

## **PALESTINIAN MONITORING GROUP**



### **MONTHLY SUMMARY OF ISRAELI VIOLATIONS**

**01 October 2006 – 31 October 2006**

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

EVENT	WEST BANK	GAZA STRIP	TOTAL	NOTES
<b>Assassinations</b>	2	—	<b>2</b>	Israeli Special Forces raided 'Ein Beit el Ma' refugee camp in the city of Nablus and extra-judicially killed 2 civilians (described by the Israeli authorities as "wanted individuals").
<b>Deaths</b>	11	49	<b>60</b>	The Israeli army killed 6 Palestinians in Jenin; 4 in Nablus; 1 in Hebron; 22 in Northern Gaza; 5 in Gaza; 1 in Central Gaza; 17 in Khan Yunis; and 4 in Rafah. Of these, the Israeli army killed 3 children, including 1 child whose corpse was torn to pieces, in the district of Gaza; 2 civilians from the same family in the district of Khan Yunis; 5 civilians from the same family in the district of Northern Gaza; 1 armed Palestinian individual in an armed confrontation with Israeli troops in Balata refugee camp in the district of Nablus; and 2 Palestinian security officers.
<b>Injuries</b>	87	95	<b>182</b>	The Israeli army injured 19 Palestinians in Ramallah; 52 in Jenin; 2 in Tulkarem; 2 in Qalqiliya; 6 in Nablus; 1 in Bethlehem; 5 in Hebron; 47 in Northern Gaza; 20 in Gaza; 3 in Central Gaza; 21 in Khan Yunis; and 4 in Rafah, including 36 children, 8 female civilians, 1 mentally challenged civilian, 2 elderly civilians, and 4 Palestinian security officers. Israeli settlers also injured 2 civilians, including 1 international peace activist.
<b>Attacks</b>	160	197	<b>357</b>	The Israeli army carried out 7 attacks in Jerusalem; 18 in Ramallah; 51 in Jenin; 12 in Tulkarem; 6 in Qalqiliya; 39 in Nablus; 8 in Salfit; 1 in Jericho; 10 in Bethlehem; 8 in Hebron; 102 in Northern Gaza; 15 in Gaza; 23 in Central Gaza; 26 in Khan Yunis; and 31 in Rafah.
<b>Raids</b>	589	103	<b>692</b>	29 in Jerusalem; 99 in Ramallah; 94 in Jenin; 54 in Tulkarem; 21 in Qalqiliya; 74 in Nablus; 48 in Salfit; 8 in Jericho; 83 in Bethlehem; 79 in Hebron; 75 in Northern Gaza; 5 in Gaza; 6 in Central Gaza; 13 in Khan Yunis; and 4 in Rafah.
<b>Arrests (per person)</b>	363	20	<b>383</b>	The Israeli army arrested 24 Palestinians in Jerusalem; 62 in Ramallah; 65 in Jenin; 32 in Tulkarem; 14 in Qalqiliya; 51 in Nablus; 12 in Salfit; 13 in Jericho; 40 in Bethlehem; 50 in Hebron; 5 in Khan Yunis; & 15 in Rafah, including 29 children, 3 female civilians, 2 elderly civilians, an Imam, 4 university students, 1 former political prisoner, a chairman and 2 members of municipal councils, 5 fishermen, and 36 Palestinian security officers.
<b>House Demolitions</b>	—	13	<b>13</b>	The Israeli army demolished 1 house in the district of Northern Gaza; 2 houses in the district of Gaza; 4 houses in the district of Khan Yunis; and 6 houses in the district of Rafah.
<b>Attacks on Property</b>	34	32	<b>66</b>	<b>Destruction of Property:</b> The Israeli army destroyed and damaged civilian vehicles, houses, commercial shops, factories, and blacksmiths' workshops. The Israeli army also destroyed 1 street, 1 electricity network, agricultural crops, and 1 Palestinian National Security location. <b>Confiscation of Property:</b> The Israeli army confiscated computers, rifles, and 1 pistol.
<b>House Occupations</b>	21	13	<b>34</b>	<b>Ramallah:</b> (1); <b>Jenin:</b> (5); <b>Qalqiliya:</b> (2); <b>Nablus:</b> (5); <b>Hebron:</b> (8); <b>Northern Gaza:</b> (10); <b>Khan Yunis:</b> (1); and <b>Rafah:</b> (2).
<b>Curfews</b>	7	—	<b>7</b>	The Israeli army imposed curfew in Palestinian residential areas in the districts of <b>Tulkarem</b> (1); <b>Nablus</b> (3); <b>Salfit</b> (1); <b>Jericho</b> (1); and <b>Hebron</b> (1).
<b>Closure of Crossing Points</b>	—	141	<b>141</b>	The Israeli army closed crossing points to Israel on <b>86</b> occasions, including the crossings of <b>Al Muntar (Karnei)</b> (14); <b>Ash Shuja'iya (Nahal 'Oz)</b> (15); <b>Sufa</b> (27); and <b>Karm Abu Salim (Karem Shalom)</b> (30). The Israeli army also closed international crossing points on 55 occasions, including <b>Rafah Crossing</b> (24). Rafah Crossing was open for 7 days only. <b>Yasser 'Arafat International Airport</b> remains closed since the outbreak of the current <b>Intifada (Uprising)</b> (31).
<b>Flying Checkpoints</b>	389	—	<b>389</b>	In Jerusalem (71); Ramallah (48); Jenin (90); Tulkarem (14); Qalqiliya (37); Nablus (17); Salfit (19); Jericho (8); Bethlehem (8); and Hebron (77).
<b>Medical Obstruction</b>	1	1	<b>2</b>	The Israeli army detained 1 ambulance while it was transporting a critically injured civilian to hospital. The Israeli army also shelled another ambulance.
<b>Attacks on Religious Sites</b>	5	—	<b>5</b>	A member of the Israeli Parliament (Knesset) raided the yards of Al Aqsa Mosque compound. In addition, the Israeli army surrounded 1 mosque as well as repeatedly closed the Ibrahim Mosque in the city of Hebron and denied access to worshippers, allegedly for observing Jewish holidays.
<b>School Disruption</b>	2	—	<b>2</b>	The Israeli army raided a United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) vocational training institute and the premises of a college faculty.
<b>Provocation of Palestinian Forces</b>	18	14	<b>32</b>	The Israeli army provoked Palestinian National Security forces on 23 occasions; Police forces on 8 occasions; and General Intelligence on 1 occasion.
<b>Settlement Activity</b>	3	—	<b>3</b>	<b>Qalqiliya:</b> (1) and <b>Hebron:</b> (2).
<b>Settler Violence</b>	19	—	<b>19</b>	<b>Jenin:</b> (3); <b>Qalqiliya:</b> (2); <b>Nablus:</b> (3); <b>Salfit:</b> (2); and <b>Hebron:</b> (9).
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1711</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>2389</b>	

**PALESTINIAN SECURITY MEASURES:** Palestinian Security forces undertook a total of 13 security measures in the Occupied Palestinian Territory in October 2006, including 8 in the West Bank (*Qalqiliya:* (7) and *Hebron:* (1)) and 5 in the Gaza Strip (*Northern Gaza:* (2); *Central Gaza:* (1); *Khan Yunis:* (1); and *Rafah:* (1)). Palestinian security forces defused 1 explosive device; handed over 1 mortar, hand grenades, 1 explosive belt, and explosive devices, as well as illegal vehicles and 1 motorcycle. Palestinian security forces also blocked attempts by Palestinian civilians to infiltrate into the Egyptian territory and seized 1 mortar as well as 2 mortar-launching pads.

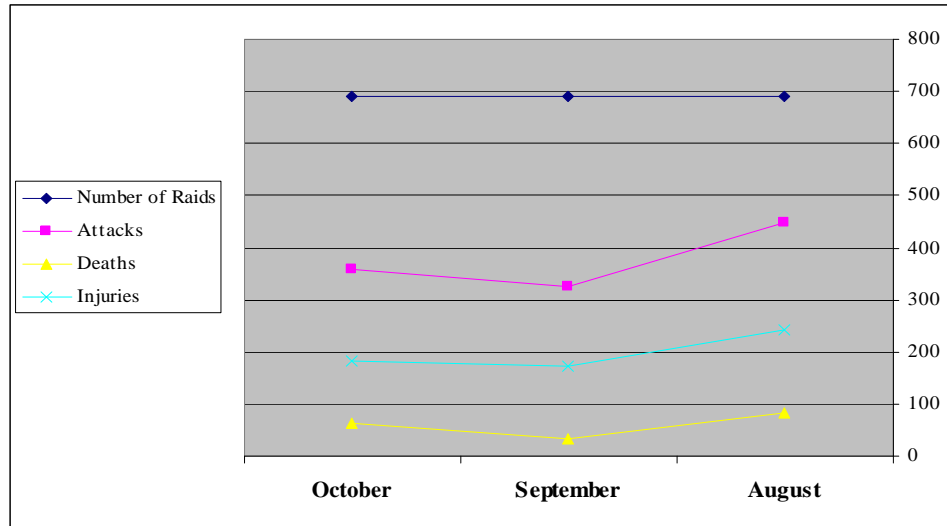
## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EVENTS OVER THE PAST THREE MONTHS

EVENT TYPE	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	COMMENTS
<b>Assassinations</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	The Israeli army resumed assassinations against Palestinian faction activists, whom the Israeli authorities describe as “wanted individuals”.
<b>Deaths</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>60</b>	Sharp rise in death toll (incl. those civilians assassinated by the Israeli army) by 87.9% compared to September, but a drop by 25.3% compared to August. The Israeli army killed 3 children during the month of October, compared to 10 children killed in September and 13 in August.
<b>Injuries</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>182</b>	Increase of 4.6% compared to September, but a sharp decrease of 24.5% compared to August (36 children injured this month, compared to 32 in September and 48 in August).
<b>Attacks</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>357</b>	Rise in the number of attacks by 9.5% compared to September, but a drop of 20.5% compared to August.
<b>Raids</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>692</b>	As in September and August, raids remained relatively constant. 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 367 in October, compared to 381 in September and 452 in August. Compared to 36 raids in both September and August, 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 43 occasions. The Israeli army also raided Palestinian Authority controlled area in the Gaza Strip districts on 103 occasions, compared to 77 raids last month and 49 in August. The Israeli army also remains positioned in an area east of Yasser ‘Arafat International Airport in the district of Rafah. In addition, the Israeli army carried out an incursion into Palestinian territory east of the town of ‘Abasan al Kabira in the district of Khan Yunis.
<b>Arrests (per person)</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>383</b>	Drop of 5.2% compared to September and 3.8% compared to August (29 children arrested in October, compared to 31 last month and 27 in August).
<b>House Demolitions</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>13</b>	Drop of 53.6% compared to September and 65.8% compared to August. All house demolitions in October took place in the Gaza Strip districts.
<b>Attacks on Property</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>66</b>	Decrease of 37.1% compared to September and 45% compared to August.
<b>House Occupations</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>34</b>	Drop of 17.1% compared to September, but a rise of 30.8% compared to August.
<b>Curfews</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	Curfews rose by 75% compared to September, but dropped by 36.4% compared to August.
<b>Flying Checkpoints</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>389</b>	Rise of 4.3% compared to September, but a drop of 25% compared to August.
<b>Complete Closure of Crossing Points</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>141</b>	Crossing points to Israel were closed on <b>86</b> occasions in October (compared to 45 in September and 95 in August). Throughout the month of October, Rafah Crossing was open for a total of 7 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 remained closed throughout the month.
<b>Medical Obstruction</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	The Israeli army continued to open fire towards ambulances and to impede access to ambulances to evacuate killed and injured civilians.
<b>Attacks on Religious Sites</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	Israeli troops positioned at checkpoints continued to prevent worshippers from accessing religious sites in Jerusalem. The Israeli army also closed and surrounded mosques.
<b>School Disruption</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	The Israeli army continued to raid institutes and universities.
<b>Provocation of Palestinian Forces</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>32</b>	Despite efforts by Palestinian security forces to control the security situation, the Israeli army continued to target Palestinian security offices and locations by machinegun fire. The Israeli army also raided Palestinian security checkpoints, destroyed Palestinian security locations, and detained Palestinian security officers and vehicles. In addition, the Israeli army arrested 36 Palestinian security officers.
<b>Settlement Activity</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	The Israeli army continued to level civilian land for various purposes.
<b>Settler Violence</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>19</b>	Israeli settler attacks against Palestinian civilians as well as their property and land rose by 26.7% compared to September and 111.1% compared to August.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2794</b>	<b>2350</b>	<b>2389</b>	<b>Total incidents rose by 1.7% compared to September due to the increase in deaths, injuries, attacks, flying checkpoints, and closures of crossing points. Compared to August, however, the total incidents dropped by 14.5% due the decrease in deaths, injuries, attacks, house demolitions, attacks on property, and flying checkpoints.</b>

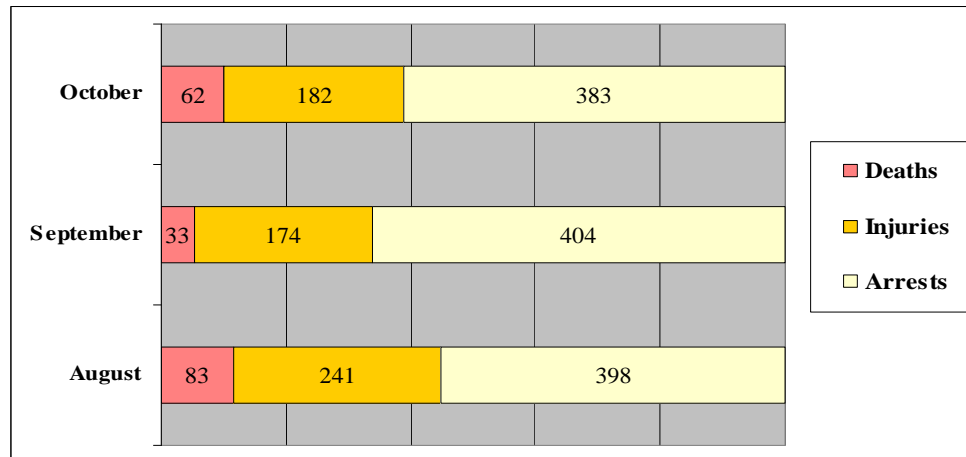
## PALESTINIAN SECURITY MEASURES OVER THE PAST THREE MONTHS

AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOTES
<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	In October, Palestinian security forces handed over 5 illegal vehicles (2 in September & 4 in August) and weapons, mortars, and explosive devices on 3 occasions (6 in September & 2 in August). Palestinian security forces also defused 2 explosive devices (1 in September & none in August); blocked attempts by Palestinian civilians to infiltrate into Egyptian territory on 2 occasions; and confiscated weapons on 1 occasion.

### 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 OCTOBER 2006

- **On 05 October**, the Israeli army opened fire towards the area of Al Farahin east of the village of 'Abasan as Saghira in the district of Khan Yunis, killing 1 civilian.
- **On 08 October**, the Israeli army opened fire towards a taxi travelling along the Israeli settler bypass road near the village of Till in the district of Nablus, killing 1 civilian.
- **On 09 October**, the Israeli army fired 1 missile mortar towards Palestinian territory east of the town of Beit Lahiya, killing 1 child and injuring 3 civilians, including 1 child and 1 elderly civilian. The killed child's corpse was torn to pieces.
- **On 12 October**, an Israeli combat helicopter fired 2 missiles towards the areas of Al Farahin and As Salatin east of the town of 'Abasan al Kabira in the district of Khan Yunis, killing 5 civilians from the Qdei family, including 1 civilian and his son, and injuring 8 other civilians. Of those injured in the attack, 1 civilian sustained critical injuries and died the next day.
- **On 12 October**, an Israeli combat helicopter fired 1 missile towards a civilian house in Gaza city, killing 3 civilians, including a female child and her father, and injuring 10 other civilians.
- **On 14 October**, Israeli combat helicopters fired 2 missiles towards a gathering of civilians in the village of 'Izbat 'Abed Rabbu as well as 4 more missiles towards another gathering of civilians east of the town of Jabalya, killing 7 civilians and injuring 10 others.
- **On 22 October**, the Israeli army raided the town of Tammun in the district of Jenin. While surrounding and searching a civilian house, the Israeli army opened fire, killing 1 civilian and injuring 19 others, including 8 children. Of those injured, an 8-year-old female child sustained a bullet wound to the head. The Israeli army also arrested 4 civilians (brothers), including 2 children.
- **On 23 October**, Israeli Special Forces, supported by dozens of Israeli army armoured vehicles, raided an area east of the town of Beit Hanun in the district of Northern Gaza, opened fire, and fired tank shells, killing 7 civilians, including 5 from the same family, and injuring 6 other civilians. Of those injured, 1 civilian was in critical condition.
- **On 26 October**, Israeli Special Forces raided Palestinian territory near the Green Line east of the village of 'Abasan as Saghira in the district of Khan Yunis and opened fire towards a Palestinian National Security location, killing 1 Palestinian National Security officer while on duty at the location.
- **On 27 October**, the Israeli army raided Al Far'a refugee camp in the district of Jenin, killed 2 civilians, injured 1 civilian, and arrested 1 child. The Israeli army also raided the town of Al Yamun, killed 1 civilian, and injured his 2 brothers, including a Palestinian security officer.

## ANALYSIS OF EVENTS

### 1. Assassinations

Israeli Special Forces extra-judicially killed 2 civilians in 'Ein Beit el Ma' refugee camp in the city of Nablus.

### 2. Killings

Compared to 33 Palestinians killed in September and 79 in August, **60 Palestinians were killed in October**, including 11 Palestinians in the West Bank and 49 in the Gaza Strip. The majority of deaths took place in the district of Northern Gaza (22), the district of Khan Yunis (17), and the district of Jenin (6). Of these, the Israeli army killed 3 children and 5 civilians from the same family in the district of Northern Gaza. In addition, a female civilian died of injuries

sustained on 23 October 2006. After surrounding 2 houses in the town of Qabatiya in the district of Jenin and Balata refugee camp in the city of Nablus, armed confrontations took place between the Israeli army and armed Palestinian individuals, during which the Israeli army killed 2 armed individuals. Additionally, the Israeli army killed 2 Palestinian security officers.

### 3. Injuries

Compared to 174 Palestinians injured in September and 241 in August, the total number of injuries reported during the month of October was **182**. The Israeli army injured 87 Palestinians in the West Bank and 95 in the Gaza Strip, including 36 children, 8 female civilians, 1 mentally challenged civilian, 2 elderly civilians, and 4 Palestinian security officers. In addition, Israeli settlers injured 2 civilians, including 1 international peace activist.

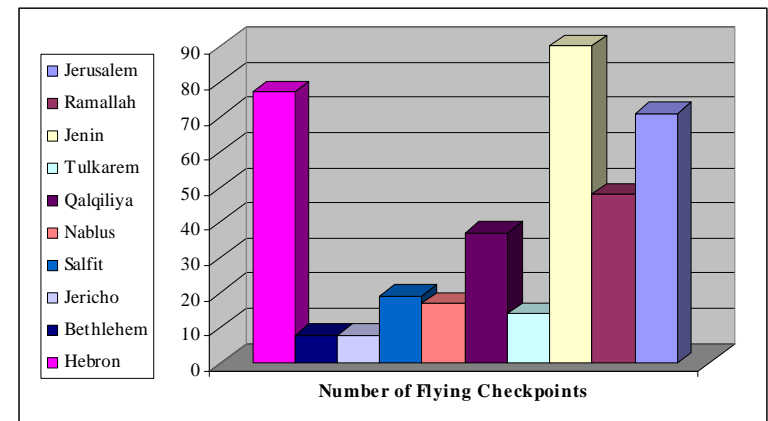
### 4. Arrests

Compared to 404 Palestinians arrested last month and 398 in August, the Israeli army arrested **383** Palestinians in October, including 363 in the West Bank and 20 in the Gaza Strip. The majority of arrests were reported to have taken place in the districts of Jenin (65), Ramallah (62), Nablus (51), Hebron (50), and Bethlehem (40). Among these, the Israeli army arrested 29 children; 3 female civilians; 2 elderly civilians; 1 former political prisoner; 4 university students; an Imam of a mosque; 5 fishermen; a chairman and 2 members of municipal councils; and 36 Palestinian security officers.

### 5. Closure

Beginning on 17 April 2006, the Israeli army has continued to intensify its restrictions at permanent checkpoints set up throughout the West Bank districts, after a Palestinian individual carried out a suicide attack in the city of Tel Aviv inside the Green Line, as well as isolate the northern districts from the central and southern districts of the West Bank, 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. In addition, the Israeli army continued to close with dirt barricades *Al Badhan checkpoint* (the eastern entrance to the city of Nablus). Israeli troops positioned at the *Za'tara junction checkpoint* also impeded access to civilian residents of the northern districts travelling towards the central districts of the West Bank and denied access to civilians under 35 years of age. 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 Bared north of the city of Jerusalem.



Further impeding civilian access, the Israeli army set up **389 flying checkpoints** in and around Palestinian residential locales throughout the West Bank during the month of October, compared to 373 flying checkpoints in September and 518 in August.

Additionally, the Israeli army closed **38 roads, junctions, and entrances** to Palestinian residential areas throughout the West Bank. Of these, 8 roads, junctions, and entrances were reopened this month. 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 **86 occasions** during the month of October. 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 Khan Yunis. The Israeli army also remains positioned in the area near Yasser ‘Arafat International Airport in the eastern Rafah district. The Israeli navy also continued to impose an intensified sea blockade on the coast of the Gaza Strip and prevent Palestinian fishing boats from sailing. Furthermore, Israeli navy boats opened fire towards fishing boats, destroying 2 boats. Israeli navy officers also arrested 5 Palestinian fishermen.

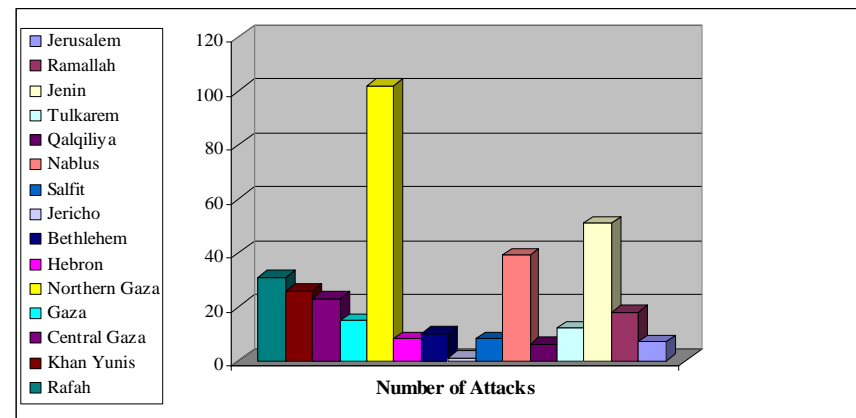
## **6. Attacks**

A total of **357 attacks** were reported during the month of October (compared to 326 attacks in September and 449 in August), including **160 attacks** in the West Bank and **197** in the Gaza Strip.

The Israeli army carried out **145 attacks during raids** on Palestinian residential areas, **112 attacks from Israeli army military posts** towards civilian houses and property, and **42 attacks during confrontations** between the Israeli army and Palestinians. The Israeli air force also carried out **49 air attacks**. In addition, Israeli navy boats carried out **8 attacks** and Israeli settlers opened fire towards Palestinian civilians on **1 occasion**.

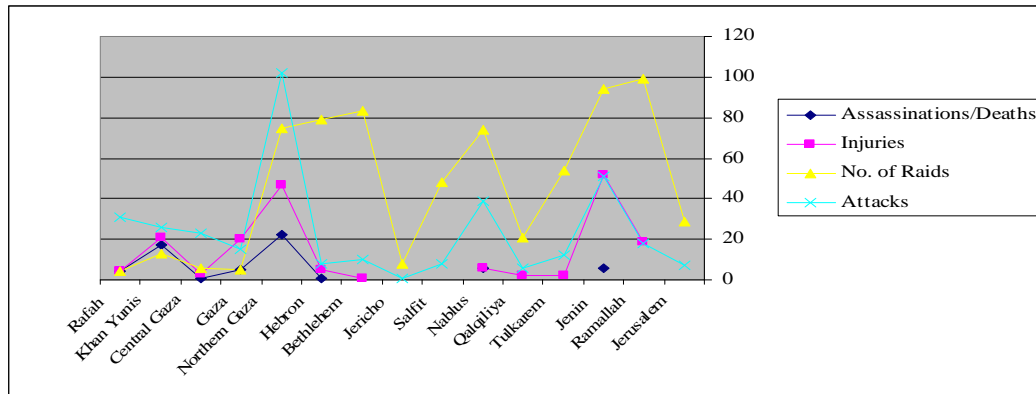
## **7. Raids**

The Israeli army carried out a total of **692 raids** on Palestinian residential locales during the month of October (compared to 689 raids during September and 690 during August), including **589 in the West Bank** and **103 in the Gaza Strip**. The majority of Israeli army raids took place in the districts of Ramallah (99), Jenin (94), Bethlehem (83), Hebron (79), Nablus (74), and Tulkarem (54). The Israeli army **opened fire during 145 of the 692 raids**, approximately 21% of the total number of raids on Palestinian residential areas. Additionally, the Israeli army **imposed curfew 7 times over 7 residential locales** in the West Bank during raids (compared to 4 times in September and 11 in August). The Israeli army also occupied and converted into military posts 34 civilian houses and residential buildings, including 10 in the district of Northern Gaza and 8 in the district of Hebron.



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 **367** of the 692 raids, approximately 53% 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 and the village of Al ‘Auja on **2 occasions** each as well as the village of ‘Ein ad Duyuk on 1 occasion, during which the Israeli army arrested 3 civilians. 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 **26 raids** into the area in October, during which the Israeli army injured 1 civilian and arrested 7 civilians, including 1 child, and 3 Palestinian security officers. Additionally, the Israeli army raided the eastern areas of the Tulkarem district on **12 occasions**, including the town of ‘Anabta (4), the town of Bal’a (5), the town of ‘Illar (2), and the village of Seida (1). During these raids, the Israeli army arrested 6 civilians, including 1 child, and 1 Palestinian security officer.

### **8. House Demolitions**

The Israeli army **demolished 13 civilian houses** during the month of October. All houses reported to have been demolished were in the Gaza Strip districts. The Israeli army demolished 1 house in Jabalya refugee camp in the district of Northern Gaza and 2 other houses in Gaza city. In the district of Khan Yunis, the Israeli army demolished 2 houses in the city of Khan Yunis, 1 house east of the town of ‘Abasan al Kabira, and 1 house in the village of ‘Abasan as Saghira. Furthermore, the Israeli army demolished 1 house in the city of Rafah, 4 houses north of Rafah Crossing, and 1 house east of Salah ad Din gate in the district of Rafah.

### **9. Provocation of Palestinian Military and Security Forces**

The Israeli army carried out **32 incidents** of attacking and provoking Palestinian security and military forces and posts during the month of October. **18 incidents** were reported to have taken place in the West Bank and **14** in the Gaza Strip, as follows:



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

Type of Provocation	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Total	Notes
<b>Preventing Palestinian security forces from carrying out their security duties</b>	3	5	8	The Israeli army demanded (through the DCO) that Palestinian security forces not leave their offices and locations in the cities of Ramallah and El Bireh, the area surrounding Balata refugee camp and the eastern quarters of the city of Nablus, the city of Nablus, east of Gaza city, in the eastern Khan Yunis district, east of the city of Rafah, and around Rafah Crossing. The Israeli army also demanded information about Palestinian security locations near the Green Line in the districts of Khan Yunis and Rafah as well as near the Egyptian border.
<b>Attacks and shelling</b>	3	7	10	On 7 occasions, the Israeli army opened fire towards Palestinian National Security offices and locations in the districts of Northern Gaza (3); Gaza (1); Central Gaza (1); Khan Yunis (1); and Rafah (1). The Israeli army also opened fire towards Palestinian Police stations in the district of Jenin on 3 occasions.
<b>Raiding Palestinian security offices, locations, &amp; checkpoints</b>	2	—	2	The Israeli army raided and searched 2 Palestinian National Security checkpoints in the cities of Beit Jala and Bethlehem.
<b>Taking position / setting up checkpoints near Palestinian security posts</b>	9	—	9	The Israeli army took position near Palestinian National Security offices and locations in the districts of Tulkarem (1); Salfit (1); Bethlehem (1); and Hebron (1). The Israeli army also took position near Palestinian Police stations in the districts of Jenin (2); Tulkarem (1); and Hebron (1). In addition, the Israeli army took position near the offices of the Palestinian General Intelligence Headquarters in the city of Tulkarem.
<b>Detaining Palestinian security patrols</b>	1	—	1	Israeli troops positioned at a checkpoint in the district of Hebron detained 1 Palestinian Police vehicle.
<b>Destroying Palestinian security locations</b>	—	2	2	The Israeli army destroyed 2 Palestinian National Security locations in the district of Northern Gaza.
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>32</b>	

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

#### **10. Attacks on Public and Private Property**

A total of **66 incidents of destruction and confiscation of public and private property** were reported during the month of October, including **34** in the West Bank and **32** in the Gaza Strip.

The Israeli army damaged a number of civilian vehicles in the districts of Ramallah, Jenin, Nablus, Salfit, and Northern Gaza as well as 1 Palestinian security vehicle in the district of Northern Gaza. The Israeli army also destroyed 7 civilian vehicles in the districts of Jenin, Nablus, Jericho, Northern Gaza, Gaza, and Khan Yunis. In addition, the Israeli army damaged commercial shops and their contents in the districts of Ramallah, Nablus, Hebron, Northern Gaza, and Gaza; damaged houses and furniture in the districts of Nablus, Salfit, Northern Gaza, and Khan Yunis; and damaged 1 blacksmith's workshop as well as destroyed another in the city of Khan Yunis. In Beit Hanun (Erez) Industrial Zone, the Israeli army burnt 1 textile factory, used explosives to destroy 2 factories, destroyed a number of other factories, and demolished part of the wall of the Industrial Zone. Furthermore, the Israeli army damaged an electricity network and water pipes in the town of Qabatiya in the district of Jenin; levelled a street and damaged an electricity network in Balata refugee camp in the city of Nablus; damaged a water pipe supplying civilian houses in Tall Rumeida neighbourhood in the old city of Hebron; cut off electricity in the town of Beit Hanun in the district of Northern Gaza; destroyed 2 Palestinian National Security locations in the district of Northern Gaza; damaged 1 Palestinian National Security location in the district of Central Gaza; set fire to olive trees in the district of Nablus; destroyed agricultural crops in the area surrounding

the town of Beit Lahiya in the district of Northern Gaza; and uprooted olive trees as well as destroyed greenhouses in the district of Khan Yunis.

The Israeli army also confiscated 1 rifle and 1 pistol from a house in the city of El Bireh; 2 hunting rifles in the cities of Tulkarem and Hebron; 1 civilian vehicle at a checkpoint in the district of Ramallah; several computers and CDs from a houses and commercial shop in the city of El Bireh in the district of Ramallah; 5 computers in the district of Nablus; and 1 computer from a house in the village of Jit in the district of Qalqiliya.

### **11. Settlement Activity**

Compared to 9 in September and 10 in August, a total of **3 incidents of settlement activity** were reported to have taken place during the month of October. In the West Bank, the Israeli army levelled land at the entrance to the town of 'Azzun near the settlement bloc of Gush Shomron in the district of Qalqiliya as well as near the settlement of Harsina adjacent to the city of Hebron. In addition, the Israeli army levelled land to fortify a military post in the district of Hebron.

### **12. Settler Violence**

Israeli settlers carried out **19 incidents of violence** in the West Bank districts during the month of October (compared to 15 in September and 9 in August). Israeli settlers opened fire towards civilians and international peace activists in the old city of Hebron. In the district of Qalqiliya, Israeli settlers beat 5 civilians and detained 3 others while they were harvesting olive crops. Israeli settlers also threw stones at civilians and their houses in the town of Bruqin in the district of Salfit on 2 occasions as well as in the old city of Hebron on 3 occasions. In addition, Israeli settlers damaged a water pipe supplying civilian houses in Tall Rumeida neighbourhood in the old city of Hebron; raided the village of 'Ammuriya and the town of Huwwara in the district of Nablus; stole olive crops on land belonging to the towns of Sa'ir and Ash Shuyukh in the district of Hebron; set fire to olive trees in the village of Al Lubban ash Sharqi in the district of Nablus; levelled land for expansion of the settlements of Maskiyot and Rotem as well as the settlement outpost of Salit in the Northern Jordan Valley in the district of Jenin; built 10 housing units to establish a settlement outpost; and expanded a sheep pen. Furthermore, Israeli settlers confiscated, ploughed, and cultivated 150 *dunums* (37.5 acres) of land southeast of the town of Yatta in the district of Hebron. Additionally, Israeli settlers levelled land near the settlement of Harsina in the district of Hebron in order to expand the settlement.

### **13. Medical Obstruction**

Compared to 7 incidents in September and 10 in August, the Israeli army carried out **2 incidents of medical obstruction** during the month of October, including 1 in the West Bank and 1 in the Gaza Strip. The Israeli army detained 1 ambulance while it was transporting a critically injured civilian from the city of Jenin to a hospital in the city of Nablus. The Israeli army also shelled 1 ambulance in the district of Northern Gaza.

### **14. School Disruption**

Compared to 3 incidents in September, the Israeli army carried out **2 incidents of school disruption** during the month of October in the West Bank. The Israeli army raided a training institute belonging to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) in Qalandiya refugee camp as well as the premises of the Da'wa & Qur'an Faculty at Al Quds University in the town of Abu Dis in the district of Jerusalem.

### **15. Attacks on Religious Sites**

The Israeli army carried out **5 attacks on religious sites** in the West Bank during the month of October (compared to 4 attacks reported in September and 7 in August). Under the protection of the Israeli Police forces, a member of the Israeli Parliament (Knesset) raided the yards of Al Aqsa Mosque compound. On 3 occasions, the Israeli army also closed the Ibrahimi Mosque in the old city of Hebron and prevented Muslim worshippers from performing prayers, only allowing access to Jewish settlers. In addition, the Israeli army surrounded 1 mosque in the village of Kobar in the district of Ramallah.

## **16. Closure of Crossing Points**

The Israeli army completely closed crossing points in the Gaza Strip, including crossing points into the Green Line, on **141** occasions this month (compared to 102 in September and 152 in August). The Israeli army closed crossing points into the Green Line on **86** 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 14 days completely and 2 days partially; ***Ash Shuja'iyah (Nahal 'Oz) Crossing*** (designated for fuel transportation) for 15 days completely; ***Sufa Crossing*** (designated for construction cargo transportation) for 27 days completely; and ***Karm Abu Salim (Karem Shalom) Crossing*** (designated for commercial trading with Egypt) for 30 days completely. Additionally, the Israeli army closed international crossing points on **55** occasions, including ***Rafah Crossing*** for 24 days completely. Rafah Crossing was open for 7 days, including 3 days to allow civilians departing to Saudi Arabia to perform 'Umrah (minor pilgrimage to the Holy Shrines in the city of Mecca) as well as arrivals from Egypt, and 1 day for ill civilians and humanitarian cases only to depart to Egypt. The Crossing was open regularly on only 2 days. Despite the humanitarian crisis created by the Israeli closure of Rafah Crossing, Palestinian security forces prevented infiltrations across the Egyptian border. ***Yasser Arafat International Airport*** (closed for 31 days) remains closed since the outbreak of the current *Intifada* (Uprising). The Israeli authorities also continued to prohibit the operation of the airport and to use it as a base to launch military incursions into Palestinian residential locales in the eastern Rafah district.

## **17. Palestinian Security Measures**

Palestinian security forces carried out **13 security measures**, including 8 in the West Bank and 5 in the Gaza Strip.

**Seizing Weapons:** Palestinian security forces seized 2 mortar-launching pads in the district of Northern Gaza.

**Defusing Weapons:** Palestinian security forces defused 1 handmade mortar located along with a mortar-launching pad in the district of Northern Gaza. Palestinian security forces also detonated 1 explosive device seized east of the city of Deir al Balah.

**Weapons Handed Over:** Palestinian security forces handed over to the Israeli army 1 artillery shell located in the city of Qalqiliya, as well as 4 explosive devices also seized in the city of Qalqiliya. In addition, Palestinian security forces handed over hand grenades, explosive devices, and an explosive belt seized in the city of Hebron.

**Illegal Vehicles Handed Over:** Palestinian security forces handed over 4 illegal vehicles as well as 1 motorcycle seized in the city of Qalqiliya.

**Preventing Infiltrations Across the Egyptian Border:** Palestinian security forces blocked an attempt by 7 Palestinian civilians to infiltrate into the Egyptian territory near the city of Rafah and evacuated 1 civilian east of the town of 'Abasan al Kabira in the district of Khan Yunis.