

PALESTINIAN MONITORING GROUP



MONTHLY SUMMARY OF ISRAELI VIOLATIONS

01 July 2005 – 31 July 2005

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

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

EVENT	WEST BANK	GAZA STRIP	TOTAL	NOTES
Assassinations	4	4	8	The Israeli army extra-judicially killed Mohammed al 'Assi in the city of Nablus and Mu'ayyad Fat'hi Mousa in the district of Tulkarem. Israeli army Apache helicopters also extra-judicially killed Mohammed Mar'i and Samer Dawahqah in the district of Salfit and injured 1 individual, whom Israeli troops arrested from an ambulance transporting him to hospital. In the district of Gaza, an Israeli army UAV extra-judicially killed 'Adel Haniyyeh, 'Assem Abu Ras, Saber Abu 'Assi, and Amjad 'Arafat.
Deaths	11	5	16	Incl. 7 children, 2 Palestinian security officers, and 1 political prisoner in Ketziot ('An Naqab') Military Prison Camp as a result of the Israeli army's negligence in extinguishing a fire in the prison.
Injuries	105	39	144	Incl. 37 children, 7 female civilians, 1 elderly civilian, a number of international peace activists, and 3 Palestinian security officers.
Attacks	150	391	541	63 during confrontations with the Israeli army; 400 from Israeli army military posts; 67 during raids on Palestinian residential compounds; and 10 air attacks. An Israeli settler also carried out 1 attack.
Raids	668	25	693	7 in Jerusalem; 122 in Ramallah; 60 in Jenin; 126 in Tulkarem; 33 in Qalqiliya; 39 in Nablus; 61 in Salfit; 2 in Jericho; 106 in Bethlehem; 112 in Hebron; 1 in Northern Gaza; 5 in Gaza; 2 in Central Gaza; 8 in Khan Yunis; and 9 in Rafah.
Arrests (per person)	367	30	397	The Israeli army arrested 22 civilians in Jerusalem; 31 in Ramallah; 59 in Jenin; 44 in Tulkarem; 25 in Qalqiliya; 31 in Nablus; 30 in Salfit; 5 in Jericho; 25 in Bethlehem; 95 in Hebron; 3 in Northern Gaza; 14 in Central Gaza; 9 in Khan Yunis; and 4 in Rafah, including 29 children, 3 female civilians, 2 injured civilians, 1 physician, 4 journalists, 1 teacher, 16 university students, 1 former political prisoner, and 25 Palestinian security officers.
House Demolitions	19	—	19	The Israeli army demolished 5 houses in the city of Jerusalem, including 2 houses in Beit Hanina, 1 in the neighbourhood of Jabal al Mukabbir (claiming that it was built without the required license), 1 in the vicinity of the village of Al 'Isawiya, , and 1 in the neighbourhood of Silwan. Additionally, the Israeli army distributed notices to demolish 12 houses in the district of Jerusalem. The Israeli army also demolished 2 houses in the district of Nablus (in the village of Al Lubban ash Sharqi, in addition to a number of makeshift houses in the village of Tana); 2 in the district of Salfit (in the villages of As Sawiya and Bruqin, claiming that they were built without the required licenses); 2 in the district of Jenin (in the town of Al Yamun, including 1 partially demolished); 3 in Bethlehem (in the neighbourhood of Um Rukbah south of the town of Al Khadr, claiming that they were built without the required license); and 5 in the district of Hebron (2 in the city of Hebron, including 1 house under construction, and 3 in the town of Yatta, claiming that they were built without the required licenses). Additionally, the Israeli army distributed notices to demolish 1 house in the village of Deir al 'Asal and 2 houses in the village of Al Burj, claiming that they are in close proximity to the Wall. The Israeli army also distributed notices to demolish 2 houses in the village of Mas-ha in the district of Qalqiliya.
Destruction of Property	66	8	74	Destruction of Property: The Israeli army demolished 17 barracks, used as makeshift houses or for raising livestock; distributed notices to demolish a number of barracks in the village of Tana in the district of Nablus; and demolished 4 barracks in the village of 'Arab ar Rashayida in the district of Bethlehem. Israeli settlers damaged 130 grape vines in the vicinity of the settlement of Kfar 'Eztzion in the district of Bethlehem; uprooted 70 olive trees and damaged water wells in the village of Imnezil in the district of Hebron; cut down olive trees in the villages of Qaryut and Salim in the district of Nablus; set fire to dozens of <i>dunums</i> of land cultivated with olive trees in the village of Iskaka and demolished a fence and support wall in the village of Yasuf in the district of Salfit; damaged agricultural crops and an irrigation network in the village of Beitillu in the district of Ramallah. Additionally, the Israeli army damaged crops in the village of Biddu in the district of Jerusalem; uprooted dozens of olive trees in the village of Kafr Qaddum in the district of Qalqiliya and in the village of Marda and north of the city of Salfit; demolished 3 commercial shops in the village of Al Funduq in the district of Qalqiliya, claiming that they were built without the required licenses; damaged the doors of commercial shops in the city of Bethlehem; destroyed commercial shops and UNRWA warehouses in the city of Tulkarem (using explosives); destroyed 1 commercial shop in the village of Al Jib in the district of Jerusalem; and levelled vendors' stalls in the area between the villages of Bardala and 'Ein al Beida in the district of Jenin. The Israeli army also damaged the doors and contents of 1 school in the town of Haris in the district of Salfit and destroyed the door of 1 school in the village of Qarawat Bani Zeid in the district of Ramallah. 1 flare fired by the Israeli army landed on 1 civilian house in the city of Khan Yunis, burning the house. In addition, the Israeli army denied access to Palestinian Civil Defence trucks to extinguish a

				fire set to agricultural land in the district of Bethlehem; broke the windows of 1 club and 1 Palestinian Police station in the city of Tulkarem; and set fire to 1 barracks in the town of Tuqu' in the district of Bethlehem. In the district of Northern Gaza, Israeli army combat aircraft fired missiles, damaging offices of 1 charitable association. Additionally, the Israeli army destroyed the door of 1 house in Jenin refugee camp (using explosives); damaged furniture of houses in the village of 'Ajja and the town of Qabatiya in the district of Jenin; damaged 1 house and almond trees in a garden near a demolished house in the village of As Sawiya in the district of Jenin; damaged doors and windows of 1 house in the town of Dura in the district of Hebron; and burned 1 pharmacy to the ground in the town of 'Illar in the district of Tulkarem. Israeli troops positioned at a checkpoint set up on the junction to the town of Beit Lid in the district of Tulkarem damaged ice cream cargo loaded on a truck. In addition, the Israeli army demolished 1 gas station in the village of Al 'Isawiya in the district of Jerusalem; destroyed 3 civilian vehicles (using explosives) in the districts of Jerusalem, Tulkarem, and Bethlehem; and damaged 4 civilian vehicles (including 1 by an Israeli settler vehicle in the district of Qalqiliya, 1 by the Israeli army in the district of Nablus, 1 by Israeli troops positioned at a checkpoint set up in the vicinity of the village of Tarusa in the district of Hebron, and 1 by an Israeli army tank in the city of Tulkarem). The Israeli army also levelled a road between the villages of Bizzariya and Ramin in the district of Tulkarem. Confiscation of Property: Israeli troops stole a sum of NIS 400 from 1 civilian and confiscated his cellular phone in the vicinity of the village of Tarusa in the district of Hebron. The Israeli army also confiscated construction materials from a commercial shop in the village of Al Jib in the district of Jerusalem; 1 computer from a civilian house in the village of An Nazla ash Sharqiya in the district of Tulkarem; and computers from 1 building in the city of Ramallah. After the Israeli army reoccupied the city of Tulkarem, Israeli troops confiscated 2 taxis and used them to patrol the city. Additionally, the Israeli army confiscated 1 taxi east of the city of Nablus and IDs of 2 civilians in the town of 'Illar in the district of Tulkarem.
House Occupations	70	1	71	The Israeli army occupied civilian houses and converted them into military posts in the following districts: Tulkarem: in the city of Tulkarem, the area surrounding Tulkarem refugee camp, Dahiyat Shuweika; Dahiyat Iktaba, Deir al Ghusun, Bal'a, 'Illar, Seida, and An Nazla ash Sharqiya; Hebron: in Al Fuqeiqis, Yatta, Ash Shuyukh, As Simiya, near Al Fawwar junction, Dura, Sa'ir, As Samoa', and the old city of Hebron; Nablus: the city of Nablus and Balata refugee camp; Bethlehem: 'Ayda refugee camp.
Curfews	33	—	33	The Israeli army imposed curfew in the following districts: Ramallah: Al Mughayyir. Jenin: Al Yamun, Kardala, Bardala, and 'Ein al Beida. Tulkarem: the city of Tulkarem, Tulkarem refugee camp, and Nur Shams refugee camp. Qalqiliya: Al Funduq. Nablus: Immatin. Salfit: Bruqin, Haris, and Marda. Bethlehem: Marah Rabah, Al 'Uruj, and Harmala. Hebron: the old city of Hebron.
Closure of Crossing Points	—	50	50	The Israeli army completely closed crossing points in the Gaza Strip, including crossing points into the Green Line and Egypt, on 50 occasions. The Israeli army closed Beit Hanun (Erez) Crossing for 1 day completely. Israeli troops positioned at Beit Hanun Crossing only allowed access to humanitarian cases and VIPs only. Beginning on 13 July, Israeli troops have prevented workers and civilians possessing access permits from crossing. Additionally, the Israeli army closed Al Muntar (Karnei) Commercial Crossing for 6 days completely; Nahal 'Oz Crossing for 3 days; and Sufa Crossing completely for 7 days and partially for 24 days. Yasser Arafat International Airport remains closed since the outbreak of the current <i>Intifada</i> (Uprising). Additionally, the Israeli army closed Rafah Crossing for 2 days. Beginning on 17 July, the Israeli army has denied access to civilians under the age of 35, preventing students wishing to attend universities abroad and university students spending their summer vacation in the Gaza Strip from crossing. On 22 July, the Israeli army reinstalled x-ray equipment at Rafah Crossing to search civilians travelling through the crossing, despite serious health risks. As a result, 1 civilian suffered from a spasm as he was exposed to radiation produced by the x-ray equipment.
Flying Checkpoints	365	—	365	1 in Jerusalem, 48 in Ramallah, 57 in Jenin, 58 in Tulkarem, 36 in Qalqiliya, 18 in Nablus, 45 in Salfit, 15 in Jericho, 24 in Bethlehem, and 65 in Hebron.
Medical Obstruction	8	1	9	Israeli troops positioned at Bilal Bin Rabah Mosque (Rachel's Tomb) checkpoint north of the city of Bethlehem denied access to an ambulance transporting an ill Palestinian security officer to Al Maqassed Hospital in the city of Jerusalem. Israeli troops positioned at Za'tara checkpoint in the district of Salfit severely beat medics while they were attempting to cross to the city of Nablus. Additionally, Israeli troops positioned at Beit Iba checkpoint west of the city of Nablus arrested 1 injured civilian from an ambulance. The Israeli army also surrounded Tulkarem Public Hospital; arrested 2 injured civilians from 2 ambulances; raided 1 hospital in Salfit; fired 1 shell towards Balsam Hospital in the district of Northern Gaza; and raided 1 hospital in the city of Jenin.
Attacks on Religious Sites	3	—	3	The Israeli army raided 1 mosque in the city of Tulkarem, 1 mosque in Dahiyat Dhinnaba, and 1 mosque in the town of Surif in the district of Hebron. The Israeli army also delivered a notice to demolish 1 mosque in the village of Tana in the district of Nablus.

School Disruption	1	—	1	The Israeli army demolished 1 school, including 3 classrooms, in the village of Tana in the district of Nablus.
Provocation of Palestinian Forces	33	33	66	<p>Attacks: The Israeli army opened fire towards Palestinian National Security locations in the city of Salfit and in the area surrounding Beit Hanun Industrial Zone; fired 1 shell and opened fire on 2 occasions towards Palestinian security forces north of the town of Beit Lahiya in the district of Northern Gaza; and opened fire on 5 occasions in the area surrounding Gaza city, on 2 occasions in the district of Central Gaza, on 2 occasions in the city of Khan Yunis and east of the area of Khuza'a, on 3 occasions in neighbourhoods in Rafah refugee camp, on 2 occasions north of city of Rafah, on 2 occasions south of Sufa Crossing and Yasser Arafat International Airport, and on 2 occasions along the Egyptian border in the district of Rafah. The Israeli army also opened fire towards 1 Palestinian National Security checkpoint south of the area of Al Matahin in the district of Khan Yunis; fired 1 shell towards the Palestinian Civil Defence Department in the town of Beit Lahiya in the district of Northern Gaza; and opened fire towards 1 Palestinian Police station in the city of Tulkarem. Despite prior security coordination (through the DCO), the Israeli army opened fire towards Palestinian Police patrols and vehicles along Salah ad Din road in the Gaza Strip. In addition, the Israeli army opened fire towards Palestinian security patrols east of the area of Khuza'a in the district of Khan Yunis and in the vicinity of Salah ad Din gate in the district of Rafah while sealing off 1 tunnel; and aimed guns at 1 Palestinian security patrol in the city of El Bireh.</p> <p>Raids: The Israeli army raided Palestinian National Security locations in the town of Bal'a in the district of Tulkarem on 3 occasions and in the district of Salfit on 3 other occasions. The Israeli army also took photographs of 1 Palestinian National Security location, Palestinian National Security officers, and documents and ordered officers to evacuate the location. Additionally, the Israeli army raided 1 Palestinian Police station in the city of Tulkarem.</p> <p>Position near Palestinian security locations: The Israeli army took position near Palestinian National Security checkpoints and locations in the city of El Bireh, in the town of Bal'a in the district of Tulkarem, and in the town of Al Khadr in the district of Bethlehem. The Israeli army also took position near 1 checkpoint and 2 locations of the Palestinian National Security forces in the cities of Tulkarem and Jericho, opposite 2 Palestinian Police stations in the district of Tulkarem, and in the vicinity of Palestinian Police stations in the towns of 'Illar, Halhul, and Dura in the districts of Tulkarem and Hebron. An Israeli army patrol took position in front of the Palestinian Ministry of Interior in the city of El Bireh for a period of time. Additionally, the Israeli army ordered Palestinian security forces in the city of Hebron not to wear military uniforms and to stay inside their offices.</p> <p>Detention: The Israeli army detained 1 Palestinian Police vehicle at the entrance to Al Fawwar refugee camp in the district of Hebron.</p> <p>Re-occupation of Palestinian-controlled areas: Israeli authorities notified Palestinian security forces (through the DCO) that the Israeli army resumed security control over the city of Tulkarem and Tulkarem refugee camp, which had been transferred back to the Palestinian Authority on 20 March 2005, and ordered Palestinian security forces to withdraw Palestinian checkpoints. Israeli authorities also prevented Palestinian security forces from carrying weapons or wearing military uniforms.</p>
Settlement Activity	16	2	18	<p>Jerusalem: The Israeli Municipality of Jerusalem issued a decision to construct a settlement outpost, including 30 housing units and a synagogue, in the neighbourhood of Bab as Sahira (Herod's Gate) in the old city of Jerusalem. Hebron: The Israeli army erected a barbed wire fence around 2 <i>dunums</i> of land in order to annex them to the settlement of Ramat Yishay in the neighbourhood of Tall Rumeida in the old city of Hebron. Gaza: The Israeli army paved 1 settler bypass road connecting Al Muntar (Karnei) Crossing and Ash Shuhada' junction. Qalqiliya: Israeli authorities confiscated 4 <i>dunums</i> of land belonging to the villages of Mas-ha and Sanniriya for construction of a settler bypass road leading to the settlement of 'Etz Efrayim; 9.2 <i>dunums</i> of land belonging to the village of Habla; 1.2 <i>dunums</i> of land belonging to the town of Kafr Thulth for construction of a settler bypass road leading to the settlement of Nirit; and 3.5 <i>dunums</i> of land belonging to the town of 'Azzun to set up a new Wall gate. The Israeli army also uprooted olive trees for construction of a settler bypass road leading to the settlement of Kedumim. Tulkarem: The Israeli army constructed 1 settler bypass road connecting the settlement of 'Einav to a neighbouring Israeli army military post. Salfit: The Israeli army confiscated 189 <i>dunums</i> of land belonging to the town of Deir Istiya and the village of Immatin for completion of Wall construction. Bethlehem: The Israeli army confiscated 448 <i>dunums</i>, and an additional 155 <i>dunums</i>, of land belonging to the town of Al Khadr for completion of Wall construction. The Palestinian Monitoring Group could not confirm information regarding the Israeli army confiscation of 2,000 <i>dunums</i> of land belonging to the villages of Bizzariya and Burqa in northern Nablus as civilians did not receive the full confiscation orders from the Israeli military.</p>

Settler Violence	41	1	42	An Israeli settler vehicle ran over, and killed, 1 child at the entrance to the town of Beit Ummar in the district of Hebron. Israeli settler vehicles also ran over 1 elderly female civilian along Road # 60 in the town of Al Khadr in the district of Bethlehem and 1 civilian in the settlement of Gadid in the district of Khan Yunis. Israeli settlers also attempted to kill the son of the owner of a gas station in the village of Kafr Sur in the district of Tulkarem. Additionally, Israeli settlers severely beat 1 child in the settlement of Gilo, after which he was admitted to Bethlehem Public Hospital, and 1 civilian in the vicinity of the village of Husan in the district of Bethlehem. Israeli guards of the settlement of Sussia south of the town of Yatta in the district of Hebron also severely beat a number of civilians. In addition, Israeli settlers detained 1 child near the settlement of Kiryat Arba' in the district of Hebron; opened fire towards civilians in the town of Baqa ash Sharqiya in the district of Tulkarem. Additionally, Israeli settlers from the settlement of Sanur raided the village of Al Asa'asa and assaulted civilians. Israeli settlers also raided the village of 'Urif on 3 occasions, the village of 'Asira al Qibliya in the district of Nablus, and 1 gas station. Furthermore, Israeli settlers prevented civilians at gunpoint from tending sheep in the area of Wadi al Malih in the district of Jenin; forced civilians out of their agricultural land in the village of 'Awarta in the district of Nablus; threw stones at 1 house in the village of Mas-ha in the district of Qalqiliya, houses in the neighbourhood of Tall Rumeida in the city of Hebron, civilian vehicles travelling in the vicinity of the village of Jit in the district of Qalqiliya, and 1 civilian vehicle on Za'tara junction in the district of Salfit; seized control over 1 rental vehicle east of the city of Qalqiliya; and set fire to 1 civilian vehicle in the village of 'Asira al Qibliya in the district of Nablus. An Israeli settler vehicle also ran into 1 civilian vehicle in the district of Qalqiliya. In addition, Israeli settlers set fire to agricultural land belonging to the villages of Qusin in the district of Nablus, Sanniriya in the district of Qalqiliya, and Iskaka in the district of Salfit; sprayed chemicals, destroying 130 grape vines near the settlement of Kfar 'Etzion in the district of Bethlehem; uprooted olive trees in the villages of Qaryut and Salim in the district of Nablus; and destroyed crops and an irrigation network in the village of Beitillu in the district of Ramallah. Additionally, an Israeli company expanded 1 quarry on surrounding civilian land west of the village of Taffuh in the district of Hebron. Israeli settlers also constructed 1 settler bypass road south of the village of Burin in the district of Nablus and closed the junction to the settlement of Kfar 'Etzion along the Bethlehem-Hebron road.
Palestinian Security Measures	17	24	41	Arrests: Palestinian security forces arrested a number of Palestinian individuals as they were attempting to plant an explosive device near the Green Line east of the village of 'Abasan al Kabira in the district of Khan Yunis; 1 individual suspected to be planning to carry out a suicide attack in Israel; 1 civilian to interrogate him after he took footage of an area where Palestinian individuals planted an explosive device; and 4 civilians near the Green Line east of the village of 'Abasan as Saghira in the district of Khan Yunis. 5 Attacks Blocked: Palestinian security forces blocked an attempt to fire 1 mortar east of the village of 'Abasan and confiscated the mortar; blocked 2 attempts to fire mortars; and evacuated armed Palestinian individuals near the Security Line opposite An Namsawi neighbourhood in the city of Khan Yunis and north of the settlement of Netzarim south of Gaza city. 12 Incidents of Locating and Confiscating Weapons: Palestinian security forces located 1 suspicious object in the vicinity of Al Qaraya al Badawiya; combed the area surrounding the settlement of Dugit in the district of Northern Gaza in search of 1 suspicious object; handed over 1 suspicious object to the Israeli authorities south of Sufa Crossing; located 2 explosive devices, including 1 device prepared to be detonated by remote control, in the area surrounding the settlement of Dugit northwest of the town of Beit Lahiya in the district of Northern Gaza; located a 25-kg. explosive device near the settlement of Morag in the district of Rafah; confiscated 1 mortar launching pad in the district of Central Gaza; handed over 20 flares, located in the area between the villages of Abu Falah and Kafr Malik in the district of Ramallah; located 1 explosive device near At Tuffah checkpoint in the district of Khan Yunis and 2 explosive devices, including 1 device weighing 25 kg., north of the town of Beit Hanun and opposite Tall as Sultan neighbourhood; and confiscated 1 mortar launching pad in the area of 'Ureibeh. Locating 3 Tunnels: Palestinian security forces located 2 tunnels near Salah ad Din gate and 1 tunnel near Rafah Crossing in the district of Rafah. 7 Israelis Handed Over: Palestinian security forces handed over (to the Israeli authorities) 1 Israeli citizen, located in the city of Tulkarem; 1 Israeli army officer and 4 Israeli citizens, including 3 female citizens, who mistakenly entered the city of Beit Jala in the district of Bethlehem; 1 Israeli citizen who entered the city of Jericho; and 1 Israeli citizen who was captured while attempting to sell an illegal vehicle in the city of Qalqiliya. Illegal Vehicles and Property Handed Over: Palestinian security forces handed over (to the Israeli authorities) 4 illegal vehicles, confiscated in the city of Qalqiliya; 1 vehicle in the city of Ramallah; and 1 horse in the city of Qalqiliya. Providing Protection: Palestinian security forces accompanied and provided protection to Jewish worshippers visiting a synagogue in the city of Jericho.
TOTAL	1977	614	2591	

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EVENTS OVER THE PAST THREE MONTHS

EVENT TYPE	MAY	JUNE	JULY	COMMENTS
Assassination	—	—	8	The Israeli army resumed its policy of assassinating members of Palestinian factions.
Deaths	15	10	16	Increase in death toll by 60% compared to June and by 6.7% compared to May, and in the number of children killed (7 children killed in July compared to 1 child killed during the month of June).
Injuries	97	72	144	Injuries rose by 100% compared to June and by 48.5% compared to May. The Israeli army injured 37 children in July, compared to 23 in June.
Attacks	314	362	541	An increase in the number of attacks by 49.4% compared to June and by 72.3% compared to May.
Raids	578	595	693	Raids rose by 16.5% compared to June and by 19.9% compared to May. Raids on Palestinian Authority controlled territory (Area A) rose to 420 compared to 368 in June. On 13 July, the Israeli army reoccupied the city of Tulkarem. On 43 occasions, the Israeli army raided areas in which security responsibility was transferred back to the Palestinian Authority (Area A) in the eastern areas of the city of Tulkarem (incl. the town of 'Illar and the village of Seida, over which Palestinians and Israelis have disagreed on the scope of the transfer of security control) and the village of 'Ein ad Duyuk north of the city of Jericho (in which security responsibility was transferred back to the Palestinian Authority last March), compared to 33 raids on these areas during the month of June. The Israeli army also raided Palestinian Authority controlled area in the Gaza Strip on 26 occasions.
Arrests (per person)	274	336	397	Arrests increased by 18.2% compared to June. Additionally, the number of children arrested rose to 29 compared to 27 during the month of June.
House Demolitions	2	9	19	The Israeli army continued to demolish civilian houses in the eastern quarters of the city of Jerusalem and in Palestinian villages located in close proximity to areas of Wall construction.
Destruction of Property	49	36	74	The Israeli army and settlers continued to damage crops, set fire to trees, destroy and confiscate civilian vehicles, damage house furniture, and demolish animal shelters, commercial shops, and warehouses.
House Occupations	12	42	71	The Israeli army continued to occupy civilian houses and to convert them into military posts during raids on Palestinian residential locales. The majority of occupied houses were in Tulkarem and Hebron.
Curfews	23	16	33	A rise of 106.3% compared to June and 43.5% compared to May.
Flying Checkpoints	368	374	365	A decrease of 2.4% compared to June and 0.8% compared to May.
Closures (per District)	Un-known	Un-known	Un-known	Continuation of Israeli imposed closure over the past 3 months between all districts, incl. Jerusalem and the Green Line. Civilian movement between districts of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip continued to be prohibited. Beginning on 13 July, the Israeli army intensified the closure imposed on the Gaza Strip districts, denying access to civilians and workers to areas inside the Green Line.
Closure of Crossing Points	76	44	50	Crossing points to Israel were completely closed for 17 days in July, compared to 14 days in June and 21 days in May. These statistics do not include Rafah Crossing and Yasser Arafat International Airport (the latter remaining closed for 4 years).
Medical Obstruction	5	6	9	The Israeli army continued to obstruct access to ambulances at checkpoints, arrest injured civilians from ambulances, assault medics, and surround, raid, and open fire towards hospitals.
Attacks on Religious Sites	1	5	3	Israeli troops positioned at checkpoints continued to prevent worshippers from accessing mosques in Jerusalem and Hebron. The Israeli army also allowed Israeli settlers to enter Al Aqsa Mosque compound, surrounded mosques, and detained worshippers while performing prayers.
School Disruption	10	5	1	Incidents of school disruption dropped due to school summer vacation.
Provocation of Pal. Forces	40	54	66	Following the Sharm ash Sheikh Summit, the Israeli army continued to provoke Palestinian forces. Additionally, the Israeli army repeatedly raided areas returned to Palestinian Authority control (Areas A) in parts of the districts of Tulkarem and Jericho.
Settlement Activity	8	9	18	Incidents of settlement activity rose by 100.0% compared to June and by 125.0% compared to May.
Settler Violence	68	67	42	A drop of 37.3% from the previous month in the number of attacks by Israeli settlers on Palestinian civilians, their property and land. Israeli settlers continued to run over civilians, particularly children, including 3 civilians (incl. 1 child who later died) in the month of July, compared to 2 children in June, and 7 civilians (incl. 2 children) in May.
Palestinian Security Measures	135	74	41	Palestinian security forces handed over 5 illegal vehicles, (compared to 9 in June and 27 in May); 12 mortars and explosive devices (2 in June and 7 in May); and Israeli citizens, settlers, and soldiers on 7 occasions (13 in June and 5 in May). Palestinian security forces also arrested 8 suspected Palestinian individuals (compared to 1 individual in June and 2 in May); blocked attempts to fire mortars towards Israeli targets inside the Green Line and settlements in the Gaza Strip and confiscated a number of mortars on 5 occasions (7 in June and 8 in May); demolished 3 tunnels (7 in June and 3 in May); and defused 12 explosive devices near the Security Line (3 in June and 6 in May).
TOTAL	2075	2116	2591	Total incidents sharply rose by 22.5% compared to June and by 24.9% compared to May.

ANALYSIS OF EVENTS

1. Assassinations

The **Israeli army extra-judicially killed 8 Palestinian individuals in July**, including 4 in the West Bank and 4 in the Gaza Strip. Israeli army combat aircraft fired missiles, extra-judicially killing 6 Palestinian individuals. The Israeli army also surrounded and assassinated 2 other Palestinians. Additionally, the Israeli army injured 1 Palestinian individual and arrested him from an ambulance transporting him to hospital for treatment of injuries sustained.

2. Killings

Compared to 10 Palestinians killed in June and 15 in May, the **Israeli army killed 16 Palestinians in July**, including 11 in the West Bank and 5 in the Gaza Strip, including 7 children, 2 Palestinian security officers, and 1 political prisoner in Ketziot (An Naqab) Military Prison Camp as a result of the Israeli army's negligence in extinguishing a fire in the prison. The Israeli army killed 1 civilian in Ramallah, 3 civilians in Jenin, 2 in Tulkarem, 2 in Nablus, 1 in Salfit, 2 in Hebron, 1 in Gaza, 1 in Central Gaza, and 3 in Khan Yunis.

3. Injuries

Compared to 72 Palestinians injured by the Israeli army in June and 97 in May, the total number of injuries reported during the month of July was **144**. The Israeli army opened fire towards civilians **during raids** on residential locales on 67 occasions. The Israeli army also **opened fire on 63 occasions** during demonstrations against Wall construction, and opened machinegun fire from military posts on 400 occasions. Additionally, Israeli army combat aircraft carried out 10 air attacks. An Israeli settler opened fire towards Palestinian civilians on 1 occasion.

Compared to 56 Palestinians injured by the Israeli army in the **West Bank** last month, **105 Palestinians** were injured in July, including 2 in Jerusalem, 29 in Ramallah, 13 in Jenin, 19 in Tulkarem, 12 in Qalqiliya, 5 in Nablus, 9 in Salfit, 4 in Bethlehem, and 12 in Hebron. In the **Gaza Strip**, the Israeli army injured **39 civilians**, compared to 16 in June, including 3 in Northern Gaza, 3 in Gaza, 26 in Khan Yunis, and 7 in Rafah. Compared to 23 children injured during the month of June, the **Israeli army injured 37 children** in July. Additionally, the Israeli army injured 7 female civilians, 1 elderly civilian, 3 Palestinian security officers, and several international peace activists.

4. Closure

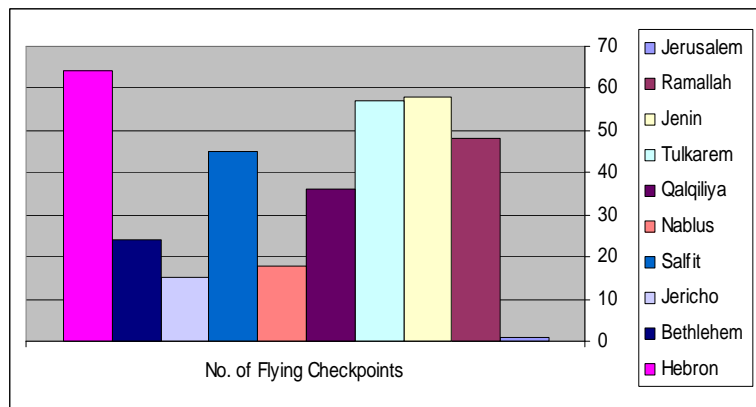
Beginning on 13 July, the Israeli army imposed a total closure over the West Bank and Gaza Strip and denied workers access to areas inside the Green Line and Beit Hanun (Erez) Industrial Zone. The Israeli army also closed Abu Holi and Al Matahin checkpoints along Salah ad Din road, connecting areas north and south of the Gaza Strip, preventing civilian vehicles from crossing completely for 2 days and partially for 13 days.

In the **Gaza Strip**, the Israeli army continues to close Netzarim (*Ash Shuhada'*) junction, Abu al 'Ajlin road (*Khan Yunis ash Sharqiya*), and the Western road (*Khan Yunis*) since the outbreak of the current *Intifada* (Uprising). Additionally, the Israeli army closed Sheikh 'Ajlin coastal road with dirt barricades on 2 occasions and closed the areas of Al Mawasi/Khan Yunis and Al Mawasi/Rafah. The Israeli army also closed Al Mawasi/Khan Yunis (At Tuffah checkpoint) and Abu Holi roads for 2 days.

In the **West Bank**, the Israeli army continued to intensify its restrictions, impeded civilian access, and occasionally prevented civilian vehicles from crossing permanent checkpoints set up at entrances to Palestinian cities, including *An Nabi Samwil* (where the Israeli army set up an additional iron gate) and *Qalandiya checkpoints* set up at the entrances to the city of Jerusalem. Additionally, the Israeli army partially closed Qalandiya checkpoint for 1 day. On 14 July, the Israeli army re-established the iron gate near 'Einav gate along the Tulkarem-Nablus main road and prevented civilian vehicles from crossing. The Israeli army also partially closed *Jubara ('Al Kafriyyat')* checkpoint set up at the only entrance to the city of Tulkarem for 3 days. At the entrances to the city of Nablus, the Israeli army closed *Huwwara checkpoint* for 3 days, intensified its restrictions at the checkpoint for 2 days, and restricted civilians' access to

the city of Nablus through the checkpoint until 23:00 daily. The Israeli army also closed *Beit Iba checkpoint* for 2 days and restricted civilians' access through the checkpoint until 19:30 daily. In addition, the Israeli army closed the checkpoint set up at the southern entrance to the city of Jericho for 1 day and intensified its restrictions at the checkpoint for 3 days. The Israeli army continued to intensify its restrictions at checkpoints set up on main junctions between Palestinian districts, including *Tayasir checkpoint* between the districts of Jenin and Jericho for 3 days; *Za'tara checkpoint* between the northern and central areas of the West Bank for 17 days; *Deir Ballut checkpoint* between the districts of Salfit and Ramallah throughout the month; *Al Hamra checkpoint* between districts in the central West Bank and the Jordan Valley for 2 days; and *As Sawahira ash Sharqiya (the 'Container') checkpoint* between the central and southern areas of the West Bank for 4 days.

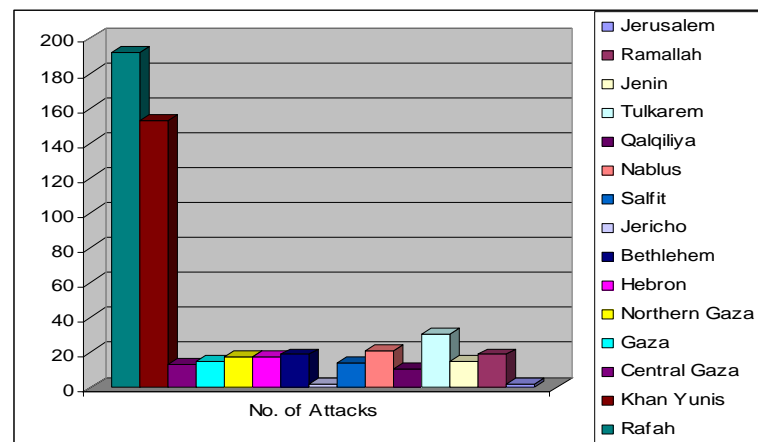
Special permits are required for civilian vehicles to cross *Huwwara checkpoint* between the city of Nablus and the districts of Ramallah and Salfit, *Beit Iba checkpoint* between the city of Nablus and the districts of Tulkarem and Jenin, and *As Sawahira ash Sharqiya (the 'Container') checkpoint* between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



The Israeli army set up **365 flying checkpoints** in and around Palestinian residential locales throughout the West Bank during the month of July, compared to 374 flying checkpoints in June (a drop of 2.4%) and 368 in May (a drop of 0.8%).

The Israeli army continued to prevent civilians from other districts from accessing the city of Jerusalem to perform prayers in Al Aqsa Mosque. Additionally, the Israeli army closed the entrances to the villages of Sinjil, Um Safa, and Al Mughayyir in the district of Ramallah with dirt barricades and prevented civilians from entering or exiting the villages of Deir Dibwan and 'Ein Yabrud. In the district of Jenin, the Israeli army closed the entrance to the village of Zububa. In addition, the Israeli army continues to close at 18:00 daily the iron gate set up at the north-eastern entrance to city of Salfit and has completely closed the north-western entrance to the city for 4 years. The majority of incidents of closure took place in the district of Tulkarem, where the Israeli army

closed all detour routes to the town of Baqa ash Sharqiya, completely isolating the town. The Israeli army also closed the entrances to the towns of Deir al Ghusun and 'Attil and the village of An Nazla ash Sharqiya, declaring them closed military zones, the road to Nur Shams refugee camp, the road connecting Dahiyat Shuweika and Dahiyat Iktaba, and all detour routes in the area of Ash Sha'rawiya in the northern district of Tulkarem. Additionally, the Israeli army continued to completely isolate and close all roads leading to the village of An Nu'man east of the city of Bethlehem. Upon completion of Wall construction, residents in the village of An Nu'man will be under threat of forced displacement from the village. The Israeli army also continues to close the commercial centre of Hebron, along with Shalala Street in the old city of Hebron, with barbed wire and cement blocks. In addition, the Israeli army intensified its restrictions in the district of Hebron, closed the entrances to the towns of Idhna, Tarqumiya, and Beit Ummar, along with 1 entrance to the town of Halhul. The Israeli army also closed the entrances to the villages of 'Abda, Deir Razih, and Wadi ash Shajina south of the town of Yatta with dirt barricades and set up an iron gate at the eastern entrance to the town of Dura near Al Fawwar junction.



5. Attacks

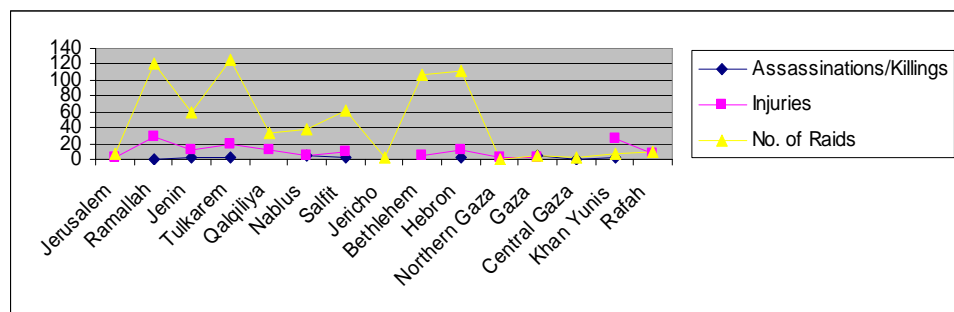
Compared to 362 attacks during the month of June, **541 attacks** were reported in July, (a rise of 49.5%), utilizing various forms of weaponry, including **150** attacks in the West Bank and **391** in the Gaza Strip. Israeli army combat aircraft carried out 10 air attacks. The majority of Israeli army attacks took place in Rafah (192), Khan Yunis (153), Northern Gaza (18), Tulkarem (31), Nablus (21), Bethlehem (19), and Hebron (18).

The Israeli army carried out **67 attacks during raids** on residential areas, **400 attacks from Israeli army military posts** towards civilian houses and property, and **63 attacks on peaceful demonstrations** protesting construction of the Wall or during confrontations between the Israeli army and civilians. Israeli army aircraft also carried out 10 air attacks. An Israeli settler opened fire towards Palestinian civilians on 1 occasion.

6. Raids

The Israeli army carried out a total of **693 raids** on Palestinian residential locales during the month of July (compared to 595 raids during June – a rise of 16.5%), including **668 in the West Bank** (7 in Jerusalem, 122 in Ramallah, 60 in Jenin, 126 in Tulkarem, 33 in Qalqiliya, 39 in Nablus, 61 in Salfit, 2 in Jericho, 106 in Bethlehem, and 112 in Hebron). The Israeli army also conducted **25 raids in the Gaza Strip** (1 in Northern Gaza, 5 in Gaza, 2 in Central Gaza, 8 in Khan Yunis, and 9 in Rafah). The Israeli army **opened fire during 67 of the 693 raids**, approximately 9.7% of the total number of raids on Palestinian residential areas. Additionally, the Israeli army **imposed curfew over 33 residential locales** in the West Bank during raids (compared to 16 in June).

The Israeli army continued to intensify its raids on Palestinian Authority controlled territory (**Areas “A”** under the Oslo Agreement, which the Israeli army reoccupied in 2002). The Israeli army conducted **420** of the 693 raids, approximately 60.6% of the total number of raids, in Palestinian Authority controlled territory in the West Bank. In the Gaza Strip, the Israeli army carried out 25 raids in Palestinian Authority controlled territory, during which the Israeli army levelled land on 11 occasions.



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

Following the Sharm ash Sheikh Summit (08 February 2005), security control of the city of Jericho and the village of Al ‘Auja was transferred to the Palestinian Authority on 16 March 2005. On 21 March 2005, security control of the city of Tulkarem and its eastern areas was also transferred to the Palestinian Authority. Palestinian and Israeli commanders agreed that the Israeli army would not enter these areas. However, **the Israeli army violated the agreement as it raided** the villages of ‘Ein ad Duyuk and Al ‘Auja on 1 occasion. On 13 July, the

Israeli army reoccupied the city of Tulkarem. The Israeli army killed 2 Palestinian National Security officers, injured 18 civilians, including 16 children, arrested 18 Palestinian individuals, including 4 Palestinian security officers, and occupied several houses and buildings. Additionally, the Israeli army raided the eastern areas of the Tulkarem district on 18 occasions, including the area of the town of ‘Anabta (7), the area of the village of Kafr al Labad (1), and the area of the town of Bal’a (10). The Israeli army also raided 3 Palestinian National Security locations in these areas.

Palestinian authorities have disagreed with Israeli authorities about the interpretation of the agreement regarding the area of the town of ‘Illar, the village of Seida, and neighbouring areas; Palestinian authorities consider these areas to be under Palestinian security control, but Israeli authorities say that they would accept a limited Palestinian presence only in these areas. The Israeli army entered the town of ‘Illar on 13 occasions and the village of Seida on 9 occasions.

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

The Israeli army carried out **66** incidents of attacking and provoking Palestinian security and military forces and posts during the month of July, compared to 54 in June. **33** incidents were reported to have taken place in the West Bank and **33** in the Gaza Strip. **These statistics do not include the arrest of 25 Palestinian security officers.**

Types of Israeli Army Provocation against Palestinian Forces

Type of Provocation	No.	Notes
Re-occupation of Palestinian controlled areas	1	On 13 July, the Israeli army reoccupied the city of Tulkarem, which had been transferred to Palestinian Authority security control on 16 March 2005.
Deaths	2	During the re-occupation of the city of Tulkarem, the Israeli army did not allow sufficient time for Palestinian security forces to withdraw from checkpoints set up around the city, during which 2 Palestinian officers were killed.
Raids on Palestinian security offices and posts	8	The Israeli army raided Palestinian National Security locations in Ramallah (1), in Tulkarem (3), and in Salfit (3), and 1 Palestinian Police station in Tulkarem.
Attacks	35	29 attacks on Palestinian National Security locations (1 in Salfit, 3 in Northern Gaza, incl. 1 shell, 7 in Gaza, 2 in Central Gaza, 4 in Khan Yunis, and 12 in Rafah); 4 attacks on Palestinian security patrols (3 in Khan Yunis and 1 in Rafah while sealing off 1 tunnel); 1 attack on 1 Palestinian Police station in Tulkarem; and 1 shell towards 1 Civil Defence Department in Beit Lahiya.
Taking position / setting up flying checkpoints near Palestinian security posts	16	11 near Palestinian National Security checkpoints and posts (4 in Ramallah, incl. 1 near the Palestinian Ministry of Interior; 3 in Tulkarem; 3 in Jericho, and 1 in Bethlehem) and 5 near Palestinian Police stations (1 in Ramallah, 1 in Hebron, and 3 in Tulkarem).
Detaining Palestinian security officers and patrols	2	1 Palestinian National Security vehicle in Ramallah and 1 Police vehicle in Hebron.
Preventing Palestinian security forces from carrying out security duties	1	Palestinian National Security forces in Hebron notified not to wear military uniforms.
Physical assault	1	1 Palestinian security officer in Tulkarem.

8. House Demolitions

The Israeli army **demolished 19 houses** during the month of July (compared to **9** in June), including 5 in Jerusalem, 2 in Jenin, including 1 partially, 2 in Nablus, 2 in Salfit, 3 in Bethlehem, and 5 in Hebron. The Israeli army also distributed notices to demolish 17 houses, including 12 in the district of Jerusalem, 2 in Qalqiliya, and 3 in Hebron.

9. Destruction of Public and Private Property

Compared to 36 incidents in June, **74 incidents of destruction and confiscation of public and private property** were reported during the month of July, including **66** in the West Bank and **8** in the Gaza Strip. The Israeli army demolished dozens of animal shelters in the districts of Nablus and Bethlehem; distributed notices to demolish a number of animal shelters; burned, cut down, and destroyed hundreds of grape vines and olive trees in the districts of Jerusalem, Ramallah, Jenin, Qalqiliya, Nablus, Salfit, Bethlehem, and Hebron; and destroyed irrigation networks and waters wells in the districts of Ramallah and Hebron. On 1 occasion, flares fired by the Israeli army landed on a civilian house in the city of Khan Yunis, setting the house on fire. Additionally, the Israeli army destroyed 1 house door (using explosives) in Jenin refugee camp; damaged the doors and windows of 1 house in the district of Hebron; damaged the doors of 1 club and the windows of 1 Palestinian Police station in the city of Tulkarem; damaged the doors of commercial shops in the cities of Jerusalem, Tulkarem, Qalqiliya, and Bethlehem; destroyed 1 civilian vehicle (using explosives) in the district of Bethlehem; and damaged 6 civilian vehicles in the districts of Jerusalem, Tulkarem, Qalqiliya, Nablus, and Hebron. The Israeli army also demolished a fence and support wall in the district of Salfit; levelled a road connecting 2 villages in the area between Jenin and Tulkarem; burned down 1 pharmacy in the district of Tulkarem; and demolished 1 gas station in the district of Jerusalem.

Israeli troops stole a sum of NIS 400 from 1 civilian and confiscated his cellular phone in the district of Hebron. The Israeli army also confiscated construction materials from a commercial shop in the district of Jerusalem and computers from 1 civilian house in the district of Tulkarem and from 1 building in the city of Ramallah. After the Israeli army re-occupied the city of Tulkarem, Israeli troops confiscated 2 taxis and used them to patrol the city. Additionally, the Israeli army confiscated 1 taxi in the area east of the city of Nablus.

10. Settlement Activity

A total of **18 incidents of settlement activity** were reported in July (compared to 9 during the month of June). 16 incidents of settlement activity were reported to have taken place in the West Bank and 2 in the Gaza Strip.

Types and Sites of Settlement Activity

Type of Activity	Tenders invited for settlement expansion	Construction of settler bypass roads	Land confiscation for Wall construction	Land confiscation for military purposes	Total
District					
Jerusalem	30 housing units near Al Aqsa Mosque compound		Land belonging to the village of Biddu and expansion of Qalandiya checkpoint		2
Jenin				4 watchtowers near the town of Ya'bad; 35 <i>dunums</i> in the village of 'Arrana; 20 <i>dunums</i> in 'Aba; and 1 military post near Az Zababida	4
Tulkarem		1 road to the settlement of 'Einav			1
Qalqiliya		9.2 <i>dunums</i> in Habla and 1.2 <i>dunums</i> in Kafr Thulth for construction of a settler bypass road to the settlement of Nirit; olive trees uprooted for construction of a settler bypass road to the settlement of Kedumim; 4 <i>dunums</i> confiscated in the villages of Mas-ha and Sanniriya for construction of a settler bypass road to the settlement of 'Etz Efrayim.	3.5 <i>dunums</i> in 'Azzun to construct a Wall gate		4
Nablus		8.1 <i>dunums</i> belonging to the village of Burin			1
Salfit			189 <i>dunums</i> in Deir Istiya and Immatin	900 m ² for erection of a watchtower	2
Bethlehem			448 and 155 <i>dunums</i> belonging to the town of Al Khadr		2
Northern Gaza				Dirt barricades east of Jabalya	1
Gaza		1 settler bypass road constructed			1
Total	1	6	5	6	18

11. Settler Violence

Israeli settlers carried out **42 incidents of violence** in July (compared to 67 during the month of June). **41** Israeli settler attacks were reported to have taken place in the West Bank and **1** in the Gaza Strip.

Israeli settlers injured 12 civilians (including 6 civilians after being severely beaten by settlers and 3 civilians, including 1 female child, as a result of stone-throwing). Additionally, as was the case last month, **Israeli settlers ran over 3 Palestinian civilians, including 1 child and 1 elderly female civilian**. Israeli settlers have repeatedly run over children and fled the scene, as Israeli Police are seldom in the area. Additionally, Israeli settlers threw stones at civilians and vehicles on 12 occasions and raided Palestinian residential compounds on 6 occasions. Israeli settlers also carried out 10 incidents of burning crops, cutting down trees, damaging irrigation networks, and spraying destructive chemicals on cultivated land. Additionally, Israeli settlers confiscated civilian land on 3 occasions; closed 2 agricultural roads; grazed animals on civilian land; and prevented civilians from accessing their land.

12. Medical Obstruction

Compared to 6 incidents during the month of June, the Israeli army carried out **9** incidents of medical obstruction during the month of July, including 8 in the West Bank and 1 in the Gaza Strip, including 1 in Jenin, 3 in Tulkarem, 1 in Nablus, 2 in Salfit, 1 in Bethlehem, and 1 in Northern Gaza.

Israeli troops positioned at checkpoints prevented an ambulance transporting an ill Palestinian security officer to a hospital in the city of Jerusalem; severely beat medics at a checkpoint; and arrested 1 civilian, injured due to the explosion of a suspicious object, from an ambulance. Additionally, the Israeli army surrounded 1 hospital; arrested 2 injured civilians from 2 ambulances; raided 2 hospitals; and fired 1 shell towards 1 hospital.

13. School Disruption

The Israeli army carried out **1 incident of school disruption** in July (compared to 5 during the month of June). The Israeli army demolished 1 school, including 3 classrooms, in the district of Nablus.

14. Attacks on Religious Sites

The Israeli army carried out **3 attacks on religious sites** throughout the West Bank during the month of July (compared to 5 attack reported in June), including 2 in Tulkarem and 1 in Hebron. The Israeli army raided 2 mosques in the city of Tulkarem and 1 mosque in the district of Hebron and delivered a notice to demolish 1 mosque in the district of Nablus.

15. Closure of Crossing Points

The Israeli army completely closed crossing points in the Gaza Strip, including crossing points into the Green Line and Egypt, on 50 occasions. The Israeli army closed **Beit Hanun (Erez) Crossing** for 1 day completely; **Al Muntar (Karnei) Commercial Crossing** for 6 days completely; **Nahal 'Oz Crossing** for 3 days; and **Sufa Crossing** completely for 7 days and partially for 24 days. **Yasser Arafat International Airport** remains closed since the outbreak of the current *Intifada* (Uprising). Additionally, the Israeli army closed **Rafah Crossing** for 2 days. Beginning on 17 July, the Israeli army denied access to civilians under the age of 35, preventing students wishing to join universities abroad and university students spending their summer vacation in the Gaza Strip from crossing. On 22 July, the Israeli army reinstalled x-ray equipment at Rafah Crossing to search civilians travelling through the crossing, despite serious health risks. As a result, 1 civilian suffered from spasms as he was exposed to radiation produced by the x-ray equipment.