

PALESTINIAN MONITORING GROUP



MONTHLY SUMMARY OF ISRAELI VIOLATIONS

01 August 2006 – 31 August 2006

The following summary table and overview of events is a survey of Israeli violations during the period 01 August 2006 to 31 August 2006. 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 2006

EVENT	WEST BANK	GAZA STRIP	TOTAL	NOTES
Assassinations	4	—	4	In the cities of Ramallah and Jenin, Israeli Special Forces carried out 2 assassination operations and Israeli combat aircraft another assassination operation during an air attack. The assassination operations also resulted in the injury of 1 civilian bystander.
Deaths	15	64	79	The Israeli army killed 2 Palestinians in Jenin; 1 Palestinian in Tulkarem; 7 in Nablus; 1 in Jericho; 4 in Bethlehem; 10 in Northern Gaza; 25 in Gaza; 2 in Central Gaza; 8 in Khan Yunis; and 19 in Rafah. Of these, the Israeli army killed 13 children, including a 3-day old female child and a 3-year-old child. The Israeli army also killed 4 female civilians, including 1 elderly female civilian; 1 elderly male civilian; and 2 Palestinian security officers. In addition, an Israeli settler killed 1 civilian.
Injuries	97	144	241	The Israeli army injured 3 Palestinians in Jerusalem; 1 Palestinian in Ramallah; 17 in Jenin; 6 in Tulkarem; 4 in Qalqiliya; 54 in Nablus; 4 in Salfit; 1 in Jericho; 2 in Bethlehem; 5 in Hebron; 26 in Northern Gaza; 50 in Gaza; 7 in Central Gaza; 11 in Khan Yunis; & 50 in Rafah, including 48 children (incl. a 6-month infant and 3 other children by Israeli settlers), 7 female civilians, 1 elderly civilian, 2 journalists, and 3 Palestinian security officers.
Attacks	153	296	449	The Israeli army carried out 2 attacks in Jerusalem; 29 in Ramallah; 46 in Jenin; 7 in Tulkarem; 9 in Qalqiliya; 31 in Nablus; 8 in Salfit; 4 in Jericho; 10 in Bethlehem; 7 in Hebron; 69 in Northern Gaza; 71 in Gaza; 37 in Central Gaza; 39 in Khan Yunis; and 80 in Rafah.
Raids	641	49	690	16 in Jerusalem; 140 in Ramallah; 105 in Jenin; 49 in Tulkarem; 26 in Qalqiliya; 79 in Nablus; 32 in Salfit; 8 in Jericho; 100 in Bethlehem; 86 in Hebron; 14 in Northern Gaza; 11 in Gaza; 4 in Central Gaza; 8 in Khan Yunis; and 12 in Rafah.
Arrests (per person)	378	20	398	The Israeli army arrested 28 Palestinians in Jerusalem; 78 in Ramallah; 51 in Jenin; 18 in Tulkarem; 34 in Qalqiliya; 66 in Nablus; 10 in Salfit; 9 in Jericho; 28 in Bethlehem; 56 in Hebron; 6 in Gaza; 2 in Khan Yunis; & 12 in Rafah, including 27 children (incl. 1 physically disabled child), 6 female civilians, 1 school teacher, 10 university students (incl. 2 female students), chairmen of 2 municipal councils, and 38 Palestinian security officers. The Israeli army also arrested 5 members of the Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC), including PLC Chairman and Secretary as well as Deputy Prime Minister.
House Demolitions	2	36	38	The Israeli army demolished 1 house and 1 building (partially) in the district of Nablus; 10 houses in the district of Northern Gaza; 6 houses in the district of Gaza; 1 house in the district of Khan Yunis; and 19 houses in the district of Rafah.
Attacks on Property	68	52	120	Destruction of Property: The Israeli army destroyed as well as damaged agricultural crops, greenhouses, civilian vehicles, 2 blacksmiths' workshops, 1 electricity generator, 3 guard towers and 2 rooms at Yasser 'Arafat International Airport, and 1 Palestinian National Security location. Confiscation of Property: The Israeli army confiscated computers; 2 rifles; 4 pistols; 1 wireless telecommunications device; and 5 civilian vehicles.
House Occupations	21	5	26	Ramallah: (1); Jenin: (4); Nablus: (11); Salfit: (1); Hebron: (4); Gaza: (4); and Rafah: (1).
Curfews	11	—	11	The Israeli army imposed curfew in Palestinian residential areas in the following districts: Ramallah (2); Qalqiliya: (4); Nablus (3); Bethlehem (1), & Hebron (1).
Closure of Crossing Points	—	152	152	The Israeli army closed crossing points to Israel on 95 occasions, including the crossings of Al Muntar (Karnei) (25); Ash Shuja'iyah (Nahal 'Oz) (12); Sufa (27); and Karm Abu Salim (Karem Shalom) (31). The Israeli army also closed international crossing points on 57 occasions, including Rafah Crossing (26) and Yasser 'Arafat International Airport , which remains closed since the outbreak of the current Intifada (Uprising) (31).
Flying Checkpoints	518	—	518	In Jerusalem (95); Ramallah (43); Jenin (167); Tulkarem (23); Qalqiliya (31); Nablus (27); Salfit (16); Jericho (17); Bethlehem (31); and Hebron (68).
Medical Obstruction	7	3	10	The Israeli army beat physicians; opened fire and fired 1 tank shell towards 3 ambulances; denied access to 2 ambulances to evacuate 2 injured civilians; took position in 1 hospital's yard; raided 2 hospitals; and requested that a military hospital be evacuated in order to shell it.
Attacks on Religious Sites	7	—	7	The Israeli army surrounded, raided, and opened fire towards mosques. Israeli settlers also held a wedding party in the Ibrahim Mosque and the Israeli army prohibited the call to prayers from being broadcast at mosque.
Provocation of Palestinian Forces	16	16	32	The Israeli army provoked Palestinian National Security forces on 23 occasions and Palestinian Police forces on 9 occasions. The Israeli army fired 121 shells and 1 missile towards Palestinian National Security locations.
Settlement Activity	10	—	10	Ramallah: (1); Jenin: (1); Qalqiliya: (1); Nablus: (1); Bethlehem: (2); and Hebron: (4).
Settler Violence	9	—	9	Jerusalem: (1); Qalqiliya: (2); Nablus: (2); Jericho: (1); and Hebron: (3).
TOTAL	1957	837	2794	

PALESTINIAN SECURITY MEASURES: Palestinian Security forces undertook a total of 12 security measures in the Occupied Palestinian Territory in August 2006, including 5 in the West Bank (*Ramallah:* (1); *Tulkarem:* (1); *Qalqiliya:* (2); and *Hebron:* (1)) and 7 in the Gaza Strip (*Northern Gaza:* (2); *Central Gaza:* (1); and *Rafah:* (4)). Palestinian security forces handed over 2 explosive devices; blocked 3 attempts to fire mortars and seized mortars; and sealed off 2 holes in the wall along the Egyptian border as well as 1 tunnel used for smuggling.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EVENTS OVER THE PAST THREE MONTHS

EVENT TYPE	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	COMMENTS
Assassinations	9	2	4	A relative increase in assassinations of Palestinian faction activists, whom the Israeli authorities describe as 'wanted individuals'.
Deaths	42	168	79	Drop in death toll (incl. those individuals assassinated by the Israeli army) by 51.2% compared to July and 62.8% compared to June. The Israeli army killed 13 children during the month of August, compared to 23 children killed in July and 9 in June.
Injuries	256	595	241	Decrease of 59.5% compared to July and 5.9% compared to June (48 children injured this month, compared to 106 in July and 46 in June).
Attacks	425	708	449	Drop in the number of attacks by 36.6% compared to July and a slight rise of 5.7% compared to June.
Raids	741	717	690	Slight drop of 3.8% compared to July and 6.9% compared to June. The total number of Israeli army raids on Palestinian Authority controlled territory (Area A-which the Israeli army has continued to reinvade since 2002) slightly dropped to 452 in August, compared to 457 in July and 439 in June. On 36 occasions, the Israeli army raided areas in which security responsibility was transferred back to the Palestinian Authority (Area A) in the city of Tulkarem, its suburbs, Nur Shams & Tulkarem refugee camps, and the eastern areas of the city as well as the city of Jericho and 'Aqbat Jaber refugee camp (in which security responsibility was transferred back to the Palestinian Authority in March 2005), compared to 63 raids on these areas in July and 67 raids in June. The Israeli army also raided Palestinian Authority controlled area in the Gaza Strip districts on 49 occasions, compared to 71 raids last month and 39 in June.
Arrests (per person)	510	409	398	Drop of 2.7% compared to July and 22% compared to June (27 children arrested in August, compared to 19 last month and 35 in June).
House Demolitions	6	17	38	Sharp increase by 123.5% compared to July and 533.3% compared to June. Most house demolitions took place in the Gaza Strip districts during Israeli incursions.
Attacks on Property	101	225	120	Sharp drop of 46.7% compared to July and a rise of 18.8% compared to June.
House Occupations	29	83	26	Sharp drop of 68.7% compared to the last month.
Curfews	10	13	11	Curfews dropped by 15.4% compared to July, but rose by 10% compared to June.
Flying Checkpoints	501	560	518	Drop of 7.5% compared to July and 3.4% compared to June.
Complete Closure of Crossing Points	114	163	152	Crossing points to Israel were closed on 95 occasions in August (compared to 103 in July and 77 in June). International crossing points were also closed on 57 occasions (Rafah Crossing on 26 occasions). Throughout the month of August, however, Rafah Crossing was open for a total of almost 32 hours, equivalent to working days only. Yasser 'Arafat International Airport remained closed throughout the month. During its incursions into areas in the eastern Rafah district this month, the Israeli army also occupied the Airport.
Medical Obstruction	7	16	10	The Israeli army continued to prevent ambulances from evacuating killed and injured civilians as well as open fire towards ambulances. The Israeli army also raided and searched hospitals.
Attacks on Religious Sites	3	4	7	Israeli troops positioned at checkpoints continued to prevent worshippers from accessing religious sites in Jerusalem. The Israeli army also raided mosques.
School Disruption	2	10	—	Incidents of school disruption were not reported to have taken place in the Occupied Palestinian Territory this month.
Provocation of Palestinian Forces	83	111	32	Despite efforts by Palestinian security forces to control the security situation, the Israeli army continued to target Palestinian security offices and locations through artillery and tank attacks during repeated incursions into parts of the Gaza Strip districts. The Israeli army also arrested 38 Palestinian security officers.
Settlement Activity	12	8	10	Incidents of settlement activity rose by 25% compared to July, but dropped by 16.7% compared to June. The Israeli army continued to confiscate civilian land for construction of settler bypass roads and erection of fences along these roads as well as for various military purposes.
Settler Violence	25	26	9	Compared to July and June, Israeli settler attacks against Palestinian civilians dropped by an average of 64.7%, civilian property and land in August.
TOTAL	2876	3835	2794	Total incidents sharply dropped by 27.2% compared to July due to the decrease in deaths, injuries, attacks, and incidents of destruction of property.

PALESTINIAN SECURITY MEASURES OVER THE PAST THREE MONTHS

JUNE	JULY	AUG.	NOTES
19	7	12	In August, Palestinian security forces apprehended 2 suspected civilians and blocked attempts to fire mortars towards the Green Line and seized mortars on 3 occasions. In addition, Palestinian security forces handed over 4 illegal vehicles, (compared to 2 in July and 2 in June) and weapons, mortars, and explosive devices on 2 occasions (2 in July and 3 in June). Additionally, Palestinian security forces sealed off tunnels and holes in the wall along the Egyptian border on 3 occasions (1 in July and 1 in June).

SAMPLE OF ISRAELI ARMY KILLINGS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST 2006

- **On 01 August**, the Israeli army fired 1 shell from one of its locations inside the Green Line towards the entrance to the complex of An Nada residential towers north of the town of Beit Lahiya in the district of Northern Gaza, killing a 14-year-old child and 1 female civilian, in addition to injuring 1 civilian and 1 Palestinian National Security officer.
- **On 05 August**, an Israeli UAV fired 1 missile towards a gathering of civilians in Al Juneina neighbourhood in the city of Rafah, killing 2 children and injuring 7 civilians, including 1 female civilian who was in critical condition. On 20 August, the female civilian died of injuries sustained.
- **On 06 August**, an Israeli settler opened fire towards a truck transporting vegetables near the village of Duma in the eastern Nablus district, killing the truck's driver and injuring his son.
- **On 09 August**, an Israeli combat helicopter fired 1 missile towards a house in Jenin refugee camp, extra-judicially killing 2 civilians (whom the Israeli army describes as 'wanted individuals').
- **On 20 August**, Israeli troops positioned at Huwwara checkpoint in the district of Nablus opened fire towards a taxi, while it was attempting to travel along an unpaved detour road near the checkpoint, injuring 5 civilians. Of those injured, 2 civilians were in critical condition, of whom 1 civilian died later of injuries sustained.
- **On 21 August**, an Israeli settler vehicle ran over 2 children near the settlement of Hagai south of the city of Hebron, leaving them with bone fractures and injuries. The 2 children were transported to hospital for medical treatment.
- **On 22 August**, the Israeli army opened fire and fired tank shells towards Palestinian territory east of the area of Khuza'a in the eastern Khan Yunis district, killing 2 civilians and 1 Palestinian National Security officer.
- **On 26 August**, an Israeli settler opened fire towards 12-year-old *'Irsan Mohammed Hanani* near the town of Beit Furik in the eastern Nablus district, leaving him with moderate injuries.
- **On 27 August**, an Israeli combat helicopter fired 1 missile towards a vehicle belonging to Reuters News Agency in the area east of Ash Shuja'iyah neighbourhood in Gaza city, injuring 3 civilians, including 2 journalists, one of whom is a camera man working for Dubai Satellite Channel.
- **Between 29 and 30 August**, the Israeli army opened fire and fired tank shells towards civilian vehicles during its incursion into Ash Shuja'iyah neighbourhood in Gaza city, killing 11 civilians, including 2 children, and injuring 14 other civilians, including 2 children.

ANALYSIS OF EVENTS

1. Assassinations

In the context of the Israeli army's escalation of assassinations against 'wanted individuals' during the month of August, the Israeli army carried out 3 assassination operations, extra-judicially killing 4 civilians. In the cities of Ramallah and Jenin, Israeli Special forces assassinated 2 'wanted individuals' and Israeli combat helicopters fired missiles on the city of Jenin, extra-judicially killing 2 other 'wanted individuals' and injuring another.

2. Killings

Compared to 168 Palestinians killed in July and 42 in June, **79 Palestinians were killed in August**, including 15 Palestinians in the West Bank and 64 in the Gaza Strip. The death toll sharply increased due to the continuing Israeli military incursion into the Gaza Strip districts, which was accompanied by opening fire and firing tank shells, in addition to air and artillery attacks. The majority of deaths took place in the district of Gaza (25), the district of Central Gaza (19), the district of Northern Gaza (10), the district of Khan Yunis (8), and the district of Nablus (7). Of these, the Israeli army killed 13 children, including a

3-day female infant and a 3-year-old child. The Israeli army also killed 4 female civilians, including 1 elderly female civilian, and 2 Palestinian security officers. In addition, an Israeli settler killed 1 civilian.

3. Injuries

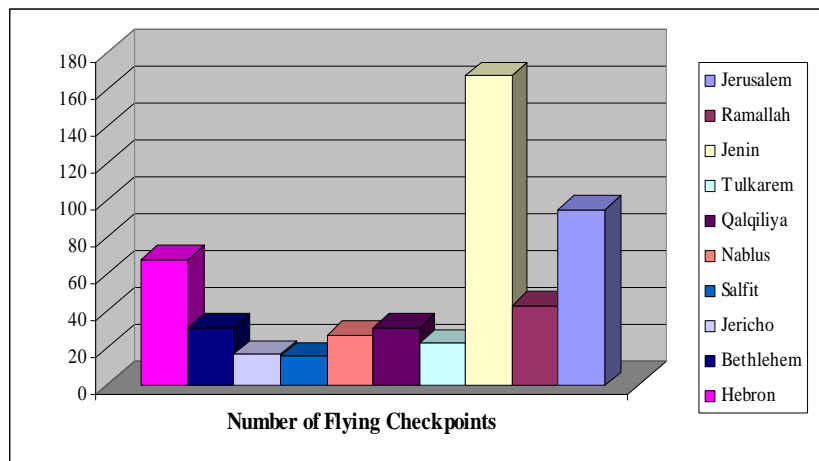
Compared to 595 Palestinians injured in July and 256 in June, the total number of injuries reported during the month of August was **241**. The Israeli army injured 97 Palestinians in the West Bank and 144 in the Gaza Strip, including 48 children (including a 6-month infant and 3 children as a result of Israeli settler attacks), 7 female civilians, 1 elderly civilian, 2 journalists, and 3 Palestinian security officers.

4. Arrests

The Israeli army arrested **398** Palestinians in August, including 378 in the West Bank and 20 in the Gaza Strip. The majority of arrests were reported to have taken place in the districts of Ramallah (78), Nablus (66), Hebron (56), and Jenin (51). Among these, the Israeli army arrested 27 children, including 1 physically disabled child; 6 female civilians; 1 school teacher; 10 university students, including 2 female students; 5 PLC members, including PLC Chairman and Secretary as well as the Deputy Prime Minister; 2 chairmen of municipal councils; and 38 Palestinian security officers.

5. Closure

Beginning on 17 April 2006, the Israeli army has continued to intensify its restrictions at permanent checkpoints set up throughout the West Bank districts, after a Palestinian individual carried out a suicide attack in the city of Tel Aviv inside the Green Line, as well as isolate the northern districts from the central and southern districts of the West Bank, preventing civilian movement between these districts. In addition, the Israeli army has continued to close the city of Jerusalem, preventing civilians from entering the city on Fridays to pray in Al Aqsa Mosque. For several months, the Israeli army has also continued to



declare the city of Tulkarem a “closed military zone”. At *‘Einav checkpoint* (the eastern entrance to the city of Tulkarem), the Israeli army has confined crossing times to the period between 07:00 and 17:00 every day. The Israeli army also intensified its restrictions at *Jubara checkpoint* (the southern entrance to the city of Tulkarem). In addition, the Israeli army closed with dirt barricades *Al Badhan checkpoint* (the eastern entrance to the city of Nablus). Israeli troops positioned at *Za’tara checkpoint* also impeded access to civilian residents of the northern districts towards the central districts of the West Bank and denied access to civilians under 35 years of age. Moreover, the Israeli army continued to isolate the area of the Jordan Valley from the rest of the West Bank: Israeli troops positioned at *Tayasir* and *Al Hamra checkpoints* as well as the *checkpoint set up west of the village of Al ‘Auja* continued to impede access to civilian residents of the districts of Jenin, Nablus, Ramallah, and Jericho into the Jordan Valley.

Special permits are still required for private civilian vehicles to cross *Huwwara* and *Beit Iba checkpoints* at the entrances to the city of Nablus, and *As Sawahira ash Sharqiya (the “Container”) checkpoint* between the districts of Ramallah and Bethlehem to Hebron. Considering it a “border crossing point”, the Israeli army continued to prevent Palestinian civilian vehicles from the West Bank from crossing *Qalandiya checkpoint* towards the towns of Ar Ram and Qalandiya as well as Dahiyat al Bared north of the city of Jerusalem.

Further impeding civilian access, the Israeli army set up **518 flying checkpoints** in and around Palestinian residential locales throughout the West Bank during the month of August, compared to 560 flying checkpoints in July and 501 in June.

Additionally, the Israeli army continued to close 40 roads, junctions, and entrances to Palestinian residential compounds throughout the West Bank. The majority of closures are reported to have taken place in the districts of Jerusalem, Tulkarem, Salfit, and Hebron. The Israeli army has also continued to close the commercial centre in the old city of Hebron for an extended period of time.

The Israeli army also closed crossing points to the Gaza Strip on **95** occasions during the month of August (including *Al Muntar (Karnei) Commercial Crossing* for 25 days). Throughout the month, the Israeli army only allowed 10 workers to access areas inside the Green Line.

The Israeli army also carried out incursions into Palestinian territory in parts of the districts of Northern Gaza, and Rafah. The Israeli army has also continued to occupy Yasser ‘Arafat International Airport in the eastern Rafah district as well as use it as a base to launch military incursions into Palestinian residential locales. Additionally, the Israeli navy continued to impose an intensified sea blockade on the Gaza Strip’s coast and prevent Palestinian fishing boats from sailing.

6. Attacks

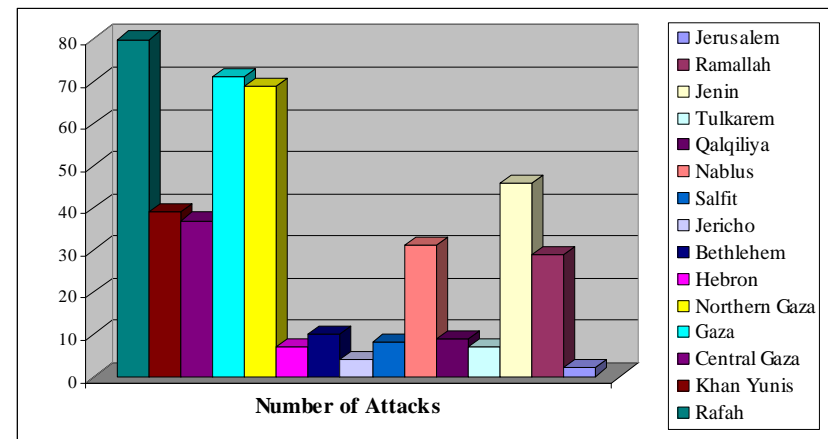
A total of **449 attacks** were reported during the month of August (compared to 708 attacks in July and 425 in June), including **153 attacks** in the West Bank and **296** in the Gaza Strip.

The Israeli army carried out **138 attacks during raids** on Palestinian residential areas, **189 attacks from Israeli army military posts** towards civilian houses and property, and **42 attacks during confrontations** between the Israeli army and civilians. The Israeli Air Force also carried out **42 air attacks** (including attacks by F16 combat aircraft (18), combat helicopters (10), and UAVs (14)). In addition, Israeli combat helicopters opened fire towards Palestinian residential areas on 8 occasions. Israeli navy boats also carried out **28 attacks** and Israeli settlers opened fire towards Palestinian civilians on **2** occasions.

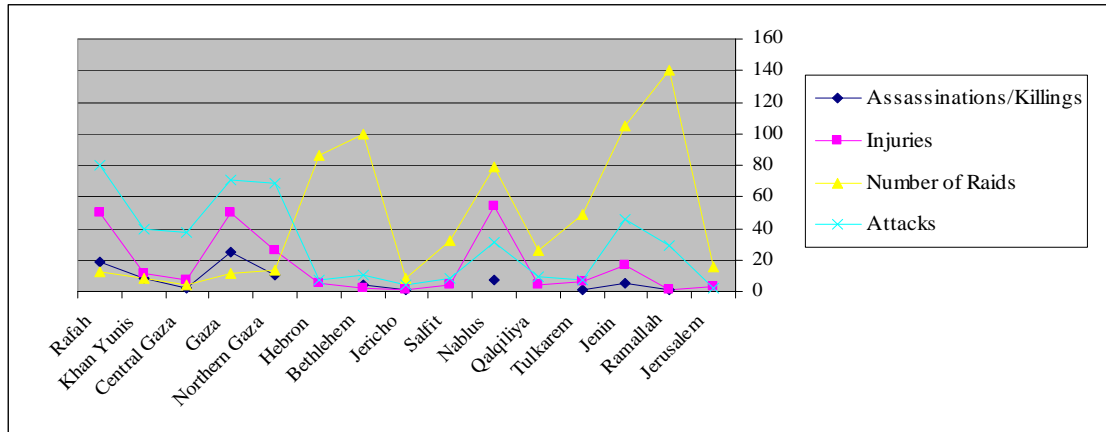
7. Raids

The Israeli army carried out a total of **690 raids** on Palestinian residential locales during the month of August (compared to 717 raids during July and 741 during June), including **641 in the West Bank** and **49 in the Gaza Strip**. The majority of Israeli army raids took place in the districts of Ramallah (140), Jenin (105), Bethlehem (100), Hebron (86), and Nablus (79). The Israeli army **opened fire during 138 of the 690 raids**, approximately 20% of the total number of raids on Palestinian residential areas. Additionally, the Israeli army **imposed curfew 11 times over 9 residential locales** in the West Bank during raids (compared to 13 times in July and 10 in June). The Israeli army also occupied and converted into military posts 26 civilian houses and residential buildings, including 11 in the district of Nablus.

The Israeli army also continued to intensify its raids on Palestinian Authority controlled territory (**Areas “A”** under the Oslo Agreement, which the Israeli army has continued to reinvade since 2002). The Israeli army conducted **452** of the 690 raids, approximately 65.5% of the total number of raids, in Palestinian Authority controlled territory in the West Bank.



The chart below shows the correlation between the number of raids & 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 back 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 back 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 **3 occasions**, ‘Aqbat Jaber on **2 occasions** as well as ‘Ein as Sultan refugee camps on **1 occasion**, and the village of Al ‘Auja on **2 occasions**, during which the Israeli army injured 1 civilian and arrested 3 civilians and 3 Palestinian security officers.

Since 13 July 2005, the Israeli army has continued to reinvade the city of Tulkarem and its suburbs, as well as Nur Shams and Tulkarem refugee camps, and carried out **21 raids** into the area in August, during which the Israeli army injured 4 civilians, including 3 children, and arrested 4 civilians as well as 1 Palestinian security officer. Additionally, the Israeli army raided the eastern areas of the Tulkarem district on **7 occasions**, including the town of ‘Anabta (5), the town of ‘Illar (1), and the village of Kafr Rumman (1).

8. House Demolitions

The Israeli army **demolished 38 houses** during the month of August, including 2 in the West Bank and 36 in the Gaza Strip. The Israeli army demolished 1 house in ‘Askar refugee camp as well as a 4-storey building partially in the city of Nablus. The Israeli army also demolished 5 houses in the town of Beit Hanun; 3 houses in the town of Jabalya during air attacks; 1 house east of Jabalya refugee camp; and 1 house in Jabalya refugee camp in the district of Northern Gaza. In the district of Gaza, the Israeli army demolished 4 houses east of Gaza city and 2 houses in the city. In addition, the Israeli army demolished 1 house in the city of Khan Yunis. The majority of reported house demolitions took place in the district of Rafah, where the Israeli army demolished 18 houses in the city of Rafah and 1 house in the area of Ash Shuka.

9. Provocation of Palestinian Military and Security Forces

The Israeli army carried out **32 incidents** of attacking and provoking Palestinian security and military forces and posts during the month of August. **16 incidents** were reported to have taken place in the West Bank and **16** in the Gaza Strip, as follows:

Types of Israeli Army Provocation against Palestinian Forces

Type of Provocation	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Total	Notes
Preventing Palestinian security forces from carrying out security duties	6	1	7	The Israeli army demanded (through the DCO) that Palestinian security forces not leave their positions in the city of El Bireh; detained Palestinian Police officers, while they were carrying out their security duties in the town of Tubas in the district of Jenin; and aimed weapons at Palestinian National Security officers guarding the offices of the Temporary International Presence in Hebron (TIPH). The Israeli army also detained 1 Palestinian Police vehicle, while it was transporting an ill prisoner to hospital as well as 1 Palestinian National Security vehicle and halted 1 Palestinian Police patrol in the city of Hebron. In addition, the Israeli army demanded that Palestinian National Security forces evacuate their positions east of Gaza city.
Attacks and Shelling	—	15	15	Attacks: The Israeli army opened fire towards Palestinian National Security offices and locations in the districts of Northern Gaza (3); Gaza (1); and Khan Yunis (1). The Israeli army also opened fire towards 1 Palestinian Police station in Gaza city. Artillery Attacks: On 7 occasions, the Israeli army fired artillery shells towards Palestinian National Security offices and locations in the district of Northern Gaza. Of these, 1 missile and 121 shells were directly fired towards Palestinian National Security offices and locations on 5 occasions. On 2 other occasions, the Israeli army indirectly targeted Palestinian National Security offices and locations by 188 artillery shells fired towards Palestinian residential compounds in the area. Mortar Missile Attack: The Israeli army fired 1 mortar towards 1 Palestinian National Security location east of Gaza city. Air Attacks: Israeli combat aircraft fired missiles near 1 Palestinian National Security location east of Gaza city.
Taking position / setting up checkpoints near Palestinian security posts	10	—	10	On 4 occasions near Palestinian National Security locations in the cities of Tulkarem (1) and Qalqiliya (3). The Israeli army also took position near Palestinian Police stations on 6 occasions in the cities of Jenin (1), Bethlehem (4), and Hebron (1).
Total	16	16	32	

Note: These statistics do not include the killing, injury, or arrest of Palestinian security officers or the confiscation of their weapons.

10. Attacks on Public and Private Property

A total of **120 incidents of destruction and confiscation of public and private property** were reported during the month of August, including **68** in the West Bank and **52** in the Gaza Strip.

The Israeli army burnt and destroyed trees and greenhouses on 20 occasions in the districts of Ramallah (1), Jenin (1), Qalqiliya (1), Nablus (1), Bethlehem (1), Hebron (1), Northern Gaza (4), Gaza (3), Central Gaza (1), Khan Yunis (1), and Rafah (5). On 24 occasions, the Israeli army also damaged houses as well as house furniture in the districts of Salfit (1), Nablus (2), Hebron (1), Gaza (6), Jenin (5), Northern Gaza (6), and Central Gaza (2). In addition, the Israeli army destroyed 12 civilian vehicles, including 3 in the district of Rafah and 4 in the districts of Jenin, Nablus, Bethlehem, and Hebron, as well as damaged 12 other vehicles in the districts of Ramallah (1), Jenin (1), Tulkarem (1), Qalqiliya (1), Nablus (6), and Central Gaza (2). The Israeli army also destroyed water wells in the district of Central Gaza as well as another well in the district of Nablus; demolished 1 poultry farm in the district of Rafah; damaged 1 commercial shop in the city of Hebron; destroyed 2 blacksmiths' workshops during air attacks on Gaza city; and destroyed the doors of an olive oil press in the district of Qalqiliya. Furthermore, the Israeli navy destroyed 1 Palestinian fishing boat opposite the beach of Gaza city. Additionally, the Israeli army damaged 1 electricity transformer in the district of Jenin; destroyed 3 guard towers and 2 rooms at Yasser 'Arafat International Airport in the district of Rafah; damaged a minaret of 1 mosque and broke the mosque's windows in the district of Nablus; caused massive damage to electricity, water, and telephone networks as well as roads and houses in Ash Shuja'iyah neighbourhood east of Gaza city; demolished 1 memorial in the city of Nablus and the contents of 1 sports club in the district of Hebron; and demolished 1 Palestinian National Security location in Gaza city.

The Israeli army also confiscated computers and personal documents in the districts of Jerusalem, Jenin, Jericho, and Hebron; contents of a charitable

association in the district of Hebron; food parcels in the district of Jenin; a sum of NIS 5,505 in the districts of Tulkarem and Qalqiliya; 2 rifles in the district of Qalqiliya; and 4 pistols in the districts of Ramallah, Jenin, and Hebron. In addition, the Israeli army confiscated 1 wireless telecommunications device; 5 civilian vehicles in the districts of Ramallah, Jenin, Nablus, Bethlehem, and Hebron; and 5 ID cards in the districts of Ramallah, Jenin, Nablus, and Tulkarem.

11. Settlement Activity

Compared to 8 in July and 12 in June, a total of **10 incidents of settlement activity** were reported to have taken place during the month of August.

Types and Sites of Settlement Activity

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	Land levelling/confiscation for Wall construction	Expansion of settlements/settlement outposts	Land levelling/confiscation for construction of settler bypass roads	Land levelling/confiscation for military purposes	Construction of infrastructure	Total
DISTRICT						
Ramallah			* A plan to construct a settler bypass road delivered. The road would extend from the junction to the village of Shuqba to the village Um Safa		Land levelled around Beituniya Commercial Crossing to expand the Crossing	1
Jenin	Agricultural land levelled					1
Qalqiliya				8 <i>dunums</i> of land in the villages of Kafr Laqif and Hajja for construction of a military base near the settlement of Karnei Shomron		1
Nablus			Agricultural land along the settler bypass road near the village of Rujeib levelled			1
Bethlehem			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A settler bypass road extending from northern Beit Jala to the Green Line to be constructed 3.9 <i>dunums</i> in the village of Harmala confiscated for erection of a fence along the settler bypass road near the settlement Tekoa' 			2
Hebron		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 81 <i>dunums</i> in Beit 'Awwa and Fuqeiqis confiscated for erection of a barbed wire fence along the bypass road extending from the Green Line to the settlement of Negohot Land levelled in the settlement outpost of Metzpe Lachish west of the town of Dura for expansion of the settlement outpost 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 m² of land confiscated in Wadi an Nassara in the old city of Hebron for placement of technological security equipment near the settlement of Kiryat Arba' Old Shalala Street leading to the old city of Hebron ceiled for security purposes 		4
Total	1	2	3	3	1	10

12. Settler Violence

Israeli settlers carried out **9 incidents of violence** in the West Bank districts during the month of August (compared to 26 in July and 25 in June). Israeli settlers opened fire towards 1 child near the town of Beit Furik in the district of Nablus. Israeli settler vehicles also ran over 2 children near the settlement of Hagai in the district of Hebron. In addition, Israeli settlers opened fire towards 1 truck near the village of Madama in the district of Nablus; threw stones at civilian vehicles travelling along the Qalqiliya-Nablus main road in the district of Qalqiliya on 2 occasions; uprooted 40 olive trees near the settlement of Sussia in the district Hebron; stole a heritage window from the Ibrahim Mosque in the old city of Hebron; carried out excavation works in the city of Jerusalem; and set up a checkpoint at the entrance to the village of Al 'Auja in the district of Jericho.

13. Medical Obstruction

Compared to 16 incidents in July and 7 in June, the Israeli army carried out **10 incidents of medical obstruction** during the month of August, including 7 in the West Bank and 3 in the Gaza Strip. The Israeli army beat physicians and prevented them from accessing their clinics in the district of Nablus; opened fire as well as fired a tank shell towards 2 ambulances; opened fire towards 1 ambulance travelling to evacuate a killed civilian east of Gaza city; and denied access to an ambulance to transport an injured Palestinian security officer to hospital in the city of Nablus. In addition, Israeli troops positioned at a checkpoint in the district of Nablus prevented an ambulance from transporting an injured female civilian. The Israeli army also raided as well as searched 3 hospitals; took position in the yard of 1 hospital in the city of Hebron, and demanded that the Military Hospital in the district of Khan Yunis be evacuated in order to shell it.

14. Attacks on Religious Sites

The Israeli army carried out **7 attacks on religious sites** in the West Bank during the month of August (compared to 4 attacks reported in July and 3 in June). The Israeli army opened fire towards 1 mosque in the village of Bizzariya in the district of Nablus; raided 1 mosque in the city of Hebron; surrounded 1 mosque in the city of Hebron and detained worshippers, after forcing them out of the mosque; and surrounded 1 mosque in the city of El Bireh in the district of Ramallah. In addition, Israeli settlers held a wedding party inside the Ibrahim Mosque in the old city of Hebron and the Israeli army prohibited the call to prayers from being broadcast at the mosque on 2 occasions.

15. Closure of Crossing Points

The Israeli army completely closed crossing points in the Gaza Strip, including crossing points into the Green Line, on **152** occasions this month (compared to 163 last month and 114 in June). The Israeli army closed crossing points into the Green Line on **95** occasions, including *Beit Hanun (Erez) Crossing*, which is partially open only to foreign nationals, VIPs, and critically ill civilians. The Israeli army also closed *Al Muntar (Karnei) Commercial Crossing* for 25 days completely and 1 day partially; *Ash Shuja'iya (Nahal 'Oz) Crossing* (designated for fuel transportation) for 12 days completely; *Sufa Crossing* (designated for construction cargo transportation) for 27 days completely and 4 days partially for transportation of food supplies; and *Karm Abu Salim (Karem Shalom) Crossing* (designated for commercial trading with Egypt) for 31 days completely. Additionally, the Israeli army closed international crossing points on **57** occasions, including *Rafah Crossing* for 26 days completely. Rafah Crossing was open for 5 days for a total of 32 working hours only, including 5 hours to allow civilians to depart to Egypt. In addition, the Israeli army denied access into the Gaza Strip to civilians arriving from Egypt through the Crossing. Despite the humanitarian crisis created by the Israeli closure of Rafah Crossing, Palestinian security forces blocked attempts by armed Palestinian individuals to make holes in the wall along the Egyptian border and prevented infiltrations across the border. *Yasser Arafat International Airport* (31 days) remains closed since the outbreak of the current *Intifada* (Uprising). The Israeli authorities also continued to prohibit the operation of the airport and to use it as a base to launch military incursions into Palestinian residential locales in the eastern Rafah district.

16. Palestinian Security Measures

Palestinian security forces carried out **12 security measures**, including 5 in the West Bank and 7 in the Gaza Strip.

Blocking attempts to Attack International Organisations: Palestinian security forces seized 1 mortar-launching pad from armed Palestinian individuals in the district of Central Gaza; blocked attempts by armed Palestinian individuals to fire mortars towards the Green Line on 2 occasions; and seized 7 mortar-launching pads in the district of Northern Gaza.

Security Coordination with Israeli Authorities: Palestinian security forces located 2 explosive devices in the district of Tulkarem and requested (through the DCO) that the Israeli army defuse them.

Illegal Vehicles Handed Over: Palestinian security forces handed over 1 illegal vehicle located in the city of Ramallah; 1 motorcycle in the city of Qalqiliya; and 1 truck in the district of Hebron.

Preventing Smuggling Operations: Palestinian security forces blocked attempts by armed Palestinian individuals to make holes in the wall along the Egyptian border on 2 occasions; sealed off a hole in the wall along the Egyptian border; and demolished 1 tunnel in Rafah refugee camp.

Apprehending Suspected Persons: Palestinian security forces apprehended 2 civilians in the district of Rafah, while they were attempting to infiltrate into the Egyptian territory.