

PALESTINIAN MONITORING GROUP



MONTHLY SUMMARY OF ISRAELI VIOLATIONS

01 November 2004 – 30 November 2004

The following summary table and overview of events is a survey of Israeli violations during the period 01 November 2004 to 30 November 2004. The report includes a summary table of violations 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 ISRAELI VIOLATIONS AGAINST PALESTINIANS–NOVEMBER 2004

EVENT	WEST BANK	GAZA STRIP	TOTAL	NOTES
Assassinations	10	—	10	3 assassination attempts, resulting in the extra-judicial killing of 3 individuals in the city of Nablus, 4 in Jenin, and 3 in the town of Beituniya, incl. 1 officer; and 1 attempt to extra-judicially kill 1 civilian in the area of 'Ureibeh in the Gaza Strip.
Deaths	12	27	39	Incl. 6 children; 2 female civilians; 1 political prisoner serving a life sentence; 5 individuals killed by the Israeli army during armed confrontations; 3 civilians killed by the Israeli army in unknown circumstances; 1 civilian whose corpse was detained by the Israeli army; 1 civilian killed at Huwwara checkpoint; 1 mentally challenged civilian; 1 doctor; and 1 Palestinian National Security officer. The total number of those killed does not include 3 Egyptian soldiers killed by an Israeli army tank shell fired towards them.
Injuries	72	51	123	Incl. 43 children; 7 female civilians, incl. 1 elderly female civilian; 10 female political prisoners being severely beaten by Israeli prison guards; and 2 officers.
Attacks	124	142	266	Incl. 100 attacks during raids; 25 during confrontations with the Israeli army; 121 from Israeli military posts; 16 from Israeli army helicopters; 1 attack from Israeli naval boats; and 3 attacks by Israeli settlers.
Raids	546	52	598	The Israeli army remained positioned in the city of Jenin and Jenin refugee camp for several days; in the area of 'Ureibeh and Al Hashashin in Rafah; the village of Khuza'a; the area of Al Qarara; the area of Al Mughraqa; the town of Yatta, and the city of Hebron.
Arrests (per person)	385	51	436	Incl. 46 children; 7 civilians injured by the Israeli army; 5 female civilians; 5 students; 1 journalist; 2 fishermen; and 33 officers.
House Demolitions	15	37	52	<i>Jerusalem:</i> 2 buildings, 1 house, 2 Bedouin residential compounds, and 13 house demolition orders in the neighbourhood of Jabal al Mukabbir, claiming that the houses are in close proximity to the Wall; <i>Ramallah:</i> 4 house demolition orders in Beit Liqya belonging to the families of political prisoners; <i>Jenin:</i> 2 houses belonging to the families of political prisoners in Jenin refugee camp demolished; <i>Nablus:</i> 1 house belonging to the family of a civilian killed by the Israeli army, 2 houses belonging to the families of civilians wanted by the Israeli army, and 1 building belonging to the family of a political prisoner; <i>Jericho:</i> 2 houses in Aqbat Jaber refugee camp, claiming that the house is in close proximity to the settlement of Vered Yericho; <i>Bethlehem:</i> 1 house belonging to a civilian killed by the Israeli army and 1 building belonging to the family of a political prisoner; <i>Hebron:</i> 1 apartment in a residential building belonging to the family of a civilian killed by the Israeli army, 1 building belonging to the family of a political prisoner, and 1 house demolition order for a house belonging to a political prisoner; <i>Central Gaza:</i> 1 house, claiming that it is in close proximity to a settlement; <i>Rafah:</i> 25 houses and 3 commercial shops for expansion of the Philadelphi route, and 11 houses, claiming that they are in close proximity to settlements.
Destruction of Property	60	23	83	<i>Destruction of Property:</i> The Israeli army destroyed poultry farms and sheep pens in Abu Dis, Jericho, and 'Anata; damaged furniture in several houses in the city of Jenin and the villages of Qarawat Bani Zeid, Deir Ghassana, Artas, and Al Isawiya; uprooted olive trees in Sa'ir, Tuqu', and Shufa; destroyed the contents of Palestinian Red Crescent Society offices in Tarqumiya; destroyed the doors of a charitable association in Taffuh and of the Zakat Committee in the town of Dura, and part of the contents of the Islamic Complex in the town of Adh Dhahiriya; destroyed 3 commercial shops in Rafah; damaged 1 electricity generator supplying Al Far'a refugee camp; damaged another electricity generator and over 30 water tanks in the village of Talluza; and destroyed the infrastructure in the areas of 'Ureibeh and Al Hashashin. <i>Confiscation of Property:</i> The Israeli army confiscated computers and personal files from the offices of the Palestinian Ministry of Religious Endowments, the offices of the Palestinian Red Crescent Society in Tarqumiya, the offices of charitable associations in Taffuh, Dura, Jenin, and Hebron, and from the offices of the Prisoners Support Society in Jenin; confiscated part of the contents of the Islamic Complex in Adh Dhahiriya; stole JD 450 and NIS 1950 from 1 house in the town of Azzun and personal belongings of civilians during searches at Huwwara checkpoint; and confiscated 70 sheep and 5 dogs in the area of Wadi Ahmed in Beit Jala. Israeli settlers confiscated 2 cows in the vicinity of the village of Bruqin.

House Occupations	29	9	38	In the city of Jenin; Jenin refugee camp; Nazlat Issa; Illar; 'Urif south of the city of Nablus; Tuqu' south of the city of Bethlehem; the area of Al Mughraqa; Al Qarara; and the area of Al Mahattat in Khan Yunis.
Curfews	23	—	23	The Israeli army imposed curfew over residential areas in the following districts: Jerusalem: the towns of Abu Dis and Al 'Eizariya; Ramallah: the villages of Um Saffa and Qarawat Bani Zeid; Jenin: Jenin refugee camp and the village of Al Fandaqumiya; Nablus: the villages of Salim and Burqa; Jericho: the city of Jericho; Bethlehem: the towns of Al Khadr, Tuqu', and Husan; Hebron: neighbourhoods in the city of Hebron and the town of Yatta.
Closure of Crossing Points	—	82	82	Beit Hanun (Erez) Crossing was closed completely for 14 days and partially for 16 days. During this month, the Israeli army prevented workers from crossing to work in the Industrial Zone and inside the Green Line. Al Muntar (Karni) Crossing was closed completely for 11 days. Sufa Crossing was closed completely for 13 days and partially for 17 days. During this month, the Israeli army prevented workers from crossing into the Green Line. Al 'Awdeh Crossing (Rafah Border Crossing) , closed completely for 14 days and partially for 16 days. Yasser Arafat International Airport remains closed since the outbreak of the current <i>Intifada</i> (Uprising).
Medical Obstruction	13	—	13	The Israeli army attacked 1 clinic affiliated with the Palestinian Red Crescent Society; surrounded Rafidia Hospital; impeded movement of ambulances; prevented ambulances from transporting civilians injured by the Israeli army; prevented medics from entering the village of 'Azzun 'Atma, which is located behind the Wall; stopped 1 ambulance and detained 1 medic's ID in the town of Deir Istiya; and closed 7 maternity and baby clinics in the city of Jerusalem.
Attacks on Religious Sites	7	—	7	Incl. surrounding worshippers in mosques in 'Ein Beit El Ma' refugee camp; closing the Ibrahimi Mosque; preventing civilians from celebrating <i>Al Qadr Night</i> (the night during the month of Ramadan in which Muslim worshippers stay up all night performing prayers) in Al Aqsa Mosque; and raid on 1 mosque in the village of At Tabaqa.
School Disruption	9	1	10	Incl. prevention of school students and Bir Zeit University students from crossing checkpoints; open fire towards teachers and students in the town of Silat Adh Dhahr, preventing them from accessing their schools; classes disrupted in the schools in Khuza'a, 'Asira Ash Shamaliya, Beituniya, and Yatta; and 1 school raided in Dahiyat Shuweika in the city of Tulkarem.
Provocation of Palestinian Forces	10	30	40	Incl. open fire towards Palestinian National Security locations, incl. tank shells on 9 occasions; taking position near other Palestinian National Security locations and near Al Muqata'a in Ramallah; raids on checkpoints; detention of 1 Palestinian National Security vehicle and confiscation of its documents; detention of Palestinian Police officers; and surrounding 1 Palestinian Police station.
Settlement Activity	12	2	14	Jerusalem: fence erected around Cliff Hotel; land confiscated and levelled for expansion of a military post in Al 'Isawiya; land levelled in Al Masharef Mount for construction of halls of residence for instructors and students from the Hebrew University; and 1 settlement outpost constructed in the vicinity of the village of Jaba'. Jenin: land levelled in the vicinity of the settlement of Sanur; Tulkarem: land levelled in the village of Shufa and connected to the settler bypass road crossing south of Tulkarem. Qalqiliya: land belonging to 1 civilian levelled inside the settlement of Alfe Menashe; Salfit: land confiscated in the village of Az Zawiya; Khan Yunis: attempt to confiscate land in Al Mawasi/Khan Yunis near the Gush Katif settlement bloc and 1 settler bypass road west of the settlement of Morag completed.
Settler Violence	37	3	40	8 civilians, incl. an 8-year-old female child, a 13-year-old child, an 80-year-old female civilian, and 2 female university students run over in Huwwara, An Nabi Elyas, Halhul, and Al 'Arrub refugee camp; 1 Molotov cocktail thrown at civilians in Jerusalem; civilians stoned in Nablus, Burin, and Hebron; civilians beaten in Hebron and Khan Yunis; civilians detained in Huwwara and Al Malih; civilians prevented from harvesting olive crops; olive crops stolen in Al Fuqeiqis and Yatta; open fire on 3 occasions, incl. towards Burqa School; Burqa School attacked; 1 civilian vehicle destroyed in Huwwara; land confiscated in the area of Al Malih; crops damaged in Khan Yunis; dozens of olive trees in Kafr Thulth and Tuqu'; animals, incl. 2 horses, 2 cows, and 1 herd of sheep stolen; and Civil Defence teams prevented from performing their duties east of Qalqiliya.
TOTAL	1364	510	1874	

COMARATIVE TABLE OF ISRAELI VIOLATIONS OVER THE PAST THREE MONTHS

EVENT TYPE	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	COMMENTS
Assassinations	13	9	10	4 assassination attempts (compared to 7 last month resulting in 9 deaths) during which the Israeli army extra-judicially killed 10 targeted civilians.
Deaths	104	168	39	Sharp drop in the number of civilians killed by the Israeli army.
Injuries	491	493	123	Significant decrease in the number of injuries. Injuries included 43 children (compared to 103 in October and 124 in September).
Incursions	1	1	—	No large scale incursions took place during the month of November.
Attacks	407	566	266	Drop in the number of attacks by 112.8% compared to October and by 53% compared to September.
Raids	798	726	598	Drop in the number of raids by 21.4% compared to October and by 33.5% compared to September.
Arrests (per person)	699	631	436	Arrests dropped by 44.8% compared to October and by 60.3% compared to September. However, the number of children arrested rose to 46 compared to 44 in October and 24 in September.
House Demolitions	137	124	52	Number of house demolitions dropped during the month of November. Nevertheless, the Israeli army continued to demolish a large number of houses to implement an Israeli plan to expand the area separating Rafah refugee camp and the Egyptian border (the Philadelphi Route).
Destruction of Property	107	105	83	Incidents of destruction of property decreased, but the Israeli army continued to raid and close charitable associations.
House Occupations	71	42	38	The Israeli army continued to occupy civilian houses and to convert them into military posts.
Curfews	48	60	23	A decrease by almost one-third compared to October and by one-half compared to September.
Flying Checkpoints	(100s)	(100s)	(100s)	Separating and closing all districts; to carry out arrest campaigns.
Closures (per District)	450	465	450	Complete closure over the past 3 months in all districts, incl. Jerusalem and the Green Line, preventing civilian movement.
Closure of Crossing Points	183	135	82	Between the Gaza Strip and the Green Line, preventing workers from entering industrial zones and crossing into the Green Line; Rafah Crossing partially open - however, the Israeli army continues to prevent civilians between the ages of 16 and 35 from crossing.
Medical Obstruction	12	6	13	The Israeli army continued to raid hospitals and prevent medical personnel and ambulances from carrying out their duties.
Attacks on Religious Sites	13	9	7	The Israeli army continued to attack religious sites, particularly Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem and the Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron, and prevented civilians carrying Palestinian Authority ID cards from entering Jerusalem to conduct Friday prayers.
School Disruption	65	41	10	Drop in the number of incidents of school disruption; however, the Israeli army continued to disrupt classes in schools as a result of raids and curfews.
Provocation of Palestinian Forces	50	59	40	Decrease by 47.5% compared to October and 25% compared to September.
Settlement Activity	16	14	14	The Israeli army intensified settlement activity throughout the West Bank, continued to construct housing units and settler bypass roads, and expanded settlement outposts.
Settler Violence	32	64	40	Sharp drop in the number of attacks on civilians, their property and land; however, increased rate of incidents of civilians run over by Israeli settlers, particularly children.
TOTAL	3697	3718	2324	Total number of incidents dropped by 60.0% compared to October and by 59.1% compared to September.

SELECTED EVENTS

A. Political Prisoners

On 02 September 2004, Palestinian political prisoners suspended their open-ended hunger strike, which began on 15 August 2004, after the Israeli Prisons Service met several of the prisoners' demands following negotiations with the Israeli Prisons Service. However, the Israeli Prisons Service continued to postpone implementing the agreement reached with the political prisoners and to impose inhumane prison conditions.

1. On 04 November, 59-year-old political prisoner ***Mohammed Abu Hadwan*** died as a result of intentional medical negligence he was subject to in Ar Ramlah Prison Hospital. Abu Hadwan, a resident of Jerusalem, was sentenced to life imprisonment, of which he served 19 years. Throughout this period, he had been suffering from heart disease, high blood pressure, and diabetes. In total, 6 political prisoners have died since the outbreak of the current *Intifada* (Uprising) as a result of intentional medical negligence.
2. On 16 November, the Israeli army announced the cancellation of family visits to political prisoners held in Israeli prisons, without stating any reason.
3. Political prisoners in Ketziot Military Prison Camp and in Kedumim, Etzion, and 'Ofer Military Prisons, in addition to female political prisoners in Hasharon Prison, continue to be subject to strip searches, verbal assaults, solitary confinement, and high financial fines. The Israeli army also severely beat political prisoners as they were being transported to Israeli military courts. Prisoners were also subject to intentional medical negligence and ill prisoners are offered only painkillers for all ailments.
4. Political prisoners in Etzion Military Prison Camp suffered from food poisoning after being served expired food products from the Israeli military prison administration. The political prisoners suffered from severe weight loss, diarrhoea, vomiting, and developed allergic reactions.

B. Attack on Voter Registration Centres

At 14:30 on 25 November, the Israeli army raided the village of Qusin, in the south-eastern Nablus district, raided a voter registration centre, forced civilians to evacuate the centre, and then closed it.

C. Assassinations

The Israeli army continued to conduct extra-judicial killings, carrying out 4 assassination attempts (compared to 7 during the month of October), including 3 in the West Bank and 1 in the Gaza Strip, resulting in the extra-judicial killing of 10 targeted individuals, including 1 officer. The Israeli army failed in 1 assassination attempt but injured 1 targeted individual. Assassination attempts took place in the cities of Jenin (1), Nablus (1), Ramallah (1), and in Rafah (1) by Israeli Special Forces supported by Israeli army ground troops (3) and by Israeli army snipers (1).

1. At 21:15 on 01 November, Israeli Special Forces, supported by the Israeli army, raided the city of Nablus and extra-judicially killed 3 civilians:
(i) ***Fadi Surwan***; (ii) ***Jihad Abu Salhah***; and
(iii) ***Majdi Mar'i***.
The Israeli army also injured 8 civilian bystanders.
2. On 07 November, the Israeli army extra-judicially killed 4 civilians in the city of Jenin:
(i) ***Mohammed Masharqah***; (ii) ***Amin Kamel***;
(iii) ***Mahmoud Salah Ad Din***; and (iv) ***Fadi Ighbariyyeh***.
3. At 09:00 on 19 November, an Israeli army sniper opened fire towards ***Ghanim Al Hashash***, in an attempt to extra-judicially kill him, in the area of 'Ureibeh north of the city of Rafah, injuring him by several bullet wounds in the face and chest.

4. At 18:10 on 21 November, Israeli Special Forces, supported by the Israeli army, raided the town of Beituniya west of the city of Ramallah and extrajudicially killed 3 individuals, including 1 Palestinian General Intelligence officer:
 - (i) *Mohammed Al Liftawi*;
 - (ii) *Salam Nimr*; and
 - (iii) *Nasser Jawabreh*.

D. Killings

Compared to 168 civilians killed during the month of October, the Israeli army killed **39** Palestinians in November (a decrease of 76.8%). The Israeli army killed **6** children in November compared to 25 in October, a decrease of 76%. The Israeli army also killed **2** female civilians, **1** mentally challenged civilian, and 1 doctor. Compared to 12 officers killed last month, the Israeli army killed 1 officer (a decrease of 91.7%). Additionally, 1 political prisoner held in an Israeli prison died as a result of medical negligence.

In addition to the 39 Palestinians killed, the Israeli army also killed 3 Egyptian soldiers in Egyptian territory by tank shell fire.

The death toll dropped during the month of November due to the fact that no large-scale incursions were conducted into Palestinian territory and a decrease in the number of Israeli army **raids** on residential locales (100), **attacks** including indiscriminate fire and tank shelling (121), and **air attacks** by Israeli army helicopters and UAVs (16).

In spite of the decrease in the number of civilians killed by the Israeli army this month, the death toll rose in the West Bank from 8 in October to **12** in November, including 5 in Nablus, 3 in Jenin, and 2 in Hebron. In Nablus, the death toll rose due to excessive use of force, open fire towards civilians during confrontations, killing 3 children, and indiscriminate fire, resulting in the killing of 1 civilian. Additionally, Israeli army troops positioned at Huwwara checkpoint delayed 1 civilian for several hours, resulting in his death.

In the Gaza Strip, the number of civilians killed by the Israeli army also dropped from 160 in October to **27** in November, including 11 in Rafah, 7 in Khan Yunis, and 6 in Northern Gaza. However, the death toll rose in the district of Rafah as a result of frequent Israeli army raids into the city of Rafah and Rafah refugee camp, intensive attacks, and targeting of civilian houses. The Israeli army also delivered corpses of civilians whom it killed during armed confrontations in the district of Rafah.

1. At 10:00 on 11 November, a mass demonstration took place in the town of Beit Ummar in the northern Hebron district in mourning and in memory of President Yasser Arafat. The Israeli army opened fire, killing *Mohammed Abu Mariyyah* and injuring 6 civilians, including 3 children.
2. At 14:05 on 11 November, the Israeli army raided the area of Tall Al Hawa in Gaza city and opened intensive fire towards civilians, killing 4 civilians, including 1 female civilian:
 - (i) *Intissar Jaber*, a female civilian;
 - (ii) *Mohammed Al Khouli*;
 - (iii) *Bilal Thiyab*; and
 - (iv) *Nour Murtaja*.
3. At 23:20 on 17 November, the Israeli army fired 1 tank shell from Tall Zu'rub military post west of the city of Rafah towards Egyptian territory, killing 3 Egyptian soldiers.
4. At 19:45 on 20 November, the Israeli army raided the old city of Nablus. Confrontations took place between the Israeli army and civilians, during which the Israeli army killed 2 children:
 - (i) *Muntasser Haddad*, 14 years old; and
 - (ii) *'Amer Banat*, 15 years old.

The Israeli army also critically injured 1 civilian.

5. On 20 November, Israeli troops positioned at Huwwara checkpoint, set up at the southern entrance to the city of Nablus, detained dozens of civilians, including civilians returning from Mecca where they had performed *Al 'Umrah* (minor pilgrimage), and forced them to wait for an extended period of time. As a result, the health of **Mahmoud Thoqan** deteriorated, resulting in his death after he was transported to hospital.

E. Injuries

Compared to 493 Palestinians injured during the month of October, the total number of injuries reported in November was **123** (a decrease of 75.1%). The Israeli army injured **72** Palestinians in the West Bank in November, compared to 108 in October (a decrease of 33.3%), and **51** in the Gaza Strip, compared to 385 in October (a decrease of 86.8%).

Civilian injuries dropped during the month of November as the Israeli army did not conduct any incursions into Palestinian territory, and as a result of a lower number of Israeli army **raids involving attacks** (100 in November compared to 184 in October), a lower number of **air attacks** (16 in November compared to 168 in October), and a lower number of **attacks** from Israeli army military posts (121 in November compared to 241 in October).

In the West Bank, the Israeli army injured 23 civilians in Nablus, 14 in Hebron, 8 in Tulkarem, 8 in Qalqiliya, 7 in Bethlehem, 6 in Jenin, and 6 in Ramallah. In the Gaza Strip, 35 civilians were injured in Rafah, 7 in Khan Yunis, 6 in Northern Gaza, 2 in Central Gaza, and 1 in Gaza city.

Compared to 103 children injured in October, the Israeli army injured **43** children during the month of November (a drop of 58.3%). **7** female civilians, were injured, including 1 elderly civilian, compared to 25 injured last month (a decrease of 72%). Additionally, whereas 12 officers were injured last month, the Israeli army injured 2 officers during the month of November (a decrease of 83.3%).

1. On 11 November, an Israeli army patrol raided the town of Tuqu' in the southern Bethlehem district and opened fire towards civilians, injuring 1 civilian.
2. At 18:00 on 20 November, the Israeli army opened intensive fire from the settlement of Morag towards the area of 'Ureibeh north of the city of Rafah, injuring 1 child. The Israeli army also opened fire from Tall As Sultan military post towards civilian houses in Tall As Sultan neighbourhood, injuring 3 civilians, including 2 female civilians.
3. At 14:00 on 21 November, Israeli army bulldozers levelled land in the village of Al Isawiya east of the city of Jerusalem and severely beat a number of civilians as they confronted the Israeli army bulldozers, injuring several civilians.
4. At 21:25 on 22 November, Israeli troops positioned along the settler bypass road along the town of Beituniya west of the city of Ramallah severely beat and injured **Raja'i Barhoum**, leaving him with bone fractures and bruises, after which he was transported to Ramallah Public Hospital.
5. On 23 November, an Israeli army jeep ran over a child near Huwwara checkpoint set up at the southern entrance to the city of Nablus, leaving him with injuries and bruises. The child was transported to hospital.

F. Closure

Since 22 March 2004, following the assassination of Shiekh Ahmad Yasin, the Israeli army has imposed a total closure on the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The Israeli army prevented civilians with Palestinian Authority ID cards from crossing the Green Line and entering Jerusalem and restricted movement between cities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Following the death of President Yasser Arafat on 11 November, the Israeli army intensified the imposed closure.

In the West Bank, the Israeli army maintained dozens of permanent checkpoints, set up hundreds of flying checkpoints and dirt barricades throughout districts, closing all entrances to towns and villages, and levelled roads leading to residential compounds. The closure continues to increase poverty and unemployment rates, negatively impacting economic, education and livelihood activities and impeding access to health facilities.

In the Gaza Strip, the Israeli army has continued to close Nitsareem (*Ash Shuhada'*) junction, south of Gaza city, Abu Al 'Ajin road (*Khan Yunis Al Sharqiya*), and the Western road (*Khan Yunis*) since the outbreak of the *Intifada* (Uprising). The Israeli army closed Al Mawasi/Khan Yunis road (*Al Tuffah checkpoint*) completely for 8 days and partially for 18 days. Additionally, the Israeli army partially closed Abu Holi road between Al Matahin checkpoint, south of city of Deir Al Balah, and Abu Holi checkpoint, north of the city of Khan Yunis, on 26 occasions and detained civilians and vehicles between the 2 checkpoints, effectively closing Salah Ad Din main road from Beit Hanun in the north to Rafah city in the south.

1. The Israeli army set up flying checkpoints throughout the district of Jenin, closing all entrances to the city and roads connecting towns and villages, and prevented pedestrians from crossing. From 04 November – 08 November, and again on 13 November until the end of the month, the Israeli army declared the city of Jenin a closed military zone.
2. The Israeli army set up dozens of flying checkpoints throughout the district of Ramallah, closing all roads connecting towns and villages. Since the beginning of November and beginning on 08 November and 09 November respectively, the Israeli army declared the villages of Al Mughayyir, Deir Nidham, and Deir Abu Mash'al closed military zones.
3. The Israeli army set up dozens of flying checkpoints throughout the district of Nablus, closing all entrances to the city and roads connecting towns and villages, and prevented civilians from crossing. For a period of 14 days (beginning on 05 – 08 November and again from 19 November – end of November), the Israeli army declared the city of Nablus a closed military zone.

G. Raids

Compared to 726 raids in the month of October, the Israeli army carried out a total of **598** raids during the month of November, including **546** in the West Bank (including 12 raids in Jerusalem, 140 in Ramallah, 61 in Jenin, 71 in Tulkarem, 10 in Qalqiliya, 65 in Nablus, 27 in Salfit, 4 in Jericho, 88 in Bethlehem, and 68 in Hebron) and **52** raids in the Gaza Strip (including 13 in Northern Gaza, 3 in Gaza city, 12 in Central Gaza, 15 in Khan Yunis, and 9 in Rafah).

The Israeli army opened fire during 100 of the 598 raids, approximately 16.7% of the total number of raids on residential areas.

The Israeli army continued to intensify raids on Palestinian Authority controlled territory (Area "A" under the Oslo Agreement). The Israeli army conducted **422** of the 598 raids, approximately 70.6% of the total number of raids, in Palestinian cities, towns, villages, and refugee camps, resulting in the assassination of 10 individuals, killing of 8 civilians, including 4 children, injuring of 48 civilians, including 16 children, and arrest of 172 civilians, including 10 children and 3 female civilians.

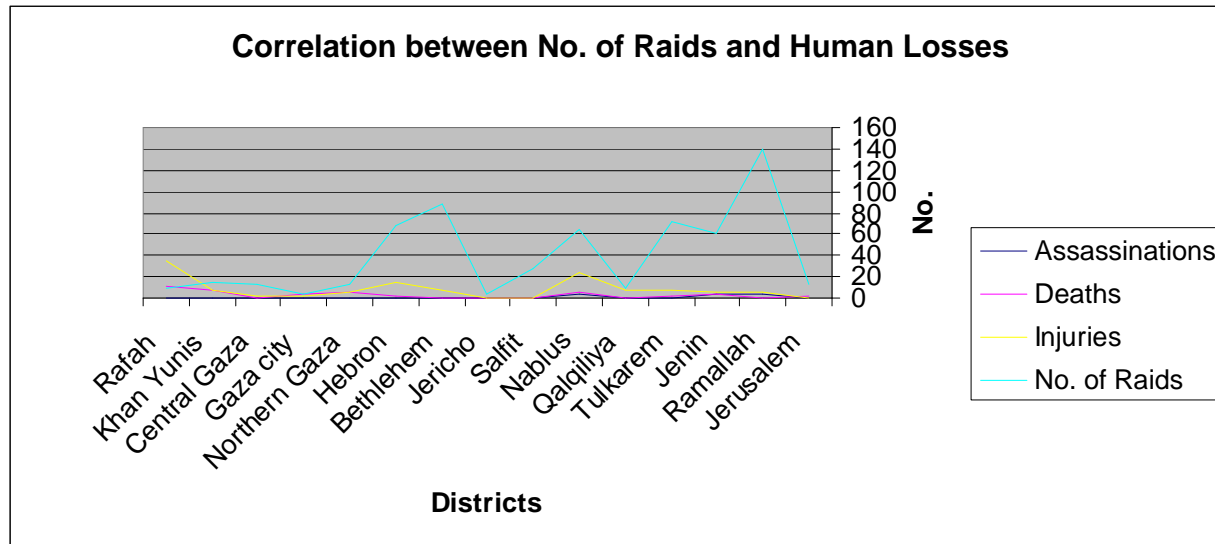
Contrary to Israeli army claims of a reduction of raids on Palestinian Authority controlled territory in order to allow Palestinian security forces to enforce order following the death of President Yasser Arafat, the following table shows an intensification of Israeli army raids on Palestinian Authority controlled territory after Arafat's death. **Compared to 188 raids carried out by the Israeli army before President Arafat's death on 11 November, the Israeli army carried out 234 raids following his death, an increase of 19.7%.**

District	Raids before Arafat's death	Human losses	Raids after Arafat's death	Human losses	Per cent increase/decrease
Ramallah	37	Injury: 1 Arrests: 9	55	Assassinations: 3 Injury: 1 Arrests: 17 (including 2 children and 1 female civilian).	+ 33%
Jenin	31	Assassinations: 4 Deaths: 2 (including 1 child) Injuries: 6 children	25	Injuries: 2 Arrests: 8 (including 2 children).	- 19.5%
Tulkarem	21	Death: 1 Arrests: 4	33	Injuries: 7 (including 2 children). Arrests: 26	+ 36.7%
Qalqiliya	3	Arrest: 1	6	Injury: 1 Arrests: 3	+ 50%
Nablus	32	Assassinations: 3 Death: 1 Injuries: 18 (including 6 children) Arrests: 23 (including 1 child and 1 female civilian).	20	Deaths: 2 children Injuries: 5 (including 2 children). Arrests: 8 (including 1 child)	- 37.5%
Salfit	4	Arrests: 4	4	Arrests: 2	Constant
Jericho	3	Arrest: 1	4	Arrests: 3	+ 25%
Bethlehem	33	Injuries: 3 (including 1 child) Arrests: 16 (including 1 child).	52	Arrests: 21 (including 1 female civilian).	+ 36.5%
Hebron	24	Arrests: 24 (including 3 children)	35	Deaths: 2 Injuries: 4 Arrests: 19	+ 31.4%
Total	188	Assassinations: 7 Deaths: 4 Injuries: 28 Arrests: 65	234	Assassinations: 3 Deaths: 4 Injuries: 20 Arrests: 107	+ 19.7%

1. Beginning at 21:45 on 27 October, the Israeli army remained positioned in the city of Jenin and Jenin refugee camp, imposed curfew on Jenin refugee camp, and opened intensive fire towards civilian houses, killing 14-year-old *Ala' Samarah* on his way back from school and injuring 7 other children. The Israeli army searched and occupied a number of houses, converted them into military posts, detained the families of civilians wanted by the Israeli army in an attempt to place pressure on their relatives to force them to turn themselves in, and arrested 13 civilians, including 1 child. The Israeli army also raided commercial shops, after destroying their doors (using explosives), and destroyed their contents. Furthermore, the Israeli army demolished 2 houses in Jenin refugee camp belonging to the families of political prisoners.

2. At 01:00 on 03 November, the Israeli army, including 25 tanks, raided Bloc (O) in Rafah refugee camp, and opened intensive fire towards civilian houses, killing **Ra'fat Al Hams** and injuring 7 civilians, including 2 children. The Israeli army also levelled land in the area and demolished 20 houses and 3 commercial shops before withdrawing 20 hours later.
3. At 23:00 on 24 November, the Israeli army raided the city of Hebron, surrounded 1 house, and opened intensive fire towards the house, killing 2 civilians:
 - (i) **Omar Al Heimouni**; and
 - (ii) **Murad Al Qawasmeh**.
 The Israeli army also injured 1 other civilian and arrested him and demolished a 3-storey house belonging to a political prisoner. Additionally, the Israeli army demolished 1 apartment in a 4-storey residential building belonging to the family of a civilian killed by the Israeli army. The demolition of the apartment caused damage to several other apartments in the building.

The following chart shows the correlation between the number of raids and resulting human losses:



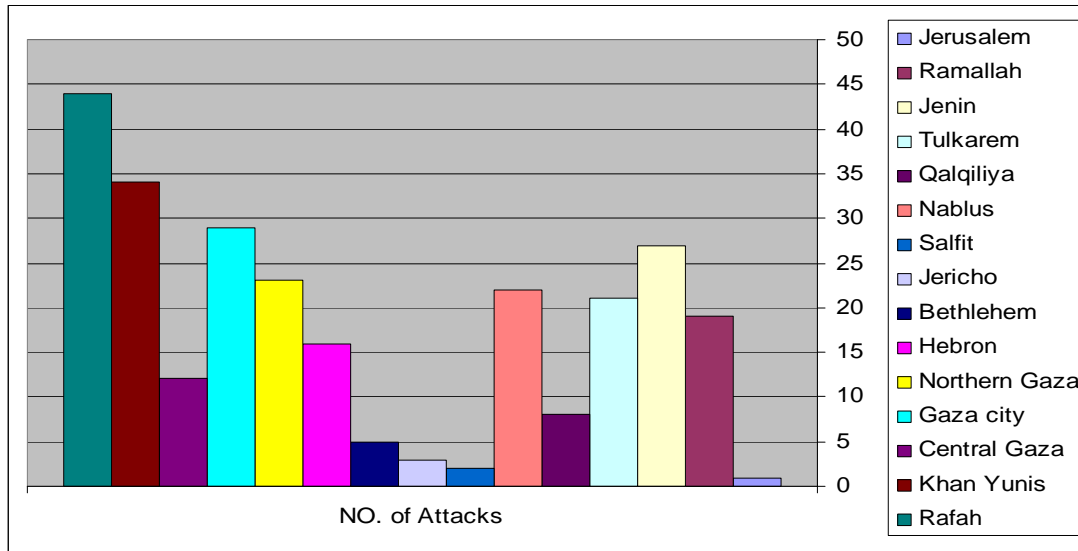
H. Attacks

Compared to 566 attacks during the month of October, **266** attacks were reported in November (a decrease of 53%), utilizing various forms of weaponry (e.g. helicopter machineguns, tanks shells, naval boats and machineguns), including **124** attacks in the West Bank and **142** in the Gaza Strip. The majority of attacks took place in Rafah (44), Khan Yunis (34), Gaza city (29), Jenin (27), Northern Gaza (23), and in Nablus (22).

The Israeli army carried out **100** attacks during raids on residential areas, **121** attacks from Israeli army military posts towards civilian houses and property, and **25** attacks on demonstrations in solidarity with political prisoners and against construction of the Wall or during confrontations between the Israeli army and civilians. The Israeli army also carried out **16** air attacks using machineguns and **1** attack from Israeli naval boats. Additionally, **3** attacks by Israeli settlers were reported in November.

1. At 07:00 on 05 November, the Israeli army fired 1 tank shell towards 1 Palestinian National Security location south of Kissufim road in the area of Al Qarara, killing 2 children who were in the area:
 (i) *Ahmed Mohammed As Samiri*, 8 years old; and (ii) *Mohammed Mis'ed As Samiri*, 9 years old.
2. At 21:15 on 10 November, the Israeli army raided the town of Jayyus, in the northern Qalqiliya district, opened indiscriminate fire towards civilians, injuring 3 civilians, including 1 child, and arrested 2 injured civilians.
3. At 10:30 on 21 November, the Israeli army opened fire from its location on the Egyptian border towards civilian houses in Al Barazil neighbourhood in Rafah refugee camp, injuring 3 civilians, including 1 child, and setting fire to 1 house.
4. At 21:05 on 28 November, the Israeli army fired 5 tank shells towards West Rafah refugee camp along Tall As Sultan neighbourhood, killing *Dr. Sameer Hijazi* and injuring 1 other civilian.

The following chart shows the number of attacks carried out in residential areas in the West Bank and Gaza Strip:



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

The Israeli army continued to attack Palestinian security locations and Police stations. **40** such attacks (compared to 59 during October) were reported during the month of November, including **10** in the West Bank and **30** in the Gaza Strip. **These figures do not include the killing of 1 Palestinian security officer, injuring of 2 officers, and the arrest of 33 officers.**

The Israeli army escalated attacks against Palestinian security forces this month in implementation of the Israeli Government's decision to reject the Palestinian Government's decision that Palestinian security officers carry weapons to enforce law and order and preserve security in Areas (A) in the West Bank. **However, the Israeli army allowed Palestinian security forces to carry weapons in the city of Ramallah only on the day of President Yasser Arafat's funeral.**

Israeli army provocations included demolishing 1 Palestinian security location, raiding 1 Police station and 1 checkpoint, and detaining officers during searches. The Israeli army opened fire on 23 separate occasions towards Palestinian security offices and locations, including 9 tank shells fired towards 1 location, 1 incident of forcing Palestinian security officers to evacuate their location, and 1 incident of surrounding a Police station. The Israeli army also set up 4 checkpoints near Palestinian security locations, including 1 checkpoint near Al Muqata'a in the city of Ramallah, provoked Palestinian security officers, and stoned their location. Furthermore, the Israeli army detained 10 Police officers and 1 National Security vehicle and confiscated the vehicle's documents.

Despite claims by the Israeli army of reducing provocations against Palestinian security forces and facilitating their movement, the following table shows the continuation of Israeli army provocation against Palestinian security forces following the death of President Yasser Arafat:

Type of Provocation	Before Arafat's Death (01 – 11 Nov.)	After Arafat's Death (12 – 31 Nov.)	Total	Notes
Demolition of Palestinian security locations	1	0	1	
Raids on Palestinian security locations	1	1	2	1 Police station and 1 checkpoint
Attacks	13	10	23	1 incident of tank shells fired towards a Palestinian security location
Forcing Palestinian security forces to evacuate their locations	0	1	1	Construction of 1 Israeli military post in the place of 1 Palestinian security location on Palestinian territory east of Al Burejj refugee camp in Central Gaza
Surrounding Palestinian security locations	0	1	1	1 Police station
Setting up checkpoints near Palestinian security locations	1	3	4	1 checkpoint near the main entrance to Al Muqata'a in the city of Ramallah
Detention of Palestinian security officers and vehicles	0	2	2	10 Police officers and 1 security vehicle

1. At 10:00 on 05 November, the Israeli army, including bulldozers, raided Palestinian territory south of Kissufim road in the area of Al Qarara, east of the city of Khan Yunis, demolished 1 Palestinian National Security location, and levelled agricultural land.
2. At 12:15 on 17 November, the Israeli army raided Dahiyat Shuweika in the city of Tulkarem and raided a Palestinian Police station.
3. At 03:00 on 18 November, the Israeli army, including 4 jeeps, raided the city of Bethlehem and Ad Duheisha refugee camp and arrested 1 Palestinian National Security officer and 1 Civil Defence officer in Ad Duheisha refugee camp.
4. At 17:40 on 19 November, the Israeli army fired 1 tank shell towards 1 Palestinian National Security location in the area surrounding Ash Shuhada' cemetery east of the town of Jabalya, killing *Jihad Ibrahim Abu Leileh*, a Palestinian National Security officer, and injuring another officer.
5. On 20 November, Israeli troops positioned at the village of Beit Iba checkpoint set up at the eastern entrance to the city of Nablus detained 1 Palestinian National Security vehicle and detained its documents and its driver's ID.

L. House Demolitions

The Israeli army demolished **52** houses during the month of November (compared to 49 in October), including 2 5-storey civilian buildings and 3 3-storey buildings. The Israeli army also demolished 2 Bedouin residential locales east of the city of Jerusalem in order to forcibly transfer their Bedouin residents for expansion of the settlement of Ma'ale Adumim. The Israeli army distributed notices to civilians to evacuate 13 houses prior to their demolition in the neighbourhood of Jabal Al Mukabbir in the city of Jerusalem, 4 houses in the village of Beit Liqya west of the city of Ramallah, and 1 house in the city of Hebron. The Israeli army demolished **15** houses in the West Bank (3 in Jerusalem, 2 in Jenin, 4 in Nablus, 2 in Jericho, 2 in Bethlehem, and 2 Hebron) and **37** in the Gaza Strip (1 in Central Gaza and 36 in Rafah).

Breakdown of house demolitions

Reason	Allegedly for being constructed without licenses	Belonging to families of civilians killed by the Israeli army	Belonging to families of political prisoners	Belonging to families of civilians wanted by the Israeli army	In close proximity to Israeli settlements	For expansion of the Philadelphi Route
Jerusalem	3 (2 buildings and 1 2-storey house)					
Jenin			2			
Nablus		1	1 (3-storey building)	2		
Jericho					2	
Bethlehem		1 (apartment in a residential building)	1 (3-storey building)			
Hebron		1	1			
Central Gaza					1	
Rafah					11	25
Total	3	3	5	2	14	25

- At 05:00 on 09 November, the Israeli army raided the village of Iraq At Tayyah and demolished a 3-storey house belonging to the family of a political prisoner.
- At 03:00 on 08 November, the Israeli army raided the areas of 'Ureibeh and Al Hashashin in the district of Rafah, demolished 4 houses in the area of Al Hashashin, levelled 70 *dunums* (17.5 acres) of agricultural land, including 30 *dunums* (7.5 acres) of green houses, and damaged infrastructure.
- On 25 November, the Israeli army raided the residential compound of 'Arab Al Jahalin in the town of Abu Dis south of East Jerusalem. Confrontations took place between the Israeli army and civilians, during which the Israeli army injured a number of children and female civilians as a result of tear gas inhalation. The Israeli army also demolished 20 barracks used as places of residence and as sheep pens.
- At 10:50 on 25 November, the Israeli army, including 3 tanks and 2 bulldozers, raided the area of Um Al Qureis north of the city of Rafah and demolished 7 houses.
- On 28 November, Israeli authorities issued an order to demolish 1 house in the neighbourhood of Jabal Al Mukabbir in East Jerusalem belonging to *Minwer Jum'ah*, claiming that it was in close proximity to the Wall. The Israeli army also distributed notices to demolish 12 houses in the same neighbourhood belonging to *Ali Jum'ah* and *Shakir Jum'ah*, allegedly because they were constructed without the required licenses.

6. On 29 November, the Israeli army raided the village of 'Anata east of the city of Jerusalem and demolished 1 residential building and sheep pens, allegedly because they were constructed without the required licenses and were in close proximity to an Israeli army military base in the vicinity of the village.

M. Destruction of Public and Private Property

Compared to 105 attacks during the month of October, the Israeli army carried out **83** attacks on public and private property in November. The Israeli army carried out **60** attacks on property in the West Bank (including 13 in Jenin and 18 in Hebron), and **23** in the Gaza Strip (including 9 in Khan Yunis and 8 in Rafah).

The Israeli army uprooted 70 olive trees in the town of Tuqu' and olive trees in the town of Sa'ir and the village of Shufa, destroyed poultry farms and sheep pens east of the city of Jerusalem, including over 20 sheep pens in the town of Abu Dis and the village of 'Anata, as well as in 'Aqbat Jaber refugee camp. The Israeli army also damaged furniture in a number of houses in the city of Jenin, Qarawat Bani Zeid, Deir Ghassana, Artas, and Al 'Isawiya, destroyed 3 commercial shops in the city of Rafah, destroyed 1 electricity generator supplying Al Far'a refugee camp, damaged another electricity generator and over 30 water tanks in the village of Talluza, and destroyed the infrastructure in the areas of 'Ureibeh and Al Hashashin north of the city of Khan Yunis. Additionally, the Israeli army destroyed contents of the offices of the Palestinian Red Crescent Society in the town of Tarqumiya, damaged the doors of a charitable association in the village of Taffuh and the Zakat Committee in the town of Dura, in addition to part of the contents of the Islamic Complex in the town of Adh Dhahiriya.

The Israeli army confiscated files from the offices of the Palestinian Ministry of Religious Endowments, computers and private files from the offices of the Palestinian Red Crescent Society, 5 charitable associations, and from 1 Islamic complex. In addition, the Israeli army stole JD 450 and NIS 1950 from 1 house and personal belongings of civilians during searches at Huwwara checkpoint. The Israeli army also confiscated 70 sheep and 5 dogs in the area of Wadi Ahmed in Beit Jala. Israeli settlers confiscated 2 cows in the vicinity of the village of Bruqin.

1. At 20:35 on 03 November, the Israeli army raided the area of Al Atatira in the district of Northern Gaza, searched a number of houses, levelled 17 *dunums* (4.25 acres) of agricultural land, and demolished 1 poultry farm and 1 sheep pen.
2. At 02:00 on 11 November, the Israeli army fired 1 tank shell from its location at Point 9.5 towards 1 house in West Khan Yunis refugee camp, setting the house on fire.
3. On 16 November, the Israeli army intentionally opened fire towards, and destroyed, the electricity generator of Al Far'a refugee camp in the southern Jenin district.
4. On 25 November, the Israeli army raided the village of Talluza in the northern Nablus district, opened indiscriminate fire, damaging over 30 water tanks atop civilian houses, and arrested 1 civilian.

N. Settlement Activity

A total of **14** incidents of settlement activity were reported in November, including **12** in the West Bank and **2** in the Gaza Strip.

The majority of settlement activities took place in the city of **Jerusalem** with 5 incidents reported, including 1 of erecting a fence around a hotel which the Israeli army had earlier confiscated, 1 incident of confiscation and levelling of land for expansion of an Israeli army military post in Al 'Isawiya, 1 of levelling land in Mount Al Masharef for construction of halls of residence for instructors and students from Hebrew University, and 1 incident of land

confiscation in the village of Jaba' by Israeli settlers from the neighbouring settlement of Adam, who brought caravans and an electricity generator for construction of 1 settlement outpost; 2 incidents in **Jenin** of land levelling near the settlement of Sanur; 1 incident in **Tulkarem** of levelling of land in the village of Shufa to connect it to the settler bypass road crossing south of the city of Tulkarem; 1 incident in **Qalqiliya** of levelling of land belonging to 1 civilian in the settlement of Alfe Menashe; 1 incident in **Salfit** of land confiscation in the village of Az Zawiyah; and 2 incidents in **Khan Yunis** of an attempt to confiscate land in the area of Al Mawasi/Khan Yunis near the Gush Katif settlement bloc and completion of construction of 1 settler bypass road west of the settlement of Morag which the Israeli army had started on 14 September 2004.

1. On 07 November, the Israeli army levelled land inside the settlement of Alfe Menashe belonging to a civilian from the town of 'Azzun in the eastern Qalqiliya district.
2. On 08 November, the Israeli army erected a barbed wire fence around the Cliff Hotel in the town of Abu Dis. The Israeli army had confiscated the Hotel several months earlier.
3. On 09 November, the Israeli army confiscated over 70 *dunums* (17.5 acres) of land in the village of Al Isawiya east of the city of Jerusalem and began land levelling works for expansion of the military post set up in the village.
4. On 17 November, the Israeli army levelled land cultivated with olive trees near the village of Shufa and constructed a road in the area between the site of land levelling and the settler bypass road crossing south of the city of Tulkarem.
5. On 21 November, the Israeli army levelled land on Mount Al Masharif in East Jerusalem for construction of halls of residence for instructors and students from Hebrew University.
6. At 12:00 on 25 November, the Israeli army completed construction of a settler bypass road southwest of the settlement of Morag north of the city of Rafah, which it had started constructing on 14 September 2004.

O. Settler Violence

Israeli settlers carried out **40** attacks (compared to 64 during the month of September) against Palestinian civilians and their property, including 37 in the West Bank and 3 in the Gaza Strip. The majority of incidents of settler violence took place in Nablus (13), Hebron (13), Qalqiliya (4), Jenin (3), Khan Yunis (3), Salfit (2), Jerusalem (1), and in Bethlehem (1).

Israeli settlers carried out 8 incidents of running over civilians, including an 8-year-old female child, a 13-year-old child, and an 80-year-old female civilian; 1 of throwing 1 Molotov cocktail at civilians; 6 of stoning, and injuring, civilians; 3 of beating civilians; 3 of detaining civilians; 3 of preventing civilians from harvesting olive crops and stealing olive crops; 3 of opening fire, including 1 towards a school; 1 of assaulting schools; 1 of damaging civilian vehicles; 2 of land confiscation; 1 of damaging crops; 2 of uprooting dozens of olive trees; 4 of stealing animals, including 2 horses, 2 cows, and 1 herd of sheep; and 1 of preventing Civil Defence teams from carrying out their duties.

1. On 01 November, a group of Israeli settlers from the settlement of Otni'el prevented civilians and international peace activists from harvesting olive crops on civilian land near the settlement and stole the olive crops from Palestinian farmers.
2. On 02 November, an Israeli settler's vehicle ran over, and injured, *Fida' Su'ud Khadr*, an 8-year-old female child, while she was on her way home from school in the town of Huwwara south of the city of Nablus.
3. On 05 November, a group of Israeli settlers uprooted 70 olive trees from civilian land in the village of Tuqu' in the southern Bethlehem district.
4. At 16:30 on 20 November, a group of Israeli settlers from the settlement of Yitzhar raided the school of the village of 'Urif in the southern Nablus district, positioned themselves atop the school's roof, and destroyed the school's water tanks and gate. As a result, confrontations took place between the Israeli settlers and Palestinian civilians.

5. On 24 November, a group of Israeli settlers threw a Molotov cocktail at a number of civilians in the Jewish quarter in the old city of Jerusalem as they were passing through the quarter.
6. On 29 November, a group of Israeli settlers from the settlement of Adam erected tents and placed caravans and electricity generators near the village of Jaba' north of the city of Jerusalem.

P. Attacks on Religious Sites

A total of 7 attacks on religious sites were reported during the month of November (compared to 9 attacks in October). All attacks took place in the West Bank, including 2 in Jerusalem, 1 in Ramallah, 1 in Nablus, and 3 in Hebron.

The Israeli army continued to prohibit worshippers from other districts from accessing Jerusalem to perform Friday prayers in Al Aqsa Mosque, forcing many civilians to conduct prayers at the entrances to the city near Israeli army checkpoints. In Hebron, the Israeli army closed the Ibrahimi Mosque, prohibited civilians from accessing the mosque, surrounded mosques, and detained worshippers inside.

1. At 18:15 on 04 November, the Israeli army raided 'Ein Beit El Ma' refugee camp and surrounded 1 mosque.
2. On 06 November, the Israeli army closed the Ibrahimi Mosque in the old city of Hebron and prevented civilians from performing prayers in the mosque.
3. On 11 November, the Israeli army dispatched a large number of troops in the area surrounding Al Aqsa Mosque compound and in its yards and prevented worshippers from exiting the mosque or leaving to *ablution facilities* (where Muslim worshippers perform ritual cleansing before conducting prayers) except on 2 occasions. The Israeli army also forced the guards of Al Aqsa Mosque and employees of the Religious Endowments Department to close the gates of Al Aqsa Mosque compound and instructed them not to re-open them until 01:30.
4. On 27 November, the Israeli army raided the village of At Tabaqa and raided and searched the village's mosque.

Q. Medical Obstruction

The Israeli army continued to attack health facilities, including hospitals, clinics, and ambulances, in addition to medical personnel. A total of 13 incidents were reported in November (compared to 6 in October). All incidents of medical obstruction took place in the West Bank, including 7 in Jerusalem, 1 in Ramallah, 3 in Nablus, 1 in Salfit, and 1 in Bethlehem. The Israeli army closed 7 maternity and baby clinics in neighbourhoods in the city of Jerusalem, attacked 1 Palestinian Red Crescent Society clinic, surrounded 1 hospital, impeded movement of ambulances, and prevented ambulances from transporting civilians injured by the Israeli army. Additionally, Israeli troops positioned at a checkpoint halted 1 ambulance and detained 1 medic's ID.

1. On 01 November at 02:00, the Israeli army raided the city of Nablus, raided the building housing the Palestinian Red Crescent Society and Ar Rahmah Clinic, demolished the house of 1 civilian wanted by the Israeli army, and arrested 2 civilians.
2. On 06 November, Israeli troops positioned at the entrance to the village of An Nu'man in the eastern Bethlehem district detained a doctor and his family, including his children, and beat him after forcing him to strip.
3. At 19:25 on 09 November, the Israeli army raided the city of Nablus and opened fire towards civilians, killing *Qadri Fayez 'Ashour* and injuring 2 other civilians. The Israeli army prevented ambulances from transporting the killed civilian and those injured for an extended period of time.
4. On 19 November, the Israeli army raided the town of Tarqumiya, raided the Palestinian Red Crescent Society's office, damaged its contents, and confiscated the office's computers and files. The Israeli army also smashed the town's street lights.
5. On 29 November, Israeli authorities closed 7 maternity and baby clinics in several neighbourhoods in the city of Jerusalem.

Q. School Disruption

During the third month of the 2004 academic year, **10** incidents of school disruption (compared to **41** last month) were reported, including **9** in the West Bank and **1** in the Gaza Strip. The Israeli army disrupted classes in dozens of schools during raids, and curfews, surrounded and raided 1 school, opened fire towards teachers and students, and impeded university students from accessing their universities due to checkpoints.

1. On 06 November, the Israeli army imposed curfew on the old city of Hebron and prevented female students from accessing Qurtabah School.
2. At 05:10 on 10 November, the Israeli army, including 10 tanks and 5 bulldozers, raided Palestinian territory east of the village of Khuza'a in the eastern Khan Yunis district, disrupting classes in 2 secondary schools.
3. At 08:00 on 20 November, the Israeli army set up 2 flying checkpoints on the road leading to Bir Zeit University in the northern Ramallah district and detained thousands of civilians, including school and university students. The Israeli army delayed civilians from reaching their workplaces and students from reaching their schools and universities until it withdrew at 09:00.
4. On 20 November, Israeli troops positioned at the Wall gate to the village of 'Azzun 'Atma, located behind the Wall in the southern Qalqiliya district, detained a number of students and teachers for several hours, delaying them from reaching their schools.
5. On 21 November, a group Israeli settlers opened fire towards the Burqa village school in the northern Nablus district, targeting the Palestinian flag on the school's roof.

R. Closure of Crossing Points

The Israeli army closed crossing points in the Gaza Strip, including crossing points into the Green Line and Egypt, denying travellers, workers and goods access. Contrary to Israeli claims of easing restrictions on movement of Palestinians following the death of President Yasser Arafat, the Israeli army closed Al Muntar (Karni) Crossing and Sufa Crossing for 9 complete days after 11 November.

1. The Israeli army closed Beit Hanun (Erez) Crossing in the district of Northern Gaza completely for 14 days and opened it partially for 16 days to ill civilians and a restricted number of merchants only. However, the Israeli army continued to prevent workers from crossing to work in the Erez Industrial Zone and across the Green Line.
2. The Israeli army closed Al Muntar (Karni) Crossing east of Gaza city for 11 days. Al Muntar Crossing is the only commercial crossing point into the West Bank, Israel, and the outside world.
3. The Israeli army closed Sufa Crossing in the eastern Rafah district completely for 13 days and partially for 17 days. The Israeli army only allowed transportation of construction cargo through the crossing and prohibited workers and merchants from crossing.
4. The Israeli army closed *Al 'Awda* Crossing (Rafah Border Crossing) in the southern Rafah district for 14 days completely and partially for 16 days. *Al 'Awda* Crossing is the only crossing point connecting the Gaza Strip to the outside world via Egypt. The Israeli army continues to prevent civilians between the ages of 16 – 35 years from crossing.
5. Yasser Arafat International Airport remains closed since the outbreak of the current *Intifada* (Uprising).