

PALESTINIAN MONITORING GROUP



MONTHLY SUMMARY OF ISRAELI VIOLATIONS

01 October 2005 – 31 October 2005

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

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

EVENT	WEST BANK	GAZA STRIP	TOTAL	NOTES
Assassinations	—	3	3	Israeli army helicopters fired missiles, extra-judicially killing 3 civilians in the district of Northern Gaza.
Deaths	10	9	19	Incl. 3 children; 1 female civilian; 5 civilian bystanders during Israeli army air attacks on the district of Northern Gaza; 4 wanted individuals during 2 armed confrontations with Palestinian individuals in the town of Qabatiya in the district of Jenin and in the city of Tulkarem; and 1 wanted individual in northern Nablus.
Injuries	59	19	78	Incl. 20 children, (incl. 6 children during Israeli army air attacks on the district of Northern Gaza and in the area where an armed confrontation took place between Palestinian individuals and the Israeli army in the town of Qabatiya in the district of Jenin). The Israeli army also injured 4 female civilians, incl. 1 elderly female civilian, and 1 elderly male civilian. Israeli settlers injured 1 mentally challenged civilian. Additionally, 20 civilian bystanders were injured during Israeli army air attacks on the district of Northern Gaza and during 2 armed confrontations with Palestinian individuals in the town of Qabatiya in the district of Jenin and in the city of Tulkarem.
Attacks	135	113	248	75 attacks during raids; 38 during confrontations with the Israeli army; 96 from Israeli army military posts; 20 air attacks; and 15 by Israeli naval boats. Israeli settlers also carried out 4 attacks.
Raids	623	40	663	11 in Jerusalem; 131 in Ramallah; 55 in Jenin; 67 in Tulkarem; 14 in Qalqiliya; 52 in Nablus; 46 in Salfit; 4 in Jericho; 86 in Bethlehem; 157 in Hebron; 5 in Northern Gaza; 2 in Gaza; 11 in Central Gaza; 10 in Khan Yunis; and 12 in Rafah.
Arrests (per person)	371	—	371	The Israeli army arrested 23 civilians in Jerusalem; 55 in Ramallah; 68 in Jenin; 39 in Tulkarem; 6 in Qalqiliya; 34 in Nablus; 9 in Salfit; 7 in Jericho; 33 in Bethlehem; and 97 in Hebron (includes 38 children, 1 female civilian, 1 physician, 2 female students, 12 university students, 2 injured civilians, 1 dean of faculty at a university in Nablus, 1 teacher, and 1 doctor running for Palestinian local elections). Most arrests took place in the districts of Jenin, Tulkarem, and Hebron.
House Demolitions	3	—	3	Jenin: The Israeli army demolished 1 house in the town of Qabatiya. Nablus: The Israeli army demolished 1 house belonging to 1 political prisoner (using explosives) in the town of 'Asira ash Shamaliya. Hebron: The Israeli army partially demolished 1 house in the town of Adh Dhahiriya. Additionally, the Israeli army delivered a notice to demolish 1 house in Shu'fat refugee camp in the district of Jerusalem.
Attacks on Property (Destruction & Confiscation)	35	6	41	Ramallah: Israeli settlers uprooted 500 grapevine seedlings in the village of 'Abud. Jenin: The Israeli army confiscated ID cards belonging to a number of civilians in the village of Al 'Aqaba; confiscated a sum of money while arresting 6 civilians in the city of Jenin; tore apart a passport belonging to 1 civilian at a checkpoint near the village of 'Aqqaba; demolished 2 barracks; and destroyed caravans in the area between the town of Tammun and the village of Khirbet 'Atuf. Tulkarem: The Israeli army opened fire in Nur Shams refugee camp, setting 1 house on fire. Qalqiliya: Israeli settlers broke windshields of civilian vehicles travelling along the Qalqiliya-Nablus main road. Nablus: The Israeli army opened fire, damaging 1 ambulance and damaged furniture while searching 1 house in the village of Deir al Hatab. Israeli settlers also broke windshields of civilian vehicles in the town of Beit Furik. Salfit: The Israeli army uprooted olive trees in the village of Marda and fruit-bearing trees in the town of Kafr ad Dik; excavated land in search of archaeological artefacts in the vicinity of the town of Deir Ballut; and forced civilians to close their commercial shops in the village of Marda. Bethlehem: The Israeli army demolished vendors' stalls in the town of Al Khadr. Israeli settlers cut down 220 fruit-bearing trees in the village of Artas; and confiscated a sum of NIS 10,000 from 1 house while arresting 1 civilian in Al 'Aza refugee camp. Hebron: Israeli settlers damaged 1 civilian vehicle and 1 tractor in the village of At Tuwani and broke the windows of 1 house in the old city of Hebron. Additionally, the Israeli army destroyed 1 civilian vehicle (using explosives) at the entrance to Al 'Arrub refugee camp; damaged 1 commercial shop and water tanks; closed a number of commercial shops in the old city of Hebron; and destroyed a number of caves (using explosives) in the village of Kharsa. Northern Gaza: Israeli army combat aircraft damaged 1 office belonging to the Palestinian National Liberation Movement (Fateh) and destroyed 2 civilian vehicles and 1 electricity generator. Rafah: Israeli army combat aircraft damaged offices of 1 charitable association and several houses.
House Occupations	19	—	19	All civilian houses occupied and converted into military posts were in the district of Hebron, incl. 3 in the old city of Hebron, 1 in Dahiyat al Baladiya, 1 near the settlement of Kiryat Arba', 3 in Dura, 1 in Bani Na'im, 3 in Yatta, 1 in As Samoa', 1 in Kharsa, 1 in Beit 'Einun, 2 in the area of Kanar (affiliated with the town of Dura), 1 in the area of Al Khnies near the town of Sa'ir, and 1 in Khirbet at Tabaqa.

Curfews	23	—	23	The Israeli army imposed curfew in the following districts: Jerusalem: The village of Mikhmas. Ramallah: The town of Beit Rima (on 2 occasions) and the village of Qarawat Bani Zeid. Jenin: The town of Qabatiya. Salfit: The town of Haris and the village of Yasuf. Nablus: The town of Huwwara (on 2 occasions), the town of Beit Furik (on 3 occasions), and the villages of Beit Iba and Beita (on 2 occasions). Jericho: The village of Al ‘Auja (on 2 occasions). Bethlehem: The village of Husan. Hebron: The towns of Beit Kahil and Beit Ummar, the villages of Kharsa and Deir Samit, and Al ‘Arrub refugee camp.
Closure of Crossing Points	—	103	103	The Israeli army closed Beit Hanun (Erez) Crossing on 5 occasions completely and partially to humanitarian cases and VIPs only throughout the month. However, the Israeli army denied workers access to areas inside the Green Line. The Israeli army also closed Al Muntar (Karnei) Commercial Crossing on 14 occasions completely and partially on 1 occasion; Nahal ‘Oz Crossing completely on 6 occasions; and Sufa Crossing completely on 19 occasions and partially on 1 occasion. Yasser Arafat International Airport remains closed since the outbreak of the current <i>Intifada</i> (Uprising). Additionally, the Israeli army completely closed Rafah Crossing on 28 occasions. However, the Palestinian Authority and Egypt opened Rafah Crossing on 23, 24, and 29 October to humanitarian cases, civilians travelling to Saudi Arabia to perform <i>Al ‘Umrah</i> (minor pilgrimage) in the city of Mecca, and to students studying at universities abroad.
Flying Checkpoints	452	—	452	22 in Jerusalem, 67 in Ramallah, 36 in Jenin, 39 in Tulkarem, 59 in Qalqiliya, 27 in Nablus, 27 in Salfit, 29 in Jericho, 21 in Bethlehem, and 125 in Hebron.
Medical Obstruction	5	—	5	Ramallah: The Israeli army prevented 1 ambulance from evacuating 1 civilian killed in the vicinity of the village of Deir Nidham. Tulkarem: The Israeli army prevented ambulances from transporting civilians injured in Nur Shams and Tulkarem refugee camps. Nablus: The Israeli army prevented ambulances from evacuating 1 killed civilian, opened fire towards 1 ambulance, and prohibited medics from offering first aid to 1 child injured at Beit Furik checkpoint. Hebron: The Israeli army detained 1 ambulance in the city of Hebron.
Attacks on Religious Sites	13	—	13	Jerusalem: The Israeli army provided protection to settlers while raiding Al Aqsa Mosque compound and prevented civilians from bringing in copies of the Qur’an to Al Aqsa Mosque. Nablus: The Israeli army raided 2 mosques, closed 1 mosque in the town of Huwwara, and fired tear gas and smoke grenades while worshippers were performing prayers in 2 mosques in the village of Beita. Salfit: The Israeli army imposed curfew over the town of Haris, preventing worshippers from performing dawn prayers in the town’s mosque. Hebron: The Israeli army issued a military order to close the Ibrahim Mosque in the old city of Hebron on 6 separate days during the month of Ramadan, allegedly due to the celebration of 3 Jewish holidays, prohibited worshippers from performing prayers in the Ibrahim Mosque, and surrounded 1 mosque in Ash Sheikh neighbourhood.
School Disruption	18	—	18	Ramallah: Classes were disrupted in 2 schools in the villages of Deir Nidham and An Nabi Salih after the Israeli army killed 1 child in the village of Deir Nidham. Jenin: Israeli troops positioned at a checkpoint in the area between the town of Tubas and the village of ‘Aqqaba delayed students from reaching their schools on time. Tulkarem: Classes were disrupted in schools in the city of Tulkarem, Tulkarem and Nur Shams refugee camps, and in a number of villages in the districts of Tulkarem after the Israeli army killed 2 civilians in Tulkarem refugee camp. Nablus: The Israeli army closed Beit Furik checkpoint, preventing 67 teachers from accessing their schools. Jericho: The Israeli army disrupted classes in 1 basic school in the village of Al ‘Auja and imposed curfew over the village, denying access to teachers at schools in villages north of the city of Jericho. Hebron: The Israeli army raided Al Quds Open University, detained a number of students from Hebron University, searched students from Hebron and Palestine Polytechnic Universities, and served summons to a number of students to report to the Israeli Intelligence Service. Israeli settlers also delayed female students at Qurtuba School from accessing their school on time. Additionally, the Israeli army prevented students at Jabal ar Rahma Girls School from reaching their school, claiming that it is in close proximity to the Jewish cemetery, forced students at 2 basic schools in the old city of Hebron to evacuate, and prevented students in the village of At Tuwani from accessing their schools.
Provocation of Palestinian Forces	20	7	27	Preventing Palestinian Forces from Carrying out their Security Duties: The Israeli army demanded (through the DCO) that Palestinian security forces withdraw Palestinian security patrols to their permanent offices in the city of Jenin and demanded that Palestinian National Security forces stay in their locations within an area measuring 500 meters along the Green Line in the district of Northern Gaza and not dispatch patrols. The Israeli army also pointed guns towards 1 Palestinian security patrol and ordered it to evacuate, while patrolling the area near the Green Line north of the town of Beit Lahiya in the district of Northern Gaza. Raid on Palestinian Security Location: The Israeli army raided the building housing Al Muqata’a in the city of Tulkarem.

				<p>Position near Palestinian Security Offices and Locations: The Israeli army took position opposite 1 house belonging to the Palestinian Minister of Interior and National Security in the city of Ramallah, opposite buildings housing Al Muqata'a in the cities of Ramallah and Hebron, at the entrance to 1 Palestinian National Security location in the city of Nablus, near 1 Palestinian military training post in the city of Jericho, near Palestinian Police stations in the cities of Tulkarem and Hebron, near 1 Police station in the town of Deir Ghassana in the district of Ramallah, and 2 Police stations in the towns of Dura and Yatta in the district of Hebron.</p> <p>Incidents of Opening Fire and Firing Grenades: The Israeli army fired tear gas grenades towards 1 Palestinian National Security location in the town of Tubas in the district of Jenin and fired sound bombs and flares towards 1 Palestinian National Security training post in the district of Jericho. The Israeli army also opened fire towards 2 Palestinian National Security locations in the district of Northern Gaza and fired flares over 1 Palestinian National Security location east of Al Maghazi refugee camp in the district of Northern Gaza.</p>
Settlement Activity	14	1	15	<p>Ramallah: The Israeli army confiscated 65, 240.6, and 613 <i>dunums</i> of land belonging to the villages of Al Lubban al Gharbi and 'Abud and the town of Deir Ghassana respectively. In addition, the Israeli army confiscated 11.1 <i>dunums</i> of land belonging to the village of 'Abud for construction of a separation wall around the settlement of Beit Arye. Jenin: The Israeli army began constructing a road branching off of Road # 90 in the vicinity of the village of Bardala, intersecting with the road leading to the town of Tubas and crossing the vicinity of the village of Ibziq. The Israeli army also levelled land for expansion of the settlement of Hemdat in the area of the Northern Jordan Valley. Tulkarem: The Israeli army confiscated 61.6 <i>dunums</i> of land for construction a separation wall around the settlement of 'Einav. Nablus: The Israeli army confiscated 53.4 <i>dunums</i> of land belonging to the villages of Sabastiya, An Naqura, and Deir Sharaf for construction of a wall around the settlement of Shavei Shomron. Salfit: The Israeli army levelled land belonging to the town of Kafr ad Dik for construction of a separation wall around the settlement of 'Eli Zahav, along with other land belonging to the village of Marda near the Trans-Samaria Highway. Bethlehem: The Israeli army levelled land to erect a watchtower near the village of Artas. Hebron: The Israeli army confiscated 110 <i>dunums</i> belonging to the town of Surif and the village of Al Jab'a for construction of a "crossing" and levelled land for construction of a separation wall around the settlements of Kiryat Arba' and Harsina. Additionally, the Israeli army levelled land, constructed concrete foundations, and placed caravans for expansion of the settlement of Karmel. Rafah: The Israeli army removed the border fence and levelled land near Karem Shalom gate for construction of a border crossing east of the city of Rafah.</p>
Settler Violence	42	—	42	<p>Jerusalem: Israeli settlers raided Al Aqsa Mosque compound and climbed the mosque walls, attempting to raid it. Ramallah: Israeli settlers opened fire towards 1 civilian vehicle in the vicinity of the town of Turmus'ayya and towards civilians at the entrance to the village of Deir Nidham and uprooted 500 grapevine seedlings in the village of 'Abud. Jenin: Israeli settlers levelled civilian land in the village of 'Ein al Beida and transported soil to settlement gardens. Qalqiliya: Israeli settlers prevented civilians from accessing their land near the settlement of Kedumim, raided the village of Jit, severely beat 1 child, and repeatedly threw stones at civilian vehicles along the Qalqiliya-Nablus road, breaking vehicles' windshields. Nablus: Israeli settlers repeatedly threw stones and Molotov cocktails at civilian houses, broke the windshields of a number of vehicles in the town of Beit Furik and at the checkpoint set up at the entrance to the town, abducted 1 civilian and took him to the settlement of Ithamar, set fire to forest trees in the vicinity of the village of Salim, and constructed makeshift shelters on land belonging to the village of Sabastiya. Salfit: Israeli settlers severely beat 1 civilian while he was harvesting olive crops in the village of Az Zawiya. Jericho: Israeli settlers provoked civilians along the road near the village of 'Ein ad Duyuk and threw stones at civilian vehicles travelling along Al Mu'arrajat road. Bethlehem: An armed Israeli settler entered the village of Dar Salah. Israeli settlers also seized control of 1 heritage house south of the town of Al Khadr and cut down 220 fruit-bearing trees on civilian land in the village Artas. Hebron: Most incidents of Israeli settler violence took place in the old city of Hebron, located in the H2 section of the city of Hebron under Israeli security control. Israeli settlers threw stones at civilians, civilian houses, school teachers, and students; burned 1 commercial shop; opened fire towards 1 house; attacked 1 house; severely beat 2 children; erected tents and constructed makeshift shelters on civilian land in the area of As Sahleh; prevented civilians from travelling along a road connecting the settlement of Kiryat Arba' and the Ibrahim Mosque; and marched in a rally, shouting anti-Arab slogans. Israeli settlers also assaulted 1 physically disabled civilian and 1 female child in the city of Hebron; damaged 1 civilian vehicle and 1 tractor in the village of At Tuwani; released livestock on civilian agricultural land near the settlement of Sussia; erected tents on civilian land near the settlement Sham'a south of the town of As Samoa'; ploughed civilian land near the settlement outpost of Abigail; and attempted to raid the village of Lasafa east of the town of Yatta.</p>

Palestinian Security Measures	14	10	24	<p><u>Blocking attempts to Open Fire and Fire Mortars towards Israeli Targets in Palestinian Territory and Inside Israel:</u> Palestinian security forces arrested 1 female civilian from the city of Jenin after receiving information that she intended to carry out an operation against the Israeli army; blocked an attempt by armed Palestinian individuals to open fire towards the Israeli army positioned at the DCO offices west of the city of Tulkarem and pursued them; blocked 4 attempts to fire mortars from the districts of Northern Gaza towards the Green Line; and confiscated several mortars and 2 mortar-launching pads.</p> <p><u>Conducting Searches and Blocking Infiltration Attempts:</u> Palestinian security forces evacuated children near the Green Line in the district of Northern Gaza; combed the area near Kessufim gate in the district of Central Gaza to prevent armed Palestinian individuals from opening fire towards the Israeli army; combed the area near the Green Line east of Al Maghazi refugee camp in the district of Central Gaza on 2 occasions, after suspecting Palestinian individuals of attempting to gain access into areas inside the Green Line; combed the area near the Green Line south of Sufa Crossing in the district of Rafah, and combed the area near Karem Shalom gate in the eastern Rafah district. An armed confrontation also took place between Palestinian security forces and Palestinian individuals attempting to smuggle illegal goods near the city of Rafah. Additionally, Palestinian security forces blocked an attempt by Palestinian individuals to infiltrate into Egyptian territory.</p> <p><u>Coordination with the Israeli Authorities to Defuse Seized Weapons:</u> Palestinian security forces coordinated with the Israeli authorities to defuse 2 explosive devices located in the city of Ramallah and 1 bomb located in the city of El Bireh in the district of Ramallah. Palestinian security forces also arrested 1 civilian in possession of explosives in the city of Tulkarem and liaised with the Israeli authorities to defuse the explosives.</p> <p><u>Weapons Handed Over:</u> Palestinian security forces handed over (to the Israeli authorities) 2 homemade bombs located in the city of El Bireh in the district of Ramallah.</p> <p><u>Israelis Handed Over:</u> Palestinian security forces handed over (to the Israeli authorities) 3 Israeli citizens located in the city of Qalqiliya; 3 Israeli settlers halted at the entrance to the village of 'Ein ad Duyuk, while attempting to enter the city of Jericho; and 1 Israeli Border Guard, along with his jeep, who mistakenly entered the town of Bani Na'im in the district of Hebron.</p> <p><u>Illegal Vehicles Handed Over:</u> Palestinian security forces handed over (to the Israeli authorities) 3 illegal vehicles seized in the city of Tulkarem, along with 3 other illegal vehicles and 2 motorcycles seized in the city of Qalqiliya.</p>
TOTAL	1856	311	2167	

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EVENTS OVER THE PAST THREE MONTHS

EVENT TYPE	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	COMMENTS
Assassinations	—	7	3	The Israeli government continued to implement its assassination policy against Palestinian faction activists and wanted individuals. (The Israeli army also killed 5 wanted individuals during armed confrontations).
Deaths	14	14	19	Increase in death toll (incl. those individuals assassinated by the Israeli army) by 4.8% compared to September and by 57.1% compared to August. Compared to 4 children killed in September and 5 in August, the Israeli army killed 3 children during the month of October.
Injuries	103	92	78	Decrease of 15.2% compared to September & 24.3% compared to August (20 children injured this month, compared to 17 in September and 17 in August).
Attacks	336	271	248	A decrease in the number of attacks by 8.5% compared to September and by 26.2% compared to August.
Raids	731	790	663	Drop of 16.1% compared to September and by 9.3% compared to August. The Israeli army raided Palestinian Authority controlled territory (Area A-which the Israeli army continues to reoccupy since 2003) on 352 occasions, compared to 419 in September. On 48 occasions, the Israeli army raided areas in which security responsibility was transferred back to the Palestinian Authority (Area A) in the city of Tulkarem and 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 (in which security responsibility was transferred back to the Palestinian Authority in March), compared to 78 raids on these areas during September. Following the Israeli withdrawal from the Gaza Strip, the Israeli army raided Palestinian Authority controlled area in the Gaza districts on 40 occasions.
Arrests (per person)	335	693	371	Decrease of 46.5% compared to September, and an increase of 10.8% compared to August. The number of children arrested dropped to 38 compared to 52 in September and 34 in August.
House Demolitions	3	5	3	The Israeli army continued to demolish civilian houses during military operations and as collective punishment of families of political prisoners.
Attacks on Property	56	117	41	Compared to September, attacks on property by the Israeli army and settlers sharply dropped during the month of October. Despite the Israeli withdrawal from the Gaza Strip, Israeli army combat aircraft continued to carry out air attacks on the Gaza districts, damaging 1 office belonging to a Palestinian faction, 1 charitable association, civilian houses, vehicles, and 1 electricity generator. In the West Bank, the Israeli army demolished barracks, destroyed caravans, and excavated land in search of archaeological artefacts. The Israeli army and settlers also damaged civilian houses, commercial shops, vehicles, and ambulances; destroyed crops and fruit-bearing trees; and confiscated ID cards and money from civilians.
House Occupations	105	19	19	The Israeli army continued to occupy civilian houses and convert them into military posts. All houses occupied were in the district of Hebron.
Curfews	19	12	23	Curfews rose by 91.7% compared to September and by 21.1% compared to August.
Flying Checkpoints	505	506	452	A decrease of 10.7% compared to September and 10.5% compared to August.
Closures (per District)	Un-known	Un-known	Un-known	Continuation of Israeli imposed closure over past 3 months between all districts, incl. Jerusalem and the Green Line. Civilian movement between districts of the West Bank & the Gaza Strip continued to be prohibited. After withdrawal from the Gaza Strip, the Israeli government closed all crossing points between Gaza districts & the outside world. The Israeli army also closed Rafah Crossing to Egypt, did not allow Palestinians to operate Yasser Arafat International Airport after its being restored, and denied access to workers to cross Beit Hanun (Erez) Crossing into the Green Line.
Closure of Crossing Points (Complete)	56	101	103	Crossing points to Israel were completely closed on 44 occasions in October, compared to 54 in September and 56 in August. International crossing points were closed on 59 occasions, including Rafah Crossing 28 times and Yasser Arafat International Airport throughout the month.
Medical Obstruction	4	2	5	The Israeli army continued to obstruct access to ambulances at checkpoints and prevent them from evacuating killed and injured civilians.
Attacks on Religious Sites	6	3	13	Israeli troops positioned at checkpoints continued to prevent worshippers from accessing mosques in Jerusalem and Hebron. The Israeli army also provided access and protection to Israeli settlers to enter Al Aqsa Mosque compound; surrounded, raided, and closed mosques; fired tear gas and smoke grenades towards mosques; and prohibited worshippers from performing prayers.
School Disruption	2	10	18	Incidents of school disruption continued this month. Israeli army checkpoints and imposed curfews prevented and delayed teachers and students from accessing their schools. The Israeli army also raided universities, detained and searched students, and prevented the construction of 1 school.
Provocation of Pal. Forces	46	58	27	The Israeli army continued to provoke Palestinian forces, repeatedly raided areas returned to Palestinian Authority control (Areas A) in parts of the districts of Tulkarem and Jericho, thereby restricting Palestinian security forces' ability to control the security situation.
Settlement Activity	40	17	15	Incidents of settlement activity dropped by 11.8% compared to September and 62.5% compared to August. The Israeli army, however, accelerated construction of the Wall and constructed separation walls around settlements, confiscating civilian land.
Settler Violence	124	36	42	Increase of Israeli settler attacks by 16.7% compared to September and by 66.1% compared to August.
Palestinian Security Measures	47	37	24	Palestinian security forces handed over 8 illegal vehicles, (10 in September and 5 in August); 2 mortars and explosive devices (23 in September and 12 in August); and Israeli citizens, settlers, and soldiers on 7 occasions (8 in September and 3 in August). Palestinian security forces also arrested suspected Palestinian individuals this month (none in September and 4 in August); blocked attempts to carry out operations or fire mortars towards Israeli targets inside the Green Line and settlements in the Gaza Strip and seized a number of mortars on 6 occasions (8 in September and 3 in August); and defused 4 explosive devices near the Security Line (3 in September and 12 in August).
TOTAL	2532	2790	2167	Total incidents dropped by 22.3% compared to September and by 14.4% compared to August.

SELECTION OF KILLINGS AND ASSASSINATIONS CARRIED OUT BY THE ISRAELI ARMY DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER

- **At 21:45 on 23 October**, a large number of Israeli Special Forces troops raided the city of Tulkarem and Tulkarem and Nur Shams refugee camps and opened intensive fire. Armed confrontations took place in the 2 camps between armed Palestinian individuals and the Israeli army. In Tulkarem refugee camp, the Israeli army surrounded and shelled 1 house, killing 2 civilians and injuring another, and detained the corpses of the 2 killed civilians. In addition, after 1 civilian house was set on fire in Nur Shams refugee camp, the Israeli army prevented ambulances and fire trucks from the Palestinian Civil Defence Department from accessing the area to transport injured civilians and extinguish the fire. The Israeli army also searched a number of houses after detaining their residents and arrested 7 individuals, including 1 Palestinian General Intelligence officer. The 2 civilians killed by the Israeli army were:
 - (i) *Majed al Ashqar*; and
 - (ii) *Lu'ay Jihad as Sa'di*.
- **At 20:15 on 27 October**, Israeli army helicopters fired 3 missiles towards 1 civilian vehicle in Jabalya refugee camp in the district of Northern Gaza, extra-judicially killing 2 individuals, killing 5 civilian bystanders, injuring 10 others, including 5 children, and destroying the vehicle. The 2 assassinated individuals were:
 - (i) *Shadi Muhanna*; and
 - (ii) *Ayman Qandil*.
- **At 17:20 on 28 October**, Israeli army helicopters fired 1 missile towards a civilian vehicle in the town of Beit Hanun, extra-judicially killing *Majed Ibrahim Natat*, injuring 1 civilian, and destroying the vehicle.
- **At 18:00 on 30 October**, the Israeli army, including 25 jeeps supported by helicopters, raided the town of Qabatiya in the district of Jenin and opened intensive fire while surrounding 1 house. An armed confrontation took place between the Israeli army and 2 armed Palestinian individuals inside the house, during which the Israeli army killed the 2 individuals and injured 8 others, including 1 child and 1 civilian, who was in critical condition. The Israeli army also demolished the house (using explosives). The 2 individuals killed by the Israeli army were:
 - (i) *Jihad Mohammed Hasan Zakarneh*; and
 - (ii) *Arshad Ahmed Tawfiq Kmeil*.

ANALYSIS OF EVENTS

1. Assassinations

As evidence of the Israeli government's resumption of its policy of extra-judicial killings last month, resulting in the assassination of 7 civilians, the Israeli army **extra-judicially killed 3 Palestinians** during air attacks on the district of Northern Gaza. Additionally, air attacks carried out by Israeli army helicopters resulted in the killing of 5 civilian bystanders and the injury of 11 civilians, including 5 children.

2. Killings

Compared to 14 Palestinians killed in September, **19 Palestinians were killed in October**, including 10 in the West Bank and 9 in the Gaza Strip. The Israeli army killed 3 children and 1 female civilian. On 2 occasions, armed confrontations took place between armed Palestinian individuals and the Israeli army in the city of Tulkarem and in the town of Qabatiya south of the city of Jenin, during which the Israeli army surrounded and killed 4 wanted individuals. Another armed confrontation took place between an armed Palestinian individual (wanted by the Israeli army) and the Israeli army in the area between the city of Nablus and the town of 'Asira ash Shamaliya, during which the Israeli army killed the individual.

The Israeli army killed 1 civilian in Ramallah; 3 civilians in Jenin; 3 in Tulkarem; 2 in Nablus; 1 in Bethlehem; 6 in Northern Gaza; and 3 in Rafah.

3. Injuries

Compared to 92 Palestinians injured by the Israeli army in September and 103 in August, the total number of injuries reported during the month of October was **78**. The Israeli army opened fire towards civilians **during raids** on residential locales **on 75 occasions**. The Israeli army also **opened fire on 38 occasions during confrontations** with civilians, and opened fire **from military posts on 96 occasions**. Israeli army combat aircraft also carried out **20 air attacks**. Additionally, Israeli army naval boats carried out **15 attacks** and Israeli settlers opened fire towards Palestinian civilians on **4 occasions**.

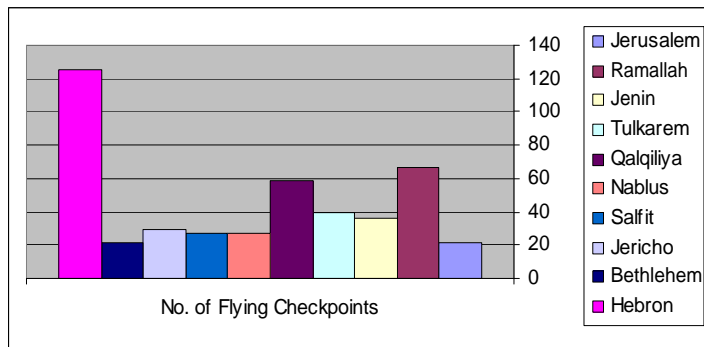
In the **West Bank**, the Israeli army injured **59 Palestinians**, including 4 in Jerusalem, 13 in Ramallah, 10 in Jenin, 4 in Tulkarem, 4 in Qalqiliya, 3 in Nablus, 2 in Bethlehem, and 19 in Hebron. In the **Gaza Strip**, the Israeli army injured **19 civilians**, including 13 in Northern Gaza, 1 in Gaza, and 5 in Rafah. Compared to 17 children injured by the Israeli army in September, the **Israeli army injured 20 children** during the month of October, including 6 children during an Israeli army air attack on the district of Northern Gaza and in the area where an armed confrontation took place between armed Palestinian individuals and the Israeli army in the town of Qabatiya. Additionally, the Israeli army injured 20 civilian bystanders during an Israeli army air attack on the district of Northern Gaza and in 2 areas where armed confrontations took place between armed Palestinian individuals and the Israeli army in the town of Qabatiya and in the city of Tulkarem.

4. Closure

Beginning on 16 October 2005 (following an incident in which armed Palestinian individuals opened fire towards Israeli settlers near the settlement of Kfar 'Etzion), the Israeli army has continued to impose a complete closure on the West Bank and Gaza Strip districts, declared them closed military zones, and prevented civilians and workers from accessing the city of Jerusalem or crossing the Green Line. The Israeli army also prevented private civilian vehicles from travelling along roads between the West Bank districts, only allowing access to taxis and buses.

The Israeli army closed 39 entrances to Palestinian residential compounds, particularly in the district of Hebron, and closed roads connecting residential areas. Additionally, Israeli troops positioned at checkpoints set up at the entrances to Palestinian cities impeded civilian access and delayed civilians for extended periods of time during the month of Ramadan. At the entrances to the city of Jerusalem, the Israeli army intensified its restrictions at *Beit Iksa checkpoint* for 10 days and at *Qalandiya checkpoint* for 28 days. The Israeli army also intensified its restrictions at the *‘Atara overpass checkpoint* for 14 days; *Tayasir checkpoint* between the districts of Jenin and Jericho for 28 days; *Al Hamra checkpoint* between districts in the central West Bank and the Jordan Valley for 17 days; *Huwwara checkpoint* for 2 days and partially closed the checkpoint for 3 days; *Za’tara checkpoint* between the northern and central areas of the West Bank for 2 days; and *As Sawahira ash Sharqiya (the ‘Container’) checkpoint* between the central and southern areas of the West Bank for 3 days and partially for 1 day. Additionally, the Israeli army prevented civilian vehicles from crossing ‘Einav iron gate along the Tulkarem-Nablus main road.

The Israeli army also cancelled special permits required for private civilian vehicles to cross *Huwwara* and *Beit Iba checkpoints* in the district of Nablus and *As Sawahira ash Sharqiya (the ‘Container’) checkpoint* between the districts of Ramallah and Bethlehem to Hebron.



The Israeli army set up **452 flying checkpoints** in and around Palestinian residential locales throughout the West Bank during the month of October, compared to 506 flying checkpoints in September (a drop of 10.7%) and 505 in August (a drop of 10.5%).

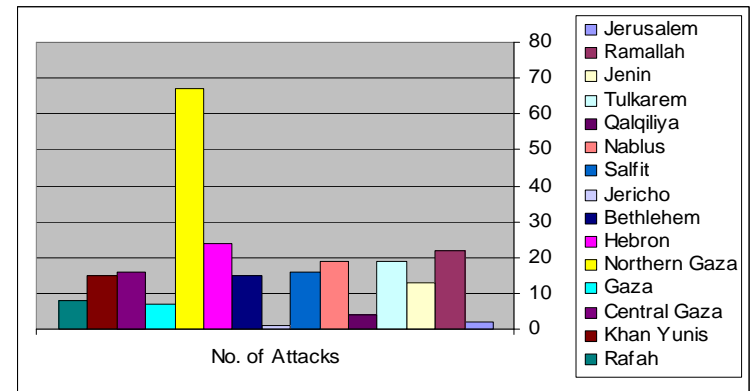
The Israeli army allowed civilians over the age of 45 to enter the city of Jerusalem to perform Friday prayers in Al Aqsa Mosque during the month of Ramadan. With regard to the settlement evacuation area, the Israeli army continued to close the main road leading to the district of Jenin between the junction to the village of Deir Sharaf and the settlement of Shavei Shomron. In addition, the Israeli army continued to completely isolate and close all roads leading to the village of An Nu’mān east of the city of Bethlehem for several months. Upon completion of Wall construction, residents in the

village of An Nu’mān will be under threat of forced displacement from the village. Additionally, the Israeli army continued to close the commercial centre of Hebron, along with Shalala Street in the old city of Hebron, with barbed wire and cement blocks. The Israeli army also continued to close the north-western entrance to the city of Salfit and closed the entrance to the village of Qarawat Bani Hassan with an iron gate. Additionally, the Israeli army continued to close the road connecting the city of Nablus and the town of ‘Asira ash Shamaliya.

5. Attacks

Compared to 271 attacks in September and 336 in August (a drop of 8.5% and 26.2% respectively), **248 attacks** were reported during the month of October, including **135 attacks** in the West Bank and **113** in the Gaza Strip. The majority of Israeli army attacks took place in Northern Gaza (67), Hebron (24), Ramallah (22), Tulkarem (19), Nablus (19), Salfit (15), and Central Gaza (15).

The Israeli army carried out **75 attacks during raids** on residential areas, **96 attacks from Israeli army military posts** towards civilian houses and property, and **38 attacks**

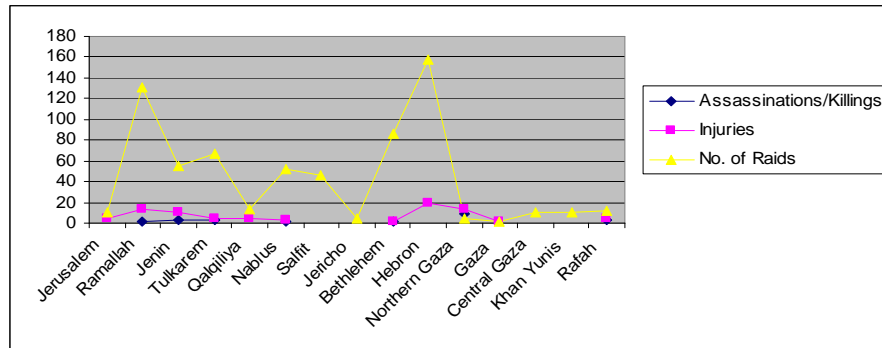


during confrontations between the Israeli army and civilians. Israeli army combat aircraft also carried out **20 air attacks**. Additionally, Israeli army naval boats carried out **15 attacks**. Israeli settlers opened fire towards Palestinian civilians on **4 occasions**.

6. Raids

The Israeli army carried out a total of **663 raids** on Palestinian residential locales during the month of October (compared to 790 raids during September – a decrease of 16.1%, and 731 during August – a decrease of 9.3%), including **623 in the West Bank** (11 in Jerusalem, 131 in Ramallah, 55 in Jenin, 67 in Tulkarem, 14 in Qalqiliya, 52 in Nablus, 46 in Salfit, 4 in Jericho, 86 in Bethlehem, and 157 in Hebron). The Israeli army also conducted **40 raids in the Gaza Strip** (5 in Northern Gaza, 2 in Gaza, 11 in Central Gaza, 10 in Khan Yunis, and 12 in Rafah). The Israeli army **opened fire during 75 of the 663 raids**, approximately 11.3% of the total number of raids on Palestinian residential areas. Additionally, the Israeli army **imposed curfew over 23 residential locales** in the West Bank during raids (compared to 12 in September and 19 in August).

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 2003). The Israeli army conducted **352** of the 663 raids, approximately 53.1% 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 carried out **40** raids in Palestinian Authority controlled territory in the Gaza districts (compared to 28 raids last month), during which the Israeli army levelled land on 22 occasions.



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

Following the Sharm ash Sheikh Summit (08 February 2005), security control of the city of Jericho and the village of Al ‘Auja was transferred to the Palestinian Authority on 16 March 2005. On 21 March 2005, security control of the city of Tulkarem and its eastern areas was also transferred to the Palestinian Authority. Palestinian and Israeli commanders agreed that the Israeli army would not enter these areas. However, **the Israeli army violated the agreement as it raided** the city of Jericho on 1 occasion and the neighbouring village of Al ‘Auja on 2 occasions. 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 **28 raids** into the area, during which the Israeli army killed 2 civilians, arrested 16 individuals, including 1 Palestinian security officer, and injured 1 civilian. Additionally, the Israeli army raided the eastern areas of the Tulkarem district on 11 occasions, including the area of the town of ‘Anabta (10) and the area of the village of Kafr al Labad (1), during which the Israeli army killed 1 civilian and injured another.

Palestinian authorities have disagreed with Israeli authorities about the interpretation of the agreement regarding the area of the town of ‘Illar, the village of Seida, and neighbouring areas; Palestinian authorities consider these areas to be under Palestinian security control, but Israeli authorities say that they would accept a limited Palestinian presence only in these areas. The Israeli army raided the town of ‘Illar on 2 occasions and the village of Seida on 4 occasions, during which the Israeli army arrested 3 civilians, including 1 child.

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

The Israeli army carried out **27 incidents** of attacking and provoking Palestinian security and military forces and posts during the month of October, compared to 58 in September and 46 in August. **20 incidents** were reported to have taken place in the West Bank and **7** in the Gaza Strip. **These statistics do not include the arrest of 16 Palestinian security officers.**

Types of Israeli Army Provocation against Palestinian Forces

Type of Provocation	No.	Notes
Preventing Palestinian security forces from carrying out their security duties	4	The Israeli army demanded (through the DCO) that Palestinian security forces withdraw all security patrols to their offices, claiming to be conducting security activities in the city of Jenin in Jenin refugee camp (on 1 occasion) and to not dispatch Palestinian security patrols in the area of Beit Hanun (on 3 occasions).
Raid on Palestinian security offices and locations	1	The Palestinian Central Military Command for the Tulkarem area in the city of Tulkarem.
Attacks	2	On 2 Palestinian National Security locations in the districts of Jenin and Northern Gaza.
Taking position / setting up flying checkpoints near Palestinian security posts	20	Near a house belonging to the Palestinian Minister of Interior and National Security in the city of Ramallah (1); 15 near Palestinian National Security locations and checkpoints, including in Ramallah (2), Nablus (1), Jericho (2), Hebron (7), Gaza (1), Central Gaza (1), and Rafah (1); and 4 near Palestinian Police stations in Ramallah (1), Tulkarem (1), Nablus (1), and Hebron (1).

8. House Demolitions

The Israeli army **demolished 3 houses** during the month of October (compared to **5** in September and **3** in August). The Israeli army demolished 1 house in the district of Jenin, 1 house belonging to a political prisoner in the district of Nablus, and 1 house in the district of Hebron.

9. Attacks on Public and Private Property

Compared to 117 incidents in September and 56 in August, **41 incidents of destruction and confiscation of public and private property** were reported during the month of October, including **35** in the West Bank and **6** in the Gaza Strip. Israeli combat aircraft fired missiles, damaging 1 office belonging to the Palestinian National Liberation Movement (Fateh), 1 charitable association, and several houses in the districts of Northern Gaza and Rafah. The Israeli army also opened fire in the district of Tulkarem, setting fire to 1 house. Additionally, the Israeli army damaged furniture of 1 house in the district of Qalqiliya, 1 commercial shop, and water tanks. Israeli settlers broke the windows of 1 house. The Israeli army also closed several commercial shops in the old city of Hebron and in the district of Salfit; destroyed caves in the district of Hebron (using explosives); demolished 2 barracks; and destroyed caravans and vendors' stalls in the districts of Jenin and Bethlehem. In addition, Israeli settlers broke windshields of civilian vehicles; and damaged vehicles and 1 tractor in the districts of Qalqiliya, Nablus, and Hebron. The Israeli army also opened fire in the district of Nablus, damaging 1 ambulance; used explosives to destroy 1 civilian vehicle in the district of Hebron; destroyed 2 other civilian vehicles and 1 electricity generator during air attacks on the district of Northern Gaza. In addition, Israeli settlers uprooted and cut down olive and fruit-bearing trees in the districts of Ramallah and Salfit.

The Israeli army confiscated money while arresting 6 civilians in the city of Jenin, a sum of NIS 10,000 from a house while arresting 1 civilian in the district of Bethlehem, and ID cards of a number of civilians in the district of Jenin.

10. Settlement Activity

A total of **15 incidents of settlement activity** were reported during the month of October (compared to 17 in September and 40 in August).

The Israeli army confiscated over 1,154.7 *dunums* (288.7 acres) of civilian land during the month of October, primarily for construction of separation walls around settlements. Additionally, the Israeli army continued to level land previously confiscated for construction of separation walls. The Israeli army also levelled land in the area of the Northern Jordan Valley and in the southern Hebron district for settlement expansion.

Types and Sites of Settlement Activity

Type of Activity District	Settlement expansion	Construction of settler bypass roads	Land confiscation	Land confiscation for military purposes	Total
Ramallah			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 65, 240.6, 613, and 11.1 <i>dunums</i> in Al Lubban al Gharbi, 'Abud, Deir Ghassana, and 'Abud respectively for construction of a separation wall around the settlement of Beit Arye. Land belonging to Kafr ad Dik levelled for construction of a separation wall around the settlement of 'Eli Zahav. 		5
Jenin	Land levelled for expansion of the settlement of Hemdat in the Northern Jordan Valley.	1 settler bypass road extending from the area of the Northern Jordan Valley westwards			2
Tulkarem			61.6 <i>dunums</i> levelled for construction of a separation wall around the settlement of 'Einav.		1
Nablus			53.4 <i>dunums</i> in Sabastiya, An Naqura, and Deir Sharaf confiscated for construction of a separation wall around the settlement of Shavei Shomron.		1
Salfit			Land levelled in the village of Marda near the Trans-Samaria Highway.		1
Bethlehem				For construction of 1 watchtower near Artas.	1
Hebron	Land levelled, concrete foundations built, and caravans placed in the settlement of Karmel.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 110 <i>dunums</i> in Surif and Al Jab'a for construction of a "crossing" (according to Israeli army military order) at the Wall. Land levelled for construction of a separation wall around the settlements of Kiryat Arba' and Harsina. 		3
Rafah				Border fence removed and land levelled for construction of a new crossing.	1
Total	2	1	10	2	15

11. Settler Violence

Israeli settlers carried out **42 incidents of violence** in October in the West Bank districts (compared to 36 in September and 124 in August).

Israeli settlers raided Al Aqsa Mosque compound in the city of Jerusalem; prevented civilians from accessing their houses in the old city of Hebron; raided civilian land in the district of Qalqiliya; set fire to forest trees in the district of Nablus; uprooted grapevine seedlings and cut down fruit-bearing trees in the districts of Ramallah and Bethlehem; constructed makeshift shelters and erected tents on civilian land in the districts of Nablus and Hebron; levelled land and transported soil to settlements in the district of Jenin; ploughed land neighbouring a settlement outpost in the district of Hebron; and

grazed livestock on civilian agricultural land in the district of Hebron. Israeli settlers also threw stones at civilians, teachers, students, and civilian vehicles in the districts of Qalqiliya, Nablus, Jericho, and Hebron; burned 1 commercial shop in the district of Hebron; broke windshields of civilian vehicles and damaged 1 civilian vehicle and 1 tractor in the districts of Ramallah, Nablus, Qalqiliya, and Hebron; and raided a village in the district of Qalqiliya. An armed settler entered a village in the district of Bethlehem. Additionally, Israeli settlers attacked 1 house in the old city of Hebron; attempted to raid a village in the district of Hebron; severely beat 3 children, 1 female child, and 2 civilians, including 1 physically disabled civilian, in the districts of Qalqiliya, Salfit, and Hebron; abducted 1 civilian and took him to a settlement in the district of Nablus; opened fire towards civilians, 1 civilian vehicle, and 1 house in the districts of Ramallah and Hebron; and seized control of 1 house in the district of Bethlehem.

12. Medical Obstruction

Compared to 2 incidents in September and 4 in August, the Israeli army carried out **5** incidents of medical obstruction during the month of October, including 1 in Ramallah, 1 in Tulkarem, 2 in Nablus, and 1 Hebron.

The Israeli army prevented ambulances from evacuating killed and injured civilians in the districts of Ramallah, Tulkarem, and Nablus and detained 1 ambulance in the district of Hebron.

13. School Disruption

The Israeli army carried out **18 incidents of school disruption** in October (compared to 10 in September and 2 in August). The Israeli army prohibited the construction of 1 school; forced students to evacuate 2 schools in the old city of Hebron; and disrupted classes in several schools in the districts of Ramallah and Tulkarem. Closure of checkpoints, imposed curfews, and incidents of settler violence also prevented and delayed teachers and students from accessing their schools in the districts of Jenin, Nablus, Jericho, and Hebron. In addition, the Israeli army detained and searched university students, and raided 1 university in the city of Hebron.

14. Attacks on Religious Sites

The Israeli army carried out **13 attacks on religious sites** throughout the West Bank during the month of October (compared to 3 attacks reported in September and 6 in August). The Israeli army provided protection to settlers who raided Al Aqsa Mosque compound in the city of Jerusalem; closed the Ibrahimi Mosque in the city of Hebron and 1 mosque in the district of Nablus; raided 2 mosques in the district of Nablus; surrounded 1 mosque in the city of Hebron; and fired tear gas and smoke grenades inside 2 mosques in the district of Nablus.

15. Closure of Crossing Points

The Israeli army completely closed crossing points in the Gaza Strip, including crossing points into the Green Line, on **103** occasions. The Israeli army closed *Beit Hanun (Erez) Crossing* on 5 occasions completely; *Al Muntar (Karnei) Commercial Crossing* on 14 occasions; *Nahal 'Oz Crossing* on 6 occasions; and *Sufa Crossing* completely on 19 occasions. *Yasser Arafat International Airport* (31 days) remains closed since the outbreak of the current *Intifada* (Uprising). Additionally, the Israeli army completely closed *Rafah Crossing* on 28 occasions. However, the Palestinian Authority and Egypt opened Rafah Crossing on 23, 24, and 29 October to humanitarian cases, civilians travelling to Saudi Arabia to perform *Al 'Umrah* (minor pilgrimage) in the city of Mecca, and to students studying at universities abroad.