suicide bombing attacks of the second intifada). That has become more and more obvious as the current wave of violence and terrorism continues.

8. That characteristic seems to indicate the depth of the frustration and desperation felt by the younger generation of Palestinians at the forefront of the wave of attacks. Their generation did not experience the second intifada, but rather was raised in the shadow of the violent characteristics of the "popular

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3 The conclusion is based on a comparison of the findings of this study and data supplied by the Israel Security Agency, as of October 29, 2015, as are quoted from an article by Amos Harel in Haaretz on October 30, 2015. The data, as quoted by Amos Harel, relate to all the terrorist attacks and not only the ones carried out inside Israel, with which thus study deals. According to the data, about 80% of the terrorists who carried out attacks in the current wave of terrorism were between the ages of 16 and 24 (three were between the ages of 13 and 15 and the rest between 25 and 33). Close to 90% were male and of them, 90% were unmarried. Thirty-five percent came from east Jerusalem, after during the first two weeks the number from east Jerusalem approached 80%. Fifty percent came from Judea and Samaria and 92% lived in Hebron, Bethlehem and Ramallah, and only 8% from Samaria. Another 5% were Israeli Arabs and 10% escaped and their identities are unknown.
resistance." They are frustrated by what seems to them as the ongoing Israeli occupation, disappointed by the PA and apparently also by the Palestinian terrorist organizations. They regard the violent struggle as the only path to bring change to Palestinian national prospects and to their own personal futures. The intense incitement around the Temple Mount and the difficult conditions in the Palestinian neighborhoods and east Jerusalem are unique additional incentives motivating young Palestinians from the eastern part of the city to stand at the forefront of the current wave of terrorism (which did not happen in the past). The result is that the strong anti-Israel incitement spread by the Palestinian media, especially by the social networks, falls on willing ears and contributes to their motivation to carry out terrorist attacks.

Methodological Remarks

9. This study is primary and partial. It deals only with profiles of the Palestinian terrorists who carried out attacks in Israeli territory (and not Judea and Samaria). The ITIC considers them two separate categories because they have unique attributes not shared by those who have carried out attacks in Judea and Samaria. For that reason, and because of the primary nature of the information, general conclusions cannot be drawn about the Palestinians who carry out "popular resistance" terrorist attacks or about the deep-seated motivations of young Palestinians (such as the importance of nationalist vs. religious motives; the influence of socio-economic factors; and the role of personal, family or regional considerations).

10. The study is based on primary Palestinian and Israeli open sources. A great deal of material was taken from the Palestinian media, especially websites and the social networks (including sites dedicated to the memories of Palestinians who were killed, sites of various towns and villages, personal Facebook pages, statements from relatives). Israeli sources included Israeli Police Force reports, indictments handed down against terrorists who carried out attacks and the website of the Israel Security Agency, and the Israeli media, which closely follow the various events, and its reports contain much important information (even if it is primary and partial) about the terrorists who carry out attacks.

11. The study is time-defined: it refers to the period that began on September 14, 2015, when Palestinians threw stones at the vehicle of Alexander Levlowitz near the Jerusalem neighborhood of Armon Hanatziv, killing him (which the ITIC considers the beginning of the current wave of terrorism). Thus the current wave of terrorism has so far lasted for about a month and a half (it is dated by others as beginning on
October 1, 2015, with the killing of the Henkins on the road between Alon Moreh and Itamar). The study is updated to October 25, 2015, although the wave of terrorism continues and it will be necessary to update it further in the future, in view of the daily terrorist attacks being carried out.

12. **The study has three appendices.** The first presents the main findings of the primary examination of the attributes the terrorists. The other two include a short, initial summary of the attacks carried out in Israel and individually examine each of the terrorists who carried them out. The parameters examined include the modus operandi of attack, its geographical location, where the terrorist came from, his motivation, age, organizational affiliation (if it exists), family status, education, profession, the involvement of women in terrorist attacks and various other aspects unique to each individual terrorist.
Main Findings of the Analysis of the Profiles of Palestinians Who Carried Out Terrorist Attacks in Israel, September 14 – October 22, 2015

Overview

1. This study is based on an examination of the profiles of 35 Palestinians who carried out or attempted to carry out 29 terrorist attacks in Israeli territory during the current wave of violence and terrorism (between September 14 and October 22, 2015). Most of the attacks examined were carried out in greater Jerusalem and the rest in various other locations inside Israel.

2. The ITIC examined the names of the Palestinians who carried out the terrorist attacks (all of which were known). In most instances there is basic information about them. The completeness and reliability of the information may vary from terrorist to terrorist. In general, the information is partial and needs to be expanded.

The terrorists' ages

3. An outstanding feature of the current wave of terrorism in Israel is the young age of the Palestinians who carried out the attacks. The age of about half of them varies from 16 to 20. Among them, the youngest was 13 and the oldest was 31. The Palestinians who carried out terrorist attacks in Judea and Samaria were also notable for their young ages, although they were slightly older than the terrorists who carried out attacks inside Israel.

Age distribution of the Palestinian terrorists
4. Ten of the Palestinians who carried out terrorist attacks in Israel (about a third) were teenagers aged 13 to 18. In the past Palestinians of that age group participated in demonstrations and riots, but until now had not joined the ranks of the terrorists who carried out attacks. They belong to a generation not familiar with the previous intifadas and grew up in an era of Palestinian Authority (PA) and Israeli control in the east Jerusalem neighborhoods as a fait accompli. At the same time they experience the daily hardships in east Jerusalem, Judea and Samaria, the presence of the Israeli military and the limitation it imposes on them, and the continuous violent friction around the Temple Mount (and other Palestinian-Israeli friction hotspots).

5. The Palestinian younger generation was also born into a time of deep internal schism between the Hamas-ruled Gaza Strip and Fatah-PA administered Judea and Samaria. Young Palestinians have to deal with the schism in the Palestinian arena created by the political-cultural struggle, and find it difficult to orient themselves between the two poles. They seem to feel frustrated by the PA and Fatah, but Hamas and the other organizations do not attract them. That might be one of the reasons that they carried out individual terrorist attacks without instructions from above and without formal affiliation to any established organization (although they are influenced by the hate propaganda and incitement spread by Hamas and Fatah, both of which try to claim "ownership" of the terrorists by issuing death notices for them).

6. Another characteristic of the age group is their excessive exposure to the social networks, which influence the way they think and act. They belong to a generation whose worldview and knowledge are based on superficial information and inflammatory demagogic rhetoric spread by the Internet and the social networks. They also use the social networks as a platform to express their own opinions. They are deeply influenced by digital anti-Israeli incitement, which glorifies Palestinians who carry out terrorist attacks, and repeatedly posts calls for terrorism to continue (the praise and glory heaped upon the Palestinian who carry out stabbing attacks also infect the young Palestinians with the desire to avenge them⁴). Such calls on the social networks were especially prominent after the stabbing attacks carried out by Muhammed Halabi and Fadi Aloun (October 3, 2015)⁵.

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⁴ For example, the female terrorist Istibraq Nour, who was apprehended while trying to infiltrate the community of Yizhar in Samaria, claimed that the pictures she saw on TV of the so-called “murder in cold blood” of Hadil Hashalmoun in Hebron made her decide to avenge her death and attack Jews. The stabbing attacks carried out by Muhammed Halabi and Fadi Aloun during the first stages of the current wave of terrorism gained them glory and motivated other young Palestinians to identify with them, avenge their deaths and follow in their footsteps.

⁵ After the deaths of Aloun and Halabi, from a situation of relative calm, the social networks were flooded with calls for self-sacrifice for the sake of Allah (istishhad) and renewing the intifada. Pictures of the two...
Modus operandi of terrorist attacks

7. Of the 29 terrorist attacks examined, 23 were stabbing attacks carried out with knives or other sharp instruments (screwdriver, vegetable peeler). There was also a vehicular attack (in the Geula neighborhood of Jerusalem), a combined vehicular and stabbing attack (at Gan Shmuel in north-central Israel) and two combined shooting and stabbing attacks (Armon Hanatziv in Jerusalem, the central bus station in Beersheba). There was a stone-throwing attack in Jerusalem that led to the death of an Israeli, and an attempt to detonate an IED was prevented in the southern part of Jerusalem.

8. Most of the attacks were carried out using tactics and weapons originating with the "popular resistance." The overwhelming majority were carried out spontaneously by lone terrorists, without planning and used cold weapons (primarily knives and other sharp instruments). An exception was the attack at the Beersheba central bus station, where, according to the findings of the Israeli security forces' investigation, the attack had been carefully planned by an Israeli Bedouin terrorist who was in contact with Hamas operatives (Facebook page of the Israel Police Force, October 25, 2015). That was why it was a shooting attack in Beersheba, a modus operandi which is not part of the "popular resistance."

9. Because of the large number and frequency of stabbing attacks, the knife has become the predominant symbol of the current wave of terrorism (like the stone during the first intifada and the explosive belt during the second intifada). Palestinians have used knives as weapons since the beginning of the "popular resistance" with PA support. The attackers employ them more intensively in the current wave of terrorism and they have become the most-used weapon both inside Israel and in Judea and Samaria. They are popular because they are easy to acquire and use, making them the weapon of choice for young Palestinians who operate on their own initiative. They do so without backing from a terrorist organization, from which they could acquire instructions and weapons.

10. The Palestinian media widely encourage the use of knives. That is especially true of both Hamas and Fatah websites and social networks. It is also possible that stabbing attacks have become more popular through the influence of ISIS execution videos, which often appear on the Internet and social networks. The greater...
the number of stabbing attacks, the more they infect Palestinian youths, because they identify with those who were killed while carrying out the attacks, and because of their glorification in the Palestinian media and street.

Left: Fatah calls for Palestinians to stab Israelis in Jerusalem (Twitter account of Fatah's bureau of enlistment and organization, October 4, 2015). Right: A Hamas march in Rafah held in support of Palestinian terrorists and the attacks they carried out in Jerusalem. The marchers hold knives (Paltoday, October 18, 2015).

11. However, the use of knives has disadvantages and limitations in the current wave of terrorism, as well as advantages. They are not as lethal as guns and suicide bombing attacks, and therefore the numbers of losses among Israeli civilians and security forces are relatively smaller (two fatalities in stabbing attacks and four in combined shooting and stabbing attacks). In addition, terrorists who use knives expose themselves to great personal danger and the chances are high that they will be killed while carrying out an attack (best case scenario, they are "only" wounded or taken into custody by the Israeli security forces).

12. Thus by using knives Palestinian terrorists undergo great risks to carry out attacks whose fatalities are usually not dramatic (as opposed to shooting and suicide bombing attacks). So far there would seem to be a considerable reservoir of young Palestinians driven by various motives to carry out such attacks and maintain the momentum of stabbing attacks in Israel, Judea and Samaria. However, the reservoir may not be bottomless and it is also possible that the wave of stabbing attacks will dwindle and be replaced, at least partially, by a different kind of terrorist attack.
Geographical locations of terrorist attacks

13. Of the 29 terrorist attacks, 19 were carried out in greater Jerusalem. Most of them were carried out in east Jerusalem and the Jewish neighborhoods close to the Palestinian neighborhoods (Armon Hanatziv, Pisgat Zeev, French Hill); a few were carried out in west Jerusalem. Ten attacks were carried out inside Israel (locations other than Jerusalem), among them two in Afula and two in Raanana. The ten attacks were notable for their geographical scattering. The Palestinian terrorists did not concentrate on one city or area, indicating the extreme randomness in their choice of location and the resultantly great difficulty for the Israeli security forces in preventing them.

Geographical distribution of the attacks inside Israel

Origins of the Palestinian attackers

14. An examination of the origins of the attackers indicated that 26 of the 35 (about 75%) came from neighborhoods in east and north Jerusalem. Several came from neighborhoods and villages in the east and some from PA villages near Jerusalem:

1) Among the east Jerusalem neighborhoods, six came from Jabel Mukaber and six from Sur Bahr, both in southeast Jerusalem.

2) Second in number of terrorists were the neighborhoods in northeast Jerusalem: Beit Hanina (three), Kafr Aqab (three), the Shuafat refugee camp (two) and Al-Ram (one).
3) Other neighborhoods in east Jerusalem were Issawiya (south of the Shuafat refugee camp) and Silwan/Ras al-Amoud (southeast Jerusalem), one from each. Three terrorists came from villages administered by the PA north and northwest of Jerusalem (Surda, Qatana and Bituniya).

**Glorifying the terrorists from the village of Qatana, north of Jerusalem**

The Facebook page of the village of Qatana, north of Jerusalem, posted a memorial notice for Omar al-Faqi', Anas Taha and Muhammad Shamasne, three "heroic shaheeds" from the village, who carried out attacks against Israel (Facebook page of the Qatana, October 28, 2015). Muhammad Shamasne, left, carried out a stabbing attack at the entrance to Jerusalem. All three won praise and admiration from their own village and from the general Palestinian population.

15. Five of the Palestinians who carried out terrorist attacks in Israeli came from Hebron and its surrounding areas. However, Hebron is extensively represented by terrorists who carried out attacks against Israelis in Judea and Samaria. According to an article by Amos Harel, 23 of the more than 65 Palestinians killed since the beginning of October 2015 lived in the Hebron region. Of the 23, 14 were killed in riots that took place inside the city (Haaretz, October 30, 2015).
16. **East Jerusalem and Hebron**, from which 31 of the 35 Palestinians came (almost 90%), are two cities which suffer from continual Israeli-Palestinian political, social and religious tensions. Both are home to sites holy to Judaism and Islam (the Temple Mount and the Cave of the Patriarchs). In both, the level of friction between the Palestinians and the Israeli population is higher, in both they live side by side with streets and neighborhoods one next to the other. In addition, both have their own distinct attributes which motivate the Palestinians living in them to carry out terrorist attacks.

17. On the other hand, only a relatively small number of Israeli Arabs have become involved the current wave of terrorism (and they have not massively joined the protest demonstrations and riots in the Arab and mixed cities). Three of the 35 terrorists who carried out attacks were Israeli Arabs. One, a woman from Nazareth, was mentally unstable and probably had not actually planned to carry out a stabbing attack. The other two, a Bedouin from Al-Hura and an Arab from Um el-Fahm, were in Israel as part of family unification (that is, one family member is Palestinian, in this case one from Jenin and the other from the Gaza Strip).
18. The phenomenon of a disproportionally large number of terrorists who came from the neighborhoods of east Jerusalem is a central and unique attribute of the current wave of terrorism and has to be examined in depth to be better understood and so lessons for the future can be learned from it. In ITIC assessment there are apparently three possible causes:

1) **Operational convenience**: It is clearly convenient for Palestinians living in east Jerusalem to carry out terrorist attacks in Israel because access to Jerusalem and Israel is easy (they carry Israeli ID cards). They are familiar with west Jerusalem and sometimes with other Israeli cities (where some of them worked or stayed). In addition, the **security vacuum** in the neighborhoods of east Jerusalem, due to the lack of a strong Israeli (or Palestinian) security force foothold in them, also makes it easier for Palestinians to plan and carry out terrorist attacks. It also makes it harder for the security forces to prevent them.

2) **High level of frustration**: The motivations of the young Palestinians who have been waging the current wave of terrorism include deep frustrations caused by several factors: the inability to realize their national aspirations; exposure to the long-standing friction with the IDF; and involvement in clashes with the Israeli population in Judea and Samaria. In addition, Palestinian society and the PA legitimize popular terrorism. **The young Palestinians in east Jerusalem, who are the standard bearers of the wave of anti-Israeli terrorism, also have**
economic difficulties and suffer from the neglected urban infrastructure of their neighborhoods. Moreover, they are also exposed to the obvious disparity between their situation and the conditions in the Jewish neighborhoods in west Jerusalem, which are nearby and often visited. The ceaseless Palestinian incitement and the Jewish terrorist events and attacks carried out during the past year, in which Muhammad Abu Khdeir was murdered, add to their anger and frustration.

3) The influence of the friction and religious tension on the Temple Mount and the incitement around Al-Aqsa mosque: The ongoing friction on the Temple Mount and the continual incitement surrounding Al-Aqsa mosque (inflamed by the false slogan that "Al-Aqsa mosque is in danger") also motivate young Palestinians from east Jerusalem to carry out terrorist attacks. Palestinian youth who do not necessarily lead religious lives also see themselves having responsibility for "defending Al-Aqsa mosque," which is allegedly "in danger." Before they carried out terrorist attacks in Israel, young Palestinians used their Facebook pages and Twitter accounts to post slogans in favor of defending Al-Aqsa mosque, indicating the importance the issue has in motivating them.

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6 More than 30% of the young Palestinians living in east Jerusalem drop out of school because of lack classroom space. Some work and some are unemployed. That adds to their feeling that they have nothing to lose and encourages their religious and nationalistic radicalization. The incitement spread by the social networks and the ISIS campaigns calling for the killing of Jews inflame those feelings (See "The situation in Jerusalem demands a policy change" [Hebrew only] by Udi Dekel, INSS, October 20 2015). According to an Israeli newspaper report, there is a deficit of 3,000 classrooms in east Jerusalem and more than 8,000 school-age children do not belong to any formal educational framework. In addition to poverty and neglect, officially speaking, the PA is not responsible for east Jerusalem (Ma’ariv, October 13, 2015).

7 Temple Mount incitement is fostered by Hamas and the northern branch of the Islamic Movement in Israel. However, the PA joined them in fanning the flames. For example, during a visit to Belgium, Riyadh al-Maliki, the Palestinian foreign minister, claimed the goal of the government of Israel was to take over Al-Aqsa mosque, destroy it and build the Third Temple in its place (Riyadh al-Maliki interviewed by the Turkish Anadolu News Agency, October 27, 2015)
Facebook page of Tamer Varidat, who carried out a stabbing attack near a large shopping center in Petah Tikva on October 7, 2015. Two days before the attack he changed his profile picture to one of Al-Aqsa mosque.

**Marital status**

19. Because of their young ages, most of the Palestinians who carry out terrorist attacks are unmarried. Only three were married and only two were parents (the mentally unstable woman from Nazareth was a divorced mother with three children; the Palestinian who carried out a terrorist attack in Armon Hanatziv was married and had a child; the Palestinian who carried out the stabbing attack in Petah Tikva was married).

20. It is possible that not having family responsibilities may make it easier for young Palestinians to decide to commit attacks with a high risk of getting killed. It is also possible that several of them did not tell their families or friends what they were planning to do and that their decisions were personal or spontaneous. That makes it difficult for the Israeli security forces to locate them in time and prevent them from attacking.

**Involvement of women**

21. Four of the Palestinians who carried out terrorist attacks in Israel were women. Two of them were relatively old, one 31 (the woman who tried to detonate an IED in the southern part of Jerusalem) and the other was 29 (the mentally unstable woman from Nazareth). Another was 18 and the fourth was a high school student. Two of the women were killed and two were wounded (there were also several women who carried out terrorist attacks in Judea and Samaria).

22. During the second intifada there were women suicide bombers, but then as now, their weight among the attackers was relatively minor. The participation of
women in terrorist attacks may indicate a rise in their social status and desire to have an impact. Their recent involvement was manifested by their increased presence at protest demonstrations, riots and clashes with the Israeli security forces. They encouraged the young men and also participated actively. The media extensively report their activities and their pictures appear in the digital media, glorifying them and encouraging other women to join the struggle. However, for the most part terrorist attacks remain "men's work" and so far the participation of women in terrorist attacks and riots is secondary.

Young masked Palestinian women prepare rocks for men to throw at the Israeli security forces during riots in El-Bireh (Facebook page of Gaza al-'Aan, October 11, 2015).

Education and profession

23. The young Palestinians who carried out terrorist attacks in Israel were mostly high school students. Some of them dropped out of school and were unemployed, or worked at odd jobs. Some of them worked at menial jobs in Israel (construction or sanitation). One notable exception was an employee of Bezeq, Israel's communication company, who carried out a vehicular attack using a company car.

24. Only six (two of them women) of the Palestinians who carried out attacks were or had been university students, a low rate. It can be assumed that one reason the presence of university students carrying out terrorist attacks is greater in Judea and Samaria than in Israel for several regions: the extreme anti-Israeli atmosphere in the Palestinian universities; the efforts of the Islamic Bloc (Hamas's student organization) to encourage students to carry out acts of violence and terrorism; and the students have better access to targets in Judea and Samaria than in Israel.
Student organization notices. Left: The Arabic reads, "How can we win without sacrifice and jihad?!" (Facebook page of the Islamic Bloc at Hebron University, October 8, 2015). Right: A young masked Palestinian prepares a Molotov cocktail. The Arabic reads, "Get your Molotov cocktails ready..." (Facebook page of the Hamas' Islamic Bloc at Al-Najah University, October 9-10, 2015).

25. A striking example of a student who carried out a stabbing attack in Israel was Muhannad Halabi, a law student at Al-Quds University. He stabbed two Israelis to death in the Old City of Jerusalem, and after his death was turned into a role model. As part of the campaign to glorify Palestinians who die while carrying out terrorist attacks, the Palestinian bar association awarded him a posthumous honorary LL.D. (doctor of law) degree on the claim he had excelled in his studies (Website of the Palestinian bar association, October 10, 2015).

Left: The note circled in red at the right. The Arabic reads, "The bar association awards the shaheed Halabi an honorary LL.D." Right: The homepage of the Palestinian bar association in Arabic with the report of the decision to award Muhannad Halabi an honorary LL.D. degree (circled in red) (Website of the Palestinian bar association, October 14, 2015).
Terrorist organization affiliation, motivation and ideology

26. A large majority of the Palestinians who carried out attacks in the recent wave of terrorism were not affiliated with the terrorist organizations. Two exceptions were Bilal Abu Ghanem (previously imprisoned in Israel), who carried out the combined shooting and stabbing attack in Armon Hanatziv, Jerusalem; and Khalil Salem al-Uqabi, an Israeli Bedouin, who carried out the attack at the Beersheba central bus station. Both were affiliated with Hamas, and their acts were combined and lethal, included both shooting and stabbing attacks (resulting in the deaths of three people).

27. Apparently, the Palestinians carrying out the current wave of terrorist attacks do not have an organized plan of action, an overall ideology, a political orientation or leadership. Most of them have been young and acted individually, spontaneously after having made personal decision and not following orders of a terrorist organization. Even in cases where they claimed they felt affiliated with an organization (Fatah, Hamas, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine – DFLP), they had no formal affiliation.

28. Nevertheless, after their deaths, on a number of occasions the terrorist organizations claimed them as members and issued death notices for them. At least two of the Palestinians who carried out terrorist attacks (one who threw stones in Armon Hanatziv and the other who carried out the attack at Gan Shmuel) claimed they had participated in a mass rally with the slogan "Al-Aqsa mosque is in danger" in Um el-Fahm, organized by the northern branch of the Islamic Movement in Israel.
29. Some of the Palestinians who carried out terrorist attacks showed *Islamic features, such as expressing a desire to become shaheeds or affiliation with Al-Aqsa mosque and the willingness to die for it*. Those features are the direct result of the Islamist propaganda spread by the social networks and the Palestinian media in general, which create slogans adopted by Palestinian youths and influence them. However, *that does not necessarily indicate they belonged to Hamas or any other Islamist organization*.

30. So far, in the current wave of terrorism in Judea and Samaria, we have not come across terrorists inspired by ISIS or motivated by the Salafist-jihadi worldview, despite the fact that during the wave of attacks ISIS initiated a media campaign calling for the killing of Jews. *That is probably because ISIS and the jihad organizations' propaganda have aroused relatively little response in the Palestinian arena.*

**Security records**

31. Most of the terrorists who carried out attacks in Israel in the current wave of terrorism did not participate in violence and terrorism in the past; **two of them served prison terms in Israel** (one who carried out the combined shooting and stabbing attack in Armon Hanatziv and the other who carried out the stabbing attack on Jaffa Road in Jerusalem). A third terrorist (one of the terrorists who carried out the stabbing attack in Beit Shemesh) had been detained by Israel. *The lack of security records is also a characteristic of the popular and spontaneous nature of the current wave of terrorism.*
Appendix B

Terrorist Attacks Carried Out in Israel and Profiles of the Attackers

Stones Thrown in South Jerusalem, September 14, 2015

1. **On September 14, 2015**, Alexander Levlowitz, 64, from Jerusalem, was killed when Palestinians threw stones at his vehicle in the southern part of Jerusalem. He and two female passengers were on their way home from the holiday dinner. Palestinians attacked the car near the Arnona neighborhood in the southern part of Jerusalem. As a result, he apparently had a heart attack, lost control of the car and crashed into a pole. He was declared dead at the hospital. The two passengers suffered minor injuries.

![The vehicle after it crashed into a pole (Photo by Arik Abulouf for the Jerusalem Rescue and Fire Services, September 14, 2015).](image)

**Information about the terrorists**

2. **The Israeli security forces detained four young Palestinians**, aged 16-19, from Sur Bahr in east Jerusalem, on suspicion of carrying out the attack. During interrogation all four confessed to throwing stones to harm Israelis. They said they had chosen Rosh Hashanah, the Jewish New Year, to carry out attacks, and had situated themselves where they could identify cars as being driven by Jews. Three of them were (one of the squad was a minor and information about him is withheld):

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8 Attacks carried out between September 14 and Oct 22, 2015
Abd Mahmoud Abd Rabbo Dawiyat

Name: Abd Mahmoud Abd Rabbo Dawiyat

Residence: Sur Bahr, east Jerusalem.

Status: Israeli ID card with resident status.

Age: Born in 1996

Education: Unknown

Occupation: Unknown

Ideology/Organizational Affiliation: During interrogation he claimed he had gone to carry out the attack wrapped in a Hamas flag. He claimed he got it when he participated in the "Al-Aqsa mosque is in danger" rally in Um el-Fahm before the attack.

Security Record: None

Additional information: Apparently headed the squad. He threw the stones that hit Alexander Levlowitz' car.
Muhammad Salah Muhammad Abu Kaf

Name: Muhammad Salah Muhammad Abu Kaf

Residence: Sur Bahr, east Jerusalem.

Status: Israeli ID card with resident status.

Age: Born in 1997

Education/Occupation: Unknown

Ideology/Organizational Affiliation: None

Security Record: None
Walid Fires Mustafa Atrash

Name: Walid Fires Mustafa Atrash

Residence: Sur Bahr, east Jerusalem.

Status: Israeli ID card with resident status

Age: Born in 1997

Education: Unknown

Occupation: Unknown

Ideology/Organizational Affiliation: None

Security Record: None

Stabbing Attack in the Old City of Jerusalem, October 3, 2015

3. On October 3, 2015, a Palestinian terrorist from the region of El-Bireh armed with a knife went to the Old City of Jerusalem, near the Lions' Gate. He stabbed three family members and a passerby who rushed to help them. After grabbing the pistol of one of the injured Israelis he shot at Border Policemen who were dispatched to the scene of the attack. They returned his fire, killing him. Two of the terrorist's victims died. They were Rabbi Nehemiah Lavie from Jerusalem and Corporal Aharon Bennett from Beitar Ilit. Rabbi Lavie's wife and infant son were seriously wounded.
Information about the terrorist

Left: The last message Muhannd Halabi posted on his own Facebook page. After his death he became a role model for Palestinians wanting to carry out stabbing attacks. Right: Muhannd Halabi's picture posted on the Facebook page created to commemorate him (October 4, 2015).

PIJ banner hung on the mourning tent erected in the village of Surda for Muhannd Halabi (Aljazeera.net, October 5, 2015).

**Name:** Muhannd Shafiq Halabi

**Residence:** Surda, in the El-Bireh region north of Ramallah

**Age:** Born in 1996

**Family status:** Unmarried

**Occupation:** Law student at Al-Quds University in Abu Dis

**Organizational Affiliation:**
1) Belonged to Al-Jama'a Al-Islamiyya, the PIJ's student wing. The PIJ issued a death notice claiming he belonged to its ranks.

2) According to a report in the Israeli media, the Jerusalem police and the Israel Security Agency detained Abd al-Aziz Mar'i on suspicion of having initiated the attack on Hagai Street and helping Muhamnbad Halabi plan and carry it out. He also accompanied Halabi throughout the day of the attack. He also helped him enter Israeli territory illegally to pray at Al-Aqsa mosque. When Halabi was prevented from entering Al-Aqsa mosque, Mar'i convinced him to carry out the attack and bought the knife for him (Ynet, November 1, 2015).

**Security Record:** None

**Additional information:**

1) About a week before the attack Halabi wrote on his Facebook page that "As far as I can see, the third intifada has begun...What is being done to Al-Aqsa is also being done to our other holy sites. What is being done to the women of Al-Aqsa is also being done to our mothers and sisters. I do not think the [Palestinian] people will accept the humiliation...the [Palestinian] people will wage an intifada. In fact, it is waging an intifada." According to reports, he was greatly influenced by the death of his friend Dhiaa' al-Talahme. He attended his funeral, kissed the corpse and sought to avenge his death (Jerusalem Brigades website, October 14, 2015).

2) On October 10, 2015, the council of the Palestinian bar association decided to award Muhannad Halabi a posthumous honorary LL.D. degree, claiming he excelled at his studies.

**Stabbing Attack in Jerusalem, October 4, 2015**

4. On October 4, 2015, a Palestinian terrorist stabbed a young Israeli boy on Hanevi'im Street in Jerusalem and then tried to escape. The victim was evacuated to a hospital in serious condition. Policemen dispatched to the scene saw the suspect carrying a knife and neutralized him.
Information about the terrorist

A notice posted by the DFLP’s military-terrorist wing commemorating Fadi Aloun (Website of the DFLP’s military-terrorist wing, October 6, 2015).

**Name:** Fadi Samir Mustafa Aloun

**Residence:** Issawiya, east Jerusalem

**Age:** Born in 1996

**Family status:** Unmarried. He lived in Jerusalem with his father. His mother lived with his brother in Jordan, since their request for family unity was denied. She told an interviewer that Fadi’s father raised him alone, serving as both mother and father (Website of Al-Jazeera TV, October 6, 2015).
Education: Unknown

Occupation: Employed as a cleaner by a contracting company. Shortly before he carried out the attack he worked for the Givatayim municipality.

Organizational Affiliation: The DFLP's military-terrorist wing claimed he died "defending Al-Aqsa mosque" (Website of the DFLP's military-terrorist wing, October 4, 2015).

Security Record: None

Additional information: Frequently had his picture taken and posted the pictures on the social networks. According to the pictures he did not look religious. Shortly before he carried out the attack he Tweeted, "It is my intention to die as a shaheed, or to be victorious for the sake of Allah. Allah will forgive all the faithful Muslims. From now on I intend to return to Islam, with the help of Allah I intend to follow the path of Islam and die as a shaheed. Allahu akbar." He became a role model and many Palestinians who carried out terrorist attacks posted his picture on their Facebook pages, claiming they were following in his footsteps.

Stabbing Attack in Jerusalem, October 7, 2015

5. On October 7, 2015, a young Palestinian woman used a knife she had apparently hidden in her clothing to carry out a stabbing attack in the Old City of Jerusalem. The Israeli civilian, who was seriously wounded, took out his gun and shot the terrorist, critically wounding her; both were evacuated to a hospital.

Information about the terrorist

Shorouq Salah Dwayyat (Ma'an photo, October 7, 2015).
Name: Shorouq Salah Dwayyat

Residence: Sur Bahr, east Jerusalem

Age: Born in 1997

Family status: Unmarried

Education: First-year student in the education department at Bethlehem University where she studied history and geography (Al-Jazeera TV, October 9, 2015)

Ideology/Organizational Affiliation: Unknown

Security Record: None

Additional information: A few hours before the attack she wrote on her Facebook page that her dream was to become a shaheeda. She wrote, “Mother, where am I going? Mother, I am going to be a shaheeda (female martyr). Mother, I want to ask you not to cry for me when I become a shaheeda. Our greatest aspiration is to die as a martyr for the sake of Allah.” Her relatives described her as gentle, childish and loving life, and who wanted to be a teacher.

Stabbing Attack in Petah Tikva, October 7, 2015

6. On the evening of October 7, 2015, a Palestinian stabbed an Israeli civilian at the entrance to a shopping mall in Petah Tikva, wounding him seriously. Civilian passersby overcame him until the police came and detained him (Facebook page of the Israel Police Force, October 7, 2015).
Information about the terrorist

Name: Tamer Younes Ahmed Varidat

Residence: Thahiriya (south Mt. Hebron)

Age: Born in 1990

Family status: Came from an affluent family; married

Education: He studied at Hebron University.

Occupation: He was looking for work in his field. He worked as a barber in Israel.

Ideology/Organizational Affiliation: He did not belong to any organization and was not religious.

Security Record: None

Additional information: He was staying in Israeli illegally. Two days before he carried out the attack, he changed his Facebook profile picture to a picture of Al-Aqsa mosque.
The profile picture of Al-Aqsa mosque Tamer Varidat posted to his Facebook page two days before the attack.

**Attempted Stabbing Attack in Qiryat Gat, October 7, 2015**

7. On October 7, 2015, a Palestinian grabbed the weapon of an IDF soldier in Qiryat Gat. He entered a private home and tried to attack a woman there, who struggled and repelled him. He was shot and killed by the Israeli police.

**Information about the terrorist**

Left: The terrorist's Facebook profile picture. At the lower left are pictures of Muhannad Halabi and Fadi Aloun. The Arabic reads, "You have captured my heart, oh shaheed" (PALDF forum, October 7, 2015). Right: Amjad Amjad Hatem Mahmoud al-Jindi (Harmees.com).
Left: Amjad Amjad Hatem Muhammad al-Jundi on the background of the Dome of the Rock. The Arabic reads, “The heroic shaheed Amjad Muhammad al-Jundi” (Facebook page created to commemorate “the shaheed Amjad Hatem al-Jundi). Right: Amjad al-Jindi photographed on the Temple Mount (From is Facebook page, September 10, 2015).

Name: Amjad Amjad Hatem Muhammad al-Jindi

Residence: Yatta, south of Hebron

Age: Born in 1998

Family status: Unmarried. He comes from a large family. His father is unemployed. The family is not religious.

Education: Unknown

Occupation: Unknown

Organizational Affiliation: The Fatah branch in Yatta issued a death notice for him claiming he was a Fatah member. It also organized his funeral, held in Yatta (Facebook page of the Fatah branch in Yatta, October 9, 2015).

Security Record: None

Additional information: He was staying in Israeli illegally. According to his Facebook page, where his user name was Amjad Hosheih, he identified strongly with Palestinian terrorists Muhamnad Halabi and Fadi Aloun, who were apparently his inspiration. There were many Fatah flags at his funeral. His family issued a notice with his picture on the background of Al-Aqsa mosque, and calling him "an Al-Aqsa shaheed."

**Stabbing Attack in Tel Aviv, October 8, 2015**

8. At around 1500 hours on **October 8, 2015**, a Palestinian used a screwdriver to stab passersby on a street in the middle of Tel Aviv. He stabbed five Israelis, one of them a
female soldier, whose weapon he tried to grab. An armed IDF officer, driving by at the
time, got out of his car and shot and killed the terrorist (Facebook page of the Israel
Police Force, October 8, 2015).

**Information about the terrorist**

**Ta'er Abu Ghazala**

**Name:** Ta'er Abd Salam Abu Ghazala

**Residence:** Kafr Aqab, north of Jerusalem (Facebook page of Silwanicnet, October 8,
2015)

**Age:** Born in 1996

**Family status:** Unmarried. His mother lives in Hebron and has a Palestinian ID card
(Sahem website, October 11, 2015).

**Education:** Dropped out of school in the 10th grade to help his father at work.

**Occupation:** Worked in a shop for repairing and installing air conditioners.

**Ideology:** He customarily prayed on the Temple Mount (Website of Dunia al-Watan,
October 10, 2015; PalInfo website, October 11, 2015).

**Organizational affiliation:** unknown

**Security Record:** None

**Additional information:** Relatives described his as a well-balanced person, easy to
get along with, well liked and helping everyone. He recently began saving money to get
married. A Facebook page created to commemorate him features verses from the
Qur'an. There were many Fatah flags at his funeral.
Stabbing attack in Afula, October 8, 2015

9. On October 8, 2015, Palestinian stabbed passersby on the main street in Afula, critically wounding a 21 year-old IDF soldier. Civilians chased and caught the terrorist.

Information about the terrorist

Tareq Abd al-Fattah Salameh Yahya (Facebook page of بلدنا العرفقة بلدنا, October 8, 2015)

**Name:** Tareq Abd al-Fattah Salameh Yahya  

**Residence:** The village of A'araqa, west of Jenin  

**Age:** Born in 1995  

**Family status:** Unmarried  

**Education:** Unknown  

**Occupation:** He worked in restaurants in Nazareth and Afula  

**Ideology:** Unknown  

**Organizational Affiliation:** He was not active in any organization  

**Security Record:** None  

**Additional information:** He was staying in Israel illegally.

Stabbing Attack in Jerusalem, October 8, 2015

10. On October 8, 2015, a Palestinian terrorist armed with a knife went to the light railway in Jerusalem located near National Police Headquarters and stabbed a yeshiva student, critically wounding him. As he ran away he was seen by police when he tried
to enter a vehicle. They overpowered him, detained him and took him for interrogation. (Facebook page of the Israel Police Force, October 8, 2015).

**Information about the terrorist**

![Image of Subhi Abu Khalifa](Facebook page of QudsN, October 8, 2015)

Subhi Abu Khalifa (Facebook page of QudsN, October 8, 2015)

**Name:** Subhi Ibrahim Muhammad Abu Khalifa

**Residence:** Shuafat refugee camp (Facebook page of QudsN, October 8, 2015)

**Age:** Born in 1996

**Family status:** Unmarried

**Education:** Unknown

**Occupation:** Unknown

**Motivation:** According to the indictment handed down against him, the day before the terrorist attack he decided to participate in the Palestinian national and religious struggles by stabbing Jews. He sent SMSs indicating his intention to become a shaheed (Ynet, October 30, 2015).

**Security Record:** None

**Additional information:** A resident of the Shuafat refugee camp wrote on his Facebook page that when Subhi Abu Khalifa was 11 years old he threw stones at IDF forces that entered the camp (Website of Dunia al-Watan, October 9, 2015).
Stabbing Attack in Afula, October 9, 2015

11. On October 9, 2015, a woman who lived in Nazareth entered the Afula central bus station, pulled out a knife and walked towards an IDF soldier. Two Border Policemen, a soldier and a security guard saw her with a knife upraised and shot her in the lower part of her body (Facebook page of the Israel Police Force, October 9, 2015). Apparently she did not intend to carry out a stabbing attack but waved the knife in the air to commit suicide.

Information about the terrorist

Left: Israa Zeidan Abed (Facebook). Right: The attempt to neutralize Israa Zeidan Abed at the Afula central bus station (Al-Masdar, October 9, 2015).

Name: Israa Zeidan Abed

Residence: Nazareth, Israel

Age: Born in 1986

Family status: Divorced, mother of three

Education: Unknown

Occupation: Unknown

Ideology/Organizational Affiliation: Unknown

Security Record: None

Additional information: Her father is an imam in the Jabel Hamoudi neighborhood of Nazareth. She was apparently emotionally unstable. She is not being charged with intent to carry out a terrorist attack but rather on criminal charges. Apparently she had suicidal tendencies.
Stabbing Attack in Jerusalem, October 9, 2015

12. On October 9, 2015, a Palestinian used a vegetable peeler to stab a 16 year-old Israeli on Shmuel Hanavi Street in Jerusalem, inflicting minor wounds. He then fled the scene. Israeli security forces nearby caught the terrorist and took him for interrogation.

Information about the terrorist

The detention of terrorist Younes Saleh Ismail Theriya Abu Zuweid (Al-Jazeera, October 9, 2015)

Name: Younes Saleh Ismail Theriya Abu Zuweid

Residence: Bituniya, near Ramallah

Age and family status: Unknown

Education: Unknown

Occupation: Unknown

Ideology/Organizational Affiliation: Unknown

Security Record: Unknown

Stabbing Attack at the Nablus Gate in Jerusalem, October 10, 2015

13. On October 10, 2015, a Palestinian stabbed three Israeli policemen at the Nablus Gate in Jerusalem. He had aroused their suspicions and they decided to examine him. As he gave them his ID card he took out a knife and stabbed two of them, one in the neck. The police killed him (Facebook page of the Israel Police Force, October 11, 2015).
Information about the terrorist

Left: Muhammad Sayyid Muhammad Ali (Saudi-1.net). Right: Muhammad Sayyid Muhammad Ali stabs a Border Policeman. The picture was taken by an Israeli security camera (Facebook page of QudsN, October 13, 2015).

Fatah death notice issued for "the heroic shaheed" Muhammad Sayyid Muhammad Ali (Fatah-affiliated Facebook page, October 10, 2015).

Name: Muhammad Sayyid Muhammad Ali

Residence: Shuafat refugee camp (Facebook page of QudsN, October 10, 2015)

Age: Born in 1990.

Family status: Unknown

Education: Unknown

Occupation: Unknown
Organizational Affiliation: Fatah (Fatah-affiliated Facebook page, October 10, 2015).

Security Record: Unknown

Additional information: He was apparently influenced by the stabbing attack in Jerusalem carried out by Fadi Aloun.

Stabbing Attack on Hanevi'im Street in Jerusalem, October 10, 2015

14. On October 10, 2015, a Palestinian stabbed two young Israelis on their way home from praying at the Western Wall. The attack was carried out on Hanevi'im Street in Jerusalem not far from the Nablus Gate. Policemen stationed at the site saw the terrorist, who was armed with a knife, and called for him to halt. The terrorist rushed at them brandishing the knife and they shot and killed him (Facebook page of the Israel Police Force, October 10 and 11, 2015). One Israeli youth sustained minor injuries and the other was critically injured.

Information about the terrorist

Fatah death notice of Ishaq Qasem Badran Amrish
(Fatah-affiliated Facebook page, October 10, 2015).

Name: Ishaq Qasem Badran Amrish

Residence: Kafr Aqab, north of Jerusalem

Age: Born in 1999.

Family status: Unknown

Education: Unknown
**Occupation:** Unknown

**Organizational Affiliation:** He was affiliated with Fatah, which issued a death notice for him.

**Security Record:** None

**Combined Vehicular and Stabbing Attack near Gan Shmuel, October 11, 2015**

15. On **October 11, 2015**, a Palestinian terrorist carried out a combined vehicular and stabbing attack targeting passersby at a shopping center near the community of Gan Shmuel in central Israel. He critically wounded a female Israeli soldier and seriously wounded a male soldier. The terrorist was apprehended by the police at the entrance to the community. According to an initial investigation, the terrorist ran over the female soldier and then got of the car and stabbed her and the male soldier.

**Information about the terrorist**

![Left: Palestinian terrorist Alaa' Ra'ed Mahamid (Zayoud). Right: The scene of the attack (Facebook page of Gaza al-'Aan, October 11, 2015).]

**Name:** Alaa' Ra'ed Mahamid (Zayoud)

**Residence:** Um el-Fahm, near Hadera, central Israel

**Age:** Born in 1995

**Family status:** Unmarried. Carried as Israeli ID card with resident status.

**Education:** Unknown

**Occupation:** Unknown
Organizational Affiliation: None. During interrogation he claimed he had acted on his own initiative.

Security Record: None

Additional information: His mother belongs to the Jabarin family and his father is from the village of Silat al-Harithiya (Panet, October 12, 2015). His family moved to Um al-Fahm as part of family unity and the family received Israeli ID cards. According to his brother, he had worked in Eilat for a long time. On September 11, 2015, he participated in the mass "Al-Aqsa mosque is in danger" rally held in Um el-Fahm. The rally was orchestrated by Ra'ed Saleh, head of the northern branch of the Islamic Movement in Israel.

Attempt to Detonate an IED in the Southern Part of Jerusalem, October 11, 2015

16. On the morning of October 11, 2015, a traffic policeman noted a suspicious Palestinian vehicle on Route 437, between Ma'aleh Adumim and the al-Za'im Junction, south of Jerusalem. He signaled the woman driver to stop and approached to examine the vehicle. The driver detonated an IED attached to a gas bottle. The policeman suffered minor injuries and was evacuated to a hospital. The terrorist was also wounded (Facebook page of the Israel Police Force, October 11, 2015).

Information about the terrorist

The vehicle of the Palestinian terrorist near the al-Za'im Junction, south of Jerusalem
(Filastin al-'Aan, October 11, 2015)

Name: Israa Riyadh al-Ja'abis

Residence: Jabel Mukaber and Jericho, intermittently
Age: Born in 1984

Family status: Unknown

Education: Unknown

Occupation: Unknown

Ideology/Organizational Affiliation: Unknown

Security Record: None

Stabbing Attack at the Lions' Gate, October 12, 2015

17. On **October 12, 2015**, a Palestinian stabbed a Border Policeman at the Lions' Gate in the Old City of Jerusalem. The policeman was wearing an armored vest and was suffered only minor wounds. Israeli security forces nearby shot and killed the terrorist (Facebook page of the Israel Police Force, Wafa News Agency and Al-Marsad Al-Akhbari, October 12, 2015).

Information about the terrorist

Mustafa 'Adel Khatib (Facebook page of QudsN, October 12, 2015)

Name: Mustafa 'Adel Khatib

Residence: Jabel Mukaber, east Jerusalem (Wafa News Agency, October 12, 2015)

Age: Born in 1998

Family status: Unmarried

Education: Unknown

Occupation: Unknown
Ideology/Organizational Affiliation: Unknown

Security Record: None

Stabbing Attack in Pisgat Zeev, October 12, 2015

18. On the afternoon of October 12, 2015, two Palestinian cousins aged 13 and 15 went to the Pisgat Zeev neighborhood in the northern part of Jerusalem. They stabbed a 25 year-old Israeli, critically wounding him. They then saw a 14 year-old Israeli boy riding a bicycle and stabbed him, critically wounding him as well. An Israeli civilian who saw the boy being stabbed ran over and the boys fled. The 13 year-old terrorist was hit by a car and taken to a hospital in Israel. His cousin continued running. Policemen in a patrol car shot and killed him.

Information about the attackers

Ahmed Saleh Muhani Manasra

From a video released by the Israel Police Force documenting the attack. The knives the attackers hold are circled in red (Ynet)
Left: Ahmed Manasra (Ma’an News Agency, October 13, 2015). Right: Ahmed Manasra, whom Mahmoud Abbas and the Palestinian media reported as “executed” by Israel, received medical attention in a hospital in Jerusalem (Website of QudsN, October 17, 2015).

Name: Ahmed Saleh Muhani Manasra

Residence: Originally from Yatta (south of Hebron); he lives in Beit Hanina, near Pisgat Zeev.

Age: Born in 2002

Family status: Unknown

Education: Pupil in the 8th grade at Al-Jeel al-Jadeed School in Beit Hanina

Motivation: According to the indictment handed down against him, Ahmed and his cousin Hassan decided to become shaheeds by stabbing Jews because of the events at Al-Aqsa mosque. The death notice for Ahmed called him an “Al-Aqsa shaheed.”
**Hassan Khaled Manasra (Muhani)**


**Name:** Hassan Khaled Manasra (Muhani)

**Residence:** Originally from Yatta, he lived in Beit Hanina, near Pisgat Zeev.

**Age:** Born in 2002

**Family status:** His father markets produce

**Education:** Pupil in the 10th grade at the Ibn Khaldoun School. According to his mother, he was an outstanding student (Al-Jazeera, October 15, 2015).

**Organizational Affiliation:** None. The Fatah branch in Yatta issued a death notice for him calling him "a shaheed of the movement."

**Security Record:** None

**Stabbing Attack near Ammunition Hill in Jerusalem, October 12, 2015**

Information about the terrorist

Name: Marah al-Bakri (or Marah Bakir)

Residence: Beit Hanina, east Jerusalem

Age: Born in 1999

Family status: Unknown

Education: Student at the Abdallah bin Hussein School for Girls in the Al-Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood

Ideology/Organizational Affiliation: Unknown

Security Record: Unknown

**Stabbing Attack at the Entrance to Jerusalem, October 12, 2015**

20. On **October 12, 2015**, a Palestinian got on a bus near the entrance to Jerusalem, stabbed and seriously wounded 19 year-old Israeli soldier and also tried to snatch his weapon. A policeman shot and killed the terrorist.
Information about the terrorist

Muhammad Nazmi Alian Shamasneh
(Hamas.blogspot, October 13, 2015)

Name: Muhammad Nazmi Alian Shamasneh

Residence: Qatanna, northwest of Jerusalem

Age: Born in 1993

Family status: Unknown

Education: Unknown

Occupation: Unknown

Ideology/Organizational Affiliation: Unknown

Security Record: Unknown

Stabbing Attack in Raanana, October 13, 2015

21. On the morning of October 13, 2015, a Palestinian stabbed an Israeli civilian waiting at a bus stop on the main street in the central Israeli city of Raanana. The Israeli suffered minor wounds. Passersby overcame the terrorist and held him until the police arrived. The terrorist was seriously wounded and taken to a hospital (Facebook page of Red Alert, October 13, 2015).
Information about the terrorist

Tareq Khalil Dweik (Website of Panet, October 13, 2015)

**Name:** Tareq Khalil Dweik

**Residence:** Al-Ram, north of Jerusalem

**Age:** Born in 1993

**Family status:** Unknown

**Education:** Unknown

**Occupation:** Unknown

**Ideology/Organizational Affiliation:** Unknown

**Security Record:** Unknown

Stabbing Attack in Raanana, October 13, 2015

22. On **October 13, 2015**, a Palestinian stabbed civilians near a hospital in Raanana. He stabbed one in the neck, critically wounding him. Three others suffered minor wounds. The terrorist ran towards the main street and was run down by a driver who had seen the attack. The driver of a passing taxi helped overcome the terrorist. Israeli police detained him (Facebook page of the Israel Police Force, October 13, 2015).

Information about the terrorist

**Name:** Khaled Basti

**Residence:** Kafr Aqab

**Age:** Born in 1990
Family status: Unknown

Education: Unknown

Occupation: Worked as a cleaner in a hospital

Ideology/Organizational Affiliation: Unknown

Security Record: Unknown

**Combined Shooting and Stabbing Attack in Armon Hanatziv, Jerusalem, October 13, 2015**

23. On **October 13, 2015**, two Palestinians who lived in east Jerusalem got on a Number 78 bus in the Armon Hanatziv neighborhood of Jerusalem. They were armed with a knife and pistol. They fired shots inside the bus and stabbed passengers. Border Policemen and Israeli patrol police identified and shot the terrorists, killing one and critically wounding the other (Facebook page of the Israel Police Force, October 13, 2015). The Palestinian terrorists killed two Israeli civilians and wounded nine, three of them critically (Facebook page of the Israel Police Force, October 13, 2015). On October 27, 2015, one of the wounded died, bringing the number of Israelis killed in the terrorist attack to three.

**Information about the terrorists**

Left: The meat cleaver the terrorists used in the attack. Right: The Number 78 bus where the attack took place (Facebook page of Shihab, October 13, 2015)
Bahaa' Muhammad Khalil Alian

Bahaa' Muhammad Khalil Alian (Twitter account of Al-Aqsa TV, October 13, 2015)

**Name:** Bahaa' Muhammad Khalil Alian  
**Residence:** Jabel Mukaber, East Jerusalem  
**Age:** Born in 1992  
**Family status:** Married, father of one  
**Education:** Unknown  
**Occupation:** Worked as a youth leader in Jabel Mukaber  
**Ideology/Organizational Affiliation:** Unknown  
**Security Record:** Unknown  
**Additional information:**

1) In his work with Palestinian youth Alian reinforced their sense of Palestinian nationalism. For example, he initiated a campaign for a human chain of Palestinian youth around the walls of the Old City of Jerusalem to enter the Guinness Book of Records. In December 2014 he wrote on his Facebook page that he was ready to sacrifice his life for the "homeland." He also wrote that he wanted to be a shaheed.

2) The Palestinian bar association and its council issued a death notice on the death of the "heroic shaheed" Bahaa' Alian, son of Palestinian lawyer Muhammad Alian.
Bilal Abu Ghanem

Name: Bilal Abu Ghanem

Residence: Jabel Mukaber, East Jerusalem

Age: Born in 1992

Family status: Unknown

Education: Student at Al-Quds University in east Jerusalem

Occupation: Unknown

Organizational Affiliation: Affiliated with Hamas

Security Record: Former prisoner, released about a year ago

Additional information: His family comes from Jenin. His father lives in Jenin and is married to a woman living in Jabel Mukaber; they live in Jerusalem under family unification.

Combined Vehicular and Stabbing Attack in Geula, Jerusalem, on October 13, 2015

24. On October 13, 2015, on Malchei Israel Street in the Geula neighborhood of Jerusalem, a Palestinian terrorist drove his car into a bus shelter and ran over three Israelis. He then got out of the car and used a meat cleaver to attack passersby. He murdered Rabbi Yeshaiahu Krishevsky and wounded eight others, one of them critically.
Information about the terrorist

The bus shelter where the attack was carried out. The white car to the left belongs to Bezeq, an Israeli communications company, where the terrorist worked. He took the car from work to carry out the attack (Facebook page of Quds.net, October 13, 2015).

Left: Alaa Abu Jaml’s Bezeq ID card. Right: Alaa Abu Jaml interviewed by Al-Arab TV.

**Name**: Alaa Abu Jaml

**Residence**: Jabel Mukaber, east Jerusalem

**Age**: Born in 1995

**Family status**: Unknown

**Education**: Unknown

**Occupation**: Worked for Bezeq, and used his work car to carry out the attack.
Ideology/Organizational Affiliation: Unknown

Security Record: Unknown

Additional information: He was the cousin of the two terrorist operatives who carried out the mass-killing attack at the Har Nof synagogue in Jerusalem on November 18, 2014.

**Stabbing Attempt at the Nablus Gate in Jerusalem, October 14, 2015**

25. On the afternoon of **October 14, 2015**, Border Policemen noticed a young Palestinian sitting near the Nablus Gate. As they approached him, he took out a knife and rushed at them. They shot at him but he continued running towards them, holding the knife. They shot and killed him (Facebook page of the Israel Police Force, October 14, 2015).

**Information about the terrorist**

Left: Basel Bassem Sidr smoking a water pipe, possibly another indication of his secular lifestyle. Right: Basel Bassem Sidr from the Facebook page his family created in his memory (October 14, 2015).
From Basel Bassem Sidr’s Facebook page. Right: “At your orders, Al-Aqsa.” Left: Yasser Arafat. He wrote on his Facebook page, “The last will and testament of a shaheed: only the flag of Palestine at [my] funeral” (Facebook page of created to commemorate Basel Bassem Sidr).

Name: Basel Ragheb Bassem Sidr

Residence: Hebron

Age: Born in 1996

Family status: Unmarried

Education: Unknown

Occupation: Unknown

Ideology/Organizational Affiliation: He led a secular life and was affiliated with Fatah.

Security Record: None

Additional information:

1) He came from an affluent, apolitical family.

2) According to his Facebook page, he led a secular life and smoked, dressed in ordinary clothing, was an enthusiastic soccer fan, liked playing cards and pool and enjoyed going to hotels (Facebook, October 14, 2015).

3) On October 5, 2015, he replaced his Facebook profile picture with one of Yasser Arafat and his Facebook Cover with a picture of a Hamas terrorist operative with Al-Aqsa mosque in the background, and the slogan "At your orders, Al-Aqsa.” He wrote that he wanted the flag of Palestine flown at his funeral.
4) According to an article in Al-Araby Al-Jadeed, Basal Bassam Sidr dreamed of dying as a shaheed in or near Al-Aqsa mosque and that during Operation Protective Edge he had said as much to him family (Al-Araby Al-Jadeed, October 15, 2015).

5) His brother said he belonged to the Hebron soccer team's fan club. He also said Bassam Sidr had recently changed his lifestyle, left the house less frequently and had become very quiet (Al-Araby Al-Jadeed, October 15, 2015).

Stabbing Attack on Jaffa Road in Jerusalem, October 14, 2015

26. On the evening of October 14, 2015, a Palestinian stabbed and critically wounded an Israeli woman as she was getting on a bus on Jaffa Road in Jerusalem, near the central bus station. The driver prevented the terrorist from getting on the bus, and as he ran away, a policeman shot and killed him (Facebook page of the Israel Police Force, October 14, 2015).

Information about the terrorist

Palestinian terrorist Ahmed Fathi Muhammad Abu Sha’aban

**Name:** Ahmed Fathi Muhammad Abu Sha’aban

**Residence:** Ras al-Amoud – Silwan, east Jerusalem. The family comes from the Hebron region (Al-Hariya, October 15, 2015).

**Age:** Born in 1992

**Family status:** Unknown

**Education:** Unknown
**Occupation:** Unknown

**Ideology/Organizational Affiliation:** He was affiliated with Fatah, which issued a death notice for "the movement's shaheed."

**Security Record:** He was a released prisoner. He was detained on April 29, 2012 and sentenced to three years in jail. He was released on March 10, 2015 (Wadi Hilweh – Silwan Information Center, October 14, 2015)

**Stabbing Attack Prevented in Armon Hanatziv, Jerusalem, October 17, 2015**

27. On the morning of **October 17, 2015**, a civilian reported to a Border Police team that there was a suspicious person in the Armon Hanatziv neighborhood. Border Policemen searched the area and located the suspect. When asked for his ID card, he took out a knife and tried to stab one of the Border Policemen. The terrorist was shot and killed (Facebook page of the Israel Police Force, October 17, 2015).

**Information about the terrorist**

![Muataz Ahmed Hajis (Alian)](image)

**Name:** Muataz Ahmed Hajis (Alian)

**Residence:** Jabel Mukaber, east Jerusalem

**Age:** Born in 1999

**Family status:** Unknown

**Education:** Unknown

**Occupation:** Unknown
Ideology/Organizational Affiliation: Unknown

Security Record: Unknown

Additional information: Muataz Ahmed Hajis was a cousin of Bahaa' Alian, one of the terrorists who carried out the combined shooting and stabbing attack on a bus in the Armon Hanatziv neighborhood of Jerusalem on October 13, 2015. According to reports, Muataz Hajis had epilepsy (Website of Panet, October 17, 2015; Facebook page of Mukaver.net).

Stabbing Attack Prevented at the Qalandia Crossing in Jerusalem, October 17, 2015

28. On the evening of October 17, 2015, during a security check at the Qalandia crossing, a Palestinian took out a knife and tried to stab a policeman. The knife did not penetrate his armored vest. The commander of the unit securing the crossing and another policeman shot at the lower part of the terrorist's body. A police demolitions expert went to examine the terrorist, and as he did the Palestinian tried to stab him as well. A Border Police shot and killed the terrorist (Facebook page of the Israel Police Force, October 17, 2015).

Information about the terrorist

![Pictures of Omar Muhammad al-Faqi', added to the death notice issued for him by Bir Zeit University (Facebook page of the Islamic Bloc of Bir Zeit University, October 17, 2015).](image)

Name: Omar Muhammad al-Faqi'

Residence: The village of Qatanna, north of Jerusalem, and the Qalandia refugee camp (Ma'an News Agency, October 17, 2015).
**Age:** Born in 1991

**Family status:** Unknown

**Education:** Graduated from Bir Zeit University in 2013 with a degree in finance and banking (Facebook page of Bir Zeit University)

**Occupation:** Unknown

**Ideology/Organizational Affiliation:** Unknown

**Security Record:** Unknown

### Combined Shooting and Stabbing Attack at the Central Bus Station in Beersheba, October 18, 2015

29. On the evening of **October 18, 2015**, a Palestinian armed with a gun and a knife entered the central bus station in Beersheba. He shot and killed an IDF soldier, and stole his rifle. He indiscriminately shot at passersby, wounding ten, including soldiers, policemen and civilians. He ran out of the bus station and was shot and killed. A foreign national was **mistakenly** identified as an accomplice, shot and killed. The Israeli soldier killed was Sergeant Omri Levi, 19, from the village of Sde Hemed (IDF Spokesman, October 19, 2015). The foreign national was Haftom Zarhum, 29, from Eritrea.

### Information about the terrorist

Left: Sheikh Osama al-Uqabi, the terrorist’s uncle, head of the Islamic Movement in Israel in the Negev (Website of Pls48.net, October 16, 2015) Right: The notice Hamas issued for his death (Facebook page of PALDF, October 19, 2015).

**Name:** Muhannad Khalil Salem al-Uqabi
Residence: The Bedouin village of al-Uqabi, near Hura in the Negev (southern Israel)

Age: Born in 1994

Family status: Unknown

Education: Unknown

Occupation: Metalworker

Organizational Affiliation: According to the police investigation, he had been in contact with Hamas operatives for a long time and had carefully planned and prepared for the attack. His cell phone had pictures of Hamas operatives and weapons (Facebook page of the Israel Police Force, October 25, 2015).

Security Record: None

Additional information:

1) His uncle, Sheikh Osama al-Uqabi, is head of the Islamic Movement in Israel in the Negev (southern Israel). He was detained by the Israel Police Force in 2014, and at the beginning of 2015 Jordan prevented him from entering its territory. Sheikh Osama al-Uqabi gave a Friday sermon in a mosque in the southern Bedouin city of Rahat, in which he condemned Israel's activity and called for massive numbers of Muslims to go to pray at the Temple Mount in Jerusalem (Pls48.net, October 16, 2015).

2) His mother is from the Nuseirat refugee camp in the central Gaza Strip. When she married his father she received an Israeli ID under family unification.

Stabbing Attack in Beit Shemesh, October 22, 2015

30. On the morning of October 22, 2015, two Palestinian terrorists armed with knives tried to get on a school bus in Beit Shemesh (west of Jerusalem). They were pulled off by civilians. On the street they stabbed a 27 year-old man who was standing near a synagogue, wounding him. Arriving on the scene, police shot at the terrorists, killing one and critically wounding the other.
Information about the terrorists

Left: Facebook page with pictures and a profile of Mahmoud Khaled Mahmoud Ghaneimat. Right: Mahmoud Khaled Mahmoud Ghaneimat (Facebook page of PALDF, October 22, 2015).

Name: Mahmoud Khaled Mahmoud Ghaneimat

Residence: The village of Surif (north of Hebron, near the Green Line)

Age: Born in 1995

Family status: Unknown

Education: Unknown

Occupation: Construction worker in Beit Shemesh.

Organizational Affiliation: He was apparently a Hamas operative. Under his clothes he wore an Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades T-shirt.

Security Record: He was detained in Israel between 2012 and 2014 for security felonies after being caught with a knife near the Cave of the Patriarchs in Hebron (Safa News Agency, October 22, 2015).

Additional information: He was an activist in the Islamic Bloc, Hamas’ student wing.

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9 A Hamas website has the particulars of former Hamas prisoner Mahmoud Khaled Mahmoud Ghaneimat, born October 1995, from Surif, who was detained on October 31, 2012 and imprisoned in the Qetsiot facility and released in April 2014.
The Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades T-shirt the terrorist wore under his clothes (Website of Panet.co.il, October 22 2015).

Name: Miqdad Muhammad Ibrahim al-Heeh

Residence: The village of Surif (north of Hebron, near the Green Line)

Age: Born in 1995

Family status: Unknown

Education: Unknown

Occupation: Construction worker in Beit Shemesh.

Organizational Affiliation: Under his clothes he wore an Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades T-shirt.
Security Record: Unknown

Additional information: His Facebook profile picture showed him holding a knife. The day before the attack he replaced the picture with one of Al-Aqsa mosque, and Arabic reading, "I have been blessed with its love." Before that his profile picture was changed to one of intifada symbols and a notice reading "I want to be a shaheed for the sake of Al-Aqsa."
### Appendix C

#### Information about the Palestinians Who Carried Out the Terrorist Attacks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type and Place of Attack</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Place of Residence</th>
<th>Age / Marital Status</th>
<th>Occupation / Education</th>
<th>Security Record</th>
<th>Organization Affiliation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>14.9.15</td>
<td>Stones thrown in Armon Hanatziv killing the driver</td>
<td>Abd Mahmoud Abd Rabbo Dawiyat</td>
<td>Sur Bahr, east Jerusalem</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>14.9.15</td>
<td></td>
<td>Muhammad Salah Muhammad Abu Kaf</td>
<td>Sur Bahr, east Jerusalem</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>14.9.15</td>
<td></td>
<td>Walid Fires Mustafa Atrash</td>
<td>Sur Bahr, east Jerusalem</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Minor, name withheld</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sur Bahr, east Jerusalem</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.10.15</td>
<td>Stabbing attack, in Old City, two Israelis killed</td>
<td>Muhanad Shafiq Halabi</td>
<td>Surda, near El-Bireh, north of Jerusalem</td>
<td>19, unmarri ed</td>
<td>Law student at Al-Quds University in Abu Dis</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Member of PIJ student association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>4.10.15</td>
<td>Stabbing attack in Jerusalem</td>
<td>Fadi Samir Mustafa Aloun</td>
<td>Issawiya, east Jerusalem</td>
<td>19, unmarri ed</td>
<td>Formerly worked as a cleaner in Givatayim</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>DFLP military-terrorist wing issued a death notice for him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>7.10.15</td>
<td>Stabbing attack in Jerusalem</td>
<td>Shorouq Salah Dwayyat</td>
<td>Sur Bahr, east Jerusalem</td>
<td>18, unmarri ed</td>
<td>Student at Bethlehem University – history, geography and education</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Unknow</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>7.10.15</td>
<td>Stabbing attack in Petah Tikva</td>
<td>Tamer Younes Ahmed Varidat</td>
<td>Thahiriya, south of Hebron</td>
<td>25, married</td>
<td>Graduated from Hebron university, worked in Israel as a barber</td>
<td>Prese nt in Israel illegall y</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td>Affiliation</td>
<td>Additional Details</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>7.10.15</td>
<td>Stabbing attempt in Qiryat Gat</td>
<td>Amjad Amjad Hatem Muhammad al-Jundi</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Unmarried</td>
<td>Fatah branch in Yatta issued his death announcement and organized his funeral</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>8.10.15</td>
<td>Stabbing attack in Tel Aviv</td>
<td>Ta'er Abu Ghazala</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Unmarried</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>8.10.15</td>
<td>Stabbing attack in Afula</td>
<td>Tareq Abd al-Fatah Salameh Yahya</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Unmarried</td>
<td>None Apolitical</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>8.10.15</td>
<td>Stabbing attack in Jerusalem</td>
<td>Subhi Ibrahim Muhammad Abu Khalifa</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Unmarried</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>9.10.15</td>
<td>Attempted stabbing attack in Afula</td>
<td>Israa Zeidan Abed</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>Indicated intention of wanting to become a shaheed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>9.10.15</td>
<td>Stabbing attack in Jerusalem</td>
<td>Younes Saleh Ismail Theriya Abu</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Not known Unknown</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>10.10.15</td>
<td>Stabbing attack at Nablus Gate in Jerusalem</td>
<td>Muhammad Sayyid Muhammad Ali</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Fatah</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>10.10.15</td>
<td>Stabbing attack in Jerusalem</td>
<td>Ishaq Qasem Badran Amrish</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>None Fatah</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>11.10.15</td>
<td>Vehicular and stabbing attack at Gan Shmuel</td>
<td>Alaa' Ra'ed Mahamid (Zayoud)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>None None</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>11.10.15</td>
<td>Attempt to detonate IED south of</td>
<td>Israa Riyadh al-Ja'abis</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>None Unknown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td></td>
<td>Attacker</td>
<td>hudu</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Marital Status</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>12.10.1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>Jerusale</td>
<td>Mustafa 'Adel Khatib</td>
<td>Jabel Mukaber, east Jerusalem</td>
<td>17, unmarried</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>12.10.1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Stabbing attack in Pisgat Zeev</td>
<td>Beit Hanina</td>
<td>Ahmed Saleh Muhani Manasra</td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>12.10.1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Stabbing attack in Jerusalem</td>
<td>Beit Hanina</td>
<td>Hassan Khaled Manasra (Muhani)</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>12.10.1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Stabbing attack at the Ammunition Hill, Jerusalem</td>
<td>Beit Hanina</td>
<td>Marah al-Bakri (or Marah Bakir)</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Schoolchild in Sheikh Jarrah, east Jerusalem</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>12.10.1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Stabbing attack at the entrance to Jerusalem</td>
<td>Village of Qatanna, northwes t of Jerusalem</td>
<td>Muhammad Nazmi Alian Shamasneh</td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>13.10.1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Stabbing attack in Raanana</td>
<td>Al-Ram, north of Jerusalem</td>
<td>Tareq Khalil Dweik</td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>13.10.1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Stabbing attack in Raanana</td>
<td>Kafr Aqab</td>
<td>Khaled Basti</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Hospital cleaner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>13.10.1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Combined shooting and stabbing attack in Armon Hanatziv, Jerusalem</td>
<td>Jabel Mukaber, east Jerusalem</td>
<td>Bahaa' Muhammad Khalil Alian</td>
<td></td>
<td>23, married, father of one</td>
<td>Youth leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>13.10.1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Vehicular attack in Geula,</td>
<td>Jabel Mukaber, east Jerusalem</td>
<td>Bilal Abu Ghanem</td>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Student at Al-Quds University in east Jerusalem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>13.10.1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Vehicular attack in Geula,</td>
<td>Jabel Mukaber, east Jerusalem</td>
<td>Alaa Abu Jaml</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Worked for Bezeq</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Type of Attack</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Suspect Details</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Abductor Details</td>
<td>Details</td>
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<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>14.10.15</td>
<td>Attempted stabbing attack</td>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>Basel Ragheb Bassem Sidr</td>
<td>Hebron</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>14.10.15</td>
<td>Stabbing attack</td>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>Ahmed Fathi Muhammad Abu Sha'aban</td>
<td>Ras al-Amoud – Silwan, east Jerusalem</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Former prisoner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>17.10.15</td>
<td>Attempted stabbing attack</td>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>Muataz Ahmed Hajis (Alian)</td>
<td>Jabel Mukaber, east Jerusalem</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Not known</td>
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<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>17.10.15</td>
<td>Attempted stabbing attack</td>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>Omar Muhammad al-Faqi'</td>
<td>Village of Qatanna, northwes t of Jerusalem, and the Qalandia refugee camp</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>BA in finance and banking</td>
<td>Not known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>18.10.15</td>
<td>Combined shooting and stabbing attack</td>
<td>Jerusalem</td>
<td>Muhannd Khalil Salem al-Uqabi</td>
<td>Bedouin village of al-Uqabi, near Hura in the Negev</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Metalworker</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>22.10.15</td>
<td>Stabbing attack</td>
<td>West Bank</td>
<td>Mahmoud Khaled Mahmoud Ghaneimat</td>
<td>Surif, north of Hebron, near the Green Line</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Worked in construction in Beit Shemesh</td>
<td>Former prisoner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>22.10.15</td>
<td>Stabbing attack</td>
<td>West Bank</td>
<td>Miqdad Muhammad Ibrahim al-Heeh</td>
<td>Surif, west of Hebron, near the Green Line</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Worked in construction in Beit Shemesh</td>
<td>Not known</td>
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</tbody>
</table>