

PALESTINIAN MONITORING GROUP



MONTHLY SUMMARY OF ISRAELI VIOLATIONS

01 November 2006 – 30 November 2006

The following summary table and overview of events is a survey of Israeli violations during the period 01 November 2006 to 30 November 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 – NOVEMBER 2006

EVENT	WEST BANK	GAZA STRIP	TOTAL	NOTES
Deaths	18	127	145	The Israeli army killed 8 Palestinians in Jenin; 1 in Qalqiliya; 4 in Nablus; 1 in Jericho; 4 in Bethlehem; 110 in Northern Gaza; 15 in Gaza; 1 in Khan Yunis; and 1 in Rafah. Of these, the Israeli army killed 25 children; 15 female civilians, including 1 elderly female civilian; 2 elderly civilians; and 2 medics. A political prisoner also died as a result of his deteriorating health condition. The Israeli army also killed 18 civilians from the same family, including 3 brothers along with their wives and a number of their children. In addition, the Israeli army killed 9 Palestinian security officers and 7 armed Palestinian individuals.
Injuries	155	313	468	The Israeli army injured 4 Palestinians in Jerusalem; 10 in Ramallah; 12 in Jenin; 6 in Tulkarem; 37 in Qalqiliya; 27 in Nablus; 1 in Salfit; 1 in Jericho; 34 in Bethlehem; 23 in Hebron; 269 in Northern Gaza; 27 in Gaza; 2 in Central Gaza; 3 in Khan Yunis; and 12 in Rafah. Among these were 96 children; 15 female civilians, including 1 elderly female civilian; 1 mentally challenged civilian; 3 international peace activists; 2 journalists; and 7 Palestinian security officers. Israeli settlers injured 1 child and 3 civilians.
Attacks	174	361	535	The Israeli army carried out 4 attacks in Jerusalem; 23 in Ramallah; 21 in Jenin; 24 in Tulkarem; 8 in Qalqiliya; 36 in Nablus; 14 in Salfit; 1 in Jericho; 23 in Bethlehem; 20 in Hebron; 241 in Northern Gaza; 42 in Gaza; 21 in Central Gaza; 25 in Khan Yunis; and 32 in Rafah.
Raids	656	66	722	23 in Jerusalem; 100 in Ramallah; 90 in Jenin; 87 in Tulkarem; 26 in Qalqiliya; 95 in Nablus; 41 in Salfit; 13 in Jericho; 98 in Bethlehem; 83 in Hebron; 40 in Northern Gaza; 7 in Gaza; 10 in Khan Yunis; and 9 in Rafah.
Arrests (per person)	579	24	603	The Israeli army arrested 17 Palestinians in Jerusalem; 87 in Ramallah; 109 in Jenin; 28 in Tulkarem; 25 in Qalqiliya; 111 in Nablus; 14 in Salfit; 6 in Jericho; 100 in Bethlehem; 82 in Hebron; 15 in Northern Gaza; 4 in Gaza; & 5 in Rafah, including 36 children; 6 female civilians; 11 injured civilians; the Palestinian Minister of Public Works; 15 university students, including 1 female student; a member of a municipal council; the Imam of a mosque; and 22 Palestinian security officers.
House Demolitions	19	23	42	<i>Jerusalem</i> (1); <i>Jenin</i> (3); <i>Nablus</i> (1); <i>Salfit</i> (1); <i>Qalqiliya</i> (7); <i>Bethlehem</i> (4); <i>Hebron</i> (2); <i>Northern Gaza</i> (15); <i>Gaza</i> (3); and <i>Rafah</i> (5).
Attacks on Public & Private Property	65	80	145	Destruction of Property: The Israeli army destroyed and damaged 1 mosque, civilian houses, research centres, commercial shops, 1 factory, 1 blacksmith's workshop, an electricity network, infrastructure, civilian vehicles, agricultural crops, plant nurseries, barracks, and 1 artesian well. Confiscation of Property: The Israeli army confiscated computers, 2 pistols, 1 civilian vehicle, money, and cameras.
House Occupations	23	39	62	<i>Jenin</i> : (4); <i>Tulkarem</i> : (3); <i>Nablus</i> : (7); <i>Bethlehem</i> : (3); <i>Hebron</i> : (6); <i>Northern Gaza</i> : (32); <i>Gaza</i> : (1); and <i>Rafah</i> : (6).
Curfews	11	2	13	The Israeli army imposed curfew in Palestinian residential areas in the districts of <i>Ramallah</i> : (2); <i>Jenin</i> (1); <i>Tulkarem</i> : (1); <i>Nablus</i> (3); <i>Jericho</i> (2); <i>Bethlehem</i> (1); <i>Hebron</i> (1); and <i>Northern Gaza</i> : (2).
Closure of Crossing Points	—	117	117	The Israeli army closed crossing points to Israel on 63 occasions, including the crossings of <i>Al Muntar (Karnei)</i> (5); <i>Ash Shuja'iya (Nahal 'Oz)</i> (8); <i>Sufa</i> (22); and <i>Karm Abu Salim (Karem Shalom)</i> (28). The Israeli army also closed international crossing points on 54 occasions, including <i>Rafah Crossing</i> (24). Rafah Crossing was open for 6 days only. <i>Yasser 'Arafat International Airport</i> remained closed throughout the month (30).
Flying Checkpoints	367	—	367	In <i>Jerusalem</i> (46); <i>Ramallah</i> (24); <i>Jenin</i> (114); <i>Tulkarem</i> (43); <i>Qalqiliya</i> (25); <i>Nablus</i> (26); <i>Salfit</i> (17); <i>Jericho</i> (10); <i>Bethlehem</i> (15); and <i>Hebron</i> (47).
Medical Obstruction	5	4	9	The Israeli army shelled 1 ambulance, killing 2 medics. The Israeli army also opened fire towards 1 ambulance; detained 1 ambulance and beat medics; detained 1 ambulance transporting an ill civilian to hospital; opened fire towards and raided 1 hospital; raided 1 hospital; surrounded 1 hospital; and raided 1 clinic.
Attacks on Religious Sites	4	2	6	The Israeli army demolished 1 mosque; shelled 1 mosque; raided 1 mosque; and closed the Ibrahimi Mosque in the old city of Hebron on 3 occasions.
School Disruption	8	—	8	The Israeli army raided 1 school and opened fire inside it. The Israeli army also raided 4 schools; detained students in 1 school; took position in front of 1 school; and raided as well as searched a building affiliated with the Teachers' College.
Provocation of Palestinian Forces	10	9	19	The Israeli army provoked Palestinian National Security forces on 12 occasions; Police forces on 4 occasions; General Intelligence Agency on 1 occasion; and Civil Defence Department on 2 occasions.
Settlement Activity	5	—	5	<i>Jerusalem</i> : (2); <i>Qalqiliya</i> : (1); <i>Salfit</i> : (1); and <i>Bethlehem</i> : (1).
Settler Violence	25	—	25	<i>Jerusalem</i> : (1); <i>Ramallah</i> : (1); <i>Jenin</i> : (1); <i>Qalqiliya</i> : (2); <i>Nablus</i> : (4); <i>Salfit</i> : (1); <i>Bethlehem</i> : (2); and <i>Hebron</i> : (13).
TOTAL	2124	1167	3291	

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EVENTS OVER THE PAST THREE MONTHS

EVENT TYPE	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	COMMENTS
Assassinations	—	2	—	The Israeli army did not carry out assassinations against Palestinian faction activists, whom the Israeli authorities describe as “wanted individuals”.
Deaths	33	60	145	Sharp rise in death toll (incl. those civilians assassinated by the Israeli army) by 133.9% compared to October and 399.4% compared to September. The Israeli army killed 25 children during the month of November, compared to 3 children killed in October and 10 in September.
Injuries	174	182	468	Sharp increase of 157.1% compared to October and 169% compared to September (96 children injured this month, compared to 36 in October and 32 in September).
Attacks	326	357	535	Rise in the number of attacks by 49.9% compared to October and 64.1% compared to September.
Raids	689	692	722	Compared to October and September, raids rose by an average of 4.6%. The total number of Israeli army raids on Palestinian Authority controlled territory (Area A-which the Israeli army has continued to reinvade since 2002) dropped to 365 in November, compared to 367 in October and 381 in September. Compared to 43 raids in October and 36 in September, 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, ‘Aqbat Jaber refugee camp, and the village of Al ‘Auja (in which security responsibility was transferred back to the Palestinian Authority in March 2005) on 82 occasions. The Israeli army also raided Palestinian Authority controlled area in the Gaza Strip districts on 66 occasions, compared to 103 raids last month and 77 in September. Additionally, the Israeli army remained positioned in an area east of Yasser ‘Arafat International Airport in the district of Rafah. The Israeli army also carried out an incursion into Palestinian territory in areas in Northern Gaza, including the town of Beit Hanun in particular.
Arrests (per person)	404	383	603	Sharp rise of 57.4% compared to October and 49.3% compared to September (36 children arrested in November, compared to 29 last month and 31 in September).
House Demolitions	28	13	42	Rise of 223.1% compared to October and 50% compared to September.
Attacks on Property	105	66	145	Increase of 119.7% compared to October and 38.1% compared to September.
House Occupations	41	34	62	Rise of 82.4% compared to October and 51.2% compared to September.
Curfews	4	7	13	Curfews rose by 85.7% compared to October and 225% compared to September.
Flying Checkpoints	373	389	367	Drop of 5.7% compared to October and 1.6% compared to September.
Complete Closure of Crossing Points	102	141	117	Crossing points to Israel were closed on 63 occasions in November (compared to 86 in October and 45 in September). Throughout the month of November, Rafah Crossing was open for a total of 6 days only, thereby worsening the humanitarian crisis of Palestinian civilians stranded on the Egyptian side of the Crossing, as well as ill civilians, students, and merchants departing to Egypt. Yasser ‘Arafat International Airport has remained closed since the outbreak of the current <i>Intifada</i> (Uprising).
Medical Obstruction	7	2	9	The Israeli army continued to open fire towards ambulances, kill medics, and attack hospitals as well as health centres.
Attacks on Religious Sites	4	5	6	Israeli troops positioned at checkpoints continued to prevent worshippers from accessing religious sites in Jerusalem. The Israeli army also shelled, destroyed, and raided mosques.
School Disruption	3	2	8	The Israeli army continued to raid schools and institutes. The Israeli army also opened fire inside schools and detained students.
Provocation of Palestinian Forces	33	32	19	Despite efforts by Palestinian security forces to control the security situation, the Israeli army continued to target Palestinian security offices and locations by artillery attacks and machinegun fire. The Israeli army also detained Palestinian security officers and vehicles and arrested 22 security officers.
Settlement Activity	9	3	5	The Israeli army continued to confiscate civilian land for Wall construction.
Settler Violence	15	19	25	Israeli settler attacks against Palestinian civilians as well as their property and land rose by 31.6% compared to October and 66.7% compared to September.
TOTAL	2350	2389	3291	Total incidents rose by 37.8% compared to October and 40% compared to September due to the sharp increase in deaths, injuries, arrests, raids, attacks, and demolished or occupied civilian houses.

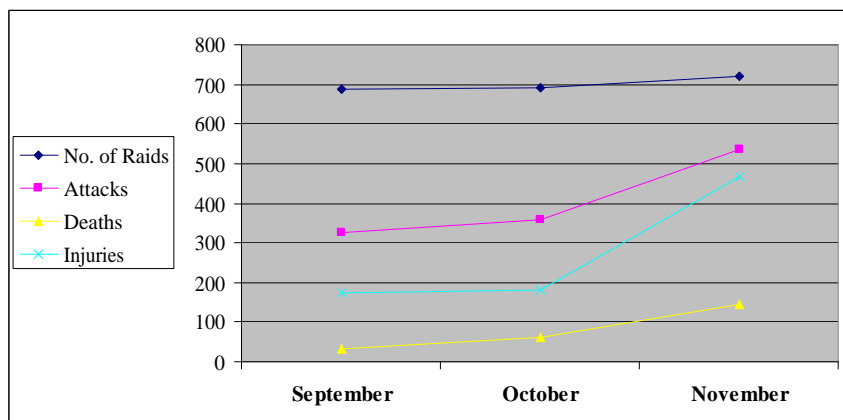
PALESTINIAN SECURITY MEASURES DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 2006

WEST BANK	GAZA	TOTAL	NOTES
4	4	8	4 in the West Bank (<i>Tulkarem</i> : (1); <i>Qalqiliya</i> : (2); and <i>Salfit</i> : (1)) and 4 in the Gaza Strip (on the <i>Gaza Strip border</i> : (1); <i>Gaza</i> : (1); <i>Central Gaza</i> : (1); and <i>Rafah</i> : (1)). In implementation of the ceasefire agreement that entered into force on 26 November, Palestinian security forces deployed along the Green Line in the Gaza Strip to prevent attempts to gain access into areas inside the Green Line or fire mortars towards these areas. Palestinian security forces also located 1 tunnel used for smuggling; evacuated 2 civilians who approached the Egyptian border; detonated 1 explosive device located near the Green Line; handed over 3 illegal vehicles; and coordinated with the Israeli army to detonate 1 mortar.

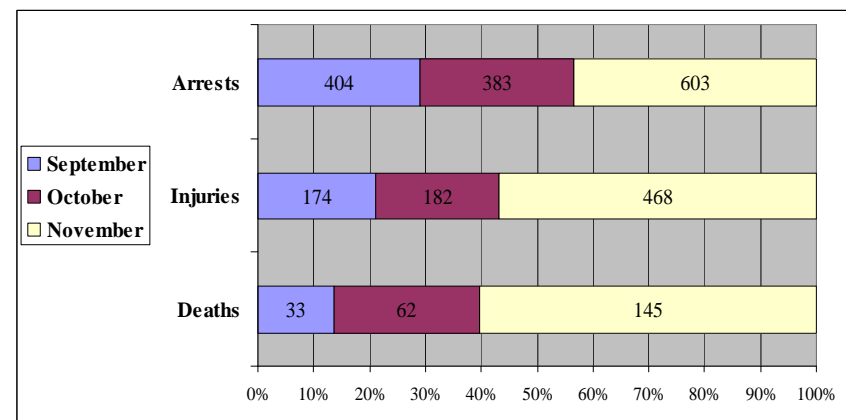
PALESTINIAN SECURITY MEASURES OVER THE PAST THREE MONTHS

SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	NOTES
11	13	8	In November, Palestinian security forces handed over 3 illegal vehicles (5 in October & 2 in September) and weapons, mortars, and explosive devices on 1 occasion (3 in October & 6 in September). Palestinian security forces also defused 1 explosive device (2 in October & 1 in September); blocked attempts by Palestinian civilians to infiltrate into Egyptian territory on 2 occasions (as in October); and located 1 tunnel used for smuggling.

COMPARISON OF ISRAELI RAIDS, ATTACKS AND PALESTINIAN HUMAN CASUALTIES OVER THE PAST 3 MONTHS



COMPARISON OF INCIDENTS OF DEATHS, INJURIES, AND ARRESTS OVER THE PAST 3 MONTHS



SAMPLE OF ISRAELI ARMY KILLINGS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 2006

- The Israeli army, including tanks and armoured vehicles, carried out an incursion into the town of Beit Hanun, the area of Abu Safiya, and Beit Hanun (Erez) Industrial Zone in the district of Northern Gaza. In addition, the Israeli air force attacked the town of Jabalya and the village of 'Izbat 'Abed Rabbu. Israeli combat helicopters as well as armoured vehicles opened intensive machinegun fire and tanks fired shells towards these areas. Combined, the Israeli army's military offensive resulted in the killing of 63 civilians, including 15 children, 9 female civilians, 2 elderly civilians, as well as 2 Palestinian National Security officers, and the injury of 170 civilians, including 17 children, 9 female civilians, and 1 journalist, in addition to 1 Palestinian security officer. Additionally, the Israeli army arrested 12 civilians and 1 Palestinian security officer as well as surrounded and demolished 1 mosque, claiming that armed Palestinian individuals were hiding inside. The Israeli army also opened fire towards a demonstration of female civilians who attempted to lift the Israeli army's siege on the mosque. Furthermore, the Israeli army levelled roads around the town of Beit Hanun, occupied dozens of civilian houses, and converted them into military posts. The Israeli army also fired 1 shell that landed near a bus transporting kindergarten children, killing 1 child and injuring 10 others.
- **On 03 November**, the Israeli army raided the city of Bethlehem and opened fire while surrounding a number of houses. The Israeli army also demolished 2 houses, killed 3 civilians, including a child and an 80-year-old female civilian, and injured 4 civilians, including 2 children. Of those injured, 1 civilian was in critical condition. Additionally, the Israeli army detained 1 ambulance, severely beat medics, and arrested 1 civilian and 1 Palestinian security officer (who were both injured) from the ambulance. Having raided Bethlehem Public Hospital, the Israeli army also arrested 2 injured civilians, one of whom was in critical condition, from the intensive care unit in the hospital.
- **At 06:00 on 08 November**, the Israeli army fired 11 artillery shells from its locations inside the Green Line towards civilian houses in the town of Beit Hanun, killing 19 civilians, including 9 children and 5 female civilians. Of these, 18 civilians were from the same family. The Israeli attack also resulted in the injury of 40 other civilians, including women and children.
- **On 12 November**, the Israeli army fired 1 missile mortar towards Palestinian territory near a school north of the town of Beit Lahiya in the district of Northern Gaza, killing 1 child and injuring 2 other civilians.
- **On 16 November**, the Israeli army raided the city of Nablus as well as Balata and 'Ein Beit el Ma' refugee camps. In 'Ein Beit el Ma' refugee camp, the Israeli army opened fire, killing 1 civilian while he was inside his house.
- **On 17 November**, the Israeli army, including 3 tanks and 15 jeeps, raided the city of Qalqiliya. Confrontations took place between the Israeli army and civilians, during which the Israeli army killed 1 civilian and injured 30 others, including 11 children.
- **On 19 November**, an Israeli UAV fired 1 missile towards a civilian vehicle in Gaza city, killing a 70-year-old civilian bystander and injuring 9 civilians.
- **On 23 November**, Ahmed Hasan Souman, a 47-year-old political prisoner from the city of Bethlehem, died in an Israeli prison as a result of his deteriorating health condition.

ANALYSIS OF EVENTS

1. Killings

Compared to 60 Palestinians killed in October and 33 in September, **145 Palestinians were killed in November**, including 18 Palestinians in the West Bank and 127 in the Gaza Strip. The majority of deaths took place in the district of Northern Gaza (110), the district of Gaza (15), and the district of Jenin (8). Of these, the Israeli army killed 25 children; 15 female civilians, including an elderly female civilian; and 2 elderly civilians. The Israeli army also shelled 1 ambulance, killing 2 medics. A political prisoner also died as result of his deteriorating health condition. Furthermore, the Israeli army killed 18 civilians

from the same family, including 3 brothers along with their wives and a number of their children. Additionally, the Israeli army killed 9 Palestinian security officers and 7 armed Palestinian individuals.

2. Injuries

Compared to 182 Palestinians injured in October and 174 in September, the total number of injuries reported during the month of November was **468**. The Israeli army injured 155 Palestinians in the West Bank and 313 in the Gaza Strip, including 96 children; 15 female civilians, including 1 elderly female civilian; 1 mentally challenged civilian; 3 international peace activists; 2 journalists; and 7 Palestinian security officers. Israeli settlers injured 1 child and 3 other civilians.

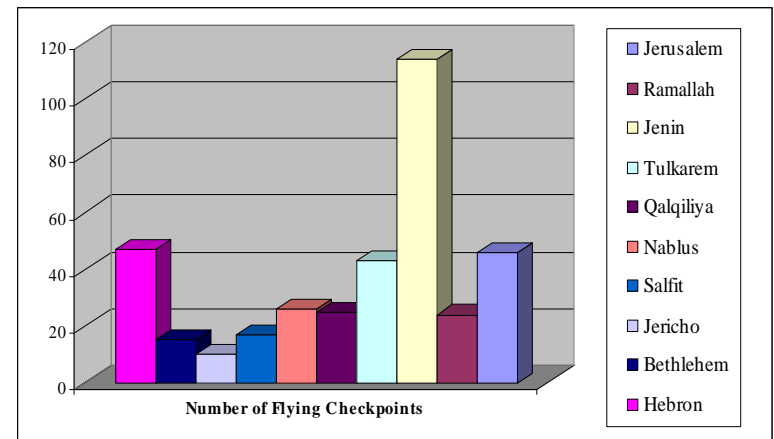
3. Arrests

Compared to 383 Palestinians arrested last month and 404 in September, the Israeli army arrested **603** Palestinians in November, including 579 in the West Bank and 24 in the Gaza Strip. The majority of arrests were reported to have taken place in the districts of Jenin (109), Nablus (111), Bethlehem (100), Ramallah (87); and Hebron (82). Among these, the Israeli army arrested 36 children; 6 female civilians; 11 injured civilians; the Palestinian Minister of Public Works; 15 university students, including 1 female student; a member of a municipal council; the Imam of a mosque; and 22 Palestinian security officers.

4. 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, impeding civilian movement between these districts. In addition, the Israeli army has continued to close the city of Jerusalem to residents of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, 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”. The Israeli army also intensified its restrictions at *‘Einav* and *Jubara checkpoints* (the eastern and southern entrances to the city of Tulkarem respectively), impeding civilian access. Although *Al Badhan checkpoint* (the eastern entrance to the city of Nablus) was reopened this month, the Israeli army closed the *checkpoint set up in the area between the city of Nablus and the town of ‘Asira ash Shamaliya* (north of the city of Nablus). Israeli troops positioned at the *Za’tara junction checkpoint* also continued to impede access to civilian residents of the northern districts travelling towards the central districts of the West Bank. Moreover, the Israeli army continued to isolate 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*, separating the central districts from the southern districts of the West Bank. 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 **367 flying checkpoints** in and around Palestinian residential locales throughout the West Bank during the month of November, compared to 389 flying checkpoints in October and 373 in September.

Additionally, the Israeli army closed **31 roads, junctions, and entrances** to Palestinian residential areas throughout the West Bank. The Israeli army has also continued to close the commercial centre in the old city of Hebron for an extended period of time.

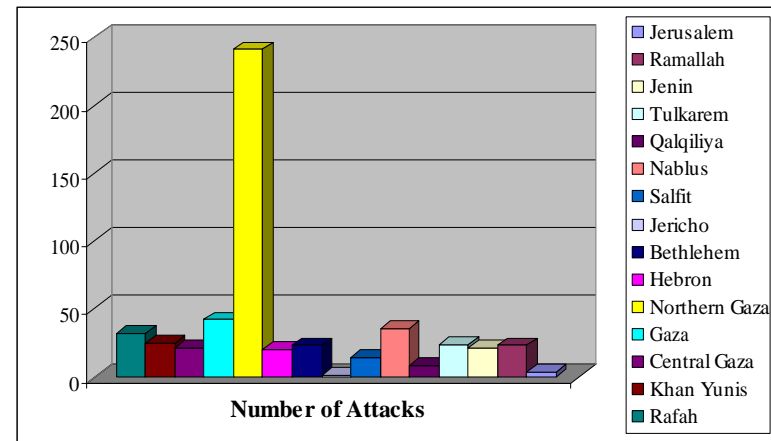
The Israeli army also closed crossing points to the Gaza Strip on **63 occasions** during the month of November. Throughout the month, the Israeli army did not allow workers to access areas inside the Green Line.

In addition, the Israeli army carried out incursions into Palestinian territory in several areas in the district of Northern Gaza, including into the town of Beit Hanun, which was subjected to massive destruction. The Israeli army also remains positioned in the area near Yasser ‘Arafat International Airport in the eastern Rafah district. At 06:00 on 26 November 2006, a cease fire agreement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides entered into force. Accordingly, the Israeli army withdrew from all of the areas it had reinvaded in the Gaza Strip districts and returned to its locations inside the Green Line. However, the Israeli navy continued to impose an intensified sea blockade on the coast of the Gaza Strip and prevent Palestinian fishing boats from sailing.

5. Attacks

A total of **535 attacks** were reported during the month of November (compared to 357 attacks in October and 326 in September), including **174 attacks** in the West Bank and **361** in the Gaza Strip.

The Israeli army carried out **211 attacks during raids** on Palestinian residential areas, **80 attacks during confrontations** between the Israeli army and Palestinians, and **127 attacks from Israeli army military posts** towards civilian houses and property. The Israeli air force also carried out **54 air attacks** and Israeli combat helicopters opened machinegun fire on **41 occasions**. In addition, Israeli navy boats carried out **18 attacks** and Israeli settlers opened fire towards Palestinian civilians on **4 occasions**. It should be noted that the ceasefire agreement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides that entered into force at 06:00 on 26 November 2006 remains in effect, although armed Palestinian individuals fired 2 mortars towards the Green Line on 30 November.

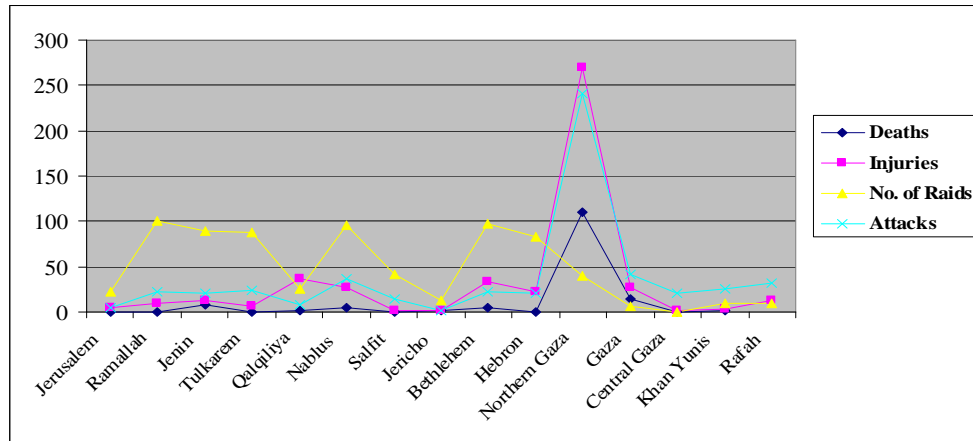


6. Raids

The Israeli army carried out a total of **722 raids** on Palestinian residential locales during the month of November (compared to 692 raids during October and 689 during September), including **656 in the West Bank** and **66 in the Gaza Strip**. The majority of Israeli army raids took place in the districts of Ramallah (100), Bethlehem (98), Nablus (95), Jenin (90), Tulkarem (87), and Hebron (83). The Israeli army **opened fire during 211 of the 722 raids**, approximately 29.2% of the total number of raids on Palestinian residential areas. Additionally, the Israeli army **imposed curfew 13 times over 12 residential locales** in the West Bank during raids (compared to 7 times in October and 4 in September). The Israeli army also **occupied and converted into military posts 62 civilian houses and residential buildings**, including 32 in the district of Northern Gaza and 6 in each of the districts of Hebron and Rafah.

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 **365** of the 722 raids, approximately 50.6% 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 **3 occasions**, ‘Aqbat refugee camp on **1 occasion**, and the village of Al ‘Auja on **5 occasions**, during which the Israeli army injured 1 civilian and arrested 2 Palestinian security officers. 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 **38 raids** into the area in November, during which the Israeli army injured 7 children and arrested 6 civilians. Additionally, the Israeli

army raided the eastern areas of the Tulkarem district on **35 occasions**, including the town of ‘Anabta (15), the town of Bal’a (7), the town of Kafr al Labad (4), the village of ‘Izbat al Jarad (3), and the town of ‘Illar (6). During these raids, the Israeli army injured 1 child and arrested 1 civilian.

7. House Demolitions

The Israeli army **demolished 42 civilian houses** during the month of November, including **19** in the West Bank and **23** in the Gaza Strip. The majority of house demolitions were reported to have taken place in the district of Northern Gaza (15), Qalqiliya (7), and Rafah (5). Under the pretext of being built without the required construction licences, the Israeli army demolished 1 house in the town of ‘Anata near the city of Jerusalem. The Israeli army also demolished 3 houses in the village of ‘Arabbuna in the eastern Jenin district and distributed notices for the demolition of 3 other houses in the village. In the district of Salfit, the Israeli army distributed notices to demolish 1 house in the village of Qarawat Bani Hassan as well as 2 other houses in the village of Haris. Significantly, the Wall route is adjacent to the Palestinian residential locales mentioned above. In addition, the Israeli army demolished 4 houses in the village of Hajja near the settlement of Kedumim in the eastern Qalqiliya district. In the village of Zachariah, which is completely surrounded by the settlement of bloc of Gosh ‘Etzion, in the district of Bethlehem the Israeli army demolished 2 houses and distributed notices to demolish 4 other houses in the village.

8. Provocation of Palestinian Military and Security Forces

The Israeli army carried out **19** incidents of attacking and provoking Palestinian security and military forces and posts during the month of November. **10** incidents took place in the West Bank and **9** in the Gaza Strip, as follows:

Types of Israeli Army Provocation against Palestinian Forces during the Month of November 2006

Type of Provocation	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Total	Notes
Preventing Palestinian security forces from carrying out security duties	1	1	2	The Israeli army prevented Palestinian security forces from leaving their positions in the city of Ramallah. The Israeli army also demanded (through the DCO) that Palestinian National Security forces not leave their locations in the area north of Sufa Crossing in the district of Rafah.
Attacks and shelling	1	8	9	On 6 occasions, the Israeli army opened fire towards Palestinian National Security offices and locations in the districts of Nablus (1); Northern Gaza (4); and Khan Yunis (1). The Israeli army also opened fire towards the offices of the Palestinian General Intelligence Agency in the district of Northern Gaza on 1 occasion. In addition, the Israeli army shelled vehicles belonging to the Palestinian Civil Defence Department in the district of Northern Gaza on 2 occasions.
Raiding Palestinian security offices & locations	1	—	1	The Israeli army raided <i>Al Muqata'a</i> (the complex of Palestinian security forces) in the city of Hebron.
Taking position / setting up checkpoints near Palestinian security posts	4	—	4	The Israeli army took position near a Palestinian National Security checkpoint in the district of Jericho. The Israeli army also took position near Palestinian Police stations in the districts of Jenin (2) and Tulkarem (1).
Detaining Palestinian security patrols	3	—	3	Israeli troops positioned at a checkpoint in the district of Jenin detained 1 Palestinian National Security vehicle. The Israeli army also detained 1 Palestinian Police vehicle in the town of Halhul in the district of Hebron as well as 1 Palestinian Civil Defence fire truck after having extinguished a fire in the district of Salfit.
Total	10	9	19	

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

9. Attacks on Public and Private Property

A total of **145 incidents of destruction and confiscation of public and private property** were reported during the month of November, including **65** in the West Bank and **80** in the Gaza Strip.

The Israeli army demolished 1 mosque in the town of Beit Hanun in the district of Northern Gaza; destroyed 16 civilian vehicles in the districts of Jerusalem, Nablus, Northern Gaza, Gaza, Central Gaza, and Rafah; damaged a number of other vehicles in the districts of Ramallah, Tulkarem, Nablus, Bethlehem, and Hebron; and damaged commercial shops, 1 blacksmith's workshop, 1 factory along with their contents in the districts of Qalqiliya, Nablus, Northern Gaza, and Gaza. In addition, the Israeli army damaged dozens of civilian houses, including in the district of Northern Gaza in particular. The Israeli army also damaged house furniture and an electricity network in the districts of Jenin and Nablus as well as infrastructure in the town of Beit Hanun in the district of Northern Gaza. Furthermore, the Israeli army destroyed 2 Palestinian National Security locations in the district of Northern Gaza as well as agricultural crops, plant nurseries, and greenhouses in the districts of Ramallah, Qalqiliya, Bethlehem, Hebron, Northern Gaza, Khan Yunis, and Rafah. The Israeli army also demolished 8 barracks used for livestock and poultry in the districts of Qalqiliya, Salfit, and Hebron; destroyed an artesian well in the district of Rafah; and damaged as well as closed offices of 2 charitable associations in the districts of Jerusalem and Bethlehem.

The Israeli army also confiscated computers and files from the offices of the Emirati Red Crescent Society in the district of Jerusalem and from a clinic in the city of Nablus. In addition, the Israeli army confiscated computers from a centre for the Qur'an studies in the city of El Bireh, from a lawyer's office in the district of Jenin, from a research centre, and from an office belonging to Hamas in the city of Tulkarem. Additionally, the Israeli army confiscated cameras, a sum of NIS 45,000 (approximately USD 10,640) from a house in the city of Qalqiliya; 2 pistols in the city of El Bireh; a sum of NIS 5,000 (approximately USD 1,180); 1 civilian vehicle in the city of Tulkarem; and video tapes from journalists, while they were covering an Israeli army's siege on a building in the city of Tulkarem.

10. Settlement Activity

Compared to 3 in October and 9 in September, a total of **5 incidents of settlement activity** were reported to have taken place during the month of November, as follows:

Types and Sites of Settlement Activity

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	Land confiscation for Wall construction	Settlement expansion	Land confiscation for military purposes	Total
DISTRICT				
Jerusalem	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 176.7 <i>dunums</i> of land in the town of 'Anata north of the settlement of Ma'ale Adumim.• 565 <i>dunums</i> of land belonging to the villages of An Nabi Samwil, Beit Surik, and Beit Iksa.			2
Qalqiliya		5 caravans placed near the settlement of Kedumim		1
Salfit	538.7 <i>dunums</i> of land belonging to the towns of Kafr ad Dik and Deir Ballut.			1
Bethlehem			A barbed wire fence erected along the main street near the village of Harmala	1
Total	3	1	1	5

11. Settler Violence

Israeli settlers carried out **25 incidents of violence** in the West Bank districts during the month of November (compared to 19 in October and 15 in September). The majority of incidents of Israeli settler violence took place in the city of Hebron (13).

Israeli settlers opened fire towards 1 civilian near the town of Al 'Eizariya in the district of Jerusalem, 1 civilian in the town of Huwwara in the district of Nablus, and 2 civilians in the district of Hebron. Israeli settler vehicles also ran over a 6-year-old female child in the district of Qalqiliya, 1 child in the district of Bethlehem, and 1 female civilian in the district of Hebron. In addition, Israeli settlers beat 1 female child in the old city of Hebron as well as 1 Palestinian security officer in the district of Qalqiliya; detained 2 civilians, including 1 child, in the district of Nablus; threw stones at school students in the city of Hebron; uprooted olive trees in the district of Bethlehem; and cut down other olive trees in the old city of Hebron. Additionally, Israeli settlers cut down 4 olive trees and stole olive crops in the district of Ramallah; demolished 1 barracks in the district of Hebron; and grazed cattle on civilian land located behind the Wall in the district of Jenin. In the old city of Hebron, Israeli settlers also threw stones, stole olive crops, and prevented workers from repairing a water pipe. During the olive harvest season, Israeli settlers threw stones at civilians near the village of Deir al Hatab and prevented civilians from harvesting olive crops near the settlement of Bracha in the district of Nablus. In addition, Israeli settlers assaulted a number of civilians near the settlement of Hagai in the district of Hebron; threw stones at civilian vehicles travelling along Wadi Qana road in the district of Salfit; threw stones at civilians in the district of Hebron; and attacked civilians as well as damaged their properties in the district of Hebron.

12. Medical Obstruction

Compared to 2 incidents in October and 7 in September, the Israeli army carried out **9 incidents of medical obstruction** during the month of November, including 5 in the West Bank and 4 in the Gaza Strip. The Israeli air force attacked 1 ambulance in the district of Northern Gaza, killing 2 medics. The Israeli army also opened fire towards ambulances in the town of Beit Lahiya in the district of Northern Gaza and detained 1 ambulance as well as beat medics in the

district of Bethlehem. Additionally, Israeli troops positioned at the Za'tara junction checkpoint in the district of Salfit detained 1 ambulance transporting an ill civilian to hospital. Moreover, the Israeli army opened fire towards and raided Beit Hanun Public Hospital on 2 occasions; raided 1 hospital in the city of Bethlehem; raided 1 clinic in the city of Nablus; and surrounded Jenin Public Hospital.

13. School Disruption

Compared to 2 incidents in October and 3 in September, the Israeli army carried out **8 incidents of school disruption** during the month of November in the West Bank. The Israeli army raided 1 basic school in the old city of Hebron and opened fire inside it; and raided 1 school in the district of Ramallah, 2 schools in the district of Bethlehem, and 1 secondary school in the district of Hebron. In addition, the Israeli army took position in front of 1 school in the district of Hebron and detained students in 1 school in the district of Nablus.

14. Attacks on Religious Sites

Compared to 5 attacks in October and 4 in September, the Israeli army carried out **6 attacks on religious sites** during the month of November, including 4 in the West Bank and 2 in the Gaza Strip. The Israeli army shelled 1 mosque; surrounded as well as demolished 1 mosque in the town of Beit Hanun in the district of Northern Gaza; and raided 1 mosque in the town of Deir Istiya in the district of Salfit. For 3 days, the Israeli army closed the Ibrahimi Mosque in the old city of Hebron, denying access to Muslim worshippers. The Israeli army also distributed a notice to demolish 1 mosque in the village of At Tuwani east of the town of Yatta in the district 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 **117** occasions this month (compared to 141 in October and 102 in September). The Israeli army closed crossing points into the Green Line on **63** 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 5 days completely; *Ash Shuja'iyah (Nahal 'Oz) Crossing* (designated for fuel transportation) for 8 days completely; *Sufa Crossing* (designated for construction cargo transportation) for 22 days completely and 3 days partially to transport food supplies from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA); and *Karm Abu Salim (Karem Shalom) Crossing* (designated for commercial trading with Egypt) for 28 days completely. Additionally, the Israeli army closed international crossing points on **54** occasions, including *Rafah Crossing* for 24 days completely. Rafah Crossing was open for 6 days, including 1 day for 5 hours only to arrivals from Egypt as well as 1 day for 2.5 hours only. *Yasser Arafat International Airport* (closed for 30 days) remains closed since the outbreak of the current *Intifada* (Uprising). The Israeli authorities also continued to prohibit the operation of the airport. The Israeli army withdrew from the area surrounding the Airport on the morning of 26 November.

16. Palestinian Security Measures

Palestinian security forces carried out **8 security measures**, including 4 in the West Bank and 5 in the Gaza Strip.

Defusing Weapons: Palestinian security forces located and defused 1 explosive device near the Green Line in the district of Central Gaza.

Weapons Handed Over: Palestinian security forces requested (through the DCO) that the Israeli army detonate an old mortar located in the town of Biddya in the district of Salfit.

Illegal Vehicles Handed Over: Palestinian security forces handed over 1 illegal vehicle seized in the city of Tulkarem as well as 2 other illegal vehicles seized in the city of Qalqiliya.

Preventing Infiltrations Across the Egyptian Border: Palestinian security forces deployed along the Green Line in the Gaza Strip in order to prevent infiltrations across the Egyptian border or fire mortars towards areas inside the Green Line. Palestinian security forces also evacuated 2 civilians who approached Point 2 on the Egyptian border.

Preventing Smuggle Operations: Palestinian security forces located 1 tunnel east of Gaza city.