

## PALESTINIAN MONITORING GROUP



### MONTHLY SUMMARY OF ISRAELI VIOLATIONS

01 January 2005 – 31 January 2005

The following summary table and overview of events is a survey of Israeli violations during the period 01 January 2005 to 31 January 2005. 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–JANUARY 2005

EVENT	WEST BANK	GAZA STRIP	TOTAL	NOTES
<b>Assassination</b>	1	—	<b>1</b>	Maher Harb Abu Sneineh extra-judicially killed in Qalqiliya by Israeli Special Forces and 3 civilian bystanders injured.
<b>Deaths</b>	11	46	<b>57</b>	Incl. 14 children, incl. 6 by Israeli army tank shells in the area of Fad'ous near the town of Beit Lahiya; a 3-year-old female child in Khan Yunis; 1 child run over by an Israeli army jeep in Hebron; 1 child by Israeli army UXO in the village of Sir south of Jenin; 6 Palestinian individuals during armed confrontations in the Beit Hanun Industrial Zone and near the settlements of Ganei Tal and Gush Katif, and during 2 other armed confrontations near the settlement of Morag; 3 armed Palestinian individuals in a bombing operation at Al Muntar (Karni) Crossing; 1 Palestinian individual who carried out a bombing operation at Al Matahin checkpoint; 2 elderly civilians; 2 female elderly civilians; 3 mentally challenged civilians; and 1 political prisoner due to a fire erupting in Megiddo Prison.
<b>Injuries</b>	68	63	<b>131</b>	Incl. 29 children, including 6 children by Israeli army tank shells; 2 children due to an Israeli army UXO explosion; a 3-year-old child; 6 female civilians; 2 mentally challenged civilians; and 5 Palestinian officers.
<b>Attacks</b>	110	175	<b>285</b>	78 during raids; 34 during confrontations with the Israeli army; 164 from Israeli army military posts; & 9 helicopter air attacks.
<b>Raids</b>	546	57	<b>603</b>	3 in Jerusalem, 109 in Ramallah; 48 in Jenin; 68 in Tulkarem; 29 in Qalqiliya; 77 in Nablus; 52 in Salfit; 8 in Jericho; 77 in Bethlehem; 75 in Hebron; 22 in Northern Gaza; 14 in Gaza; 8 in Central Gaza; 7 in Khan Yunis; and 6 in Rafah.
<b>Arrests (per person)</b>	418	78	<b>496</b>	Incl. 16 children; 3 female civilians; 5 injured civilians, incl. 1 mentally challenged civilian; and 50 Palestinian officers.
<b>House Demolitions</b>	9	1	<b>10</b>	<b>Ramallah:</b> 1 house in the village of Qarawat Bani Zeid. <b>Bethlehem:</b> 6 houses, claiming that they were built without the required licenses in the village of Al Walaja. <b>Nablus:</b> 1 house and a 3-storey house. The Israeli army also distributed notices to halt construction of 4 houses in the village of At Tayba northwest of the city of Jenin in order to demolish them, claiming that they are in close proximity to the Wall. In addition, the Israeli army distributed house demolition notices to a number of civilians in Wadi Ar Rasha south of Qalqiliya, claiming that they were built without the required licenses. In <b>Khan Yunis</b> , the Israeli army demolished a 3-storey house.
<b>Destruction of Property</b>	34	18	<b>52</b>	<b>Destruction of Property: West Bank:</b> The Israeli army destroyed 1 civilian vehicle in the town of Al Khadr in the district of Bethlehem (using explosives); distributed notices to demolish 3 barracks in An Nuwei'ma Al Foqa and Fasayil in the Jordan Valley along with 2 farms in the town of Idhna in the district of Hebron; damaged 1 house and 2 farms and broke the windows of 1 mosque in the village of Qarawat Bani Zeid in the district of Ramallah; damaged olive trees and 1 charitable association office in Nablus; demolished 1 barracks in the village of Al Walaja in the district of Bethlehem; prevented the restoration of houses in Hebron; destroyed doors of several commercial shops and 1 school, and set fire to 1 commercial shop in Nablus; destroyed 1 mosque door (using explosives) in the village of Seida in the district of Tulkarem; and destroyed doors of commercial shops (using explosives) in the village of Abu Qash and 1 building door in the city of Ramallah. <b>Gaza Strip:</b> The Israeli army damaged crops in the town of Beit Hanun, in the area east of Beit Lahiya, near Al Muntar (Karni) Crossing, in the area of south of Gaza, east of Al Bureij refugee camp, in Deir Al Balah, in the area north of the settlement of Kfar Darom, and in the village of Al Qarara; damaged 1 house in Beit Lahiya; levelled 1 Palestinian National Security location and destroyed 1 civilian vehicle south of Deir Al Balah; and destroyed the municipal market, a playground, and walls of 1 house in Khan Yunis. <b>Confiscation of Property:</b> The Israeli army imposed high taxes on civilian buildings in the neighbourhood of Jabal al Mukabbir in the city of Jerusalem; fined 1 civilian from Silwan neighbourhood in Jerusalem a sum of NIS 10,000, in addition to other fines estimated at NIS 628,260, on 23 house owners in the village of Al Walaja in the district of Bethlehem, claiming that their houses were built without the required licenses. The Israeli army confiscated equipment and machinery while constructing a road southeast of the town of Yatta, second-hand vehicle parts in the city of Tulkarem, an officer's personal belongings from his house, 1 public vehicle, and 1 private vehicle in the town of Beituniya. Additionally, the Israeli army forced 1 civilian returning from a pilgrimage to Mecca to pay a fine in order to release him.
<b>House Occupations</b>	46	8	<b>54</b>	<b>Tulkarem:</b> several houses in the city of Tulkarem overlooking Tulkarem refugee camp, 2 houses in the city of Tulkarem, incl. 1 house in Dahiyat Dhinnaba, 2 houses in the town of Baqa Ash Sharqiya, 1 house in the town of 'Attil, 1 house on the junction to the town of Zeita, and 19 houses in the village of Seida. <b>Nablus:</b> 10 houses and 3 buildings. <b>Hebron:</b> 1 house near the village of Kharsa, 3 houses in the city of

				Hebron, incl. 1 house to observe the polling process, 2 houses in the town of Tarqumiya, 1 house in the town of Idhna, and 2 houses in the town of Beit 'Awwa. <b>Northern Gaza:</b> 2 houses north of Beit Lahiya, 2 houses in Al Qaraya Al Badawiya, and 1 house in the town of Beit Hanun. <b>Gaza:</b> several houses south of Gaza city and 1 house near the settlement of Nitsareem. <b>Central Gaza:</b> 1 house in Deir Al Balah and 1 house east of Al Bureij refugee camp.
<b>Curfews</b>	31	—	<b>31</b>	The Israeli army imposed curfew over residential areas in the following districts: <b>Jenin:</b> the town of Silat Adh Dhahr and the village of Al Fandaqumiya. <b>Tulkarem:</b> the village of Seida. <b>Nablus:</b> the towns of Huwwara and 'Aqraba and the villages of Beita, An Nassariya, Salem, Kafr Qalil, and Majdal Bani Fadil. <b>Ramallah:</b> the village of Qarawat Bani Zeid. <b>Bethlehem:</b> the villages of Husan and Al Walaja. <b>Hebron:</b> the towns of Tarqumiya and Beit 'Awwa, the village of Deir Samit, and Al 'Arrub refugee camp.
<b>Closure of Crossing Points</b>	—	149	<b>149</b>	Incl. 49 partially. The Israeli army also forced civilians travelling to Mecca to perform pilgrimage to cross to Egypt through Miftahim Crossing, which is allocated for Israeli citizens, instead of Rafah Crossing.
<b>Flying Checkpoints</b>	294	—	<b>294</b>	All in the West Bank – 2 in Jerusalem, 59 in Ramallah, 30 in Jenin, 50 in Tulkarem, 29 in Qalqiliya, 19 in Nablus, 48 in Salfit, 3 in Jericho, 29 in Bethlehem, and 25 in Hebron.
<b>Medical Obstruction</b>	8	1	<b>9</b>	The Palestinian Red Crescent Society and Tulkarem Public Hospital yard raided; Tulkarem Public Hospital surrounded; 1 ambulance transporting medicine detained at Huwwara checkpoint and prevented from entering the city of Nablus; and ambulances prevented from transporting injured civilians in the district of Gaza, the village of Qarawat Bani Zeid, and in the towns of Yatta and Beituniya.
<b>Attacks on Religious Sites</b>	5	—	<b>5</b>	Mosques raided in the city of El Bireh and the villages of Husan, Qarawat Bani Zeid, and Seida; 1 mosque surrounded and worshippers detained while performing evening prayers in the village of Husan.
<b>School Disruption</b>	16	1	<b>17</b>	Classes disrupted in schools due to curfews imposed over the town of Beit Rima and the villages of Hajja, Al Funduq, Kafr 'Ein, and Seida and as a result of the Israeli army raid on Al Amal neighbourhood in Khan Yunis; classes disrupted in 1 school in the town of Silat Adh Dhahr and in 1 school in the village of Burqa due to Israeli army raids. The Israeli army also raided 1 school in the city of Nablus and converted it into an interrogation centre. Additionally, the Israeli army delayed students and teachers at the Wall gate to the village of 'Azzun 'Atma, at checkpoints set up near the villages of Al Lubban Ash Sharqi and Sarra, and at Za'tara checkpoint.
<b>Provocation of Palestinian Forces</b>	31	19	<b>50</b>	Palestinian National Security locations raided in the districts of Northern Gaza, Ramallah, Salfit, Nablus, and Jericho; Palestinian Police station raided in the town of As Samoa'; position near Palestinian security locations in the area north of Beit Lahiya, Ramallah, Jenin, Beit Sahur, and Nablus, & near Palestinian Police station in the village of Nisf Jubeil; open fire towards 1 Palestinian National Security location in Jericho, near Sufa Crossing, in the area of Sheikh 'Ajlin, and near Al Muntar (Karni) Crossing. The Israeli army also threatened to attack 1 Palestinian security location in Beit Lahiya and surrounded Palestinian National Security locations in Jericho, Northern Gaza, and in 'Abasan.
<b>Settlement Activity</b>	12	—	<b>12</b>	<b>Settler Bypass Roads:</b> Trans-Samaria Highway expanded; in the area surrounding Al Maghariba hill south of Hebron after confiscating 190 <i>dunums</i> (47.5 acres), 1 settler bypass road, connecting the settlement of Neve Ya'akov to the settlements near 'Anata, Hizma, and Al 'Eizariya, paved; and 522 <i>dunums</i> (130.5 acres) of land confiscated in Tulkarem to construct a settler bypass road. <b>Land Confiscation for Wall Construction:</b> 2,362 <i>dunums</i> (590.5 acres), in addition to 88.7 <i>dunums</i> (22.2 acres) of land confiscated in the village of Al Jib; 71.9 <i>dunums</i> (18 acres) in Biddu; 337 <i>dunums</i> (84.3 acres) in Qatanna; and an area of land belonging to the village of Iskaka near the settlement of Ariel.
<b>Settler Violence</b>	18	—	<b>18</b>	Israeli settlers ran over a 4-year-old child in the old city of Hebron; confiscated dozens of <i>dunums</i> of land belonging to the town of Sa'ir; and carried out 3 incidents of assaulting civilians in the village of 'Asira Al Qibliya and in the old city of Hebron, 4 incidents of raiding the villages of Yasuf, As Sawiya, Sinjil, and 'Asira Al Qibliya, and 2 incidents of throwing stones at 1 civilian bus near Salfit and at civilians. Israeli settlers also provoked civilians near 1 polling centre; carried out 3 incidents of damaging crops and uprooting olive trees in the villages of Deir Al Hatab and Jalbun, 2 incidents of closing a detour road leading to civilian houses in the area of Paradise Hotel and Al Fureidis in Bethlehem, 2 incidents of environmental contamination from waste water flow from the settlement of Sha'are Tikva and flooding in the yard of the school of the villages of 'Azzun 'Atma and Beit Amin and from the settlement of Mirav into the village of Jalbun, and 1 incident of running over sheep near the settlement of Kedumim.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1658</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>2274</b>	

## COMARATIVE TABLE OF ISRAELI VIOLATIONS OVER THE PAST THREE MONTHS

EVENT TYPE	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	COMMENTS
<b>Assassinations</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	1 assassination attempt (compared to 7 in December and 4 in November) during which the Israeli army extra-judicially killed 1 civilian (compared to 5 civilians extra-judicially killed, including 1 child, and 3 targeted individuals injured last month).
<b>Deaths</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>57</b>	Death toll relatively constant over the past 2 months. However, the number of children killed (14) rose as the Israeli army killed 6 children by tank shells, 2 children by an Israeli army UXO, and 1 child run over by an Israeli army jeep.
<b>Injuries</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>131</b>	A drop of 91.6% compared to December. The Israeli army injured 29 children compared to 80 last month.
<b>Incursions</b>	—	<b>1</b>	<b>(1)*</b>	* The Israeli army continued its incursion into the western neighbourhoods of the city of Khan Yunis early this month.
<b>Attacks</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>285</b>	A drop in the number of attacks by 34.7% compared to December and an increase of 6.7% compared to November.
<b>Raids</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>603</b>	A decrease in the number of raids by 16.4% compared to December and an increase of 0.8% compared to November. The number of raids on Palestinian Authority controlled territory (Areas A) dropped to 423 compared to 476 in December (a drop of 12.5%).
<b>Arrests (per person)</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>496</b>	Arrests decreased by 8.3% compared to December and increased by 12.1% compared to November. The number of children arrested dropped to 16 compared to 38 in December and 46 in November.
<b>House Demolitions</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>10</b>	Number of house demolitions dropped during the month of January. The majority of houses demolished by the Israeli army were in the city of Jerusalem and its surrounding villages as part of a strategy to reduce the number of Palestinian inhabitants in the city.
<b>Destruction of Property</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>52</b>	Incidents of destruction of property decreased. However, the Israeli army continued to destroy and demolish commercial shops (using explosives), levelled and uprooted hundreds of trees, and demolished sheep pens and farms.
<b>House Occupations</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>54</b>	The Israeli army continued to occupy civilian houses and to convert them into military posts during raids on residential locales.
<b>Curfews</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>31</b>	Relatively constant over the past two months; an increase of 25.8% compared to November.
<b>Flying Checkpoints</b>	<b>(100s)</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>294</b>	Throughout the West Bank to separate and close all districts and to carry out arrest campaigns.
<b>Closures (per District)</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>Un-known</b>	<b>Un-known</b>	Complete closure over the past 3 months in all districts, incl. Jerusalem and the Green Line, including the city of Jerusalem, and preventing civilian movement between the districts of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.
<b>Closure of Crossing Points</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>149</b>	Between the Gaza Strip and the Green Line, preventing workers from entering Industrial Zones and crossing into the Green Line. Beginning on 22 January 2005, the Israeli army reopened the Rafah Crossing partially, which it had closed since 12 December 2004.
<b>Medical Obstruction</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	The Israeli army continued to raid hospitals and clinics and prevented medical personnel and ambulances from carrying out their duties and to transport injured civilians to hospitals.
<b>Attacks on Religious Sites</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	The Israeli army continued to attack religious sites, raid mosques, and prevent civilians carrying Palestinian Authority ID cards without Israeli-issued permits from entering Jerusalem for Friday prayers.
<b>School Disruption</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>17</b>	The Israeli army continued to disrupt classes in schools as a result of incursions, raids, and curfews, prevented or delayed teachers and students from reaching their schools at checkpoints.
<b>Provocation of Pal. Forces</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>50</b>	Almost the same number of incidents as in December and an increase of 20% compared to November.
<b>Settlement Activity</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>12</b>	Throughout the West Bank to construct settler bypass roads.
<b>Settler Violence</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>18</b>	Drop in the number of attacks on civilians, their property and land. Nevertheless, Israeli settlers continued to carry out incidents of running over civilians.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2324</b>	<b>2608</b>	<b>2274</b>	<b>Total of incidents decreased by 14.7% compared to December and by 2.2% compared to November.</b>

## **SELECTED EVENTS & ANALYSIS**

### **1. Political Prisoners**

The Israeli army **arrested 496 Palestinians during the month of January 2005**, including **418** from the West Bank and **78** from the Gaza Strip. Those arrested included 16 children, 3 female civilians, 5 injured civilians, including 1 mentally challenged civilian, and 50 Palestinian officers.

1. Political prisoners in the isolation section of Bir as Sabe' Prison have been subject to harsh conditions of imprisonment, including frequent delays of necessary medical treatment for ill prisoners. Additionally, political prisoners in Kedumim Detention Centre suffer from the severe cold and lack of necessary blankets and clothes. Female political prisoners held in Telmond Prison are increasingly becoming ill due to high levels of humidity and the severe cold, particularly since no heaters have been installed in the prison cells. Israeli army forces also severely beat child prisoners held in the same prison and sprayed tear gas at the child prisoners.
2. On 27 January, political prisoner Rasem Suleiman Ghanayem was killed in Megiddo Military Prison Camp after a fire erupted in the prison due to an electricity malfunction. 2 other political prisoners were injured by burns as a result of a fire which began in Section 6 of Ketziot Military Prison Camp due to the negligence of the Israeli prison administration in repairing damages to the electricity network in the prison sections.
3. Beginning on 24 January 2005, political prisoners held in isolation cells in 'Asqalan Prison began a hunger strike in protest against the inhumane living conditions they have been subject to.

### **2. Obstruction of Palestinian Presidential Elections**

1. On 05 January, Israeli troops positioned at Dahiyat Al Bareed checkpoint in the city of Jerusalem detained a field voter registration team, assaulted 1 female voter registration officer, and tore apart pages from a registration book.
2. The Israeli Supreme Court rejected an application submitted by the Palestinian National Authority to allow political prisoners to participate in the Palestinian presidential elections.
3. At 12:00 on 09 January (Election Day), the Israeli army prevented a delegation of French observers from entering a polling centre in the old city of Hebron.
4. At 15:50 on 09 January, Israeli troops positioned at a checkpoint set up south of the town of As Samoa' prevented civilians from travelling to polling stations in the town of As Samoa'.
5. At 16:05 on 09 January, the Israeli army opened intensive fire from its locations at Points 11 and 12 towards a polling station in Tareq bin Ziyad School in the city of Khan Yunis.

### **3. Assassination**

Assassination attempts decreased during the month of January 2005. Compared to 7 assassination attempts in December 2004, Israeli Special Forces, supported by ground troops, **carried out 1 assassination attempt** in the city of Qalqiliya. At 15:20 on 26 January, Israeli Special Forces, supported by 1 tank and 6 jeeps, raided the city of Qalqiliya and opened fire towards 1 civilian vehicle transporting 3 civilians, extra-judicially killing ***Maher Harb Abu Sneineh*** and injuring 3 individuals, one of whom was in critical condition. The Israeli army also arrested 2 injured individuals, including 1 Palestinian National Security officer.

### **4. Killings**

Compared to 55 Palestinians killed during the month of December 2004, the **Israeli army killed 57 Palestinians in January 2005**. However, the number of children killed by the Israeli army dramatically rose from 2 in December to **14** in January, including 6 children killed by Israeli army tank shells near the town of Beit Lahiya, 2 children due to an Israeli army UXO explosion, and 1 child run over by an Israeli army jeep. The Israeli army also killed 3 mentally

challenged civilians, 2 elderly female civilians, and 2 elderly male civilians. Additionally, 1 civilian was killed as a landmine left by the Israeli army exploded while he was driving his tractor. The Israeli army **killed 11 Palestinians in the West Bank**, including 2 in Ramallah, 3 in Jenin, 2 in Tulkarem, 1 in Qalqiliya, 1 in Nablus, and 2 in Hebron. **In the Gaza Strip, the Israeli army killed 46 Palestinians**, including 11 in Northern Gaza, 14 in Gaza city, 3 in Central Gaza, 10 in Khan Yunis, and 7 in Rafah.

The rise in the death toll during the month of January was a result of increased open fire and tank shelling in the district of Northern Gaza, raids on neighbourhoods in the cities of Gaza and Khan Yunis, the high number of Israeli army **attacks during raids** (78) on residential locales, **open fire and tank shelling** from Israeli military posts (164), and **air attacks** (9) by Israeli army helicopters and unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs). **Israeli army UXO continue to pose serious risks to civilians' lives. 2 children and 1 civilian were killed by an Israeli army UXO and a landmine in areas located in the vicinity of Israeli army military training sites.**

1. At 08:00 on 04 January, the Israeli army fired 3 tank shells towards civilian houses in the area of Fad'ous near the town of Beit Lahiya, killing 7 civilians, including 6 children:

- |  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| (i) <b>Hani Ghaben;</b>  | (ii) <b>Mohammed Ghaben;</b>  |
| (iii) <b>Rajeh Ghaben;</b>   | (iv) <b>Bassam Ghaben;</b>    |
| (v) <b>Jibril Al Kassih;</b>                                       | (vi) <b>Jaber Ghaben;</b> and |
| (vii) <b>1 unidentified civilian</b> (corpse severely disfigured). |                               |

The Israeli army also injured several other civilians, including children, some of whom were in critical condition.

2. At 17:00 on 06 January, an Israeli army jeep ran over, and killed, 9-year-old **Mohammed Hamzeh Jaber** in the old city of Hebron.
3. At 15:50 on 26 January, a landmine left by the Israeli army exploded in the village of 'Atuf in the south-eastern Jenin district, killing **Mustafa Khadr Bisharat** while he was driving a tractor on his land.

## **5. Injuries**

Compared to 251 Palestinians injured by the Israeli army during the month of December 2004, the total number of injuries reported in January 2005 was **131** (a decrease of 96.1%). The number of civilian injuries decreased during the month of January as a result of a lower number of Israeli army **attacks during raids** (78 compared to 116 in December) on residential locales, **air attacks** by Israeli army combat aircraft (9 compared to 21 in December), and **open fire and shelling** from Israeli army posts (164 compared to 189 last month).

Compared to 84 Palestinians injured by the Israeli army in the West Bank last month, **68** Palestinians were injured in January (a decrease of 23.5%), including 1 in Jerusalem, 2 in Ramallah, 5 in Jenin, 7 in Tulkarem, 5 in Qalqiliya, 6 in Nablus, 3 in Salfit, 6 in Bethlehem, and 33 in Hebron. In comparison with 167 Palestinians injured in the Gaza Strip during the month of December, the Israeli army injured **63 civilians** (a decrease of 165.1%), including 12 in Northern Gaza, 17 in Gaza, 6 in Central Gaza, 7 in Khan Yunis, and 21 in Rafah.

The **Israeli army injured 29 children** during the month of January, compared to 80 children injured last month (a decrease of 175.9%). Compared to 12 female civilians injured during the month of December, the Israeli army **injured 6 female civilians** in January. Additionally, the Israeli army injured 3 mentally challenged civilians and 5 Palestinian officers in January, compared to 3 officers injured in December.

1. At 13:30 on 08 January, an Israeli army UXO exploded in the area of 'Arab Ar Rashayida in the eastern Bethlehem district, injuring 2 children (brother and sister):
  - (i) **Nariman Saleh**, 10-year-old female ; and
  - (ii) **Mohammed Saleh**, 12 years old.

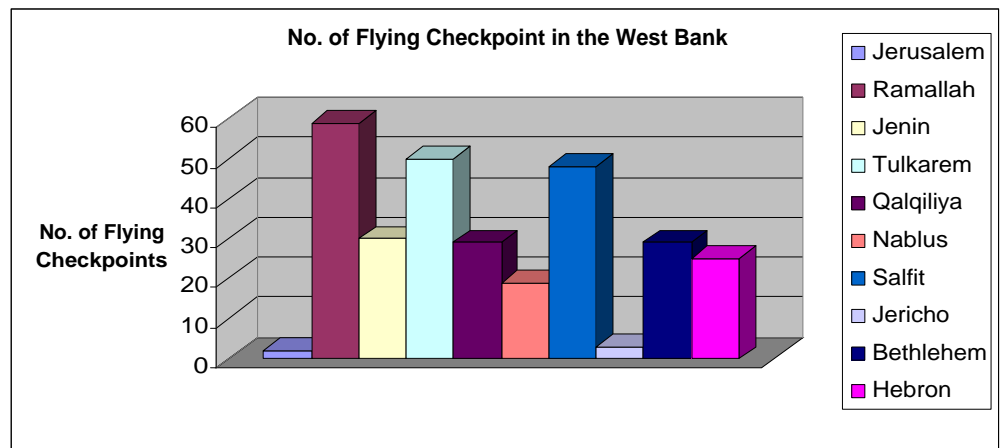
2. At 15:00 on 21 January, an Israeli settler vehicle ran over 4-year-old **Basel Ar Rajabi** in the old city of Hebron, after which he was transported to hospital for injuries sustained.

## 6. Closure

Since the death of Palestinian President Yaser Arafat on 11 November 2004, the Israeli army continues to impose a total closure on the West Bank and Gaza Strip, preventing civilians from crossing the Green Line.

In the West Bank, the Israeli army continued to intensify its restrictions, impeded civilian movement, and prevented civilian vehicles from crossing permanent checkpoints set up at main junctions and entrances to Palestinian cities. The Israeli army prevented civilian vehicles from crossing **Al Kafriyyat checkpoint**, the only checkpoint by which access to the city of Tulkarem is possible, during the majority of the month of January. The Israeli army also intensified its restrictions at **Tayasir checkpoint** between the districts of Jenin and Jericho and **Al Hamra checkpoint** between the Jordan Valley and the district of Jenin. Additionally, the Israeli army closed **Abu Holi checkpoint** between the central and southern areas of the Gaza Strip for 1 day completely and partially throughout the rest of the month and arrested 11 individuals at the checkpoint, including 1 Palestinian officer. Special permits are required for civilian vehicles in order to cross **Huwwara checkpoint** between the city of Nablus and the districts of Ramallah and Salfit, **As Sawahira ash Sharqiya checkpoint** (the ‘Container’) between the districts of Ramallah and Bethlehem to Hebron, and the checkpoint set up at the southern entrance to the city of Jericho. The Israeli army completely prohibited civilian vehicles from crossing **Einav gate** between the districts of Tulkarem and Nablus.

In the West Bank, the Israeli army set up **flying checkpoints** within and around Palestinian residential locales (294 in January, compared to 203 during the month of December – an increase of 31%). The Israeli army also erected dirt barricades at the entrances to residential areas. For example, the Israeli army has continued to close the entrance to the village of Al Mughayyir north of the city of Ramallah for several months and the village of Iskaka south of the city of Salfit since 27 January. Beginning on 05 January, the Israeli army has continued to prohibit civilians from the towns of Yatta and As Samoa’ in the southern Hebron district from accessing their land and to close the commercial centre in the old city of Hebron since 16 January. Additionally, the Israeli army continues to prevent farmers from accessing their agricultural land in the village of Bardala until 01 May 2005, allegedly to complete construction of the eastern portion of the Wall.



The above chart depicts the distribution of flying checkpoints in the West Bank

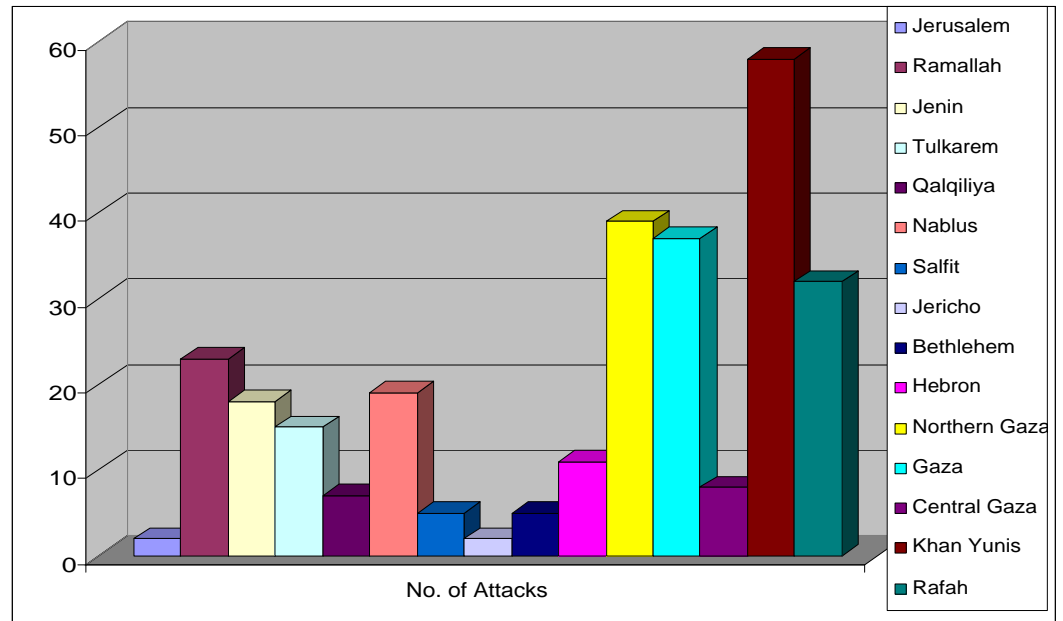
In the Gaza Strip, the Israeli army continues to close Nitsareem (*Ash Shuhada*) junction since the outbreak of the current *Intifada* (Uprising). The Israeli army also closed Sheikh ‘Ajlin coastal road for 9 nights after 18:00 and Abu Holi checkpoint for 1 day completely and partially throughout the rest of the month. In the southern Gaza Strip, the Israeli army has continued to close Abu Al ‘Ajlin road (*Khan Yunis Al Sharqiya*) and the Western road (*Khan Yunis*) for 4 years and impeded civilians attempting to reach their houses in the area of Al Mawasi. The Israeli army also closed At Tuffah checkpoint for 14 days completely and partially for the rest of the month and the area of Al Mawasi/Rafah for 11 days completely and partially throughout the rest of the month.

## 7. Attacks

Compared to 384 attacks during the month of December 2004, the Israeli army carried out **285 attacks in January 2005**, (a decrease of 34.7%), utilizing various forms of weaponry (e.g. helicopter machineguns, tanks shells, naval boats and machineguns), including **110 attacks in the West Bank** and **175 in the Gaza Strip**. The majority of Israeli army attacks took place in Ramallah (23), Jenin (19), Tulkarem (15), Nablus (19), Northern Gaza (39), Gaza (37), Khan Yunis (59), and in Rafah (32).

The Israeli army carried out **78 attacks during raids** on residential areas, **164 attacks from Israeli army military posts** towards civilian houses and property, and **34 attacks on peaceful demonstrations** against construction of the Wall or during confrontations between the Israeli army and civilians. The Israeli army also carried out **9 air attacks** using missiles and machineguns.

*The chart to the right depicts the number of attacks carried out in residential areas in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.*



## 9. Raids

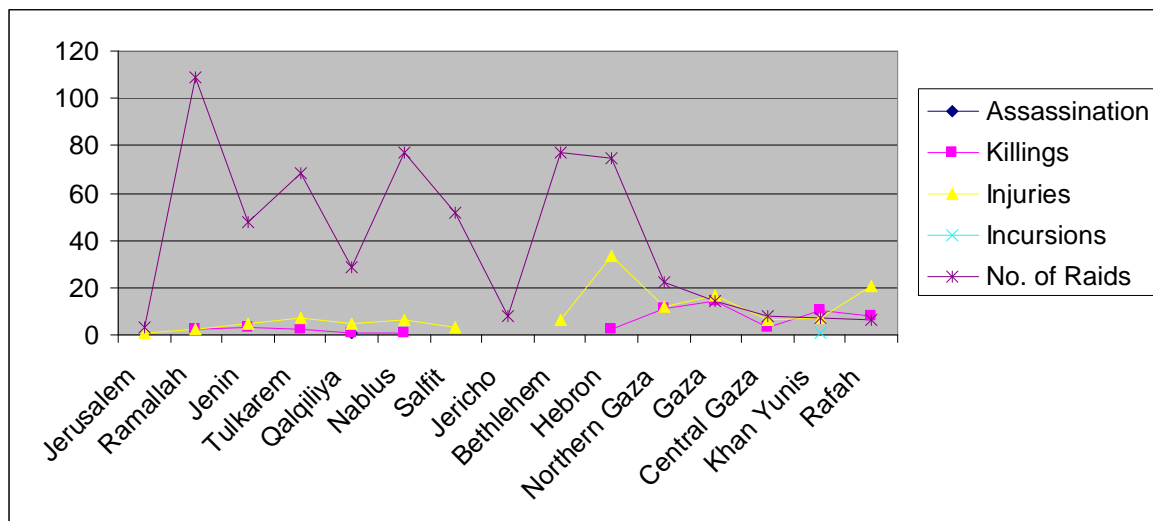
The Israeli army carried out a total of **603 raids** on residential locales during the month of January 2005 (compared to 702 raids during December 2004 – a decrease of 16%), including **546 in the West Bank** (3 in Jerusalem, 109 in Ramallah, 48 in Jenin, 68 in Tulkarem, 29 in Qalqiliya, 77 in Nablus, 52 in Salfit, 8 in Jericho, 77 in Bethlehem, and 75 in Hebron). The Israeli army also conducted **57 raids in the Gaza Strip** (22 in Northern Gaza, 14 in Gaza, 8 in Central Gaza, 7 in Khan Yunis, and 6 in Rafah).

The Israeli army **opened fire during 78 of the 603 raids**, approximately 12.9% of the total number of raids on residential areas. Additionally, the Israeli army **imposed curfew over 31 residential locales** in the West Bank during raids (compared to 34 during last month).

The Israeli army continued to intensify its raids on Palestinian Authority controlled territory (**Area “A”** under the Oslo Agreement). Dropping by 12.5%, the Israeli army conducted **423** of the 603 raids, approximately 70.2% of the total number of raids, on Palestinian cities, towns, villages, and refugee camps, (compared to 476 raids during the month of December).



The following table shows the correlation between the number of raids and resulting human losses.



1. At 04:30 on 12 January, the Israeli army raided the village of Qarawat Bani Zeid, in the northern Ramallah district, imposed curfew, surrounded 1 house, opened fire, and fired tank shells towards the house, killing 2 civilians - *Abdullah Ad Dik* and *Wafi Ash Shu'aybi*. The Israeli army also injured 1 female civilian and prevented ambulances from accessing the area to transport her to hospital, in addition to evacuating the killed civilians. Additionally, the Israeli army arrested 2 civilians (brothers), levelled agricultural land, demolished 1 house, and damaged 1 other house.

2. Beginning at 09:15 on 12 January, the Israeli army raided Palestinian territory east of Al Bureij refugee camp. The Israeli army opened intensive fire, killing 2 civilians, including 1 child:

(i) *Ramadan Al Qarnawi*, 10 years old; and

(ii) *Sa'id Abdul Salam*.

The Israeli army also injured 4 other civilians, occupied 1 house, converted it into a military post, and arrested 10 civilians, including 3 brothers. At 14:45 on 14 January, the Israeli army withdrew from the area.

3. At 07:55 on 15 January, the Israeli army, supported by helicopters and reconnaissance aircraft, raided Az Zaytoun neighbourhood, the area of Al Maslakh Al Gharbi, and the car market south of Gaza city. Israeli army tanks fired shells and helicopters opened intensive fire towards civilian houses, killing 5 civilians, including 1 child:

(i) *Mohammed Bathatho*, 16 years old;

(ii) *Abdul Rahman As Sousi*;

(iii) *Yihya Fayez Abu Muheisen*;

(iv) *Haytham Abu Nuqairah*; and

(v) *Issa Ibrahim Kishko*.

The Israeli army also injured 10 individuals, including 1 Palestinian Preventive Security officer and 1 civilian critically, occupied a number of houses, converted them into military posts, and levelled agricultural land.

#### **10. Attacks against Palestinian Governmental Institutions and Military and Security Forces**

The Israeli army carried out 50 incidents of attacking and provoking Palestinian security and military forces and locations during the month of January 2005 (compared to 51 in December 2004), including 31 in the West Bank and 19 in the Gaza Strip. **These figures do not include the injury of 5 Palestinian security officers and the arrest of 50 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.

1. On 04 January, the Israeli army raided 2 Palestinian National Security locations near the town of Beit Hanun and arrested 19 officers from the 2 security locations.
2. At 01:10, the Israeli army opened fire towards 2 Palestinian National Security locations in the district of Northern Gaza, injuring 3 officers. The Israeli army prevented ambulances from transporting the injured officers to hospital.

### **Types of Israeli Army Provocations against Palestinian Forces**

<b>Type of Provocation</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Demolition of Palestinian security location	1	1 Palestinian National Security location.
Raids on Palestinian security offices and locations	11	Incl. 10 incidents against Palestinian National Security forces and 1 against Palestinian Police forces. Raids also included searching and provoking Palestinian security officers.
Attacks	10	9 attacks on Palestinian National Security locations in Gaza districts and 1 in Jericho.
Surrounding Palestinian security locations	9	Palestinian National Security locations in Gaza districts.
Setting up flying checkpoints near Palestinian security locations	14	Incl. Israeli army patrols dispatched and buildings overlooking Al Muqata'a in Ramallah occupied.
Detention of Palestinian security officers and vehicles	4	The Israeli army detained Palestinian Security and Police officers and vehicles on duty and prevented them from performing their tasks.
Confiscation of Property	1	1 Palestinian Police vehicle.
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	

#### **11. House Demolitions**

The Israeli army **demolished 10 houses** during the month of January 2005 (compared to **63** in December 2004), including **2** 3-storey civilian buildings and **1** 2-storey house.

The Israeli army demolished **9** houses in the West Bank (6 in Jerusalem, 1 in Ramallah, and 2 in Nablus) and **1** house in Khan Yunis in the Gaza Strip. The Israeli army demolished 6 of the houses claiming that they were built without the required licenses and the other 4 houses as punitive measures against their residents.

Additionally, the Israeli army distributed evacuation notices prior to demolition of 4 houses in the village of At Tayba, north of the city of Jenin, and several other houses in the vicinity of the towns of 'Azzun and Kafr Thulth, in the southern Qalqiliya district, claiming that they are in close proximity to the Wall. The Israeli army also distributed notices to demolish 2 houses in Hebron, claiming that they were built without the required licenses.

#### **12. Destruction of Public and Private Property**

Compared to 90 incidents during the month of December 2004, the Israeli army carried out **52 incidents of destruction and confiscation of public and private property** in January 2005. The Israeli army carried out **34** attacks on property in the West Bank (including 8 in Nablus and 7 in Hebron), and **18** in the Gaza Strip (including 5 in Khan Yunis).

The Israeli army destroyed 2 civilian vehicles (using explosives); damaged 1 house, 2 farms, 1 barracks, and 1 charitable association office; destroyed doors of commercial shops and 1 school (using explosives); broke the windows and destroyed doors of 2 mosques; burned 1 commercial shop; destroyed 1 municipal market, 1 playground, and walls of houses, and prohibited the restoration of houses; levelled 1 Palestinian National Security location; damaged crops and olive trees in 8 areas; and distributed notices to demolish 3 barracks and 2 farms.

The Israeli army imposed high taxes on buildings and financial fines (estimated at NIS 638,260) on the owners of 24 houses in neighbourhoods in the city of Jerusalem and its surrounding villages claiming that they were built without the required licenses. Additionally, the Israeli army confiscated equipment and machinery while constructing a road, second-hand vehicle spare parts, 1 public vehicle, and 1 private vehicle.

### **13. Settlement Activity**

A total of **12 incidents of settlement activity** were reported in January 2005 (compared to 25 during the month of December 2004 – a decrease of 108.3%). All incidents of settlement activity were reported in the West Bank.

**Types and Sites of Settlement Activity**

Type of Activity	Land confiscation for road construction	Land levelling for settlement expansion	Land confiscation for Wall construction	Construction of settler bypass roads	Expansion of settlement infrastructure	Total
District						
Jerusalem			4	1		<b>5</b>
Tulkarem	1					<b>1</b>
Qalqiliya		1				<b>1</b>
Salfit			1	1		<b>2</b>
Hebron			1	1	1	<b>3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>

As shown in the table above and by data extracted from PMG Daily Situation Reports, the Israeli army has intensified levelling of civilian land in the West Bank in order to expand and construct new settler bypass roads, particularly in the city of Jerusalem in order to connect the settlements inside the city to those located east of the city.

The Israeli army also continued to confiscate and level land in the villages north of the city of Jerusalem to complete construction of the Wall, which is planned to separate the city from the West Bank. In addition, the Israeli army confiscated land belonging to the village of Iskaka to construct the portion of the Wall surrounding the settlement of Ari'el, thereby creating geographic discontinuity between the northern and central areas of the West Bank, and continued to construct the Wall near the town of Idhna, after confiscating more areas of agricultural land belonging to the town.

#### **14. Settler Violence**

Israeli settlers carried out **18 attacks** in January 2005 (compared to 30 during the month of December 2004). All incidents of settler violence were reported in the West Bank, including 2 in Jenin, 2 in Qalqiliya, 3 in Nablus, 5 in Salfit, 2 in Bethlehem, and 4 in Hebron.

**Israeli settlers ran over 1 Palestinian child** during the month of January, compared to 3 such incidents in December. Israeli settlers also raided 4 Palestinian villages; closed roads leading to Palestinian villages on 2 occasions; carried out 3 incidents of damaging crops, 2 incidents of throwing stones at, and injuring, civilians; severely beat 2 civilians; carried out 1 incident of attacking civilian property, 1 incident of confiscating civilian land, and 2 incidents of environmental contamination.

#### **15. Attacks on Religious Sites**

A total of **5 attacks on religious sites** were reported during the month of January 2005 (compared to 5 attacks in December 2004). All attacks took place in the West Bank, including 2 in Ramallah, 1 in Tulkarem, and 2 in Bethlehem.

The Israeli army raided 4 mosques, surrounded 1 mosque, and detained worshippers inside the mosque while performing evening prayers.

#### **16. Medical Obstruction**

The Israeli army carried out **9 incidents of medical obstruction** during the month of January 2005 (compared to 8 in December 2004). **8** such incidents were reported in the West Bank, including 2 in Ramallah, 3 in Tulkarem, 2 in Nablus, 1 in Hebron, and 1 in the district of Northern Gaza.

The Israeli army raided the offices of the Palestinian Red Crescent Society; raided the yard of 1 hospital and surrounded it; detained 1 ambulance transporting medicine at a checkpoint; and prevented ambulances from transporting injured civilians on 4 separate occasions.

#### **17. School Disruption**

The Israeli army carried out **17 incidents of school disruption** in January 2005 (compared to 28 last month), including **16** in the West Bank (5 in Ramallah, 1 in Jenin, 5 in Tulkarem, 1 in Qalqiliya, and 4 in Nablus). The Israeli army carried out **1** incident of school disruption in Rafah in the Gaza Strip.

The Israeli army disrupted classes in schools due to curfews imposed over 5 towns and villages and as a result of a raid on Al Amal neighbourhood in Khan Yunis. The Israeli army also raided 2 schools, occupied 1 school, converted it into an interrogation centre, and delayed students and teachers at a Wall gate and at 3 checkpoints.

#### **18. 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. In the Gaza Strip, the Israeli army closed **Beit Hanun (Erez) Crossing** for 6 days completely and partially over the rest of the month, opening the crossing point to ill civilians and vehicles only. However, the Israeli army continued to prevent workers from accessing the **Erez Industrial Zone** and from crossing the Green Line. The Israeli army also closed **Al Muntar (Karni) Crossing** for 21 days, **Nahal 'Oz Crossing** for 5 days, and **Sufa Crossing** completely for 16 days and partially for 15 days. On 22 January 2004, the Israeli army partially opened **Rafah Crossing** to arrivals only, which had been completely closed since 12 December 2004. **Yaser Arafat International Airport** remains closed since the outbreak of the current *Intifada* (Uprising).