

PALESTINIAN MONITORING GROUP



MONTHLY SUMMARY OF ISRAELI VIOLATIONS

1 September 2010 – 30 September 2010

The following summary tables and overview of events survey hostile Israeli activities during the period 1 September 2010 to 30 September 2010. The report includes a summary table of events, classified by type, throughout the West Bank and Gaza Strip, in addition to a comparative table surveying events over the past three months. The survey is compiled from the Daily Situation Reports of the Palestinian Monitoring Group (PMG) of the Negotiations Affairs Department (NAD) of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). The PMG monitors ground conditions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, including Israeli and Palestinian violations. The PMG Daily Situation Reports are a survey of daily events collated from information provided by civil ministries and security agencies of the Palestinian National Authority. The information reported through the PMG process represents data available at the time of distribution only.

SAMPLE OF ISRAELI VIOLATIONS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 2010

- **04 September:** An Israeli settler rammed into a tractor transporting several civilians, including three children, near Al Khadr town in Bethlehem district, leaving four civilians with injuries and bone fractures.
- **04 September:** Israeli combat aircraft fired missiles on smuggling tunnels south of Rafah city, killing two civilians and injuring three others. One remains in a critical condition
- **12 September:** The Israeli army fired three tank shells on civilian farmland northeast of Beit Hanun town in Northern Gaza district, killing three civilians, including a 91-year-old civilian, and wounding two others.
- **17 September:** The Israeli army raided Nur Shams refugee camp in Tulkarem city, stormed into a civilian house, and killed one civilian in what was an extra judicial assassination.
- **19 September:** Israeli troops opened fire on Palestinian territory near Al Qarya al Badawiya in Northern Gaza district, injuring a civilian.
- **22 September:** Israeli guards of a settlement outpost in Silwan neighbourhood in Jerusalem city opened fire, killing a civilian and wounding two others.
- **24 September:** Confrontations took place between the Israeli army and civilians in Al 'Isawiya village in Jerusalem city, during which the Israeli army fired rubber-coated steel bullets as well as sound and tear gas grenades. An infant died as a result of tear gas inhalation and 11 civilians sustained injuries.
- **24 September:** Israeli navy boats opened fire on Palestinian fishing boats at sea off the beach of Northern Gaza district, killing a fisherman.

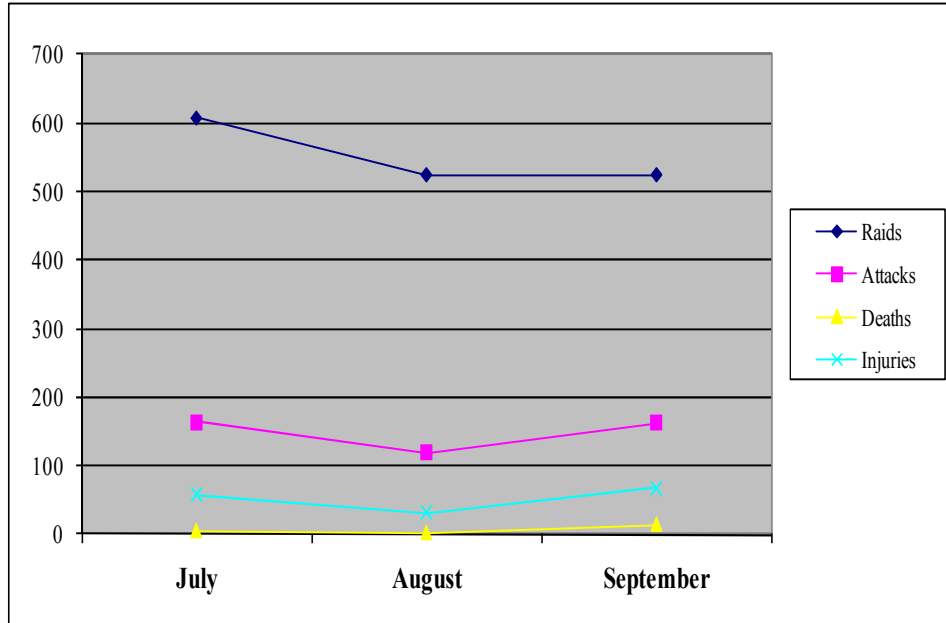
SUMMARY TABLE OF EVENTS IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY – SEPTEMBER 2010

EVENT	WEST BANK	GAZA STRIP	TOTAL	NOTES
Assassination	1	—	1	The Israeli army extra-judicially killed a civilian in Nur Shams refugee camp in Tulkarem city.
Deaths	2	11	13	Includes an infant; an elderly civilian along with his grandson; and four armed Palestinian individuals. A civilian was also killed by Israeli settlers.
Injuries	51	17	68	Includes three boys; a young girl; a female civilian; and two journalists. Israeli settlers also deliberately ran over and wounded two civilians.
Attacks	99	64	163	The Israeli military carried out 36 attacks during raids on Palestinian residential areas; 69 attacks during confrontations with Palestinians; and 30 attacks from Israeli army military posts on civilian houses and property. Israeli navy boats opened fire on six occasions. Israeli combat aircraft carried out 16 aerial attacks on Palestinian territory and combat helicopters opened machinegun fire on Palestinian territory on one occasion. Israeli troops positioned at checkpoints opened fire on civilians on two occasions and Israeli settlers opened fire on civilians on three occasions.
Raids	509	15	524	26 in Jerusalem; 48 in Ramallah; 39 in Jenin; 6 in Tubas; 28 in Tulkarem; 55 in Qalqiliya; 47 in Nablus; 42 in Salfit; 16 in Jericho; 47 in Bethlehem; 155 in Hebron; 4 in Northern Gaza; 1 in Gaza; 2 in Central Gaza; 4 in Khan Yunis; and 4 in Rafah.
Arrests	222	—	222	36 in Jerusalem; 8 in Ramallah; 11 in Jenin; 1 in Tubas; 22 in Tulkarem; 19 in Qalqiliya; 28 in Nablus; 11 in Salfit; 13 in Jericho; 19 in Bethlehem; and 54 in Hebron. Arrested civilians included 15 children, including a blind boy; 2 female civilians; 3 students; 2 university students; and 4 Palestinian security officers.
Attacks on Public & Private Property	37	11	48	Destruction of Property: Israeli troops and settlers destroyed civilian vehicles; homes; olive trees; grapevines; crops; a factory; and house furniture. Confiscation of Property: The Israeli military confiscated two computers; a rifle; three pistols; archaeological artefacts; a bulldozer; a hydraulic excavator; a stone cutting machine; an electricity generator; two trucks; construction material; and a cellular telephone.
Home Occupations	15	—	15	The Israeli military occupied and converted into military posts civilian homes in the districts of Jericho (2) and Hebron (13).
Curfews	3	—	3	The Israeli military imposed curfews over Palestinian residential areas in the districts of Nablus (1) and Hebron (2).
Closure of Crossing Points	—	136	136	The Israeli military closed international crossing points on 33 occasions (Rafah Crossing to Egypt and continuing closure of Yasser Arafat International Airport) and crossing points to territory under Israeli administration on 103 occasions.
Flying Checkpoints	979	—	979	The Israeli army set up flying checkpoints and searched Palestinian civilians and vehicles in and around Palestinian residential locales in the districts of Jerusalem (96); Ramallah (60); Jenin (11); Tubas (2); Tulkarem (25); Qalqiliya (186); Nablus (117); Salfit (31); Jericho (77); Bethlehem (102); and Hebron (272).
Medical Obstruction	1	—	1	The Israeli military searched a healthcare centre in Hebron city.
Attacks on Religious Sites	8	—	8	On several occasions, Israeli settlers raided the grounds of the Al Aqsa Mosque compound in Jerusalem city. In Hebron city, the Israeli military closed the Ibrahimi Mosque, surrounded another mosque, and forced worshippers out.
School Disruption	4	—	4	In Jerusalem city, the Israeli military raided a school and arrested a pupil in Jerusalem city. In addition to evacuating a school, Israeli troops raided another school and arrested two pupils in Hebron city. The Israeli military also occupied a school roof in Nablus city.
Provocation of Palestinian Forces	32	—	32	The Israeli military provoked or harassed Palestinian National Security forces on eight occasions; Police on 19 occasions; Preventive Security on two occasions; Presidential Guard on one occasion; and General Intelligence on two occasions.
Settlement Activity	7	—	7	The Israeli military expanded a settler bypass road as well as settlements in Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and Hebron districts.
Settler Violence	92	—	92	Israeli settlers killed a civilian; wounded two civilians; beat civilians; damaged civilian vehicles; gained access to residential areas; uprooted or cut down olive trees and grapevines; raided Palestinian villages; stole olive crops; levelled land; closed roads; expanded settlements and settlement outposts; and constructed a settler bypass road. Israeli settler vehicles also ran over two civilians.
TOTAL	2062	254	2316	

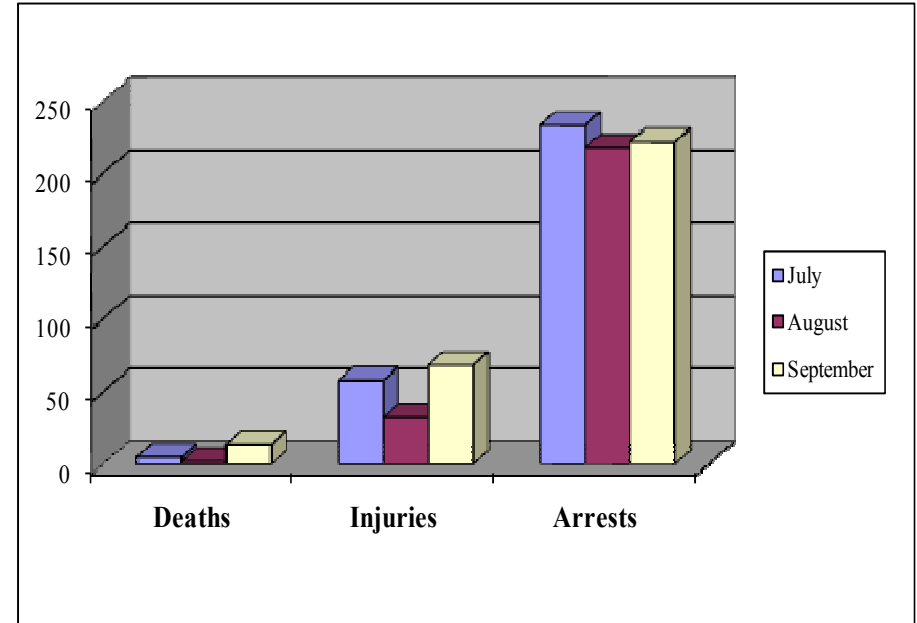
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EVENTS OVER THE PAST THREE MONTHS

EVENT	JULY 2010	AUG. 2010	SEP. 2010	COMMENTS
Assassination	—	—	1	The Israeli military resumed its policy of extra-judicially killing 'wanted' Palestinian individuals.
Deaths	5	2	13	Death toll sharply rose by 550% compared to August and by 160% compared to July.
Injuries	58	32	68	Rise of 46.2% compared to August and of 17.2% compared to July. Compared to three children wounded in August and 12 in July, four children were injured in September.
Attacks	164	119	163	Increase in the number of attacks by 37% compared to August and of 0.6% compared to July.
Raids	607	524	524	The same number as in August, but a drop of 13.8% compared to July.
Arrests	233	218	222	Rise of 1.8% compared to August and of 4.7% compared to July. 15 children, including a blind boy, were arrested in September compared to 34 children arrested in August and 13 in July.
Home Demolitions	11	1	—	Incidents of home demolitions were not reported to have taken place in September.
Attacks on Property	139	60	48	Drop of 20% compared to August and of 65.5% compared to July.
Home Occupations	9	13	15	Rise of 15.4% compared to August and of 66.7% compared to July.
Curfews	—	1	3	A sharp increase of 200% compared to August.
Flying Checkpoints	613	484	979	Rise of 102.3% compared to August and of 59.7% compared to July.
Complete Closure of Crossing Points	132	127	136	Crossing points to Israeli administered territory were closed on 103 occasions in September, compared to 127 in August and 132 in July. Rafah Crossing was closed for three days during 'Eid Al Firt holiday. Yasser Arafat International Airport has remained closed since the outbreak of the second <i>Intifada</i> (Uprising) in 2000.
Medical Obstruction	—	1	1	The same number as in August.
Attacks on Religious Sites	2	1	8	A sharp rise of 700% compared to August and of 300% compared to July.
School Disruption	1	—	4	A sharp increase of 300% compared to July.
Provocation of Palestinian Forces	27	22	32	Rise of 45.5% compared to August and of 18.5% compared to July. In addition, the Israeli military arrested four Palestinian security officers.
Settlement Activity	3	1	7	A sharp rise of 600% compared to August and of 133.3% compared to July.
Settler Violence	74	39	92	Rise of 135.9% compared to August and of 24.3% compared to July.
TOTAL	2078	1645	2316	In the month of September, total incidents rose by 40.8% compared to August due to the increasing number of deaths, injuries, flying checkpoints, attacks, and incidents of provocation of Palestinian security forces, closure of crossing points, settlement activity, and settler violence. In comparison to July, total events also increased by 11.5%, reflecting a rise of deaths, injuries, flying checkpoints, home occupations, and incidents of provocation of Palestinian security forces, settlement activity, and settler violence.

COMPARISON OF ISRAELI RAIDS, ATTACKS AND PALESTINIAN HUMAN CASUALTIES OVER THE PAST 3 MONTHS



COMPARISON OF INCIDENTS OF DEATHS, INJURIES, AND ARRESTS OVER THE PAST 3 MONTHS



ANALYSIS OF EVENTS

1. Assassination

During the month of September, the Israeli military killed a **civilian** in an extra-judicial assassination in Nur Shams refugee camp in Tulkarem city. Israeli troops also detained the civilian's corpse for a short period of time.

2. Deaths

In September, the Israeli military killed **13 Palestinians**, including two in the West Bank and 11 in the Gaza Strip. Among those killed were a 14-month-old infant; an elderly civilian along with his grandson in Northern Gaza district; and four armed Palestinian individuals. Israeli settlers also killed a civilian.

3. Injuries

A total of **68** injuries were reported in September (51 Palestinians in the West Bank and 17 in the Gaza Strip). They included three children; a female civilian; and two journalists. Israeli settlers also injured a young girl and three other civilians. Additionally, Israeli settler vehicles deliberately ran over and wounded two civilians.

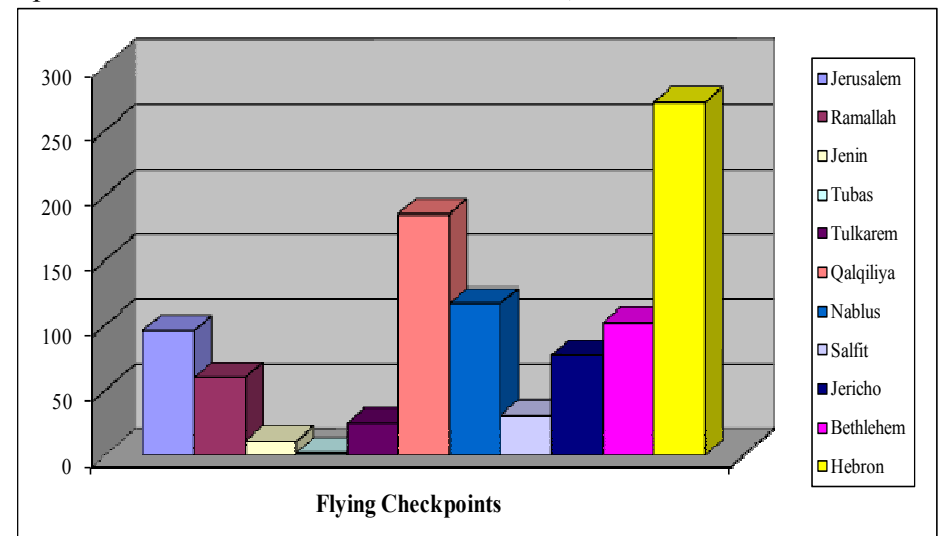
4. Arrests

During the month of September, the Israeli army arrested **222** Palestinians in the West Bank. The majority of arrests took place in the districts of Hebron (54), Jerusalem (36), Jenin (28), Nablus (28), Qalqiliya (19), and Bethlehem (19). Among those arrested by the Israeli military were: 15 children, including a blind boy; two female civilians; three students; two university students; and four Palestinian security officers.

5. Closure

Especially on Fridays, the Israeli military continues to intensify restrictions at checkpoints located at the entrances of Jerusalem, and to restrict entrance to the Al Aqsa Mosque compound in the old city of Jerusalem, preventing worshippers from accessing the Mosque. At the *Qalandiya checkpoint north of Jerusalem*, the Israeli military continues to prevent PNA registered civilian vehicles from crossing the checkpoint towards Ar Ram and Qalandiya as well as Dahiyat al Bareed. The checkpoint is overcrowded daily, particularly during rush hours, due to intensified restrictions and search measures applied by Israeli troops. During the month of September, the Israeli military also intensified its restrictions at the *Tayasir checkpoint* and *Al Hamra junction checkpoint* leading to the Jordan Valley area, only allowing access to civilians whose IDs indicate District of Jericho residence or others holding special access permits. In addition, restrictions were intensified and civilian access was obstructed at the *Za'tara junction checkpoint* (separating the northern and central West Bank districts) as well as at the *As Sawahira ash Sharqiya (the 'Container') checkpoint* (separating the central and southern West Bank districts).

Further impeding civilian movement and access, the Israeli military set up **979 flying checkpoints** in and around Palestinian residential areas throughout the West Bank in September, compared to 484 flying checkpoints in August and 613 in July. In general, Israeli troops positioned at these flying checkpoints disrupted civilian access and movement of goods, including agricultural produce.



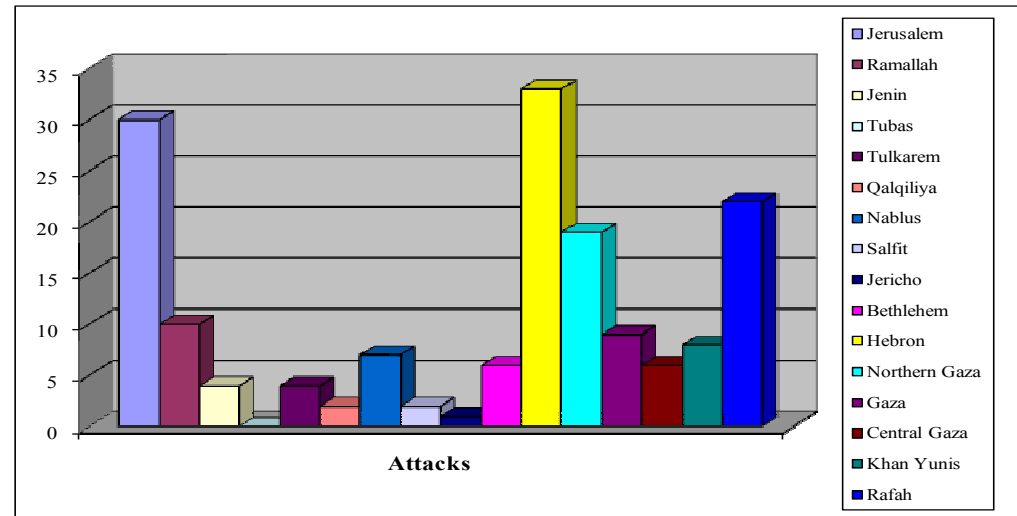
Additionally, the Israeli military continues to impose a sea blockade off the coast of the Gaza Strip and prevents Palestinian fishing boats from operating in the Gaza Strip's waters.

5. Attacks

A total of **163 attacks** were reported to have taken place during the month of September: **99** in the West Bank and **64** in the Gaza Strip.

The Israeli military carried out **36 attacks during raids** into Palestinian residential areas, **69 attacks during confrontations** between the Israeli military and Palestinians, and **30 attacks from Israeli military posts** on civilian homes and property. In addition, Israeli navy boats carried out **six attacks** on Palestinian fishermen and territory. Israeli combat aircraft carried out **16 aerial attacks** and combat helicopters opened machinegun fire on Palestinian territory on one occasion. **Israeli troops positioned at checkpoints** opened fire on civilians and property on two occasions and **Israeli settlers** on three occasions.

At 02:00 on 18 January 2009, the Israeli military declared a unilateral ceasefire following the large-scale offensive it had launched against the Gaza Strip. However, the Israeli military violated the ceasefire on **64 occasions** during the month of September (compared to 48 violations in August and 75 in July). Also disregarding Israel's unilaterally declared ceasefire, armed Palestinian groups fired **29 mortar rounds** towards the Green Line (compared to 10 mortar rounds fired in August and seven in July). Armed Palestinian individuals also detonated an explosive device near an Israeli army patrol. Additionally, armed Palestinian individuals opened fire on an Israeli settler vehicle in Hebron district as well as on two other settler vehicles in Ramallah district.

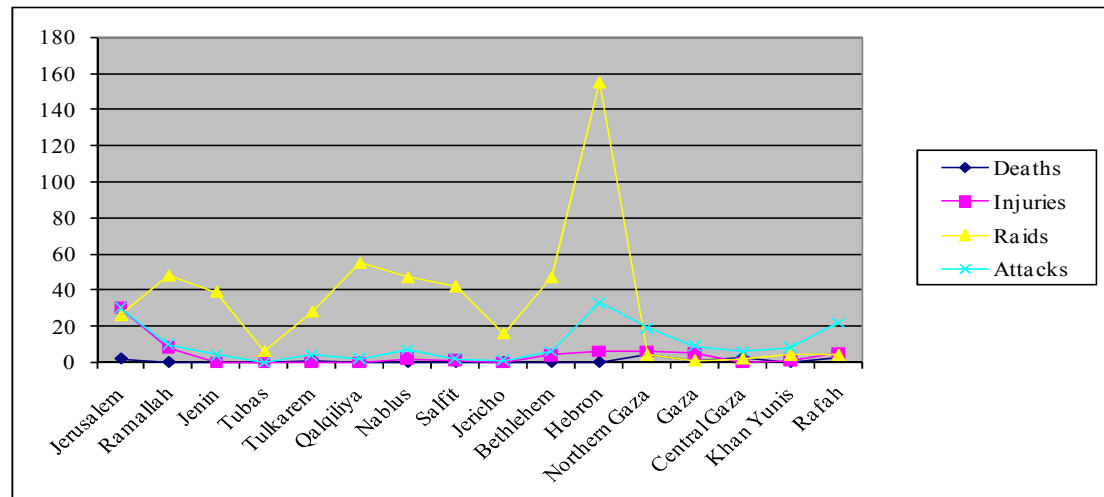


7. Raids

The Israeli military carried out a total of **524 raids** in Palestinian residential locales during the month of September, including **509 in the West Bank** and **15 in the Gaza Strip**. The majority of Israeli military raids took place in the districts of Hebron (155), Qalqiliya (55), Ramallah (48), Nablus (47), and Bethlehem (47). The Israeli army **opened fire** during 20%, or **105 of the 524, raids**. On three occasions, the Israeli military **imposed curfews over residential compounds** in the West Bank during raids (compared to one time in August).

The chart to the right shows the correlation between the number of raids and the resulting human casualties in September.

The table below shows Israeli violations and continued attempts



to impede large-scale Palestinian security campaigns carried out in the districts of Jenin, Tubas, and Hebron¹, as well as in Nablus city:

Month \ Violations	Raids	Attacks	Deaths	Injuries	Arrests	House Occupations	Provocation of Palestinian Forces ²	Total
September	201	27	—	3 (incl. a child)	67 (incl. nine children, of whom one was blind)	10	8	316
August	187	23	—	4 (incl. a child)	75 (incl. six children)	—	4	293
July	235	35	—	1	64 (incl. a child and a Palestinian security officer)	5	5	345

8. Provocation of Palestinian Security Forces

The Israeli army carried out **32** attacks and provocations of Palestinian security forces and posts during September.³

Types of Israeli Army Provocation against Palestinian Forces in September

Type of Provocation		Notes
Raiding Palestinian security posts	1	Israeli troops surrounded offices of the Palestinian Police Directorate and denied access to the Palestinian Police Director General in Hebron city.
Reporting to the Israeli Intelligence agency	2	Requiring that they report to the Israeli Intelligence agency, the Israeli military served summonses on a Palestinian security officer in Jenin district and a Palestinian Police officer in Bethlehem city.
Taking position/setting up checkpoints near Palestinian security posts	8	Israeli troops took position near two Palestinian National Security checkpoints in Qalqiliya and Beit Jala cities. In Hebron, Israeli troops took position in front of a Police station in Halhul town on three occasions; photographed and took position on two occasions in front of a Police station in Dura town; and took photographs of the General Intelligence offices and a Police station in Yatta town.
Detaining and searching Palestinian security officers and patrols	21	The Israeli military detained a Palestinian Presidential Guard and Police vehicles in Jerusalem; a National Security vehicle, two Police vehicles, and a security force in Ramallah; two Police vehicles in Jenin and Salfit; and a National Security and Police vehicles in Tulkarem. Israeli troops detained a National Security vehicle as well as four Police officers, who had settled a local dispute and imposed security and order, in Jericho. In Hebron, Israeli troops detained three Police vehicles, two Preventive Security vehicles, a General Intelligence vehicle, a National Security vehicle, as well as Police officers along Ash Shalala Street in the old city of Hebron.

9. Attacks on Public and Private Property

¹ This table does not cover Israeli violations in the H2 area of the old city of Hebron, which is under full Israeli security control.

² All incidents of provocation of Palestinian security forces were reported to have taken place in the Hebron district. The Israeli military surrounded offices of the Palestinian Police Directorate and denied access to the Palestinian Police Director General in Hebron city; photographed and took positions on two occasions in front of the Palestinian Police station in Dura town; and took photographs of the Palestinian General Intelligence offices and Police station in Yatta town. On two occasions, the Israeli military also took position in front of a Palestinian Police station in Halhul town. In addition, Israeli troops positioned at a flying checkpoint set up at the entrance to As Samoa' town detained a Palestinian Police vehicle.

³ These statistics do not include the arrest of four Palestinian security officers.

A total of **48 incidents of destruction and confiscation** of Palestinian public and private property were reported in September, including **37** in the West Bank and **11** in the Gaza Strip.

The Israeli military damaged a civilian vehicle in Jerusalem and destroyed a house door (using explosives) in Tulkarem. In Ramallah, Israeli settlers threw stones at civilian vehicles travelling along the Ramallah-Nablus main road, breaking a vehicle's windshield. Israeli troops and settlers set fire to 50 olive trees in Qalqiliya as well as to 20 hay bales and a civilian vehicle in Nablus; dismantled a fence in Salfit; and levelled farmland, destroyed house furniture, broke a vehicle's windshield, and damaged a vehicle's wheel tyres in Bethlehem. In Hebron, Israeli troops destroyed house doors, damaged a number of fruit-bearing trees, and removed a fence around civilian land. Israeli combat aircraft fired missiles on Gaza district, damaging a number of civilian houses. The Israeli military also levelled farmland in Gaza; caused damage to a house in Central Gaza; and uprooted olive trees, levelled agricultural land, and destroyed a soap factory along with several neighbouring houses in Khan Yunis.

The Israeli courts ruled in favour of allowing a Jewish settlement association to expropriate a piece of land in Ash Sheikh Jarrah neighbourhood in Jerusalem city. The Israeli military distributed notices for the cessation of building 11 houses in Kafr Thulth town in Qalqiliya. In addition to ordering that construction of 15 houses be ceased, the Israeli military delivered a notice, prohibiting civilians from exercising any agricultural activity on 400 *dunums* of land north of Qarawat Bani Hassan village in Salfit. The Israeli military also demolished a barracks in Az Zubeidat village in Jericho. In Hebron, the Israeli authorities issued a military order on the evacuation of agricultural land west of Dura town as well as on the evacuation and cessation of construction works on 66 *dunums* of land in Taffuh town.

The Israeli military confiscated two personal computers in Jerusalem city and Qalqiliya district; an M16 rifle, three pistols, and archaeological artefacts in Nablus district; a truck, bulldozer, hydraulic excavator, stone cutting machine, electricity generator, and construction material in Bethlehem district; and a cellular telephone and truck in Hebron district.

10. Settlement Activity

Seven incidents of settlement activity were reported to have taken place in the West Bank during the month of September. In Jerusalem city, the Israeli military levelled dozens of *dunums* of civilian land in the At Tur Mount neighbourhood and continued to level land and expand Road # 1 in the area between Az Za'ayem checkpoint and the junction to the French Hill. The Israeli military transported three caravans for expansion of the Shiva' military post east of Tayasir village in Tubas. The Israeli military levelled land in Haris village in Salfit as well as near Efrat settlement in Bethlehem. In Hebron, the Israeli military levelled land south of Ma'on settlement and transported five caravans to the evacuated military post of Al Majnuna near Al Fawwar junction.

11. Settler Violence

Israeli settlers carried out **92 acts of violence** in West Bank districts during September. An Israeli settlement outpost opened fire on a number of civilians in Silwan neighbourhood in Jerusalem city, killing a civilian and injuring two others. Settlers opened fire on a civilian in Jerusalem city; a civilian along the Qalqiliya-Nablus main road; and a civilian near Adorah settlement in Hebron. Israeli settler vehicles ran over a civilian along the main road in the centre of Huwwara town in Nablus as well as another civilian near the Za'tara junction checkpoint in Salfit. An Israeli settler vehicle ran into a tractor transporting seven civilians, including three children, along Road # 60 near Al Khadr town in Bethlehem, leaving four civilians with injuries and bone fractures. Settlers pointed their weapons at civilian vehicles near Kedumim settlement along the Qalqiliya-Nablus main road as well as at Palestinian Civil Defence officers in Burin village in Nablus. Settlers severely beat a civilian in Jerusalem city; detained another in the area between 'Aqraba town and Yanun village in Nablus;

and assaulted a number of civilians near the Ibrahim Mosque in the old city of Hebron. A group of Israeli settlers from Gilead settlement outpost pursued and expelled a civilian from his land in Till village in Nablus. In addition to severely beating a civilian in Tal Rumieda neighbourhood in the old city of Hebron, settlers organised a vigil near offices of the Hebron Reconstruction Committee and chanted anti-Arab slogans. Settlers caused damage to a civilian vehicle near the junction to Mikhmas village in Jerusalem district and broke the windshield of another vehicle in Um Rukba area near Al Khadr town in Bethlehem district.

In Ramallah, settlers threw stones at civilian vehicles near 'Ein Qiniya village, near Turmus'ayya town along the Ramallah-Nablus main road, and near Beit Il settlement north of El Bireh city, breaking a vehicle's windshield. Israeli settlers also stoned civilians and vehicles along the Jenin-Nablus main road in Jenin; near the junction to Jit village along the Qalqiliya-Nablus main road in Qalqiliya; near the junction to Sarra village on the Nablus-Qalqiliya main road and the junction to Yitzhar settlement in Nablus; along Wadi Qana road connecting Salfit and Qalqiliya districts; and near the junction to the Dead Sea in Jericho. In addition to attacking civilian houses in the old city of Hebron city, settlers stoned civilian vehicles travelling near the junction to Kfar 'Etzion settlement on the Bethlehem-Hebron main road, near the entrance to Bani Na'im town, and in Al Baq'a and Wadi al Mughayyir areas east of Hebron cities. Additionally, settlers threw stones at a civilian while he was harvesting olive crops on his land near Jinsafut village in Qalqiliya as well as at civilians inside a public park near Sabastiya village in Nablus, injuring a Palestinian security officer in the head.

Settlers raided civilian houses in Sinjil town in Ramallah and in Qaryut village in Nablus. Also in Nablus, settlers set fire to a civilian vehicle in 'Urif village, threw stones at commercial premises in 'Einabus village, and attempted to assault civilian houses in Burin village. In Bethlehem, settlers gained access into an uninhabited house south of Al Khadr town. Settlers set fire to approximately 50 olive trees on civilian land in Kafr Qaddum village in Qalqiliya; 20 hay bales in 'Asira al Qibliya village in Nablus district; and grapevines in Al Buweira area east of Hebron city. Settlers stole olive crops on civilian farmland near Karnei Shomron settlement in 'Azzun town in Qalqiliya and near Itamar settlement in 'Awarta village in Nablus. Over two days, settlers also robbed olive crops in Burin village and beat a civilian as he attempted to confront them. Settlers transported seven caravans in an attempt to construct a settlement outpost on civilian land in Deir al Hatab village; levelled and prepared for cultivation 15 *dunums* of land in Qaryut village; and planted olive seedlings on 70 *dunums* of land in the same village. In Salfit, settlers seized control of civilian land, transported 20 caravans for expansion of Revava settlement, and brought in a mobile stone crusher in Deir Istiya town. In addition, settlers from Revava settlement levelled land in Haris village. In Bethlehem, settlers gained access to and installed caravans in the area surrounding Jubbet ad Dib area near Za'tara town. Having transported bulldozers and hydraulic excavators, settlers levelled civilian land south of Efrat settlement. In the old city of Hebron, settlers laid the foundation stones of a kindergarten in the old vegetables and fruits market and constructed a new settler bypass road to connect Kiryat Arba' settlement to the Ibrahim Mosque; transported a caravan to Al Buweira area; installed electricity cables on civilian land; and levelled a piece of land in Tal Rumeida neighbourhood. In Ramallah, settlers gained access to a housing project; occupied the roof of a civilian house; and gathered on several occasions near the junction to 'Ein Qiniya village and made a tour on civilian land in the area. Additionally, settlers threw stones at a civilian vehicle; expelled and attempted to assault civilians on their farmland near Turmus'ayya town; gained access to the Olive Mountain area near Beituniya town; gathered and provoked civilians along the main road near Halamish settlement; took position near the junction to Um Safa village and denied civilian access; and gained access to the evacuated Yad Ya'ir military post. In Jenin, settlers gained access to the evacuated Homesh settlement on four occasions. In Qalqiliya, settlers gathered along the road connecting Kafr Qaddum and Hajja villages as well as at the entrances to the villages of Kafr Qaddum, Kafr Laqif, and Immatin. In Nablus, settlers gained access to a public park in Al Badhan village and made a tour around the village; gathered at the junctions to Qusin village and Yitzhar settlement; and attempted to close the road and deny civilian access near Yitzhar settlement. In Salfit, settlers gained access to Al 'Ein area near Kafr ad Dik town and provoked civilians. In Hebron, settlers gained access to a piece of land in Tal Rumeida neighbourhood in the old city of Hebron; took position in Baqqar area north of Halhul area; entered civilian farmland in the area between Idhna and Dura towns; gathered near the junction to Sa'ir town along Road # 60; and gained access to areas south and north of Dura town. Settlers also closed Road # 60 near

Efrat settlement along the Hebron-Bethlehem main road as well as gathered and closed the entrance to Bani Na'im town. In Jericho, settlers gathered near Al Hamra checkpoint and provoked civilians.

12. Medical Obstruction

During the month of September, Israeli troops searched a healthcare centre in Hebron city.

13. Attack on Religious Sites

In September, **eight attacks on religious sites** were reported to have taken place in the West Bank. On several occasions, Israeli troops and settlers raided the grounds of the Al Aqsa Mosque compound in Jerusalem city. In addition to closing the Ibrahimi Mosque in the old city of Hebron, the Israeli military surrounded another mosque, forced worshippers out, and examined their ID cards.

14. School Disruption

Over the month of September, **four incidents of school disruption** took place in the West Bank districts. In the old city of Hebron, Israeli troops raided two schools and arrested three pupils. The Israeli military also evacuated a school in Hebron city, allegedly to provide protection to Israeli settlers' celebrations. In Nablus city, Israeli troops occupied the roof of a girls school and converted it into a military post.

15. Closure of Crossing Points

The Israeli military completely closed crossing points into the Gaza Strip, including access points within the Green Line, on **136** occasions during September. The Israeli military closed crossing points within the Green Line on **103** occasions. It opened ***Beit Hanun (Erez) Crossing*** for 21 days for previously-coordinated humanitarian cases and foreign nationals; ***Al Muntar (Karnei) Commercial Crossing*** for seven days for transportation of wheat, animal feed, and a truckload of construction cargo; and ***Karm Abu Salem (Karem Shalom) Crossing*** for 19 days for transportation of food supplies, humanitarian aid, cooking gas, and diesel allocated for the Gaza Electricity Generation Plant. The Israeli authorities unilaterally decided to completely close ***Ash Shuja'iya (Nahal 'Oz) Crossing*** and ***Sufa Crossing***.

The Israeli military closed international crossing points on **33** occasions. ***Rafah Crossing*** was open for 27 days to allow access to tens of thousands of civilians, persons holding visas and residence permits abroad, civilians travelling to Saudi Arabia to perform 'Umrah (minor pilgrimage) to holy shrines in Mecca, and patients who had received medical attention at Egyptian hospitals. Additionally, dozens of tonnes of medical supplies and medicine donated by the United Arab Emirates were transported to the Gaza Strip through the Crossing. ***Yasser Arafat International Airport*** has remained closed since the outbreak of the second *Intifada*.