

PALESTINIAN MONITORING GROUP



MONTHLY SUMMARY OF ISRAELI VIOLATIONS

01 July 2006 – 31 July 2006

The following summary table and overview of events is a survey of Israeli violations during the period 01 July 2006 to 31 July 2006. The report includes a summary table of events by type throughout the West Bank and Gaza Strip, in addition to a comparative table surveying events over the past three months. The survey is compiled from Daily Situation Reports of the Palestinian Monitoring Group (PMG), Negotiations Affairs Department, Palestine Liberation Organization. The PMG monitors all aspects of ground conditions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, including Israeli violations, Palestinian violations, and Palestinian achievements. The PMG Daily Situation Reports are a survey of daily events collated from information provided by Palestinian Authority civilian ministries and security agencies. The information reported through the PMG process only represents data available at the time of distribution.

SUMMARY TABLE OF EVENTS IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY – JULY 2006

EVENT	WEST BANK	GAZA STRIP	TOTAL	NOTES
Assassinations	2	—	2	In the city of Nablus - Israeli Special Forces extra-judicially killed 2 civilians and injured another civilian.
Deaths	17	151	168	The Israeli army killed 1 Palestinian in Jerusalem; 4 Palestinians in Jenin; 2 in Qalqiliya; 9 in Nablus; 1 in Jericho; 64 in Northern Gaza; 39 in Gaza; 32 in Central Gaza; 8 in Khan Yunis; and 8 in Rafah. Of these, the Israeli army killed 23 children, including a 1.5-year-old child, 4-year-old child, and 6-year-old female child along with her brother and mother. The Israeli army also killed 6 female civilians, including 1 elderly female civilian; 1 ambulance driver; 1 physically disabled civilian; 6 civilians from the same family (parents and their 4 children), and 12 Palestinian security officers.
Injuries	184	411	595	The Israeli army injured 2 Palestinians in Jerusalem; 10 in Ramallah; 31 in Jenin; 1 in Tulkarem; 2 in Qalqiliya; 126 in Nablus; 6 in Jericho; 2 in Bethlehem; 4 in Hebron; 159 in Northern Gaza; 146 in Gaza; 77 in Central Gaza; 18 in Khan Yunis; & 11 in Rafah, including 106 children, 12 female civilians, 2 elderly civilians, 3 ambulance drivers, 5 journalists, and 34 Palestinian security officers. In addition, Israeli settlers injured 7 civilians.
Attacks	139	569	708	The Israeli army carried out 4 attacks in Jerusalem; 21 in Ramallah; 23 in Jenin; 17 in Tulkarem; 8 in Qalqiliya; 31 in Nablus; 6 in Salfit; 5 in Jericho; 9 in Bethlehem; 15 in Hebron; 262 in Northern Gaza; 95 in Gaza; 45 in Central Gaza; 79 in Khan Yunis; and 88 in Rafah.
Raids	646	71	717	17 in Jerusalem; 137 in Ramallah; 76 in Jenin; 61 in Tulkarem; 28 in Qalqiliya; 76 in Nablus; 30 in Salfit; 9 in Jericho; 128 in Bethlehem; 84 in Hebron; 24 in Northern Gaza; 19 in Gaza; 5 in Central Gaza; 6 in Khan Yunis; and 17 in Rafah.
Arrests (per person)	389	20	409	The Israeli army arrested 34 Palestinians in Jerusalem; 59 in Ramallah; 18 in Jenin; 32 in Tulkarem; 25 in Qalqiliya; 96 in Nablus; 21 in Salfit; 3 in Jericho; 38 in Bethlehem; 63 in Hebron; 6 in Northern Gaza; 9 in Central Gaza; 2 in Khan Yunis; & 3 in Rafah, including 19 children, 3 female civilians, 6 injured civilians, 1 blind civilian, 1 physician, 1 journalist, 1 lawyer, 7 university students, 1 member of the Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC), and 96 Palestinian security officers.
House Demolitions	2	15	17	The Israeli army demolished 1 house in the district of Jerusalem; 1 house partially in the district of Qalqiliya; 6 houses in the district of Northern Gaza; 3 houses in the district of Gaza; 4 houses in the district of Khan Yunis; and 2 houses in the district of Rafah.
Attacks on Property	93	132	225	Destruction of Property: The Israeli army destroyed the building housing the Palestinian Ministry of Interior; <i>Al Muqata'a</i> (the complex of Palestinian security agencies) in Nablus; and 3 Palestinian National Security locations. The Israeli army also damaged 1 ambulance; 1 hospital; the Palestinian Ministries of National Economy and Foreign Affairs; houses; 1 bridge; and Al Muntar (Karnei) Industrial Zone. In addition, the Israeli army destroyed and burnt agricultural crops and greenhouses. Confiscation of Property: The Israeli army confiscated 6 rifles; computers and files from charitable associations; 1 civilian vehicle; 1 military vehicle; and 1 tractor.
House Occupations	38	45	83	Ramallah: (3); Qalqiliya: (2); Nablus: (31); Jericho: (2); Northern Gaza: (24); Gaza: (5); Central Gaza: (14); and Khan Yunis: (2).
Curfews	13	—	13	The Israeli army imposed curfew in Palestinian residential areas in the following districts: Ramallah (4); Tulkarem: (1); Nablus (6); & Jericho (2).
Closure of Crossing Points	—	163	163	The Israeli army closed crossing points to Israel on 103 occasions, including the crossings of <i>Al Muntar (Karnei)</i> (25); <i>Ash Shuja'iya (Nahal 'Oz)</i> (17); <i>Sufa</i> (31); and <i>Karm Abu Salim (Karem Shalom)</i> (30). The Israeli army also closed international crossing points on 60 occasions, including Rafah Crossing (29) and Yasser 'Arafat International Airport , which remains closed since the outbreak of the current <i>Intifada</i> (Uprising) (31).
Flying Checkpoints	560	—	560	In Jerusalem (94); Ramallah (53); Jenin (146); Tulkarem (31); Qalqiliya (40); Nablus (23); Salfit (45); Jericho (17); Bethlehem (22); and Hebron (89).
Medical Obstruction	10	6	16	The Israeli army denied access to ambulances to evacuate killed & injured civilians; surrounded 1 hospital; occupied offices of the Palestinian Ministry of Health; and caused damage to 1 hospital and 1 ambulance.
Attacks on Religious Sites	4	—	4	The Israeli army surrounded and raided 2 mosques; prohibited the call to prayers from being broadcast at the Ibrahim Mosque; and tore apart a copy of the Holy Qur'an in a house.
School Disruption	5	5	10	The Israeli army occupied 4 schools; raided 2 schools; surrounded 1 university; and shelled the Islamic University in Gaza city twice and 1 school.
Provocation of Palestinian Forces	27	84	111	The Israeli army provoked Palestinian National Security forces on 96 occasions; Palestinian Police forces on 11 occasions; Palestinian General Intelligence agency on 2 occasions; Palestinian Preventive Security forces on 1 occasion; and the Palestinian Civil Defence Department on 1 occasion.
Settlement Activity	8	—	8	Jenin: (2); Jericho: (1); Bethlehem: (1); and Hebron: (4).
Settler Violence	26	—	26	Jerusalem: (2); Ramallah: (2); Jenin: (1); Qalqiliya: (5); Nablus: (4); Bethlehem: (1); and Hebron: (11).
TOTAL	2163	1672	3835	

PALESTINIAN SECURITY MEASURES: Palestinian Security forces undertook a total of 7 security measures in the Occupied Palestinian Territory in July 2006, including 6 in the West Bank (*Ramallah:* (2); *Tulkarem:* (1); *Qalqiliya:* (1); *Nablus:* (1); and *Hebron:* (1)) and 1 in the Gaza Strip (in *Rafah*). Palestinian security forces handed over 5 hand grenades; 2 mortars; 1 illegal vehicle; 1 illegal truck; and the corpse of an Israeli soldier killed in Nablus. Palestinian security forces also sealed off a hole in the wall along the Egyptian border.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EVENTS OVER THE PAST THREE MONTHS

EVENT TYPE	MAY	JUNE	JULY	COMMENTS
Assassinations	2	9	2	Decrease in assassinations of Palestinian faction activists, whom the Israeli authorities describe as 'wanted individuals'.
Deaths	38	42	168	Sharp rise in death toll (incl. those individuals assassinated by the Israeli army) by 233.3% compared to June and 325% compared to May. The Israeli army killed 23 children during the month of July, compared to 9 children killed in June and 2 in May (a sharp increase by 155.6% and 1050% respectively).
Injuries	188	256	595	Sharp rise of 132.4% compared to June and 216.5% compared to May (106 children injured this month, compared to 46 in June and 42 in May; a sharp increase by 130.4% and 152.4% respectively).
Attacks	333	425	708	Sharp increase in the number of attacks by 66.6% compared to June and 112.6% compared to May.
Raids	721	741	717	Slight drop of 3.2% compared to June and 0.6% compared to May. The total number of Israeli army raids on Palestinian Authority controlled territory (Area A-which the Israeli army has continued to reinvade since 2002) rose to 457 in July, compared to 439 in June and 434 in May. On 63 occasions, the Israeli army raided areas in which security responsibility was transferred back to the Palestinian Authority (Area A) in the city of Tulkarem, its suburbs, Nur Shams & Tulkarem refugee camps, and the eastern areas of the city as well as the city of Jericho and 'Aqbat Jaber refugee camp (in which security responsibility was transferred back to the Palestinian Authority in March 2005), compared to 67 raids on these areas in June and 55 raids in May. The Israeli army also raided Palestinian Authority controlled area in the Gaza Strip districts on 71 occasions, compared to 39 raids last month and 30 in May.
Arrests (per person)	469	510	409	Drop of 19.8% compared to June and 12.8% compared to May (19 children arrested in July, compared to 35 last month and 37 in May).
House Demolitions	7	6	17	Sharp increase by an average of 162% compared to the last 2 months. Most house demolitions took place in the Gaza Strip districts during Israeli incursions.
Attacks on Property	88	101	225	Sharp rise of 122.8 compared to June due to massive destruction of properties during the Israeli army incursions into the Gaza Strip districts.
House Occupations	31	29	83	Sharp rise by an average of 177% compared to the last 2 months as the Israeli army occupied and converted into military posts civilian houses, which Israeli troops have used as points for opening fire towards Palestinian residential compounds during incursions into the Gaza Strip districts.
Curfews	19	10	13	Curfews rose by 30% compared to June, but dropped by 31.6 % compared to May.
Flying Checkpoints	450	501	560	Rise of 11.8% compared to June and 24.4% compared to May.
Complete Closure of Crossing Points	99	114	163	Crossing points to Israel were closed on 103 occasions in July (compared to 77 in June and 68 in May). International crossing points were also closed on 60 occasions (Rafah Crossing on 29 occasions and Yasser 'Arafat International Airport throughout the month).
Medical Obstruction	11	7	16	The Israeli army continued to prevent ambulances from evacuating killed and injured civilians as well as open fire towards ambulances. The Israeli army also surrounded and shelled hospitals.
Attacks on Religious Sites	6	3	4	Israeli troops positioned at checkpoints continued to prevent worshippers from accessing religious sites in Jerusalem. The Israeli army also raided mosques.
School Disruption	12	2	10	The Israeli army continued to occupy, raid and shell schools. The Israeli army also surrounded and shelled universities.
Provocation of Palestinian Forces	66	83	111	Despite efforts by Palestinian security forces to control the security situation, the Israeli army increasingly targeted Palestinian security offices and locations through artillery and air attacks during incursions into the Gaza Strip districts, resulting in the killing of 2 Palestinian security officers, the injury of 18 other officers, and massive damage to Palestinian security locations. In addition, the Israeli army arrested 96 Palestinian security officers.
Settlement Activity	35	12	8	Incidents of settlement activity dropped by 33.3% compared to June and 77.1% compared to May. The Israeli army, however, continued to confiscate civilian land for construction of settler bypass roads as well as for various military purposes.
Settler Violence	20	25	26	Israeli settler attacks on Palestinian civilians, civilian property and land remained relatively constant compared to June, but rose by 30% compared to May.
TOTAL	2595	2876	3835	Total incidents rose by 33.3% compared to June and 47.8% compared to May due to the increase in deaths, injuries, attacks, and incidents of destruction of property resulting from the Israeli military incursion into the northern and eastern areas of the Gaza Strip districts.

PALESTINIAN SECURITY MEASURES OVER THE PAST THREE MONTHS

MAY	JUNE	July	NOTES
20	19	7	Palestinian security forces handed over 2 illegal vehicles, (2 in June and 11 in May) and weapons, mortars, and explosive devices on 2 occasions (3 in June and 5 in May). Compared to 1 Israeli citizen handed over in June and 1 in May, Palestinians security forces handed over the corpse of an Israeli soldier*. Additionally, Palestinian security forces sealed off a hole in the wall along the Egyptian border in July (1 in June and none in May). Palestinian security forces also provided protection to United Nations offices on 1 occasion.

* The Israeli soldier was killed during an armed confrontation with armed Palestinian individuals in a neighbourhood in the old city of Nablus.

SAMPLE OF ISRAELI ARMY KILLINGS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY 2006

- **On 05 July**, the Israeli army raided Jenin refugee camp, raided a house where civilians were offering condolences for the death of a civilian, killed 2 children and 1 Palestinian security officer, and injured 16 civilians, including 1 female civilian and 2 civilians in critical condition. The Israeli army also arrested 3 injured civilians, including 1 child, as well as 2 injured Palestinian security officers, and denied access to ambulances to evacuate injured civilians.
- **On 08 July**, the Israeli army opened fire and fired artillery and tank shells towards the district of Gaza, killing 6 civilians, including 3 from the same family (a female child as well as her brother and mother) and injuring 3 children and 2 Palestinian National Security officers. The Israeli army also injured 3 civilians and 2 Palestinian security officers.
- **On 12 July**, an Israeli F16 combat aircraft fired 1 missile towards a house belonging to Dr. Nabeel Abu Silmiyyeh in Gaza city, resulting in the killing of Dr. Abu Silmiyyeh, his wife, and his 4 children. The Israeli army air attack also resulted in the complete destruction of the house.
- **On 12 July**, the Israeli army opened fire, fired tank shells, and carried out air attacks on Palestinian territory it invaded east and south of the city of Deir al Balah, killing 12 civilians and injuring 8 others, including 3 children.
- **Beginning on 19 July**, the Israeli army raided the city of Nablus, raided and surrounded *Al Muqata'a* (the building complex of Palestinian security agencies), and opened intensive fire, killing 6 civilians, including 2 children, and injuring 67 civilians, including 15 children, and 2 Palestinian National Security officers.
- **Beginning on 19 July**, the Israeli army conducted an incursion into Al Maghazi refugee camp in the district of Central Gaza, opened fire, fired tank shells, and carried out air attacks, killing 11 civilians, including 2 children, 1 medic, and 1 female civilian along with her female child, as well as 1 Palestinian security officer. The Israeli military attacks also resulted in the injury of 12 civilians.
- **On 21 July**, the Israeli army fired 1 artillery shell from its location inside the Green Line towards a house in the area of Al Muntar east of Gaza city, killing 4 civilians from the same family, including 1 female civilian, and injuring 2 other civilians.
- **On 26 July**, the Israeli army fired tank and artillery shells from its location on Palestinian territory north of Ash Shuja'iyah (Nahal 'Oz) Crossing towards the areas of Ash Shuja'iyah and Ash Shaghaf east of Gaza city, killing 12 civilians and injuring 32 others, including 1 civilian who was in critical condition.

ANALYSIS OF EVENTS

1. Assassinations

In the context of the Israeli army's escalation of assassinations against "wanted individuals" during the month of July, Israeli Special forces extra-judicially killed 2 'wanted individuals' and injured 1 civilian in the city of Nablus.

2. Killings

Compared to 42 Palestinians killed in June and 38 in May, **168 Palestinians were killed in July**, including 17 Palestinians in the West Bank and 151 in the Gaza Strip. The death toll sharply increased due to the Israeli military incursion into the Gaza Strip districts, which was accompanied by opening fire and firing tank shells, in addition to air, naval, and artillery attacks. The majority of deaths took place in the district of Northern Gaza (64), the district of Gaza (39), and the district of Central Gaza (32). Of these, the Israeli army killed 23 children, including a 1.5-year-old child, 4-year-old child, and 6-year-old female child (along with her brother and mother). The Israeli army also killed 6 female civilians, including 1 elderly female civilian; 1 ambulance driver, 1 physically disabled civilian, 6 civilians from the same family (father and mother along with their 4 children), and 12 Palestinian security officers.

3. Injuries

Compared to 256 Palestinians injured in June and 188 in May, the total number of injuries reported during the month of July was **595**. The Israeli army injured 184 Palestinians in the West Bank and 411 in the Gaza Strip, including 106 children (including 1 as a result of an Israeli settler attack and 1 due to the explosion of an Israeli army UXO), 12 female civilians, 2 elderly civilians, 3 ambulance drivers, 5 journalists, and 34 Palestinian security officers. Israeli settlers also injured 7 civilians.

The month of July witnessed a dramatic increase in the number of incidents of opening fire and firing tank shells, in addition to air, naval, and artillery attacks during the Israeli military incursion into the Gaza Strip districts, resulting in the sharp increase of Palestinian injuries during the month.

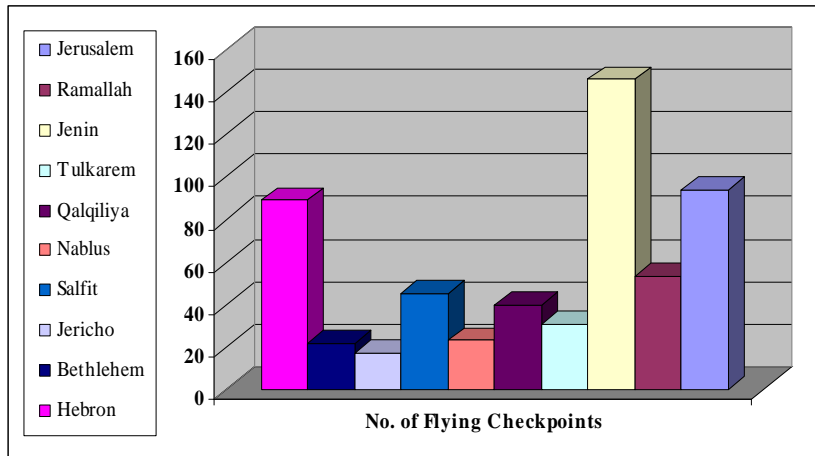
4. Arrests

The Israeli army arrested **409** Palestinians in July, including 389 in the West Bank and 20 in the Gaza Strip. The majority of arrests were reported to have taken place in the districts of Nablus (96), Hebron (63), Ramallah (59), Bethlehem (38), and Tulkarem (32). The Israeli army arrested 19 children, 3 female civilians, 1 blind civilian, 6 injured civilians, 1 ill civilian, 1 physician, 1 PLC member, 1 university lecturer, 1 journalist, 1 lawyer, 7 university students, and 96 Palestinian security officers.

5. Closure

Beginning on 17 April 2006, the Israeli army has continued to intensify its restrictions at permanent checkpoints set up throughout the West Bank districts, after a Palestinian individual carried out a suicide attack in the city of Tel Aviv inside the Green Line, as well as isolate the northern districts from the central and southern districts of the West Bank, preventing civilian movement between these districts. In addition, the Israeli army has continued to close the city of Jerusalem, preventing civilians from entering the city on Fridays to pray in Al Aqsa Mosque. For several months, the Israeli army has also continued to declare the city of Tulkarem a “closed military zone”. At ***Einav checkpoint*** (the eastern entrance to the city of Tulkarem), Israeli troops denied access to civilians under 35 years of age. The Israeli army also intensified its restrictions at ***Jubara checkpoint*** (the southern entrance to the city of Tulkarem). Additionally,

the Israeli army imposed an intensified blockade on the city of Nablus: At ***checkpoints set up around the city***, Israeli troops positioned at ***Huwwara*** and ***Beit Iba checkpoints*** (which separate the district of Nablus from the central and northern districts of the West Bank respectively) denied access to civilians between 15 and 30 years of age as well as civilian residents of the districts of Jenin and Tulkarem. The Israeli army also closed with dirt barricades ***Al Badhan checkpoint*** (the eastern entrance to the city of Nablus). In addition, Israeli troops positioned at ***Za'tara checkpoint*** impeded access to civilian residents of the northern districts towards the central districts of the West Bank and denied access to civilians under 35 years of age. Moreover, the Israeli army isolated the area of the Jordan Valley from the rest of the West Bank: Israeli troops positioned at ***Tayasir*** and ***Al Hamra checkpoints*** as well as the ***checkpoint set up west of the village of Al 'Auja*** continued to impede access to civilian residents of the districts of Jenin, Nablus, Ramallah, and Jericho into the Jordan Valley.



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

Further impeding civilian access, the Israeli army set up **560 flying checkpoints** in and around Palestinian residential locales throughout the West Bank during the month of July, compared to 501 flying checkpoints in June and 450 in May.

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

The Israeli army also closed crossing points to the Gaza Strip on **103** occasions during the month of July (including *Al Muntar (Karnei) Commercial Crossing* for 25 days). Throughout the month, the Israeli army did not allow any Palestinian workers to access areas inside the Green Line.

Beginning on 25 June 2006, the Israeli army has continued to reinforce the presence of its armed forces along the northern and eastern borders of the Gaza Strip. In addition, the Israeli army reinvaded Palestinian territory north and east of the Green Line in the area extending from the district of Northern Gaza to the district of Rafah. In the district of Northern Gaza, the Israeli army invaded Beit Hanun (Erez) Industrial Zone, the evacuated areas in the settlements of Nisanit, Eli Sinai, and Dugit, as well as Yasser ‘Arafat International Airport in the eastern Rafah district. In these areas, the Israeli army positioned a large contingent of armed forces and armoured vehicles. The Israeli army also used these areas as bases to launch military incursions into Palestinian residential locales. Additionally, the Israeli navy imposed a sea blockade and prevented Palestinian fishing boats from sailing.

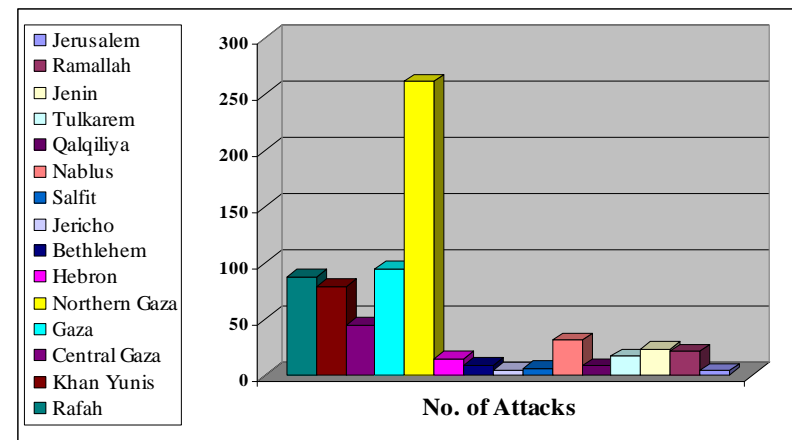
6. Attacks

A total of **708 attacks** were reported during the month of July (compared to 425 attacks in June and 333 in May), including **139** attacks in the West Bank and **569** in the Gaza Strip.

The Israeli army carried out **176 attacks during raids** on Palestinian residential areas, **273 attacks from Israeli army military posts** towards civilian houses and property, and **49 attacks during confrontations** between the Israeli army and civilians. The Israeli Air Force also carried out **133 air attacks** (including attacks by F16 combat aircraft (30), combat helicopters (43), and UAVs (60)). In addition, Israeli combat helicopters opened fire towards Palestinian residential areas on 40 occasions. Israeli navy boats also carried out **30 attacks** and Israeli settlers opened fire towards Palestinian civilians on **7** occasions.

7. Raids

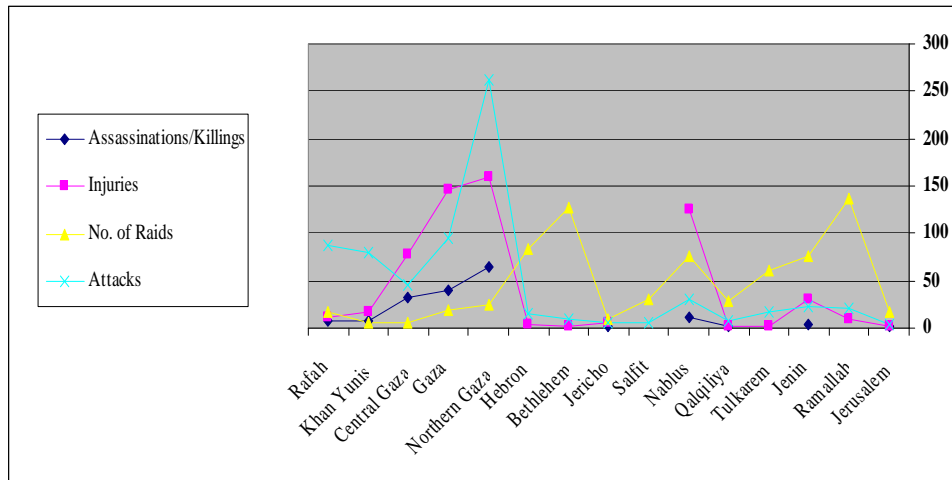
The Israeli army carried out a total of **717 raids** on Palestinian residential locales during the month of July (compared to 741 raids during June and 721 during May), including **646 in the West Bank** and **71 in the Gaza Strip**. The majority of Israeli army raids took place in the districts of Ramallah (137), Bethlehem (128), Hebron (84), Jenin (76), Nablus (76), and Tulkarem (61). The Israeli army **opened fire during 176 of the 717 raids**, approximately 24.6% of the total



number of raids on Palestinian residential areas. Additionally, the Israeli army **imposed curfew 13 times over 9 residential locales** in the West Bank during raids (compared to 10 times in June and 19 in May). The Israeli army also occupied and converted into military posts 83 civilian houses and residential buildings, including 31 in the district of Nablus, 24 in the district of Northern Gaza, and 14 in the district of Central Gaza.

The Israeli army also continued to intensify its raids on Palestinian Authority controlled territory (**Areas “A”** under the Oslo Agreement, which the Israeli army has continued to reinvade since 2002). The Israeli army conducted **457** of the 717 raids, approximately 63.7% of the total number of raids, in Palestinian Authority controlled territory in the West Bank.

The chart below shows the correlation between the number of raids & resulting human losses.



Following the Sharm ash Sheikh Summit (08 February 2005), security control of **the city of Jericho and the village of Al ‘Auja** was transferred back to the Palestinian Authority on 16 March 2005. On 21 March 2005, security control of **the city of Tulkarem and its eastern areas** was also transferred back to the Palestinian Authority. Palestinian and Israeli commanders agreed that the Israeli army would not enter these areas. However, **the Israeli army violated the agreement as it raided** the city of Jericho on **4 occasions** and ‘Aqbat Jaber refugee camp on **1 occasion**, during which the Israeli army killed 1 civilian and injured 7 others. Since 13 July 2005, the Israeli army has continued to reinvade the city of Tulkarem and its suburbs, as well as Nur Shams and Tulkarem refugee camps, and carried out **44 raids** into the area in July, during which the Israeli army arrested 9 civilians, including 2 children. Additionally, the Israeli army raided the eastern areas of the Tulkarem district on **14 occasions**, including the town of ‘Anabta (11), the town of Bal’a (2), and the town of Kafr al Labad (1).

8. House Demolitions

The Israeli army **demolished 17 houses** during the month of July, including 2 in the West Bank and 15 in the Gaza Strip. The Israeli army demolished 1 house in the village of Qatanna in the district of Jerusalem, claiming that it was built without the required license. The Israeli army also partially demolished 1 house in the village of Kafr Qaddum in the district of Qalqiliya. In the district of Northern Gaza, the Israeli Air Force carried out air attacks that resulted in the demolition of 3 houses in the town of Beit Hanun, 1 house in the area of Tall az Za’tar, 1 house in Al Qarya al Badawiya, and 1 house in the town of Beit Lahiya. In addition, the Israeli army demolished 3 houses in Gaza city, including 1 house during an air attack. Air attacks on the district of Khan Yunis also resulted in the demolition of 2 houses east of the town of ‘Abasan al Kabira, 1 house east of Al Maghazi refugee camp, and 1 house in Al Amal neighbourhood. In the district of Rafah, the Israeli army demolished 2 houses east of the city of Rafah.

9. Provocation of Palestinian Military and Security Forces

The Israeli army carried out **111 incidents** of attacking and provoking Palestinian security and military forces and posts during the month of July. **27 incidents** were reported to have taken place in the West Bank and **84** in the Gaza Strip, as follows:

Types of Israeli Army Provocation against Palestinian Forces

Type of Provocation	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Total	Notes
Preventing Palestinian security forces from carrying out security duties	6	17	23	In the West Bank districts, the Israeli authorities demanded (through the DCO) that Palestinian security forces withdraw their patrols on 5 occasions (1 from the city of El Bireh in the district of Ramallah; 3 from the city of Jenin; and 1 from the city of Jericho). In the Gaza Strip districts, the Israeli authorities demanded (through the DCO) that Palestinian forces evacuate security offices and locations on 17 occasions (2 in Northern Gaza; 4 in Gaza; 2 in Central Gaza; 1 in Khan Yunis; and 8 in Rafah). In the city of Nablus, the Israeli army arrested 2 Palestinian Police officers who were guarding a school and confiscated their Kalashnikov rifles as well as 1 wireless telecommunications device.
Surrounding and Raiding Palestinian security offices and locations	8	2	10	The Israeli army surrounded and raided Palestinian National Security offices and locations on 5 occasions (2 in Ramallah; 1 in Nablus; and 2 in Rafah). In addition, the Israeli army raided the offices of the Palestinian General Intelligence Headquarters in the city of Ramallah; raided Palestinian Police directorates and stations on 3 occasions in the districts of Ramallah, Jenin, and Hebron; and raided the Palestinian Civil Defence department in the city of Nablus on 1 occasion.
Attacks and firing artillery shells	5	65	70	<p>Attacks: The Israeli army opened fire towards the offices of the Palestinian General Intelligence Headquarters in the city of Tulkarem. On 18 occasions, the Israeli army opened fire towards Palestinian National Security locations in the districts of Jenin (2), Nablus (1), Northern Gaza (8), Gaza (5), Central Gaza (1), and Rafah (1). In addition, the Israeli army opened fire in front of 1 Palestinian Police station in the district of Jenin.</p> <p>Firing Tank Shells: On 3 occasions, the Israeli army fired tank shells towards Palestinian National Security locations in the districts of Northern Gaza and Khan Yunis.</p> <p>Air Attacks: On 7 occasions, the Israeli Air Force carried out air attacks on locations belonging to the Palestinian National Security and Preventive Security forces as well as Police stations in the districts of Northern Gaza (2), Gaza (3), Khan Yunis (1), and Rafah (1). An Israeli air attack on a Palestinian Police station resulted in the killing of 1 Palestinian Police officer and the injury of 3 others. Another attack resulted in the damage of 1 Palestinian Preventive Security office as well as the injury of 3 Palestinian security officers.</p> <p>Naval Attacks: Israeli navy boats opened fire towards 1 Palestinian National Security location on the beach south of Gaza city.</p> <p>Artillery Attacks: On 39 occasions, the Israeli army fired artillery shells towards Palestinian National Security offices and locations in the district of Northern Gaza. Of these, 476 shells were directly fired towards Palestinian National Security offices and locations on 23 occasions. On 16 other occasions, the Israeli army indirectly targeted Palestinian National Security offices and locations by 1,417 artillery shells fired towards Palestinian residential compounds in the area. Of those fired, 2 artillery shells did not explode. The Israeli army shelling resulted in the killing of 1 Palestinian security officer, the injury of 12 Palestinian National Security officers, including 4 officers who were in critical condition. The Israeli army shelling also resulted in the destruction of 1 Palestinian security location and the damage of 5 other locations and 1 military vehicle.</p>
Taking position / setting up checkpoints near Palestinian security posts	8	—	8	On 4 occasions near Palestinian National Security locations in the cities of Tulkarem (1), Qalqiliya (1), and Nablus (1) as well as in the district of Salfit (1). The Israeli army also took position near Palestinian Police stations on 3 occasions in the cities of Jenin (1) and Bethlehem (2). In addition, the Israeli army took position near the offices of the Palestinian General Intelligence Headquarters in the city of Tulkarem.
Total	27	84	111	

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

10. Attacks on Public and Private Property

Compared to 101 incidents in June and 88 in May, **225 incidents of destruction and confiscation of public and private property** were reported during the month of July, including **93** in the West Bank and **132** in the Gaza Strip.

The Israeli army destroyed the building housing the Palestinian Ministry of Interior; damaged the Palestinian Prime Minister's office as well as the buildings housing the Palestinian Ministries of National Economy and Foreign Affairs in Gaza city; used explosives to destroy *Al Muqata'a* (the complex of Palestinian security agencies) and 2 Palestinian Police vehicles in the city of Nablus; destroyed 3 Palestinian National Security locations as well as 1 Palestinian Preventive Security office in the district of Northern Gaza; caused damage to 3 Palestinian National Security locations by artillery shell shrapnel; and damaged 1 military vehicle in the district of Northern Gaza. The Israeli army also destroyed the DCO office at Al Muntar (Karnei) Crossing in the district of Gaza and damaged 1 office belonging to the Palestinian National Liberation Movement (Fateh), 1 office belonging to PLC members in the districts of Northern Gaza, 1 ambulance, 5 rooms in a hospital in the district of Gaza, 3 schools in the cities of Tulkarem, Nablus, and Gaza, and the Islamic University in Gaza city. In addition, the Israeli army damaged charitable associations in the cities of Jerusalem, Tulkarem, Jericho, Bethlehem, and Hebron; caused damage to Al Muntar (Karnei) Industrial Zone in the district of Gaza; and destroyed a memorial in the city of Nablus, 2 bridges in the districts of Northern Gaza and Central Gaza, and 2 electricity transformers in the district of Central Gaza. Additionally, the Israeli army caused massive damage to electricity, water, and telephone networks in the districts of Northern Gaza and Rafah; damaged 2 blacksmiths' workshops in the district of Gaza, 1 blacksmith's workshop in the district of Khan Yunis, 1 factory as well as commercial shops in the district of Tulkarem, and 2 shops in the districts of Northern Gaza and Central Gaza. Moreover, the Israeli army destroyed and damaged 1 building in the city of El Bireh, several houses and buildings in the city of Nablus, and dozens of houses and buildings throughout the Gaza Strip districts. The Israeli army also destroyed 10 vehicles and 1 bus in the districts of Jenin (2), Salfit (1), Northern Gaza (3 vehicles and 1 bus), Gaza (1), Central Gaza (1), Khan Yunis (1), and Rafah (1). In addition, the Israeli army caused damage to scores of vehicles and trucks in the districts of Ramallah, Tulkarem, Qalqiliya, and Gaza (including a number of vehicles and trucks damaged by Israeli settlers in the district of Qalqiliya). Especially in the Gaza Strip districts into which the Israeli army made incursions (Northern Gaza, Central Gaza, Khan Yunis, and Rafah) as well as in the district of Qalqiliya, the Israeli army destroyed agricultural crops and set fire to fruit-bearing trees on dozens of occasions. The Israeli army also destroyed greenhouses in the districts of Northern Gaza (5), Central Gaza (1), and Rafah (1) as well as 2 poultry barracks in the district of Rafah. Furthermore, the Israeli army excavated land in the area of Khirbet ash Shajara in the district of Salfit in search of archaeological artefacts.

The Israeli army also confiscated 5 Kalashnikov rifles and 1 wireless telecommunications device from Palestinian security officers in the cities of Ramallah and Nablus; 1 old rifle from a house in the city of Hebron; and computers and files from charitable associations in the districts of Jerusalem, Ramallah, Jenin, Tulkarem, Qalqiliya, Nablus, Jericho, Bethlehem, and Hebron. Israeli troops positioned at a checkpoint set up in the area between the districts of Jerusalem and Ramallah confiscated 1 vehicle belonging to the Palestinian National Security forces. In addition, the Israeli army confiscated 1 civilian vehicle and 1 tractor in the district of Tulkarem as well as a sum of NIS 2,500 (USD 572) and jewellery weighing 350 grams from a house in the city of Hebron. At a checkpoint in the district of Tulkarem, Israeli troops confiscated the ID card of a Palestinian security officer.

11. Settlement Activity

Compared to 12 in June and 35 in May, a total of **8 incidents of settlement activity** were reported to have taken place during the month of July.

Protection of Settlements: The Israeli army levelled civilian land in the area surrounding the settlement of Karmeit Tzur in the district of Hebron for construction of a security wall.

Land Levelling for Construction of Settler Bypass Roads: The Israeli army confiscated 215 *dunums* (53.75 acres) of land belonging to the town of Surif in

the district of Hebron and villages of Al Jab'a and Wadi Fukin in the district of Bethlehem for construction of a security road (Military Order #T/26/06).

Land Levelling & Confiscation for Military Purposes: The Israeli army confiscated civilian land in the area of Al Buqei'a in the eastern Jenin district; levelled land in the area surrounding Tayasir checkpoint (separating the district of Jenin from the area of the Jordan Valley) for expansion of the checkpoint; and confiscated 1.4 *dunums* (0.35 acres) of land belonging to the village of Al 'Auja for construction of a military surveillance point (Military Order #T/43/06). In the district of Hebron, the Israeli army confiscated 24.9 *dunums* (6.255 acres) of land southeast of the town of Yatta (Military Order #T/56/06); 1.8 *dunums* (0.45 acres) of land belonging to the villages of Khirbet Zif and Khirbet Biruq northeast of the town of Yatta (Military Order #T/54/06); and 14.9 *dunums* (3.725 acres) of land belonging to the village of Khirbet Biruq northeast of the town of Yatta (Military Order #T/55/06).

12. Settler Violence

Israeli settlers carried out **26 incidents of violence** in the West Bank districts during the month of July (compared to 25 in June and 20 in May). Israeli settlers opened fire, injuring 3 civilians in the district of Ramallah and 1 child south of the city of Hebron. Israeli settlers also opened fire towards 2 civilians in the districts of Nablus and Bethlehem. In addition, an Israeli settler vehicle ran over 1 elderly civilian in the district of Hebron. Israeli settlers also opened fire towards civilian vehicles in the district of Qalqiliya on 3 occasions and in the district of Hebron on 1 occasion. Moreover, Israeli settlers threw stones at 2 houses in the city of Hebron on 2 occasions; at civilian vehicles in the districts of Ramallah and Qalqiliya; and at 1 water truck in the district of Jenin. Israeli settlers also beat 2 civilians in the city of Jerusalem and in the district of Nablus; pursued shepherds in the district of Nablus; prevented civilians from accessing their land near the settlement of Sussia in the southern Hebron district on 2 occasions; seized control of 1 house in the old city of Jerusalem; constructed a bypass road leading to the road that leads to the Ibrahim Mosque in the city of Hebron; ploughed land cultivated with olive trees in the district of Nablus; set fire to trees in the districts of Qalqiliya and Hebron; burnt a makeshift house in the district of Hebron; and opened fire towards a herd of sheep in the district of Hebron.

13. Medical Obstruction

Compared to 7 incidents in June and 11 in May, the Israeli army carried out **16 incidents of medical obstruction** during the month of July, including 10 in the West Bank and 6 in the Gaza Strip. The Israeli army prevented ambulances from evacuating the corpse of a killed civilian in Jerusalem. In the district of Qalqiliya, the Israeli army also prevented ambulances from transporting an ill civilian to hospital, resulting in his death. Additionally, the Israeli army denied access to ambulances to transport killed and injured civilians in Jenin refugee camp on 2 occasions as well as in 'Askar refugee camp in the city of Nablus and in the district of Northern Gaza on 1 occasion each. The Israeli army also halted an ambulance and interrogated medics in the district of Nablus; detained the Director of the Palestinian Medical Relief Committees and medics as well as prevented them from carrying out their duties in the city of Nablus; repeatedly surrounded Jenin Public Hospital; and occupied and converted into a military post the offices of the Palestinian Ministry of Health in the city of Nablus. On many occasions, the Israeli army fired artillery shells towards Palestinian territory near *Balsam* Hospital in the district of Northern Gaza, thereby damaging the hospital by shrapnel. In addition, an Israeli combat helicopter opened fire towards 1 ambulance in the district of Northern Gaza and Israeli troops opened fire towards ambulances north of Gaza city. Moreover, the Israeli army demolished the wall of a hospital in the district of Northern Gaza.

14. School Disruption

Compared to 2 in June and 12 in May, the Israeli army carried out **10 incidents of school disruption** during the month of July, including 5 in the West Bank and 5 in the Gaza Strip. The Israeli Air Force carried out an air attack on *Al Arqam* School as well as attacked the Islamic University in Gaza city on 2 occasions. The Israeli army also occupied 4 schools and converted them into military posts in the cities of El Bireh, Nablus, and Gaza as well as in the town of Beit Hanun; raided 2 schools in the cities of Nablus and Hebron; and surrounded *An Najah* University in the city of Nablus.

15. Attacks on Religious Sites

The Israeli army carried out **4 attacks on religious sites** in the West Bank during the month of July (compared to 3 attacks reported in June and 6 in May). The Israeli army tore apart a copy of the Holy Qur'an in a house in the city of Hebron; raided 1 mosque in the district of Hebron; and surrounded 1 mosque in the city of El Bireh. In addition, the Israeli army prohibited the call to prayers from being broadcast at the Ibrahimi Mosque in the old city of Hebron.

16. Closure of Crossing Points

The Israeli army completely closed crossing points in the Gaza Strip, including crossing points into the Green Line, on **163** occasions this month (compared to 114 last month and 99 in May). The Israeli army closed crossing points into the Green Line on **103** occasions, including *Beit Hanun (Erez) Crossing*, which is partially open only to foreign nationals, VIPs, and critically ill civilians. The Israeli army also closed *Al Muntar (Karnei) Commercial Crossing* for 25 days completely and 5 days partially; *Ash Shuja'iya (Nahal 'Oz) Crossing* (designated for fuel transportation) for 17 days completely and 2 days partially; *Sufa Crossing* (designated for construction cargo transportation) for 31 days completely; and *Karm Abu Salim (Karem Shalom) Crossing* (designated for commercial trading with Egypt) for 30 days completely. Additionally, the Israeli army closed international crossing points on **60** occasions, including *Rafah Crossing* for 29 days completely. The Crossing was partially open for 2 days only to allow civilians stranded on the Egyptian side of the Crossing to enter the Gaza Strip. *Yasser Arafat International Airport* (31 days) remains closed since the outbreak of the current *Intifada* (Uprising). The Israeli authorities also continue to prohibit the operation of the airport.

17. Palestinian Security Measures

Palestinian security forces carried out **7 security measures**, including 6 in the West Bank and 1 in the Gaza Strip.

Blocking attempts to Attack International Organisations: Palestinian security forces intensified security measures near the United Nations offices in the city of Ramallah.

Security Coordination with Israeli Authorities: Palestinian security forces handed over 5 hand grenades located in the city of Ramallah as well as 2 handmade mortars in the city of Tulkarem.

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

Israelis Handed Over: Palestinian security forces handed over the corpse of an Israeli soldier who was killed during an armed confrontation with armed Palestinian individuals in the city of Nablus.

Preventing Smuggling Operations: Palestinian security forces sealed off a hole in the wall along the Egyptian border and prevented civilians stranded on the Egyptian side of Rafah Crossing from accessing the area.