

PALESTINIAN MONITORING GROUP



MONTHLY SUMMARY OF ISRAELI VIOLATIONS

01 March 2006 – 31 March 2006

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

EVENT	WEST BANK	GAZA STRIP	TOTAL	NOTES
Assassinations	—	3	3	3 Palestinians during 2 air attacks on civilian vehicles in Gaza city, also resulting in the killing of 3 civilian bystanders, including 1 child, and the injury of 7 others, including 4 children. Among those injured, 1 child and 1 civilian were in critical condition.
Deaths	9	7	16	Incl. 5 children, as well as 1 Palestinian security officer and 1 civilian prisoner during an Israeli army raid on the building housing Al Muqata'a and the civil prison in the city of Jericho. Israeli army bulldozers also buried 1 civilian alive in a junk yard inside the Green Line.
Injuries	128	17	145	Incl. 27 children (incl. 3 female children run over by Israeli settler vehicles in the district of Hebron), 1 mentally challenged civilian, and 9 Palestinian security officers. Another civilian was also injured due to the explosion of a mortar left by the Israeli army.
Attacks	157	147	304	69 attacks during raids on Palestinian residential compounds; 74 attacks during confrontations with the Israeli army; 115 from Israeli army military posts; 26 air attacks; and 18 from Israeli naval boats. Israeli settlers also carried out 2 attacks.
Raids	665	10	675	24 in Jerusalem; 138 in Ramallah; 76 in Jenin; 71 in Tulkarem; 38 in Qalqiliya; 63 in Nablus; 26 in Salfit; 5 in Jericho; 113 in Bethlehem; 111 in Hebron; 4 in Northern Gaza; 2 in Gaza; 1 in Khan Yunis; and 3 in Rafah.
Arrests (per person)	489	22	511	The Israeli army arrested 31 Palestinians in Jerusalem; 77 in Ramallah; 83 in Jenin; 30 in Tulkarem; 22 in Qalqiliya; 91 in Nablus; 4 in Salfit; 13 in Jericho; 60 in Bethlehem; 78 in Hebron; 3 in Northern Gaza; 3 in Gaza; 5 in Central Gaza; and 11 in Rafah (includes 59 children; 3 injured civilians; 1 mentally challenged civilian; 4 students; 1 physician; 2 university instructors; 2 workers; 3 members of the Palestinian Legislative Council (incl. Ahmed Sa'dat, the Secretary General of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)); 1 civilian holding French nationality; and 44 Palestinian security officers.
House Demolitions	7	—	7	Jerusalem: The Israeli army demolished 2 houses in the villages of Beit Iksa and Jaba', claiming that they were built without the required licenses. Jenin: The Israeli army demolished 1 house in the town of Birqsa during an air attack. The Israeli army also partially demolished 1 house in the town of Al Yamun. Bethlehem: The Israeli army demolished 2 houses in the village of Al Walaja, claiming that they were built without the required license. Qalqiliya: The Israeli army demolished 1 house in the village of Immatin, claiming that it was built without the required license.
Attacks on Property (Destruction & Confiscation)	49	6	55	Destruction of Property: Jerusalem: The Israeli army issued an order to halt construction of a park belonging to the Abu Dis Local Council, claiming that it was being built without the required license, and forced owners of commercial shops to close their shops. The Israeli army also raided and closed 2 charitable associations in the city of Jerusalem. Ramallah: The Israeli army burnt a copy of the Holy Qur'an and damaged the furniture of 1 house in the town of Deir Ghassana. The Israeli army also damaged an electricity network in the town of Beit Rima and opened fire, setting fire to 1 house. Jenin: The Israeli army damaged the contents of 1 commercial shop in the town of Silat adh Dhahr. Tulkarem: The Israeli army searched and damaged the furniture of 1 house in the village of Al Jarushiya; demolished a wall of a commercial shop in the city of Tulkarem; and damaged 2 civilian vehicles in the city of Tulkarem and the town of 'Anabta. The Israeli army also uprooted hundreds of fruit-bearing trees in the area surrounding the settlement of 'Einav. Qalqiliya: The Israeli army damaged the furniture of 1 house in the town of 'Azzun and prevented civilian residents of the village of Kafr Qaddum from accessing their land near the settlement of Kedumim. Nablus: Israeli settlers damaged a number of houses in the village of Al Lubban ash Sharqi. The Israeli army also destroyed the doors of houses in the city of Nablus, and damaged 2 civilian vehicles in the town of 'Asira ash Shamaliya and 1 vehicle in the district of Nablus. In addition, Israeli settlers damaged 1 civilian vehicle in the district as well as tyres of 2 other vehicles in the village of Burin. Salfit: The Israeli army levelled land on an archaeological site in the village of Kasafa west of the Wall. Jericho: The Israeli army demolished the building housing Al Muqata'a and the civil prison and destroyed vehicles belonging to Palestinian security forces and civilians. Bethlehem: Israeli troops positioned at the DCO checkpoint at the entrance to the city of Beit Jala threw stones at civilian vehicles crossing the checkpoint. Hebron: Israeli settlers from the settlement of Sussia southeast of the town of Yatta damaged the furniture of 1 house. The Israeli army also damaged doors and walls of 1 house in Al Fawwar refugee camp; damaged water tanks on top of house roofs; broke windows of a number of houses in the town of Sa'ir; and damaged the furniture of 1 house in the town of Dura. Additionally, the Israeli army damaged 1 civilian vehicle in Al Fawwar refugee camp and another vehicle at a checkpoint set up near the town of As Samoa'. Israeli settlers also opened fire towards and damaged 1 vehicle belonging to the Palestinian Ministry of

				Education near the town of Bani Na'im. In addition, the Israeli army destroyed the doors of and damaged furniture in clinics on Ash Shuhada' Street in the old city of Hebron. Israeli settlers from the settlement of Sussia southeast of the town of Yatta also uprooted olive trees on several occasions. Additionally, Israeli settlers demolished support walls and fences and destroyed grapevine orchards on civilian land northwest of the town of Beit Ummar as well as destroyed an iron fence erected around 1 school in the old city of Hebron. In addition, the Israeli army excavated land in the area of Rajm al Qasr near the town of Ash Shuyukh in search of archaeological artefacts. Northern Gaza: The Israeli army carried out an air attack on the town of Beit Hanun, cutting off electricity to an area in the town. Gaza: The Israeli army carried out air attacks on Gaza city, destroying 2 civilian vehicles and 1 overpass, as well as damaging 1 playground and a sewage network. Confiscation of Property: Jerusalem: The Israeli army confiscated the contents of 2 charitable associations and detained the contents of commercial shops in the city of Jerusalem. Jenin: The Israeli army confiscated 1 rifle from a house belonging to a Palestinian Preventive Security officer in the town of Al Yamun. Qalqiliya: The Israeli army confiscated a horse and a cart belonging to 1 civilian while he was working on his land in the village of 'Izbat Salman behind the Wall. Bethlehem: Israeli troops positioned at As Sawahira ash Sharqiya (the "Container") checkpoint confiscated military uniforms from 1 Palestinian security officer. The Israeli army also confiscated the ID card of 1 civilian. Hebron: The Israeli army confiscated 2 ID cards and a sum of NIS 700 while searching 1 house in the town of Bani Na'im.
House Occupations	34	—	34	The Israeli army occupied civilian houses and converted them into military posts in the following districts: Jenin: The city of Jenin (2), Jenin refugee camp (1), and the town of Al Yamun (1). Tulkarem: The city of Tulkarem (1) and the town of 'Anabta (1). Nablus: The city of Nablus (1), the town of Huwwara (3), and the village of Beita (3). Hebron: The city of Hebron (5), the town of Dura (11), the village of Beit 'Einun (1), and Al Fawwar refugee camp (4).
Curfews	21	—	21	The Israeli army imposed curfew over Palestinian residential compounds in the following districts: Ramallah: The town of Beit Rima (1). Jenin: The village of Kafr Dan (1). Tulkarem: Tulkarem refugee camp (1). Qalqiliya: The town of 'Azzun (1) and the villages of Al Funduq (1), Kafr Qaddum (1), and An Nabi Elyas (1). Jericho: The city of Jericho (1). Nablus: The town of Huwwara (3) and the villages of Beita (5) and Madama (1). Hebron: The old city of Hebron (1), Al Fawwar refugee camp (2), and Al 'Arrub refugee camp (1).
Closure of Crossing Points	—	78	78	The Israeli army closed crossing points to Israel on 47 occasions, incl. Al Muntar (Karnei) Commercial Crossing on 19 occasions; Nahal 'Oz Crossing (allocated for transportation of fuel and gas) on 1 occasion; and Sufa Crossing (allocated for transportation of construction cargo) on 27 occasions. Beit Hanun (Erez) Crossing is partially open, though the Israeli army prevents workers from accessing areas inside the Green Line due to the closure imposed over the Gaza Strip districts. Yasser Arafat International Airport remains closed since the outbreak of the current <i>Intifada</i> (Uprising). Following the Israeli army withdrawal from the Gaza Strip, however, the Israeli authorities have prohibited the operation of the airport.
Flying Checkpoints	464	—	464	44 in Jerusalem; 71 in Ramallah; 42 in Jenin; 47 in Tulkarem; 70 in Qalqiliya; 23 in Nablus; 41 in Salfit; 21 in Jericho; 22 in Bethlehem; and 83 in Hebron.
Medical Obstruction	2	—	2	The Israeli army impeded access to ambulances to evacuate an injured civilian in the town of Al Yamun in the district of Jenin. The Israeli army also prevented ambulances from evacuating injured individuals in Al Muqata'a in the city of Jericho.
Attacks on Religious Sites	2	—	2	The Israeli army announced a decision to close Al Aqsa Mosque compound in the old city of Jerusalem. The Israeli army also prohibited the call to prayers from being broadcast at the Ibrahim Mosque.
School Disruption	6	1	7	Ramallah: The Israeli army raided the Teachers' College in the city of Ramallah. Qalqiliya: The Israeli army disrupted classes in 2 schools in the village of Kafr Qaddum. Jericho: The Israeli army disrupted classes in schools in the city of Jericho and its refugee camps due to its raid on the city. Hebron: The Israeli army fired tear gas grenades towards 2 schools in the city of Hebron and the town of Beit Kahil. The Israeli army also raided 1 school in the village of Beit 'Einun. Gaza: An Israeli army F16 combat aircraft fired 1 missile towards 1 school north of Gaza city.
Provocation of Palestinian Forces	19	43	62	The Israeli army provoked Palestinian security forces in the following districts: Ramallah: (1) The Israeli army demanded (through the DCO) that Palestinian National Security forces not leave their positions in the city of Ramallah. Jenin: (2) The Israeli army set up a checkpoint in front of Al Muqata'a in the city of Jenin and raided the yard of 1 Palestinian Police station in the town of Tubas. Tulkarem: (2) The Israeli army impeded access to a fire truck belonging to the Palestinian Civil Defence Department to extinguish a fire and

				<p>demanded that Palestinian security forces not leave their positions in the city of Tulkarem. Qalqiliya: (1) The Israeli army demanded that Palestinian security forces not set up checkpoints at the entrances to the city of Qalqiliya. Jericho: (2) The Israeli army raided Al Muqata'a in the city of Jericho and took position in the area surrounding a training site belonging to the Palestinian National Security forces in the village of An Nuwei'ma. Hebron: (11) The Israeli army detained 2 Palestinian Police vehicles and 2 Palestinian Police officers; obstructed Palestinian Police officers while carrying out their security duties; and patrolled the area surrounding the offices of the Temporary International Presence in Hebron (TIPH). Despite prior coordination (through the DCO) to allow 4 Palestinian security officers to guard the TIPH offices, the Israeli army demanded that only 2 Palestinian National Security officers be permitted to guard the TIPH offices. The Israeli army also took position near 1 Palestinian National Security location; set up a checkpoint near another location; and patrolled the area near Al Muqata'a on 2 occasions. In addition, the Israeli army took position and patrolled the area near 2 Palestinian Police stations in the towns of Yatta and Bani Na'im. Northern Gaza: (39) The Israeli army fired 479 artillery shells and 39 tank shells on 28 occasions towards Palestinian territory near Palestinian National Security locations in the "buffer zone" imposed by the Israeli army, (including 14 unexploded artillery shells). Israeli army combat aircraft also fired 10 missiles near Palestinian National Security locations during 10 air attacks. Additionally, Israeli naval boats fired shells and opened fire towards Palestinian locations. Gaza: (2) The Israeli army opened fire towards 1 Palestinian security patrol in Gaza city and fired artillery shells near Palestinian National Security locations. Central Gaza: (2) The Israeli army opened fire towards a Palestinian security patrol while combing the area near the Green Line in search of a suspicious object and demanded that Palestinian security forces not dispatch patrols to the area near the Green Line.</p>
Settlement Activity	17	6	23	<p>Jerusalem: The Israeli army confiscated an area of land north of the city of Jerusalem and in the area between the village of 'Anata and Shu'fat refugee camp for construction of the Wall and a Wall gate (land area was not specified). Ramallah: The Israeli army amended a previously issued military order to confiscate 239 <i>dunums</i>, instead of 240.6 <i>dunums</i>, in the town of 'Abud for Wall construction. Jenin: The Israeli army erected a barbed wire fence extending from the area of Al Buqei'a to the settlement of Ro'i and constructed 3 cement gates for civilian crossing. Tulkarem: The Israeli army levelled land in the area surrounding the settlement of 'Einav. The Israeli army also levelled land for construction of a settler bypass road around the settlement. Salfit: The Israeli army levelled land in the area of 'Iraq at Tota near the town of Deir Ballut and erected a barbed wire fence along the settler bypass road north of the towns of Kafr ad Dik and Bruqin. Bethlehem: The Israeli army amended a previously issued military order to confiscate 766.6 <i>dunums</i>, instead of 756.5 <i>dunums</i>, belonging to the town of Surif and the villages of Al Walaja, Battir, Husan, and Wadi Fukin. The Israeli army also confiscated 9.6 <i>dunums</i> in the village of Beit Ta'mir and 170 <i>dunums</i> in the city of Beit Jala and the town of Al Khadr for Wall construction. In addition, the Israeli army confiscated 39.8 <i>dunums</i> in the city of Beit Jala and the village of Al Walaja for construction of the Har Gilo Crossing. Hebron: The Israeli army confiscated 1 <i>dunum</i> in the town of Yatta for the construction of an open-fire training field and 7.3 <i>dunums</i> in the town of Adh Dhahiriya for construction of a military surveillance point. The Israeli army also amended a previously issued military order to confiscate 7 square metres, instead of 15.2 square metres, in the area between the towns of Dura and Yatta for positioning security equipment in the area surrounding the settlement of 'Otni'el. In addition, the Israeli army constructed a settler bypass road connecting the settlements of Ramat Yishai and Abraham Avino in the old city of Hebron. Northern Gaza: The Israeli army levelled land near the Green Line north of the town of Beit Hanun on 3 occasions. Gaza: The Israeli army levelled land near the Green Line east of Gaza city. Khan Yunis: The Israeli army levelled land east of the area of Al Qarara. Rafah: The Israeli army levelled land south of Sufa Crossing.</p>
Settler Violence	34	—	34	<p>Jerusalem: Israeli settlers occupied 1 house and threw stones at civilian vehicles in the city of Jerusalem. Israeli settlers also unloaded chickens at the entrance to the village of Hizma. Qalqiliya: Israeli settlers raided the village of Jinsafut and pointed weapons at civilians. Nablus: Israeli settlers severely beat 3 civilians near the village of Beit Dajan, beat 1 journalist, raided the village of Burin, and threw stones at civilian houses, after raiding the village of Al Lubban ash Sharqi. In addition, Israeli settlers opened fire and stole sheep in the town of Beit Furik. The Israeli settlers also slaughtered a number of the stolen sheep. Salfit: Israeli settlers prevented at gunpoint a civilian from working on his land near the settlement of Revava. Bethlehem: Israeli settlers unloaded ducks north of the neighbourhood of Karkafa in the city of Bethlehem. An Israeli settler vehicle also ran over 1 female child near the town of Tuqu'. Hebron: Israeli settlers opened fire towards 1 vehicle near the town of Bani Na'im. Israeli settler vehicles also ran over 3 female children near the towns of Yatta and Beit Ummar. In addition, Israeli settlers severely beat 2 female civilians in the city of Hebron and east of the town of Yatta; beat civilians near the settlement of Kiryat Arba' as well as farmers near the settlement outpost of Avigai; severely beat family members near the settlement of Sussia; and beat 2 children, 1 international peace activist, and 4 civilians in the district. Additionally, Israeli settlers</p>

				threw stones at civilian houses in the old city of Hebron on 2 occasions; pursued shepherds near the settlement of Beit Ya'ir; erected 1 tent and placed 1 caravan near the village of Sussia; attacked 1 civilian house; and uprooted as well as damaged dozens of olive trees near the settlement of Sussia on 3 occasions. Israeli settlers also unloaded perished chickens in the solid waste dump near the town of Yatta; demolished support walls near the town of Beit Ummar; and destroyed an iron gate erected around 1 school in the old city of Hebron.
Palestinian Security Measures	12	10	22	<p><u>Blocking attempts to Open Fire and Fire Mortars towards Israeli Targets in Palestinian Territory and Inside the Green Line:</u> (7) Palestinian security forces blocked an attempt by armed Palestinian individuals to fire 1 mortar towards the Green Line in the district of Central Gaza and confiscated the mortar along with a mortar-launching pad. Palestinian security forces also seized 2 mortar-launching pads in the district of Northern Gaza. In addition, Palestinian security forces dispatched patrols to prevent armed Palestinian individuals from firing mortars from the district of Northern Gaza towards the Green Line on 2 occasions; evacuated civilians who approached the Green Line in the district of Gaza on 2 occasions; and combed the area east of the city of Deir al Balah in search of a suspicious object.</p> <p><u>Arrests:</u> (3) Palestinian security forces arrested 6 civilians and 7 children while they were attempting to gain access into areas inside the Green Line in the district of Rafah.</p> <p><u>Security Coordination:</u> (2) Palestinian security forces handed over (to Israeli authorities) 1 hand grenade located in the city of Hebron and located a suspicious object near the village of Beit Iba.</p> <p><u>Israelis Handed Over:</u> (2) Palestinian security forces handed over (to Israeli authorities) 1 Israeli Police officer and his wife after they mistakenly entered the town of Dura. Palestinian security forces also handed over 2 Israeli citizens in possession of 5 kg. of Marijuana in the town of Yatta.</p> <p><u>Illegal Vehicles Handed Over:</u> (6) Palestinian security forces handed over (to Israeli authorities) 3 illegal vehicles seized in the city of Ramallah; 1 illegal vehicle and 1 tractor in the city of Jenin; 1 vehicle in the city of Tulkarem; and 8 other vehicles in the city of Bethlehem.</p> <p><u>Coordination on Health Issues:</u> (2) The Palestinian and Israeli Ministries of Health coordinated (through the DCO) to slaughter 2,600 chickens as a preventive measure. The chickens had been transported from areas inside the Green Line to a Palestinian merchant in the city of Hebron. Palestinian security forces also slaughtered 10,000 chicks in the town of Adh Dhahiriya which had been smuggled in from areas inside the Green Line.</p>
TOTAL	2115	350	2465	

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EVENTS OVER THE PAST THREE MONTHS

EVENT TYPE	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	COMMENTS
Assassinations	2	9	3	The Israeli government continued to implement its assassination policy against Palestinian faction activists.
Deaths	14	27	16	Decrease in death toll (incl. those individuals assassinated by the Israeli army) by 47.2% compared to February and an increase of 18.8% compared to January. Compared to 1 child killed in February and 2 in January, the Israeli army killed 5 children during the month of March.
Injuries	95	187	145	Drop of 22.5% compared to February and rise of 52.6% compared to January (27 children injured this month, compared to 59 in February and 23 in January).
Attacks	240	324	304	Drop in the number of attacks by 6.2% compared to February and an increase of 26.7% compared to January.
Raids	536	624	675	Rise of 8.2% compared to February and 25.9% compared to January. The total number of Israeli army raids on Palestinian Authority controlled territory (Area A-which the Israeli army continues to reoccupy since 2002) dropped to 386, compared to 394 in February and 318 in January. On 54 occasions, the Israeli army raided areas in which security responsibility was transferred back to the Palestinian Authority (Area A) in the city of Tulkarem & the eastern areas of the city (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 city of Jericho and the villages of Al 'Auja and 'Ein ad Duyuk (in which security responsibility was transferred back to the Palestinian Authority in March 2005), compared to 24 raids on these areas during February and 48 raids during January. The Israeli army also raided Palestinian Authority controlled area in the Gaza Strip districts on 10 occasions, compared to 9 raids last month and 11 in January.
Arrests (per person)	396	539	511	Drop of 5.2% compared to February and rise of 29.0% compared to January (59 children arrested compared to 80 last month and 46 in January).
House Demolitions	17	14	7	The Israeli army continued to demolish civilian houses in the district of Jerusalem and the village of Al Walaja near the Green Line south of the city of Jerusalem.
Attacks on Property	43	43	55	The Israeli army continued to destroy civilian houses, vehicles, and agricultural crops.
House Occupations	80	56	34	The Israeli army continued to occupy civilian houses and convert them into military posts.
Curfews	2	16	21	Curfews rose by 31.3% compared to February and 950% compared to January.
Flying Checkpoints	363	350	464	Rise of 32.6% compared to February and 27.8% compared to January.
Closures (per District)	Un-known	Un-known	Un-known	The Israeli army re-imposed the closure over the West Bank and Gaza Strip districts and continued to intensify its restrictions at permanent checkpoints separating the West Bank districts. Civilian movement between districts of the West Bank & the Gaza Strip also continued to be prohibited.
Complete Closure of Crossing Points	77	60	78	Crossing points to Israel were completely closed on 47 occasions in March (compared to 32 in February and 46 in January). Yasser Arafat International Airport remained closed throughout the month (31 occasions).
Medical Obstruction	3	5	2	The Israeli army continued to detain ambulances and prevent them from evacuating killed and injured civilians.
Attacks on Religious Sites	1	4	2	Israeli troops positioned at checkpoints continued to prevent worshippers from accessing mosques in Jerusalem. The Israeli army also closed Al Aqsa Mosque compound.
School Disruption	2	18	7	The Israeli army continued to raid & shell schools and disrupt classes.
Provocation of Palestinian Forces	55	85	62	The Israeli army continued to provoke Palestinian forces and repeatedly raided areas returned to Palestinian Authority control (Areas A) in parts of the districts of Tulkarem (which has been reoccupied by the Israeli army) and Jericho (in which the Israeli army demolished Al Muqata'a), thereby restricting Palestinian security forces' ability to control the security situation.
Settlement Activity	12	20	23	Incidents of settlement activity rose by 15% compared to February and by 91.7% in January. The Israeli army also continued to confiscate civilian land for construction of military posts and surveillance points and for completion of Wall construction, as well as for construction of settler bypass roads.
Settler Violence	32	22	34	Increase of Israeli settler attacks against civilians, civilian property and land by 54.6% compared to February and 6.3% compared to January. Israeli settler vehicles ran over 3 female children in the district of Hebron.
Palestinian Security Measures	29	22	22	Palestinian security forces handed over: 14 illegal vehicles, (45 in February and 45 in January); weapons, mortars, and explosive devices on 1 occasion (1 in February and 1 in January); and Israeli citizens, settlers, and soldiers on 4 occasions (3 in February and 2 in January); and arrested 13 suspected Palestinian individuals this month (2 in February and 5 in January). Palestinian security forces also blocked 7 attempts to carry out operations or fire mortars towards Israeli targets inside the Green Line and seized mortars in March (1 in February and none in January). Additionally, compared to 1 incident in February and none in January, no incidents of Palestinian security forces defusing explosive devices were reported in March.
TOTAL	1999	2425	2465	Total incidents rose by 1.7% compared to February and by 23.3% compared to January. In general, incidents were constant compared to last month, but sharply rose in comparison with January due to an increased number of injured and arrested civilians, in addition to Israeli army raids on Palestinian residential areas, curfews and flying checkpoints. The number of Israeli army attacks also rose, resulting in an increase in the number of killed and injured civilians.

SAMPLE OF ISRAELI ARMY VIOLATIONS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 2006

- **On 03 March**, the Israeli army raided 'Ein Beit el Ma' refugee camp in the city of Nablus and opened fire, killing 1 child, *'Amer al Basyouni*.
- **On 06 March**, an Israeli army combat aircraft fired missiles towards 1 civilian vehicle in Gaza city, extra-judicially killing 2 civilians:
 - (i) *Muneer Sukkar*; and
 - (ii) *Ashraf Shallouf*.The Israeli army air attack also resulted in the killing of 3 civilian bystanders, including 1 child, and the injury of 7 civilians, including 4 children. Among those injured, 2 civilians were in critical condition.
- **On 14 March**, the Israeli army raided the city of Jericho following the withdrawal of American and British security personnel assigned to guard Palestinian political prisoners at Jericho Prison. Israeli army combat helicopters patrolled the skies over the area. The Israeli army imposed curfew, surrounded the building housing Al Muqata'a and the civil prison, opened intensive fire, and fired tank shells, killing 1 Palestinian security officer and 1 civilian prisoner and injuring 8 Palestinian security officers. The Israeli army also prevented ambulances from accessing the area to evacuate the injured security officers. Additionally, Israeli army bulldozers demolished the building housing Al Muqata'a and the civil prison and destroyed vehicles belonging to Palestinian security forces and civilians. The Israeli army also arrested dozens of Palestinian security officers and political prisoners, including *Ahmed Sa'adat*, the Secretary General of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and elected member of the Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC).
- **On 15 March**, a mass demonstration took place in the village of Kharbatha al Misbah in the district of Ramallah in protest against Wall construction. Confrontations took place between the Israeli army and civilian protestors, during which the Israeli army killed 12-year-old *Khaled 'Isa 'Atiyyeh* and injured 4 civilians.
- **On 28 March**, the Israeli army raided the town of Al Yamun in the district of Jenin, occupied 1 house, and converted it into a military post. While searching a number of houses, the Israeli army opened intensive fire, killing *Samer Subhi Freihat*.

ANALYSIS OF EVENTS

1. Assassinations

In a continuation of the Israeli government's policy of extra-judicial killings, the Israeli army **extra-judicially killed 3 Palestinians** during the month of March during 2 air attacks on Gaza city, compared to 9 Palestinians in February and 2 in January. The Israeli army also killed 3 civilian bystanders, including an 11-year-old child, and injured 7 other civilians, including 4 children. Among those injured, 1 child and 1 civilian were in critical condition.

2. Killings

Compared to 27 Palestinians killed in February and 14 in January, **16 Palestinians were killed in March**. The Israeli army killed 9 civilians in the West Bank and 7 in the Gaza Strip, including 5 children, and 1 Palestinian security officer during an Israeli army raid on Al Muqata'a in the city of Jericho. The Israeli army killed 1 civilian in Ramallah; 2 civilians in Jenin; 2 in Nablus; 3 in Jericho; 1 in Hebron; 1 in Northern Gaza; 3 in Gaza; and 3 in Central Gaza.

3. Injuries

Compared to 187 Palestinians injured in February and 95 in January, the total number of injuries reported during the month of March was **145**. The Israeli army opened fire towards civilians **during raids** on residential locales **on 69 occasions**. The Israeli army also **opened fire on 74 occasions during confrontations** with civilians and opened fire **from military posts on 115 occasions**. Israeli army combat aircraft also carried out **26 air attacks**.

Additionally, Israeli naval boats carried out **18 attacks**. Israeli settlers opened fire towards Palestinian civilians on **2** occasions.

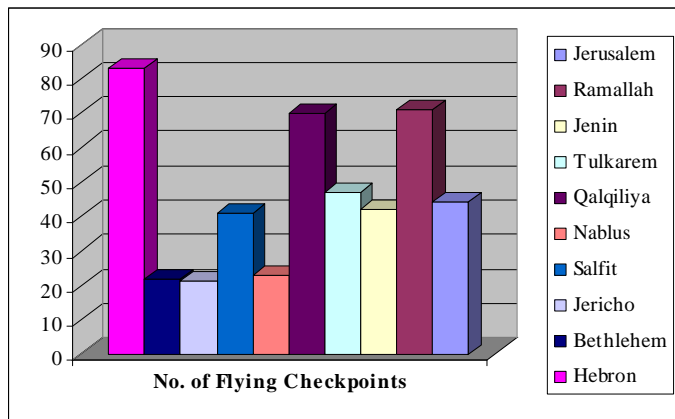
In the **West Bank**, the Israeli army injured **128 Palestinians**, including 5 in Jerusalem, 39 in Ramallah, 9 in Jenin, 5 in Tulkarem, 2 in Qalqiliya, 17 in Nablus, 29 in Jericho, 1 in Bethlehem, and 21 in Hebron. In the **Gaza Strip**, the Israeli army injured **17 civilians**, including 8 in Northern Gaza and 9 in Gaza. Compared to 59 children injured by the Israeli army in February and 23 in January, the **Israeli army injured 27 children** during the month of March, including 3 female children run over by Israeli settler vehicles. Additionally, the Israeli army injured 1 mentally challenged civilian and 9 Palestinian security officers. A civilian was also injured due to the explosion of a mortar left by the Israeli army.

4. Closure

After easing its blockade during the month of February, the Israeli army re-intensified the military blockade which it has imposed on the Gaza Strip districts on 16 December 2005, claiming that armed Palestinian individuals continue to fire mortars towards the Green Line. In addition, the Israeli army prevented workers from accessing areas inside the Green Line. Beginning on 28 December 2005, the Israeli army has also continued to impose a buffer zone (through open fire as well as artillery and air attacks) in the area near the Green Line.

In the West Bank, the Israeli army continued to close the city of Jerusalem and to intensify its restrictions at checkpoints around the city throughout the month of March. The Israeli army also continued to impose a closure on the city of Tulkarem and to close and intensify its restrictions at checkpoints around the city, impeding civilian access. Additionally, the Israeli army closed **'Einav checkpoint** for 25 days, denying access to civilian vehicles, and intensified its restrictions at **Jubara checkpoint** throughout the month. The Israeli army also intensified its restrictions at **Tayasir checkpoint** between the district of Jenin and the Jordan Valley and Jericho throughout the month. Additionally, the Israeli army continues to close the **checkpoints around the city of Nablus**, (which separate the districts of Jenin and Nablus from the districts of Ramallah and Salfit) overnight and reopens them at varying hours in the morning. The Israeli army also intensified its restrictions at **checkpoints set up at all entrances to the city of Jericho**. The Israeli army continued to close all roads to Road #60 leading to the city of Jerusalem, thereby isolating the city of Bethlehem from its towns and villages located west of Road #60.

Special permits are still required for private civilian vehicles to cross **Qalandiya checkpoint** in northern Jerusalem, **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.



The Israeli army set up **464 flying checkpoints** in and around Palestinian residential locales throughout the West Bank during the month of March, compared to 350 flying checkpoints in February (a rise of 32.6%) and 363 in January (a rise of 27.8%).

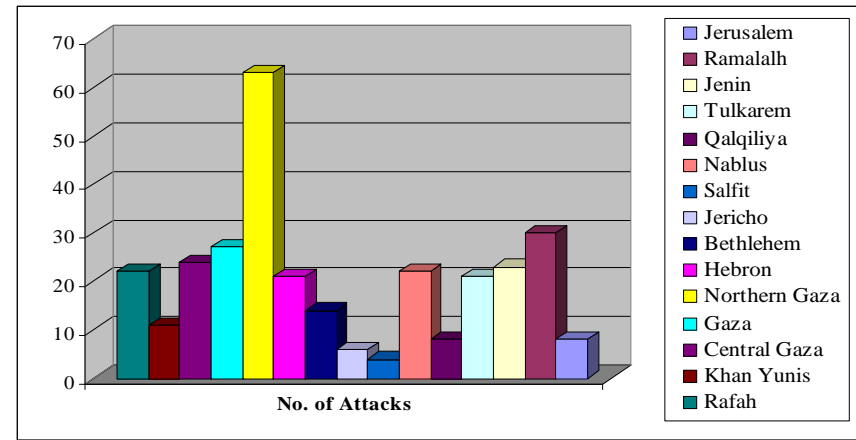
At various times, the Israeli army closed 40 roads, junctions, and entrances to Palestinian residential compounds, 31 of which remain closed. With regard to the settlement evacuation area, the Israeli army continued to close the Jenin-Nablus main road between the junction to the village of Deir Sharaf and the settlement of Shavei Shomron. In addition, the Israeli army continued to close Road #90 between the city of Jericho and the village of Al 'Auja. The Israeli army has also continued to completely isolate and close all roads leading to the village of An Nu'man east of the city of Bethlehem for several months. Upon completion of Wall construction, residents in the village of An Nu'man will be under threat of forced displacement from the village. Additionally, the Israeli army continued to close the commercial centre of

Hebron, Shalala Street, the area of Khuzq al Far near the settlement outpost of Abraham Avino, and the entrance to the area of Al Khan in the old city of Hebron.

5. Attacks

A total of **304 attacks** were reported during the month of March (compared to 324 attacks in February and 240 in January – a drop of 6.2% and rise of 26.7% respectively), including **157 attacks** in the West Bank and **147** in the Gaza Strip. The majority of Israeli army attacks took place in Northern Gaza (63), Ramallah (30), Gaza (27), Central Gaza (24), Jenin (23), Nablus (22), Rafah (22), Tulkarem (21), and Hebron (21).

The Israeli army carried out **69 attacks during raids** on residential areas, **115 attacks from Israeli army military posts** towards civilian houses and property, and **74 attacks during confrontations** between the Israeli army and civilians. Israeli army combat aircraft also carried out **26 air attacks** and Israeli naval boats carried out **18 attacks**. Israeli settlers also opened fire towards Palestinian civilians on **2 occasions**.



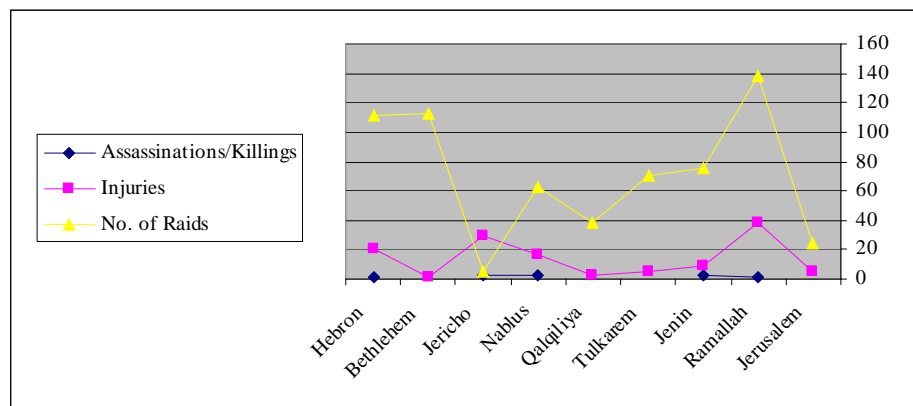
Number of attacks throughout the West Bank and Gaza Strip districts.

6. Raids

The Israeli army carried out a total of **675 raids** on Palestinian residential locales during the month of March (compared to 624 raids during February – a rise of 8.2%, and 536 during January – a rise of 25.9%), including **665 in the West Bank** (24 in Jerusalem, 138 in Ramallah, 76 in Jenin, 71 in Tulkarem, 38 in Qalqiliya, 63 in Nablus, 26 in Salfit, 5 in Jericho, 113 in Bethlehem, and 111 in Hebron). The Israeli army also conducted **10 raids in the Gaza Strip** (4 in Northern Gaza, 2 in Gaza, 1 in Khan Yunis, and 3 in Rafah). The Israeli army **opened fire during 69 of the 675 raids**, approximately 10.2% of the total number of raids on Palestinian residential areas. Additionally, the Israeli army **imposed curfew 21 times over 14 residential locales** in the West Bank during raids (compared to 16 times in February and 2 times in January).

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 **386** of the 675 raids, approximately 57.2% of the total number of raids, in Palestinian Authority controlled territory in the West Bank. Although the Israeli army withdrew from **the Gaza Strip**, the Israeli army levelled land on 6 occasions.

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 city of Jericho on 2 occasions, during which the Israeli army fired tank shells towards and demolished the building housing Al Muqata’a and the civil prison, in order to abduct political prisoners. The Israeli army also killed 3 individuals, including 1 Palestinian security officer; injured 28 others, including 8 Palestinian security officers; and arrested 5 individuals, including 1 Palestinian Brigadier General. In addition, the Israeli army raided ‘Aqbat Jaber refugee camp and the villages of Al ‘Auja and An Nuwei’ma (on 1 occasion each). Since 13 July 2005, the Israeli army has continued to reoccupy the city of Tulkarem and Nur Shams and Tulkarem refugee camps and carried out **31 raids** into the area during the month of March, during which the Israeli army injured 2 civilians and arrested 25 individuals, including 3 children and 1 Palestinian security officer. Additionally, the Israeli army raided the eastern areas of the Tulkarem district on 16 occasions, including the town of ‘Anabta (15) and the town of Bal’a (1).



Palestinian authorities have disagreed with Israeli authorities about the interpretation of the agreement regarding the area of **the town of ‘Illar and the village of Seida**; 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 raided the town of ‘Illar and the village of Seida on 1 occasion each, during which the Israeli army arrested 2 civilians.

The chart to the left shows the correlation between the number of raids & resulting human losses. The number of Israeli army raids into the Gaza Strip districts is not reflected in the chart. Human losses in the Gaza Strip were a result of Israeli army air attacks and incidents of open fire.

7. Provocation of Palestinian Military and Security Forces

The Israeli army carried out **62** incidents of attacking and provoking Palestinian security and military forces and posts during the month of March, compared to 85 in February and 55 in January. **19** incidents were reported to have taken place in the West Bank and **43** in the Gaza Strip. **These statistics, however, do not include the arrest of 44 Palestinian security officers.** The Israeli army prevented Palestinian security forces from carrying out their security duties on 8 occasions; raided Palestinian security offices on 2 occasions; and opened fire towards Palestinian National Security locations and offices on 2 occasions. Israeli naval boats also fired shells towards Palestinian National Security locations on 1 occasion. Additionally, the Israeli army fired 518 shells (including 479 artillery shells and 39 tank shells) towards Palestinian National Security locations on 28 occasions. Of these, 14 shells did not explode. Israeli army combat aircraft also fired 10 missiles towards targets near Palestinian National Security locations on 10 occasions; took position near Palestinian National Security locations and Palestinian Police stations on 9 occasions; and detained Palestinian security officers and vehicles on 2 occasions.

8. House Demolitions

The Israeli army **demolished 7 houses** during the month of March (compared to **14** in February and **17** in January), including 2 houses in the district of Jerusalem; 2 houses in the district of Jenin (including 1 house partially); 1 house in the district of Qalqiliya; and 2 houses in the district of Bethlehem. Of these, the Israeli army demolished 5 houses ostensibly for having been built without the required licenses, including 2 in Jerusalem, 1 in Qalqiliya, and 2 in Bethlehem. In Jenin, Israeli army combat aircraft fired missiles towards and demolished 1 house and Israeli army bulldozers demolished another house.

9. Attacks on Public and Private Property

Compared to 43 incidents in both February and January, **55 incidents of destruction and confiscation of public and private property** were reported during the month of March, including **49** in the West Bank and **6** in the Gaza Strip.

The Israeli army uprooted fruit-bearing trees and grapevine orchards in the districts of Tulkarem and Hebron; burnt a copy of the Holy Qur’an in the town of Deir Ghassana; damaged house furniture, doors and walls, and water tanks in the districts of Ramallah, Tulkarem, Qalqiliya, Nablus, and Hebron; damaged commercial shops and clinics in the districts of Jenin, Tulkarem, and Hebron; and destroyed/damaged civilian vehicles in the districts of Tulkarem, Nablus, Hebron, and Gaza. The Israeli army and Israeli settlers also damaged electricity networks, 1 sewage network, 1 playground, an iron fence around 1 school, support walls, and fences in the districts of Ramallah, Hebron, Northern Gaza, and Gaza. In addition, the Israeli army excavated land in search of archaeological artefacts in the districts of Salfit and Hebron and demolished the building housing Al Muqata’a and the civil prison as well as destroyed vehicles belonging to Palestinian security forces and civilians in the district of Jericho.

The Israeli army also confiscated the contents of 2 charitable associations and detained contents of commercial shops in the city of Jerusalem. In addition, the

Israeli army confiscated 1 rifle in the district of Jenin. Israeli troops positioned at a checkpoint in the district of Bethlehem also confiscated military uniforms. Additionally, the Israeli army confiscated 3 ID cards and a sum of NIS 700 in the districts of Bethlehem and Hebron as well as a horse and a cart belonging to 1 civilian, while he was working on his land behind the Wall in the district of Qalqiliya.

10. Settlement Activity

Compared to 20 in February and 12 in January, a total of **23 incidents of settlement activity** were reported to have taken place in the West Bank and Gaza Strip districts during the month of March, including 17 in the West Bank and 6 in the Gaza Strip. The Israeli army continued to confiscate civilian land in the districts of Jerusalem, Ramallah, and Bethlehem for completion of Wall construction. The Israeli army also completed construction of a security fence in the Jordan Valley; continued to construct 2 settler bypass roads in the southern Tulkarem district and in the city of Hebron; and erected a barbed wire fence along the settler bypass road in the western Salfit district. In addition, the Israeli army continued to confiscate land for construction of military posts and placed security equipment in the districts of Jericho, Bethlehem, and Hebron. In the Gaza Strip districts, the Israeli army also levelled land on 6 occasions in the districts of Northern Gaza, Gaza, Khan Yunis, and Rafah.

11. Settler Violence

Israeli settlers carried out **34 incidents of violence** in the West Bank districts during the month of March (compared to 22 in February and 32 in January). Israeli settler vehicles ran over 3 female children in the districts of Bethlehem and Hebron. Israeli settlers also severely beat female civilians, 1 international peace activist, and 1 journalist in the districts of Nablus and Hebron; opened fire and pointed weapons at civilians in the districts of Qalqiliya, Nablus, and Hebron; threw stones at civilians and civilian vehicles in the cities of Jerusalem and Hebron; raided Palestinian villages in the districts of Qalqiliya and Nablus; and seized control of 1 house in the city of Jerusalem. In addition, Israeli settlers uprooted olive trees on several occasions near the settlement of Sussia in the southern Hebron district; unloaded chickens and ducks (both alive and perished) near Palestinian residential compounds in the districts of Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and Hebron; and stole sheep as well as slaughtered a number of sheep in the district of Nablus. Additionally, Israeli settlers demolished support walls and destroyed a school fence in the district of Hebron.

12. Medical Obstruction

Compared to 5 incidents in February and 3 in January, the Israeli army carried out **2 incidents of medical obstruction** during the month of March in the district of Jenin and in the building housing Al Muqata'a in the city of Jericho.

13. School Disruption

The Israeli army carried out **7 incidents of school disruption** in the West Bank districts in March (compared to 18 in February and 2 in January), including 6 in the West Bank and 1 in the Gaza Strip. . The Israeli army shelled 1 school in the district of Gaza; fired tear gas grenades towards 2 schools in the district of Hebron; raided 1 college in the district of Ramallah and 1 school in the district of Hebron; and disrupted classes in several schools in the districts of Qalqiliya and Jericho.

14. Attacks on Religious Sites

The Israeli army carried out **2 attacks on religious sites** in the West Bank during the month of March (compared to 4 attacks reported in February and 1 in January). The Israeli army closed Al Aqsa Mosque compound in the city of Jerusalem and prohibited the call to prayers from being broadcast at the Ibrahimi Mosque in the city of Hebron.

15. Closure of Crossing Points

The Israeli army completely closed crossing points in the Gaza Strip, including crossing points into the Green Line, on **78** occasions this month (compared to 60 last month and 77 in January). The Israeli army closed crossing points into Israel on **47** occasions, including *Al Muntar (Karnei) Commercial Crossing* on 19 occasions; *Nahal 'Oz Crossing* on 1 occasion; and *Sufa Crossing* on 27 occasions. *Yasser Arafat International Airport* (31 days) remains closed since the outbreak of the current *Intifada* (Uprising).