

PALESTINIAN MONITORING GROUP



MONTHLY SUMMARY OF ISRAELI VIOLATIONS

01 August 2005 – 31 August 2005

The following summary table and overview of events is a survey of Israeli violations during the period 01 August 2005 to 31 August 2005. The report includes a summary table of events 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 Daily Situation Reports of the Palestinian Monitoring Group (PMG), Negotiations Affairs Department, Palestine Liberation Organization. The PMG monitors all aspects of ground conditions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, including Israeli violations, Palestinian violations, and Palestinian achievements. The PMG Daily Situation Reports are a survey of daily events collated from information provided by Palestinian Authority civilian ministries and security agencies. The information reported through the PMG process only represents data available at the time of distribution.

SUMMARY TABLE OF EVENTS IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY – AUGUST 2005

EVENT	WEST BANK	GAZA STRIP	TOTAL	NOTES
Deaths	13	1	14	The Israeli army killed 5 children, including a 9-year-old child as a result of injuries sustained due to the explosion of a landmine left by the Israeli army in the area of Al Karmil southeast of the town of Yatta in the district of Hebron; 1 university student after Israeli troops positioned at Beit Iba checkpoint west of the city of Nablus beat him on the head; and 1 elderly civilian due to a heart attack after Israeli troops positioned at the iron gate set up at the entrance to the village of Kafr Qaddum in the district of Qalqiliya impeded access to the ambulance transporting him to hospital. An Israeli settler also opened fire towards a number of Palestinian workers, killing 4 workers, incl. 2 brothers, in the settlement of Shilo in the district of Ramallah.
Injuries	99	4	103	Incl. 17 children, incl. a 5-year-old female child in the district of Bethlehem; 1 female civilian; 2 workers by an Israeli settler who opened fire towards a number of workers in the settlement of Shilo in the district of Ramallah; 1 journalist; and 1 international peace activist.
Attacks	121	215	336	59 during raids; 41 during confrontations; 224 from Israeli army military posts; and 2 by Israeli naval boats. Israeli settlers also carried out 10 attacks.
Raids	691	40	731	14 in Jerusalem; 94 in Ramallah; 77 in Jenin; 158 in Tulkarem; 27 in Qalqiliya; 67 in Nablus; 52 in Salfit; 2 in Jericho; 98 in Bethlehem; 102 in Hebron; 2 in Northern Gaza; 1 in Gaza; 5 in Central Gaza; 24 in Khan Yunis; and 8 in Rafah.
Arrests (per person)	306	29	335	The Israeli army arrested 27 civilians in Jerusalem; 15 in Ramallah; 35 in Jenin; 44 in Tulkarem; 17 in Qalqiliya; 36 in Nablus; 18 in Salfit; 18 in Jericho; 38 in Bethlehem; 59 in Hebron; 1 in Northern Gaza; 2 in Gaza; 3 in Central Gaza; 19 in Khan Yunis; and 3 in Rafah, including 4 female civilians, 32 Palestinian security officers, 34 children, 14 university students, the Chairman of the Palestine Religious Scholars Association, and 1 member of the Palestinian National Council.
House Demolitions	2	1	3	The Israeli army demolished a 2-storey house in the neighbourhood of Bashir in Dahiyat Al Mukabbir Mountain in the city of Jerusalem; partially demolished 1 house, composed of 2 rooms, in the city of Bethlehem; and 1 house in the area of Al Mawasi/Khan Yunis. The Israeli army also delivered a 3-day evacuation notice to demolish 1 house in Khallet Nofal south of the city of Qalqiliya, claiming that it was built without the required license and that it is in close proximity to the Wall, and 1 notice to demolish a house in the village of Khirbet Jubara in the district of Tulkarem, claiming that it is in close proximity to the Wall. Additionally, the Israeli army distributed notices to demolish 5 houses in the village of Hajja and 6 other houses in the village of Al Funduq in the district of Qalqiliya.
Destruction of Property	54	2	56	Destruction of Property: The Israeli army demolished 1 swimming pool and its surrounding structures in the district of Qalqiliya; levelled 1 playground in the village of 'Anata in the district of Jerusalem; damaged 1 water tank in the village of Al Fandaqumiya in the district of Jenin; damaged 1 memorial at the entrance to the village of 'Azzun 'Atma in the district of Qalqiliya; destroyed 3 barracks (using explosives) in the district of Salfit; destroyed makeshift shelters belonging to farmers in agricultural groves in the vicinity of the villages of Bardala and 'Ein al Beida in the district of Jenin; destroyed 9 makeshift tents belonging to farmers and demolished 9 livestock barracks in the area of 'Arab ar Rashayida in the south-eastern Bethlehem district; demolished 3 barracks, 1 sheep pen, and 1 water well in the town of Idhna; and damaged 1 gas station in the district of Jenin. Israeli settlers damaged many civilian vehicles in the district of Qalqiliya, in the vicinity of Huwwara checkpoint, and in the village of Burin in the district of Nablus; broke the windshield of 1 vehicle belonging to a journalist, and damaged 1 vehicle. An Israeli army jeep also ran into and damaged 1 civilian vehicle in the district of Qalqiliya. An Israeli settler vehicle collided with a taxi, and Israeli settlers threw stones at 1 bus, damaging the bus, in the district of Bethlehem. The Israeli army also destroyed 1 civilian vehicle (using explosives) in the town of Ar Ram in the district of Jerusalem. An Israeli army jeep collided with and damaged 1 civilian vehicle on the junction to the settlement of Rimonim along a road connecting the cities of Ramallah and Jericho. Israeli settlers also threw stones at 1 civilian vehicle in the vicinity of the village of Baqat al Hatab in the district of Qalqiliya, damaging the vehicle; opened fire, damaging 1 civilian vehicle along Salah ad Din road; burned agricultural crops at the entrance to the town of Haris in the district of Salfit, in Tall Rumeida in the old city of Hebron, near the settlement of Harsina in the district of Hebron, in the villages of Bizzariya and Burqa in the district of Nablus, and in the district of Qalqiliya. Additionally, the Israeli army levelled agricultural land in the village of Wadi Fukin in the western Bethlehem district, damaging crops; damaged crops and 1 irrigation network in the village of Bardala in the district of Jenin; damaged furniture of 1 house in Nur Shams refugee camp in the district of Tulkarem and of 3 houses in the town of 'Illar in the district of Tulkarem. Israeli settlers threw 1 Molotov cocktail, setting fire to 1 house in the area of Al Mawasi/Khan Yunis in the district of Khan Yunis. The Israeli army damaged the door of 1 office and windows of 1 house in the town

				of Deir Istiya and shelled 1 house in the city of Bethlehem, damaging its furniture. Confiscation of Property: Israeli troops stole a large sum of money from 1 civilian house. The Israeli army also confiscated files and records from 1 sports club in Dahiyat al Bared in the city of Jerusalem; 1 wireless communications device belonging to 1 Palestinian National Security officer; 2 civilian vehicles in the city of El Bireh and Al Jalazun refugee camp in the district of Ramallah; 1 civilian vehicle at the entrance to the town of Tammun in the district of Jenin; documents related to Palestinian local elections from 1 house in Dahiyat Iktaba in the city of Tulkarem; 2 IDs belonging to 1 male and 1 female civilian at the Wall gate to the village of 'Azzun 'Atma in southern Qalqiliya; IDs belonging to 2 Palestinian security officers at a checkpoint in the district of Nablus; contents of a charity in Ali Bakka Mosque; 1 pistol while detaining 3 Palestinian Police officers; and 1 all-terrain vehicle in the district of Hebron.
House Occupations	88	17	105	The Israeli army occupied civilian houses and converted them into military posts in the districts of Jenin (28); Tulkarem (15); Qalqiliya (4); Nablus (10); Salfit (3); Hebron (28); Gaza (6); Central Gaza (5); and Khan Yunis (6).
Curfews	16	3	19	The Israeli army imposed curfew in the following districts: Ramallah: Al Jalazun refugee camp. Jenin: Kafr Ra'i, Al Fandaqumiya, Bardala, and 'Ein al Beida. Qalqiliya: 'Azzun, Al Funduq, 'Asla, and An Nabi Elyas. Salfit: Haris, Jamma'in, and Deir Istiya. Jericho: Fasayil. Khan Yunis: The areas of Al Qarara along Kessufim road and Al Mawasi/Khan Yunis. Rafah: Al Mawasi/Rafah.
Closure of Crossing Points	—	56	56	The Israeli army completely closed crossing points in the Gaza Strip, including crossing points into the Green Line and Egypt, on 56 occasions. The Israeli army closed Al Muntar (Karnei) Commercial Crossing for 8 days completely; Nahal 'Oz Crossing for 7 days; and Sufa Crossing completely for 10 days. Yasser Arafat International Airport remains closed since the outbreak of the current Intifada (Uprising). Beginning on 17 July 2005, the Israeli army continues to deny access to civilians under the age of 35 through Rafah Crossing , preventing students wishing to join universities abroad and university students spending their summer vacation in the Gaza Strip from crossing. The Israeli army also continues to use x-ray equipment at Rafah Crossing to search civilians travelling through the crossing, despite serious health risks. Beit Hanun (Erez) Crossing is partially open to humanitarian cases and VIPs only.
Flying Checkpoints	505	—	505	3 in Jerusalem, 61 in Ramallah, 42 in Jenin, 113 in Tulkarem, 76 in Qalqiliya, 35 in Nablus, 34 in Salfit, 19 in Jericho, 36 in Bethlehem, and 86 in Hebron.
Medical Obstruction	4	—	4	The Israeli army halted 1 ambulance transporting 2 civilians who sustained injuries due to a collision between an Israeli army jeep and a civilian vehicle in the district of Ramallah and transferred the injured civilians to an Israeli ambulance; halted & searched 1 ambulance at a checkpoint set up on Ash Shuhada' junction in the district of Jenin; detained 1 ambulance transporting an ill civilian at the village of Kafr Qaddum iron gate in the district of Qalqiliya; & impeded access to 1 ambulance to transport an injured civilian in Tulkarem refugee camp.
Attacks on Religious Sites	6	—	6	The Israeli army raided 1 mosque in the town of Ar Ram in northern Jerusalem and detained worshippers after performing evening prayers; raided 1 mosque in the village of Yasuf in the district of Salfit; surrounded 1 mosque while worshippers were performing evening prayers in Dahiyat Beit Hanina in the city of Jerusalem; prevented 10 civilians from entering and performing prayers at Al Aqsa Mosque for a period of 2 weeks; and prohibited the call to prayers from being broadcast in the Ibrahim Mosque in the city of Hebron on 2 occasions, claiming that it disturbs Israeli settlers.
School Disruption	2	—	2	The Israeli army raided 1 school in the town of Beit Iba in the district of Nablus and ordered the school headmaster to take down the Palestinian flag, and occupied Deir al Ghusun Girls Secondary School in the district of Tulkarem, and converted it into a military post.
Provocation of Palestinian Forces	15	31	46	Raids: The Israeli army raided Al Muqata'a in the city of Tulkarem and a Palestinian Civil Defence Department in the town of Adh Dhahiriya in the district of Hebron. Attacks: The Israeli army opened fire towards Palestinian security locations in the area of As Sudaniya, east of Gaza city, in West Khan Yunis refugee camp, the area of As Satr al Gharbi, in the city of Khan Yunis, along the road to the area of Al Mawasi/Khan Yunis, in the area surrounding Salah ad Din gate, and north of the city of Rafah in the district of Rafah. The Israeli army also fired 1 shell towards 1 Palestinian security location in the area of Al Waha in the district of Northern Gaza. Additionally, the Israeli army opened fire towards Palestinian security patrols in the district of Northern Gaza and east of Gaza city and towards Palestinian Police vehicles along Salah ad Din road in the district of Khan Yunis and in As Salaam neighbourhood in Rafah refugee camp. Position near Palestinian security locations: The Israeli army took position near Palestinian National Security checkpoints and locations in the city of Salfit, in the district of Bethlehem, south of Deir al Balah, in An Namsawi neighbourhood in the district of Khan Yunis, in Rafah refugee camp, and north of the city of Rafah. The Israeli army also took position near the Palestinian Police Headquarters in the city of Ramallah, near 1 Palestinian Police station in the town of 'Anabta in the district of Tulkarem, 1 Police station in the village of Talfit in

				<p>the district of Nablus, and the Palestinian General Intelligence offices in the city of El Bireh in the district of Salfit.</p> <p>Detention: Israeli troops positioned at checkpoints detained the Palestinian Military Commander of the area of Salfit and 1 Palestinian security officer and the Director of the Palestinian Preventive Security forces in the district of Tulkarem. The Israeli army also detained 3 Palestinian Police officers in the city of Tulkarem, searched Police officers while they were on duty in the town of Bani Na'im in the district of Hebron, and detained 1 Police vehicle at a checkpoint in the district of Hebron. Additionally, the Israeli army prevented Palestinian security officers from leaving their offices in the town of Adh Dhahiriya in the district of Hebron.</p>
Settlement Activity	34	6	40	<p>The Israeli army announced decisions to construct 500 housing units in the settlement of Har Homa on Abu Ghneim Mountain and 72 housing units in the settlement of Beitar 'Ilit in the south-western Bethlehem district; approved a plan to construct 100 housing units and 1 hotel on 48 <i>dunums</i> (12 acres) of land in Dahiyat Jabal al Mukabbir in the city of Jerusalem; constructed 1 quarry on civilian land belonging to the village of Shufa near the settlement of Avnei Hefetz; levelled land and erected a barbed wire fence around 50 <i>dunums</i> (12.5 acres) of civilian land in order to annex it to the settlement of Avnei Hefetz; and surveyed civilian land east of the settlement of Mitzpe Yericho in the district of Jericho in order to annex it to the settlement. The Israeli army also confiscated land belonging to the village of Qaryut in the district of Nablus for expansion of a settlement and 90 <i>dunums</i> (22.5 acres) of land belonging to the town of Bani Na'im in the district of Hebron for expansion of the settlement Pnei Hever; began constructing walls around the settlements of 'Einav in the district of Tulkarem and Kiryat Arba', Harsina, and Telem in the district of Hebron; confiscated 29.6 <i>dunums</i> (7.4 acres) of land belonging to the village of Beitillu to construct a separation wall around the settlement of Nahaliel and 454 <i>dunums</i> (113.5 acres) belonging to the villages of 'Azmut and Deir al Hatab for construction of a separation wall around the settlement of Shilo. To complete construction of the Wall around the city of Jerusalem, the Israeli army confiscated 477 <i>dunums</i> (119.3 acres) of land in Al 'Eizariya, 809 <i>dunums</i> (202.3 acres) in Abu Dis, 212 <i>dunums</i> (53 acres) in As Sawahira ash Sharqiya, and 87 <i>dunums</i> (21.8 acres) in At Tur. Additionally, the Israeli army confiscated 162 <i>dunums</i> (40.5 acres) of land belonging to the village of Artas and 112 <i>dunums</i> (28 acres) belonging to the town of Surif; levelled land belonging to the village of Wadi Fukin; and expanded 1 settler bypass road connecting the settlement of Harsina to the settler bypass road # 60.</p>
Settler Violence	119	5	124	<p>As the Israeli army began evacuating Israeli settlements in the Gaza Strip and 4 settlements in the northern West Bank, incidents of Israeli settler violence sharply increased. Jerusalem: Israeli settlers attempted to raid Al Aqsa Mosque compound; threw stones at civilian vehicles in the vicinity of Dahiyat al Bared checkpoint; assailed commercial shops; and closed 1 road. Ramallah: An Israeli settler opened fire towards a number of Palestinian workers in the settlement of Shilo, killing 4 workers and injuring 2 others. Israeli settlers also threw stones near the settlement of Halamish and attempted to raid the city of El Bireh. Jenin: Israeli settlers attempted to raid the villages of Al Fandaqumiya, 'Ajja, Al 'Asa'asa. Israeli settlers from the settlement of Sanur also opened fire towards 1 civilian. Additionally, Israeli settlers threw stones towards civilians; destroyed 1 water tank; damaged crops in the villages of Bardala and 'Ein al Beida; and raided 1 gas station. Tulkarem: An Israeli settler vehicle ran over 1 female civilian near the settlement of 'Einav. Israeli settlers also severely beat 2 elderly civilians and 1 female civilian in the vicinity of the village of Ramin and raided the area of Al Khiraq in the area between the town of Bal'a and the village of Al 'Atara. Qalqiliya: Israeli settlers opened fire towards 1 civilian and threw stones at civilian vehicles. Israeli settler vehicles ran over 8 civilians and 1 female child in the vicinity of the village of Al Funduq. Additionally, Israeli settlers attempted to raid the village of Jit and 1 house near the village of Kafr Qaddum; set fire to civilian agricultural land near the settlement of Alfe Menashe; burned 1 greenhouse and 1 civilian vehicle; closed the road to the village of Kafr Laqif; and threw stones towards civilians at its entrance. Nablus: Israeli settlers raided the villages of Sabastiya and Qusin; attempted to raid the villages of Qusin, Burqa, and Bizzariya; seized control of 2 uninhabited houses west of the village of Burqa; threw stones at civilian houses in the villages of Burqa and Bizzariya; opened fire; and burned 5 civilian vehicles. Salfit: Israeli settlers threw stones at civilian vehicles along the Trans Samaria Highway. Jericho: Israeli settlers discharged waste water from the settlement of Vered Yericho on civilian land in the city of Jericho and threw stones at civilian vehicles. Bethlehem: Israeli settlers assaulted 1 child; attempted to raid the village of Jurun al Maniya; threw stones at civilian vehicles on the junction to the settlement of Kfar 'Eztzion and at 1 vehicle, breaking its windshield and injuring 2 civilian passengers, in the area between the villages of Nahhalin and Husan; and assaulted shepherds in the village of 'Arab ar Rashayida. Israeli settlers from the settlement of Efrat also placed 4 caravans on land belonging to the town of Al Khadr. Hebron: Israeli settlers severely beat 1 child and 1 civilian; opened fire towards 1 civilian near the settlement of Sussia south of the town of Yatta; threw stones at civilian houses in the old city of Hebron; uprooted 80 olive trees and replaced them with forest trees on land belonging to the village of</p>

				Sussia south of the town of Yatta; and burned fruit-bearing trees. Central Gaza: Israeli settlers assailed civilian houses near As Salqa overpass. Khan Yunis: Israeli settlers set fire to 1 school and 1 house in the area of Al Mawasi/Khan Yunis; threw stones at civilian houses in the area; left suspicious objects in the area surrounding the settlement of Gadid; and damaged agricultural land near the settlement of Neve Dekalim.
Palestinian Security Measures	17	30	47	<p>Measures to Preserve Security: Palestinian security forces deployed in the areas surrounding Israeli settlements, near the Green Line east of Gaza city, and along the Security Line and Egyptian border; evacuated civilians near the settlement of Kfar Darom, in the vicinity of an Israeli army checkpoint, a number of children after they approached an Israeli army military post near the Eastern Line in the district of Gaza, and civilians near the settlement of Kfar Darom; combed the area opposite As Satr al Gharbi in the city of Khan Yunis in search of a suspicious object; and provided protection to Jewish worshippers while they were visiting a synagogue in the city of Jericho.</p> <p>4 Arrests: Palestinian security forces arrested 4 children in the vicinity of Al Muntar (Karnei) Crossing while they were attempting to gain access into areas inside the Green Line.</p> <p>3 Attacks Blocked: Palestinian security forces blocked an attempt to fire 1 mortar in the district of Khan Yunis; prevented armed Palestinian individuals from firing mortars towards the Israeli army in the district of Khan Yunis; and pursued and prevented armed Palestinian individuals from firing mortars.</p> <p>12 Incidents of Locating and Confiscating Weapons: Palestinian security forces detonated 1 mortar in the city of Tulkarem; located and defused 2 explosive devices near the Green Line east of the town of Jabalya and in the area surrounding Beit Hanun (Erez) Crossing in the district of Northern Gaza; notified the Israeli authorities to detonate an explosive device located near the settlement of Morag; located and defused 1 explosive device near the Security Line opposite the city of Khan Yunis; detonated 1 explosive device in the area between Points 128 and 130 on the Green Line in the district of Central Gaza; seized 1 mortar; confiscated 1 mortar and 1 mortar-launching pad; defused 2 explosive devices in the district of Northern Gaza and north of Sufa Crossing in the district of Rafah; and confiscated 1 mortar-launching pad.</p> <p>Locating 4 Tunnels: Palestinian security forces demolished 4 tunnels near the Egyptian border in Rafah refugee camp.</p> <p>Weapons Handed Over on 4 Occasions: Palestinian security forces handed over (to the Israeli authorities) 1 hand grenade in the city of Qalqiliya; 1 M16 rifle located in the vicinity of the town of 'Azzun in the district of Qalqiliya; 1 M16 rifle and 2 of its magazines, located in the town of Silat adh Dhahr; 1 M16 rifle located in the city of Tulkarem.</p> <p>3 Israelis Handed Over: Palestinian security forces handed over (to the Israeli authorities) 1 Israeli female citizen, located in the city of Qalqiliya; 1 Israeli citizen captured while he was in possession of illegal drugs in the city Qalqiliya; and 1 Israeli citizen, located in the city of Jericho.</p> <p>5 Illegal Vehicles Handed Over: Palestinian security forces handed over (to the Israeli authorities) 1 illegal vehicle, confiscated in the town of Nuba in the district of Hebron; 3 illegal vehicles, confiscated in the city of Tulkarem; and 1 illegal bus, confiscated in the city of Ramallah.</p>
TOTAL	2092	440	2532	

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EVENTS OVER THE PAST THREE MONTHS

EVENT TYPE	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	COMMENTS
Assassinations	—	8	—	
Deaths	10	16	14	Decrease in death toll by 12.5% compared to July and an increase of 40% compared to June. Compared to 7 children killed during the month of July, the Israeli army killed 5 children in August.
Injuries	72	144	103	Injuries decreased by 28.5% compared to July & rose by 43.1% compared to June. (17 children injured in August, compared to 37 in July).
Attacks	362	541	336	A decrease in the number of attacks by 37.9% compared to July and by 7.2% compared to June.
Raids	595	693	731	Raids rose by 5.5% compared to July and by 22.9% compared to June. The Israeli army raided Palestinian Authority controlled territory (Area A, which the Israeli army reoccupied in 2002) on 349 occasions, compared to 420 in July. On 88 occasions, the Israeli army raided areas in which security responsibility was transferred back to the Palestinian Authority (Area A) in the city of Tulkarem and the eastern areas of the city (incl. the town of 'Illar and the village of Seida, over which Palestinians and Israelis have disagreed on the scope of the transfer of security control) and the city of Jericho (in which security responsibility was transferred back to the Palestinian Authority in March), compared to 43 raids on these areas during the month of July. The Israeli army also raided Palestinian Authority controlled area in the Gaza Strip on 40 occasions.
Arrests (per person)	336	397	335	Arrests dropped by 15.6% compared to July and by 0.3% compared to June. However, the number of children arrested rose to 34 compared to 29 during the month of July.
House Demolitions	9	19	3	The Israeli army continued to demolish civilian houses in the eastern quarters of the city of Jerusalem and intensified settlement activity in the area.
Destruction of Property	36	74	56	The Israeli army and settlers continued to damage crops, set fire to trees, destroy and confiscate civilian vehicles, damage house furniture, and demolish animal shelters and commercial shops.
House Occupations	42	71	105	Incidents of house occupations rose dramatically during the month of August. The Israeli army also converted occupied houses into military posts. In particular, the Israeli army occupied 43 civilian houses in the districts of Jenin and Tulkarem, along with 17 other houses in the Gaza Strip districts, in order to control and secure areas of Israeli settlement evacuation.
Curfews	16	33	19	Curfews dropped by 42.4% compared to July, but rose by 18.8% compared to June.
Flying Checkpoints	374	365	505	An increase of 38.4% compared to July and 35.0% compared to June.
Closures (per District)	Un-known	Un-known	Un-known	Continuation of Israeli imposed closure over the past 3 months between all districts, incl. Jerusalem and the Green Line. Civilian movement between districts of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip continued to be prohibited. Beginning on 13 July 2005, the Israeli army intensified the closure imposed on the Gaza Strip districts, denying access to workers to areas inside the Green Line.
Closure of Crossing Points	44	50	56	Crossing points to Israel were completely closed for 25 days in August, compared to 17 days in July and 14 days in June. These statistics do not include Rafah Crossing to Egypt.
Medical Obstruction	6	9	4	The Israeli army continued to obstruct access to ambulances at checkpoints.
Attacks on Religious Sites	5	3	6	Israeli troops positioned at checkpoints continued to prevent worshippers from accessing mosques in Jerusalem and Hebron. The Israeli army also surrounded mosques and detained worshippers while performing prayers.
School Disruption	5	1	2	Incidents of school disruption remained low due to school summer vacation.
Provocation of Pal. Forces	54	66	46	Despite understandings reached at the Sharm ash Sheikh Summit, the Israeli army continued to provoke Palestinian forces. Additionally, the Israeli army repeatedly raided areas returned to Palestinian Authority control (Areas A) in parts of the districts of Tulkarem and Jericho.
Settlement Activity	9	18	40	Incidents of settlement activity rose by 122.2% compared to July and by 344.4% compared to June. The Israeli army intensified settlement activity in Jerusalem, accelerated construction of the Wall, and constructed walls around settlements, confiscating civilian land.
Settler Violence	67	42	124	A sharp rise of 195.2% from the previous month in the number of attacks by Israeli settlers on Palestinian civilians, their property and land, particularly by settlers resisting the evacuation of settlements. Additionally, Israeli settlers continued to run over civilians, particularly children, including 10 civilians (incl. 1 female child) in the month of August, compared to 3 civilians in July.
Palestinian Security Measures	74	41	47	Palestinian security forces handed over 5 illegal vehicles, (compared to 5 in July and 9 in June); 12 mortars and explosive devices (12 in July and 2 in June); and Israeli citizens, settlers, and soldiers on 3 occasions (7 in July and 13 in June). Palestinian security forces also arrested 4 suspected Palestinian individuals (compared to 8 in July and 1 individual in June); blocked attempts to fire mortars towards Israeli targets inside the Green Line and settlements in the Gaza Strip and confiscated a number of mortars on 3 occasions (5 in July and 7 in June); demolished 4 tunnels used for smuggling (3 in July and 7 in June); and defused 12 explosive devices near the Security Line (12 in July and 3 in June).
TOTAL	2116	2591	2532	Total incidents dropped by 2.3% compared to July, but rose by 19.7% compared to June.

ANALYSIS OF EVENTS

1. Killings

Compared to 16 Palestinians killed in July and 10 in June, **14 Palestinians were killed in August**, including 13 in the West Bank and 1 in the Gaza Strip. The Israeli army killed 5 children, including a 9-year-old child due to the explosion of a landmine left by the Israeli army southeast of the town of Yatta in the district of Hebron; 1 university student as Israeli troops beat him on the head; and 1 elderly civilian as Israeli troops positioned at a checkpoint impeded access to the ambulance transporting him to hospital. An Israeli settler also killed 4 Palestinian workers. The Israeli army killed 6 civilians in Tulkarem, 1 in Qalqiliya, 1 in Nablus, 1 in Hebron, and 1 in Rafah. An Israeli settler also killed 4 civilians in the district of Ramallah.

2. Injuries

Compared to 144 Palestinians injured by the Israeli army in July and 72 in June, the total number of injuries reported during the month of August was **103**. The Israeli army opened fire towards civilians **during raids** on residential locales on 59 occasions. The Israeli army also **opened fire on 41 occasions** during confrontations and demonstrations against Wall construction, and opened **machinegun fire from military posts on 224 occasions**. Additionally, Israeli army naval boat carried out 2 attacks and Israeli settlers opened fire towards Palestinian civilians on 10 occasions.

Compared to 105 Palestinians injured by the Israeli army in the **West Bank** last month, **99 Palestinians** were injured in August, including 21 in Ramallah, 9 in Jenin, 15 in Tulkarem, 16 in Qalqiliya, 1 in Nablus, 5 in Salfit, 5 in Bethlehem, and 27 in Hebron. In the **Gaza Strip**, the Israeli army injured **4 civilians**, compared to 39 in July, including 1 in Northern Gaza, 1 in Khan Yunis, and 2 in Rafah. Compared to 37 children injured during the month of July, the **Israeli army injured 17 children** in August. Additionally, the Israeli army injured 1 female civilian, 1 journalist, and 1 international peace activist. An Israeli settler also opened fire towards a number of Palestinian workers, injuring 2 workers.

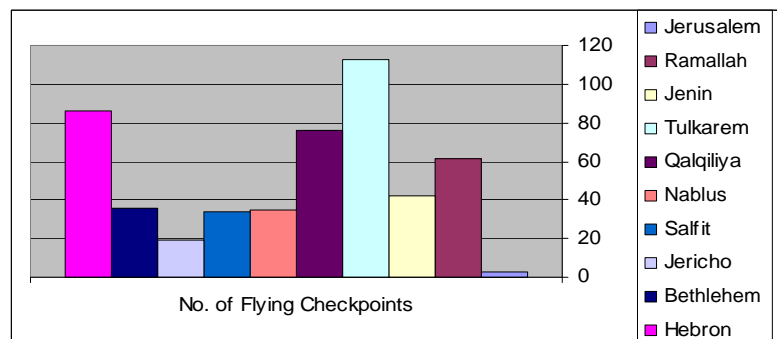
3. Closure

Beginning on 15 August, the Israeli army imposed a complete closure over the West Bank and Gaza Strip, declared them closed military zones, and denied access to workers to areas inside the Green Line and Beit Hanun (Erez) Industrial Zone in order to evacuate Israeli settlers from settlements in the Gaza Strip and 4 settlements in the area of Jenin. The Israeli army also closed Abu Holi and Al Matahin checkpoints along Salah ad Din road, connecting areas north and south of the Gaza Strip, preventing civilian vehicles from crossing completely on 7 occasions and partially on 25 occasions.

In the **Gaza Strip**, the Israeli army continues to close Netzarim (*Ash Shuhada*) junction, Abu al 'Ajin road (*Khan Yunis ash Sharqiya*), and the Western road (*Khan Yunis*) since the outbreak of the current *Intifada* (Uprising). Additionally, the Israeli army closed Al Mawasi/Khan Yunis (At Tuffah checkpoint) on 24 occasions and Al Mawasi/Rafah road on 20 occasions.

In the **West Bank**, the Israeli army continued to intensify its restrictions, impeded civilian access, and occasionally prevented civilian vehicles from crossing permanent checkpoints set up at entrances to Palestinian cities, including *An Nabi Samwil* and *Qalandiya checkpoints* set up at the entrances to the city of Jerusalem. Additionally, the Israeli army prevented civilian vehicles from crossing 'Einav iron gate along the Tulkarem-Nablus main road. The Israeli army also constructed a tunnel, connecting the city of Tulkarem to the district of Qalqiliya, under *Jubara ('Al Kafriyyat')* *checkpoint*, set up at the only entrance to the city of Tulkarem. At the entrances to the city of Nablus, the Israeli army partially closed *Huwwara checkpoint* on 3 occasions and intensified its restrictions at the checkpoint on 4 occasions. The Israeli army also partially closed *Beit Iba checkpoint* on 4 occasions. In addition, the Israeli army intensified its restrictions at the checkpoint set up at the southern entrance to the city of Jericho for 10 days. Additionally, the Israeli army continued to intensify its restrictions at checkpoints set up on main junctions between Palestinian districts, including *Tayasir checkpoint* between the districts of Jenin and Jericho for 15 days and closed the checkpoint for 9 days; *Za'tara checkpoint* between the northern and central areas of the West Bank and *Deir Ballut checkpoint* between the districts of Salfit and Ramallah throughout the month; *Al Hamra checkpoint* between districts in the central West Bank and the Jordan Valley for 19 days; and *As Sawahira ash Sharqiya (the 'Container')* *checkpoint* between the central and southern areas of the West Bank for 2 days.

Special permits are required for civilian vehicles to cross **Huwwara checkpoint** between the city of Nablus and the districts of Ramallah and Salfit, **Beit Iba checkpoint** between the city of Nablus and the districts of Tulkarem and Jenin, and **As Sawahira ash Sharqiya (the ‘Container’) checkpoint** between the districts of Ramallah and Bethlehem to Hebron.



The Israeli army set up **505 flying checkpoints** in and around Palestinian residential locales throughout the West Bank during the month of August, compared to 365 flying checkpoints in July (a rise of 38.4%) and 374 in June (a rise of 35%).

The Israeli army continued to prevent civilians from other districts from accessing the city of Jerusalem to perform prayers in Al Aqsa Mosque. Additionally, the Israeli army imposed a closure over the district of Jenin and closed the 2 roads connecting the district to the districts of Tulkarem and Nablus. The Israeli army also closed all detour routes leading to towns and villages located in settlement evacuation areas. In addition, the Israeli army continued to completely isolate and close all roads leading to the village of An Nu'man east of the city of Bethlehem for several months. Upon

completion of Wall construction, residents in the village of An Nu'man will be under threat of forced displacement from the village. Additionally, the Israeli army continued to close the commercial centre of Hebron, along with Shalala Street in the old city of Hebron, with barbed wire and cement blocks.

4. Attacks

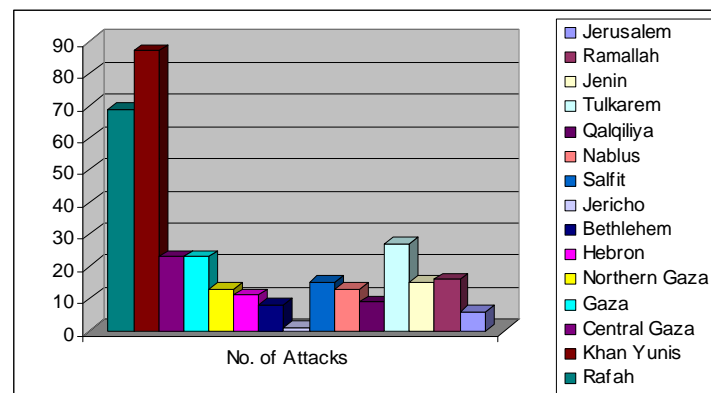
Compared to 541 attacks during the month of July, **336 attacks** were reported **in August**, (a drop of 37.9%), including **121 attacks** in the West Bank and **215** in the Gaza Strip. The majority of Israeli army attacks took place in Khan Yunis (87), Rafah (69), Tulkarem (27), Gaza (23), and Central Gaza (23).

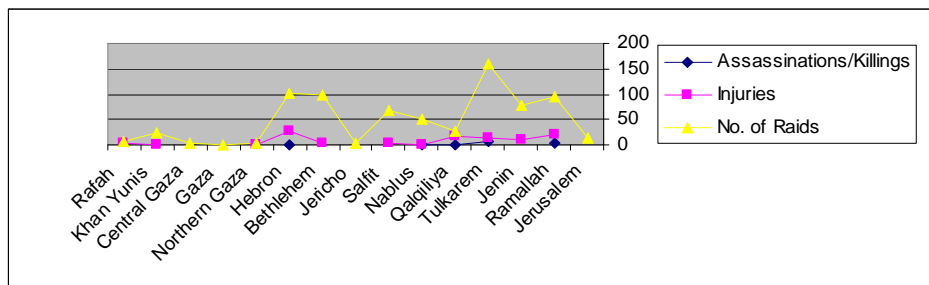
The Israeli army carried out **59 attacks during raids** on residential areas, **224 attacks from Israeli army military posts** towards civilian houses and property, and **41 attacks on peaceful demonstrations** protesting construction of the Wall or during confrontations between the Israeli army and civilians. Israeli army naval boats also carried out 2 attacks and Israeli settlers opened fire towards Palestinian civilians on 10 occasions.

5. Raids

The Israeli army carried out a total of **731 raids** on Palestinian residential locales during the month of August (compared to 693 raids during July – a rise of 5.5%), including **691 in the West Bank** (14 in Jerusalem, 94 in Ramallah, 77 in Jenin, 158 in Tulkarem, 27 in Qalqiliya, 52 in Nablus, 67 in Salfit, 2 in Jericho, 98 in Bethlehem, and 102 in Hebron). The Israeli army also conducted **40 raids in the Gaza Strip** (2 in Northern Gaza, 1 in Gaza, 5 in Central Gaza, 24 in Khan Yunis, and 8 in Rafah). The Israeli army **opened fire during 59 of the 731 raids**, approximately 8.1% of the total number of raids on Palestinian residential areas. Additionally, the Israeli army **imposed curfew over 19** residential locales in the West Bank during raids (compared to 33 in July).

The Israeli army continued to intensify its raids on Palestinian Authority controlled territory (**Areas ‘A’** under the Oslo Agreement, which the Israeli army reoccupied in 2002). The Israeli army conducted **349** of the 731 raids, approximately 47.7% of the total number of raids, in Palestinian Authority controlled territory in the West Bank. In the Gaza Strip, the Israeli army carried out 40 raids in Palestinian Authority controlled territory, during which the Israeli army levelled land on 32 occasions, occupied 10 houses, and converted them into military posts.





The chart to the left shows the correlation between the number of raids and resulting human losses

Following the Sharm ash Sheikh Summit (08 February 2005), security control of the city of Jericho and the village of Al ‘Auja was transferred to the Palestinian Authority on 16 March 2005. On 21 March 2005, security control of the city of Tulkarem and its eastern areas was also transferred to the Palestinian Authority. Palestinian and Israeli commanders agreed that the Israeli army would not enter these areas. However, **the Israeli army violated the agreement as it raided** the city

of Jericho on 2 occasions and levelled land. Since 13 July 2005, the Israeli army has continued to reoccupy the city of Tulkarem and carried out **48 raids** into the city, during which the Israeli army killed 6 civilians, including 1 child, injured 9 civilians, including 1 child and 1 journalist, arrested 12 individuals, including 3 Palestinian security officers, and occupied 10 houses. Additionally, the Israeli army raided the eastern areas of the Tulkarem district on 28 occasions, including the area of the town of ‘Anabta (3), the area of the village of Kafr al Labad (1), the area of the town of Bal’a (23), during which the Israeli army injured 3 children, arrested 1 child, and occupied 8 houses, and the area of the village of Kafr Rumman (1).

Palestinian authorities have disagreed with Israeli authorities about the interpretation of the agreement regarding the area of the town of ‘Illar, the village of Seida, and neighbouring areas; Palestinian authorities consider these areas to be under Palestinian security control, but Israeli authorities say that they would accept a limited Palestinian presence only in these areas. The Israeli army entered the town of ‘Illar on 8 occasions and the village of Seida on 2 occasions.

6. Attacks against Palestinian Governmental Institutions and Military and Security Forces

The Israeli army carried out **46** incidents of attacking and provoking Palestinian security and military forces and posts during the month of August, compared to 66 in July. **15** incidents were reported to have taken place in the West Bank and **31** in the Gaza Strip. **These statistics do not include the arrest of 32 Palestinian security officers.**

Types of Israeli Army Provocation against Palestinian Forces

Type of Provocation	No.	Notes
Raids on Palestinian security offices and posts	3	The Palestinian National Security Headquarters in the city of Tulkarem on 2 occasions and 1 Palestinian Civil Defence Department in Hebron.
Attacks	28	22 attacks on Palestinian National Security locations (3 in Northern Gaza, incl. 1 tank shell; 6 in Gaza; 1 in Central Gaza; 8 in Khan Yunis; and 4 in Rafah) and 6 attacks on Palestinian security patrols (1 in Northern Gaza, 2 in Khan Yunis, and 3 in Rafah, incl. 1 attack while sealing off 1 tunnel).
Taking position / setting up flying checkpoints near Palestinian security posts	11	6 near Palestinian National Security checkpoints and posts (1 in Jericho, 1 in Salfit, 1 in Bethlehem, 1 in Khan Yunis, and 2 in Northern Gaza); 4 near Palestinian Police stations (1 in Ramallah, 1 in Nablus, and 2 in Tulkarem); and 1 near the Palestinian General Intelligence offices in Ramallah.
Detaining Palestinian security officers and vehicles	4	1 Palestinian Police patrol and 1 Police vehicle in Hebron; 1 pistol confiscated; the Military Commander of the area of Salfit and 1 Palestinian security officer; and the Director of the Palestinian Preventive Security forces in the district of Tulkarem.

7. House Demolitions

The Israeli army **demolished 3 houses** during the month of August (compared to **19** in July), including 1 in Jerusalem, 1 partially in Bethlehem, and 1 in the area of Al Mawasi/Khan Yunis. The Israeli army also distributed notices to demolish 13 houses (12 in the district of Qalqiliya and 1 in the district of Tulkarem).

8. Destruction of Public and Private Property

Compared to 74 incidents in July, **56 incidents of destruction and confiscation of public and private property** were reported during the month of August, including **54** in the West Bank and **2** in the Gaza Strip. The Israeli army searched and damaged furniture of 5 houses in the districts of Tulkarem and Salfit; shelled 1 house in the city of Bethlehem; threw a Molotov cocktail at 1 house in the district of Khan Yunis, damaging the house; destroyed 3 barracks (using explosives) in the district of Salfit; destroyed 9 tents and makeshift shelters in the district of Jenin; damaged 1 memorial in the district of Qalqiliya; demolished 1 swimming pool and its surrounding structures in the district of Qalqiliya; levelled 1 playground in the district of Jerusalem; and damaged 1 water tank and 1 gas station in the district of Jenin. The Israeli army also damaged several civilian vehicles and 1 bus in the districts of Ramallah, Qalqiliya, Nablus, Bethlehem and Gaza; destroyed 1 civilian vehicle (using explosives) in the district of Jerusalem; set fire to trees, crops, and 1 irrigation network; levelled land in the districts of Jenin, Nablus, Salfit, Bethlehem, and Hebron; and destroyed 12 barracks, 1 sheep pen, and 1 water well in the districts of Bethlehem and Hebron.

Israeli troops stole a large sum of money from 1 civilian house. The Israeli army also confiscated files and records from 1 sports club in the city of Jerusalem; contents of a charitable society; 1 pistol belonging to Palestinian Police forces in the district of Hebron; documents related to Palestinian local elections from 1 house in the city of Tulkarem; 3 civilian vehicles and 1 all-terrain vehicle in the districts of Ramallah, Jenin, and Hebron; and 1 wireless communications device belonging to Palestinian National Security forces in the district of Ramallah. Israeli troops positioned at checkpoints confiscated 2 ID cards belonging to 1 civilian and 1 female civilian and 2 other ID cards belonging to 2 Palestinian security officers.

9. Settlement Activity

A total of **40 incidents of settlement activity** were reported in August (compared to 18 during the month of July). **34 incidents** of settlement activity were reported to have taken place in the West Bank and **6 in the Gaza Strip**.

Incidents of land confiscation increased as the Israeli army confiscated at least 1,585 *dunums* (396.3 acres) of civilian land for completion of Wall construction around Jerusalem. Israeli authorities also announced decisions to intensify settlement activity in and around Jerusalem, including the construction of 672 settler housing units, and demolished civilian houses. Additionally, the Israeli army expanded 4 checkpoints, constructed 8 military posts and watchtowers, installed technical security equipment for 3 settlements, and levelled civilian land to erect dirt barricades on 5 occasions.

Types and Sites of Settlement Activity

Type of Activity	Land confiscation for settlement expansion	Plans for settlement expansion	Construction of settler bypass roads	Land confiscation for Wall construction	Land confiscation for military purposes	Total
District						
Jerusalem	48 <i>dunums</i> in the area of Jabal al Mukabbir for construction of 100 housing units	500 housing units in Har Homa		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 477 <i>dunums</i> in Al 'Eizarya • 809 <i>dunums</i> in Abu Dis • 212 <i>dunums</i> in As Sawahira ash Sharqiya • 87 <i>dunums</i> in At Tur 	106.9 <i>dunums</i> in Qalandiya to expand Qalandiya checkpoint and construct an alternate road	7
Ramallah				29.6 <i>dunums</i> in the village of Beitillu for construction of a separation wall around the settlement of Nahaliel	Land levelled in the town of 'Atara for expansion of a checkpoint	2
Jenin					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 military post constructed near the settlement of Homesh • 1 military post constructed near the settlement of Sanur 	2

Tulkarem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 <i>dunums</i> in the village of Shufa for expansion of the settlement of Avnei Hefetz • 1 quarry near the settlement of Avnei Hafetz expanded on land belonging to the village of Shufa 			Land levelled for construction of a separation wall around the settlement of 'Einav	1 military post constructed	4
Nablus	Land belonging to the village of Qaryut			454 <i>dunums</i> in the villages of 'Azmut and Deir al Hatab for construction of a separation wall around the settlement of Shilo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 military watchtower erected on land in the village of Bizzariya • Military watchtowers erected on land in the villages of Burqa and Sabastiya 	4
Jericho					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land levelled for expansion of a checkpoint • 10 <i>dunums</i> levelled for expansion of a checkpoint 	2
Bethlehem	72 housing units to be constructed in the settlement of Beitar 'Ilit			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 162 <i>dunums</i> in the village of Artas • Land levelled in the village of Wadi Fukin 	1.5 <i>dunums</i> for installation of technical security equipment for the settlement of Nokdim	4
Hebron	90 <i>dunums</i> in the town of Bani Na'im for expansion of the settlement of Pnei Hever		Road # 60 near the settlement of Harsina expanded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 112 <i>dunums</i> in the town of Surif • A separation wall constructed around the settlement of Harsina • A separation wall around the settlement of Kiryat Arba' • A separation wall around the settlement of Telem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 military watchtower erected • Technical security equipment installed for the settlement of Hagai • Technical security equipment installed for the settlement of 'Otni'el 	9
Central Gaza					Land levelled for expansion of a military post	1
Khan Yunis					Land levelled on 4 occasions for placement of dirt barricades on sides of settler bypass roads	4
Rafah					Land levelled for placement of dirt barricades near Sufa Crossing	1
Total	6	1	1	13	19	40

10. Settler Violence

Israeli settlers carried out **124 incidents of violence** in August (compared to 42 during the month of July). **119** Israeli settler attacks were reported to have taken place in the West Bank and **5** in the Gaza Strip.

An Israeli settler opened fire in the settlement of Shilo, killing 4 Palestinian workers and injuring 2 others. Compared to 3 civilians run over last month, **Israeli settlers ran over 10 Palestinian civilians, including 1 child**. Israeli settlers have repeatedly run over civilians, particularly children, and fled the scene in the absence of Israeli Police in the area. Additionally, Israeli settlers threw stones at civilians, civilian vehicles, and houses on 36 occasions; burned down 1 school and 1 house; and damaged 1 water reservoir and 1 gas station. Israeli settlers opposing the evacuation of settlements raided Palestinian residential locales on 8 occasions and attempted to raid other locales on 22 occasions, particularly in the district of Jenin and surrounding areas. Additionally, Israeli settlers damaged and set fire to crops and damaged greenhouses on 6 occasions; discharged waste water from a settlement on cultivated land; damaged and burned 9 civilian vehicles; closed roads on 5 occasions; prevented civilians from accessing their houses; slaughtered 6 sheep; stole 10 sheep; and closed agricultural areas and pastures on 2 occasions and prevented Palestinian civilians from reaching these areas. Israeli settlers from the settlement of Efrata seized control of land belonging to the town of Al Khadr west of the city of Bethlehem and constructed 1 settlement outpost.

11. Medical Obstruction

Compared to 9 incidents during the month of July, the Israeli army carried out **4** incidents of medical obstruction during the month of August, including 1 in Ramallah, 1 in Jenin, 1 in Tulkarem, and 1 in Qalqiliya.

The Israeli army halted 1 ambulance transporting 2 injured civilians; searched 1 ambulance at a checkpoint; detained another ambulance transporting an ill civilian; and impeded access to 1 ambulance in order to transport 1 injured civilian.

12. School Disruption

The Israeli army carried out **2 incidents of school disruption** in August (compared to 1 during the month of July). The Israeli army raided 1 school, occupied another school, and converted it into a military post.

13. Attacks on Religious Sites

The Israeli army carried out **6 attacks on religious sites** throughout the West Bank during the month of August (compared to 3 attacks reported in July), including 3 in Jerusalem, 1 in Salfit, and 2 in Hebron. The Israeli army raided 3 mosques, prevented civilians from performing prayers in Al Aqsa Mosque for 10 days, and prohibited the call to prayers from being broadcast in the Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron.

14. Closure of Crossing Points

The Israeli army completely closed crossing points in the Gaza Strip, including crossing points into the Green Line and Egypt, on **56** occasions. The Israeli army closed *Al Muntar (Karnei) Commercial Crossing* for 8 days completely; *Nahal 'Oz Crossing* for 7 days; and *Sufa Crossing* for 10 days. *Yasser Arafat International Airport* remains closed since the outbreak of the current *Intifada* (Uprising). Beginning on 17 July 2005, the Israeli army continues to deny access to civilians under the age of 35 through *Rafah Crossing*, preventing students wishing to join universities abroad and university students spending their summer vacation in the Gaza Strip from crossing. The Israeli army also continues to use x-ray equipment at Rafah Crossing to search civilians travelling through the crossing, despite serious health risks.