

PALESTINIAN MONITORING GROUP



MONTHLY SUMMARY OF ISRAELI VIOLATIONS

01 September 2004 – 30 September 2004

The following summary table and overview of events is a survey of Israeli violations during the period 01 September 2004 to 30 September 2004. The report includes a summary table of violations 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 ISRAELI VIOLATIONS AGAINST PALESTINIANS–SEPTEMBER 2004

EVENT	WEST BANK	GAZA STRIP	TOTAL	NOTES
Assassinations	10	3	13	7 civilians in Jenin; 1 civilian in Nablus; 1 officer in Salfit; 1 officer in Jericho; and 3 civilians in Gaza city.
Deaths	18	86	104	Incl. 14 civilians killed by Israeli helicopter missiles and tank shells fired towards a civilian gathering in a playground in Gaza; 12 children, 5 officers; 1 civilian intentionally run over; 2 mentally challenged civilians; Fawwaz Hijeh, 1 political prisoner, injured and arrested by the Israeli army in the town of 'Illar, who died in Megiddo Military Prison due to medical negligence; 2 elderly civilians; 1 school teacher; 1 civilian as a result of open fire by an Israeli settler.
Injuries	185	306	491	Incl. 124 children, (one 5-year-old); 11 female civilians, including 1 as a result of open fire by an Israeli settler; 5 civilians as a result of Israeli settler assaults; 1 mentally challenged civilian; 1 elderly civilian; 1 journalist; 1 female child, 1 female civilian, and 2 workers run over; 29 children, including critical injuries, during raid in Northern Gaza; a number of civilians injured by the Israeli army as a result of tear gas inhalation, including 2 foreign nationals; 1 Belgian peace activist; 4 officers.
Incursion	—	1	1	Rafah refugee camp.
Attacks	190	217	407	Incl. 153 attacks during raids; 58 during confrontations; 171 from Israeli army military posts; 3 from naval boats; 14 from Israeli army helicopters; 6 by Israeli settlers; 2 at Israeli army checkpoints. The Israeli army carried out attacks against civilian neighbourhoods, workshops and civilian vehicles.
Raids	689	109	798	Claiming to be searching for civilians wanted by the Israeli army and patrolling Palestinian territory.
Arrests (per person)	672	27	699	Incl. 24 children; 49 officers (1 injured); 3 fishermen at Rafah port; 10 female civilians; 4 female voter registration officers; 3 female students; 1 mentally challenged civilian; 145 civilians in Jerusalem and inside the Green Line.
Deportation	1	—	1	1 officer from Bethlehem to the Gaza Strip.
House Demolitions	13	124	137	West Bank: 1 house in Jenin refugee camp; 1 house in Nur Shams refugee camp near Tulkarem; 1 in Qalqiliya; 1 in Nablus; 1 in 'Askar refugee camp; 1 in Balata refugee camp; 1 in the village of Beita; several houses in the area of Al Jiftlik north of Jericho; 1 house in Ad Duheisha refugee camp in Bethlehem; 3 in Hebron. Gaza Strip: 41 in the district of Northern Gaza; 1 near Sheikh 'Ajlin junction; 1 in Al Mughraqa south of Gaza; 1 west of the Sheikh Zayed city; 1 in the area of Abu 'Arif south of Deir Al Balah; 2 buildings in Khan Yunis; 52 houses in West Khan Yunis refugee camp; 4 in Rafah and south of the settlement of Morag; 2 in Ash Sha'ut neighbourhood.
Destruction of Property	68	39	107	Jerusalem district: voter registration application forms confiscated by the Israeli army in the city of Jerusalem; Jenin district: houses and commercial shops in 'Arraba damaged; water wells destroyed near Jenin, 2 water wells in the village of Mirka, 7 commercial shops partially demolished, and 1 house destroyed in the town of Al Yamun using explosives; Tulkarem district: 2 personal computers confiscated from 1 house in Tulkarem refugee camp; Nablus district: 1 civilian vehicle destroyed using explosives in the city of Nablus; wall surrounding a convent demolished in the city of Nablus; an oil container factory and an olive oil press burnt in the village of Deir Sharaf; Salfit district: furniture of 1 house damaged in the village of Marda; olive trees and crops damaged in the villages of Marda and Kifl Haris; and 1 civilian vehicle destroyed in the village of Az Zawiya; Ramallah district: crops damaged in the city of Ramallah; Bethlehem district: Muslim graves destroyed using explosives near Bilal Bin Rabah Mosque (Rachel's Tomb) in Bethlehem; Hebron district: Palestinian Ministry of Information offices searched; olive trees damaged in Dura; doors of 1 charitable association destroyed in Yatta; historical documents confiscated from a library in Hebron; and computers and files confiscated from 1 charitable association in Ash Shuyukh; Northern Gaza district: 1 gas station levelled; crops damaged, infrastructure destroyed; and 1 building affiliated with the Palestinian Ministry of

				Social Affairs destroyed; <i>Gaza district</i> : 1 civilian vehicle destroyed in Gaza; <i>Khan Yunis district</i> : crops damaged in the area of Abu Al 'Ajin and 1 blacksmith's workshop destroyed in the Khan Yunis.
House Occupations	62	9	71	The Israeli army occupied civilian houses in the city of Tulkarem and Tulkarem refugee camp; in the city of Nablus and its refugee camps, and the villages of Deir Al Hatab, Beit Furik, and Kafr Qalil; in the city of Ramallah and the village of Sira, in the city of Hebron; Bethlehem; Northern Gaza; and the areas of Abu 'Arif, Abu Al 'Ajin and As Samiri in the Khan Yunis district.
Curfews	47	1	48	<i>Jenin district</i> : the city of Jenin, Jenin refugee camp, the town of Silat Ad Dhahr; <i>Tulkarem district</i> : the city of Tulkarem, the village of Izbat Shufa; <i>Nablus district</i> : several neighbourhoods in Nablus and its refugee camps, the towns of Huwwara and 'Asira ash Shamaliya, the villages of Madama, Deir Al Hatab, Kafr Qalil, and Burin; <i>Salfit district</i> : the city of Salfit, Haris; <i>Ramallah district</i> : the town of Silwad, the villages of Kharbatha Al Misbah and Beit 'Ur At Tahta; <i>Bethlehem district</i> : 4 villages near the city of Bethlehem, the town of Al Khadr; <i>Hebron district</i> : Yatta; <i>Khan Yunis District</i> : the area of Abu 'Arif south of the city of Khan Yunis.
Closures (per District)	(All)	(All)	(All)	Since 22 March 2004, the Israeli army has imposed a total closure over the West Bank and Gaza Strip, separating all districts from one another. The Israeli army set up permanent and flying checkpoints throughout the districts and prevented civilians from the West Bank and Gaza Strip from crossing into Green Line
Closure of Crossing Points	1	182	183	40 incidents of partial opening of crossing points; the Israeli army closed all crossing points, including Rafah border crossing, during Yom Kippur.
Medical Obstruction	9	3	12	<i>Jerusalem district</i> : The Israeli army detained 1 ambulance and vandalized its interior; <i>Jenin district</i> : the Israeli army opened fire towards 1 hospital, raided it and damaged its contents; <i>Nablus district</i> : surrounded the Rafidia Hospital, detained 1 ambulance and 1 nurse at a checkpoint, prevented 1 ambulance from crossing a checkpoint, and raided 1 health centre in the town of Huwwara; <i>Salfit district</i> : prevented 1 ambulance from transporting ill civilians; <i>Northern Gaza</i> : missile fired at Balsam Hospital, destroying its operating room; <i>Khan Yunis District</i> : 1 tank shell fired within the walls of Nasser Hospital and another within the wall of Mubarak Hospital.
Attacks on Religious Sites	12	1	13	<i>Jerusalem district</i> : The Israeli army prevented civilians from other districts from accessing Jerusalem to perform prayers in Al Aqsa Mosque, prohibited employees from the Islamic Heritage Committee from entering Al Aqsa Mosque compound for 6 months, prevented removal of soil from Al Aqsa Mosque, and Israeli extremist settlers frequently raided the compound; <i>Hebron district</i> : 1 mosque raided, 1 mosque surrounded, call to prayer prohibited from being broadcast from the Ibrahim Mosque, the Ibrahim Mosque closed to Muslim worshippers because of Jewish holidays; <i>Bethlehem district</i> : raided 1 mosque in the town of Al Khadr and 1 mosque in 'Ayda refugee camp; <i>Nablus district</i> : wall surrounding a convent demolished; <i>Khan Yunis District</i> : 1 mosque partially demolished in An Namsawi neighbourhood.
School Disruption	57	8	65	<i>Jerusalem district</i> : The Israeli army detained students at An Nabi Samwil checkpoint; <i>Jenin district</i> : disrupted classes in schools in the city of Jenin, Jenin refugee camp, the towns of Tubas and Silat Ad Dhahr, and the villages of Al 'Atara, Barta'a, and Umm Ar Rihan, cancellation of classes in several schools in the district; <i>Nablus district</i> : the Israeli army surrounded Al Quds Open University in Nablus, raided As Sawiya Girls School, closed Qusin School and confiscated its keys, and closed schools in Huwwara; <i>Ramallah district</i> : raided the Teacher Training Institute in the city of Ramallah and 1 college in Beituniya, disrupted classes in the town of Silwad, the villages of Kharbatha Al Misbah, Beit 'Ur At Tahta, and the villages of Saffa and Budrus. <i>Bethlehem district</i> : the Israeli army disrupted classes in schools throughout the district; <i>Hebron district</i> : surrounded 1 school, disrupted classes in several schools in the city of Hebron; detained students at the entrances to the University of Hebron and Al Quds Open University; <i>Northern Gaza district</i> : disrupted classes in a number of schools throughout the district; <i>Khan Yunis district</i> : disrupted 1 school in the area of Abu al 'Ajin and opened fire towards 1 school in West Khan Yunis refugee camp. <i>Israeli army checkpoints also impeded students and teachers from reaching schools in all districts.</i>

Provocation of Palestinian Forces	20	30	50	<i>Tulkarem district:</i> The Israeli army raided 1 Palestinian security location; <i>Nablus district:</i> detained 1 Police vehicle in the town of 'Asira Ash Shamaliya, raided the Civil Defence Department in the village of Burin, and confiscated rifles from a security patrol in the city of Nablus. <i>Ramallah district:</i> surrounded 1 Palestinian security office, raided security locations, and detained patrols on duty; <i>Bethlehem district:</i> raided Palestinian checkpoints; <i>Hebron district:</i> raided 1 Police station and confiscated rifles; <i>Northern Gaza district:</i> opened fire towards Palestinian security locations; <i>Gaza district:</i> opened fire towards Palestinian military locations and demolished several security locations; <i>Khan Yunis District:</i> opened fire towards Palestinian military locations; <i>Rafah district:</i> ordered Palestinian officers to evacuate their location south of Sufa Crossing.
Settlement Activity	15	1	16	<i>Jerusalem district:</i> 4 incidents of settlement activity took place, including 2 incidents of land confiscation for settlement expansion, and 2 plans for construction of new settlements. <i>Ramallah district:</i> land levelling for settlement expansion; <i>Jenin district:</i> land confiscation for settlement expansion; <i>Salfit district:</i> land confiscation for settlement expansion; <i>Jericho district:</i> land confiscation for settlement expansion; <i>Bethlehem district:</i> 1 settlement enclosed with fences; <i>Hebron district:</i> 6 incidents, including land confiscation for settlement expansion, 3 incidents of land levelling for settlement expansion, and 2 incidents of construction of settlement outposts. <i>Central Gaza district:</i> construction of a settler bypass road.
Settler Violence	30	2	32	<i>Raid on religious sties:</i> Entering Al Aqsa Mosque. <i>Attacks:</i> Open fire towards and injury of 1 female civilian; open fire and killing of 1 civilian; and open fire at 1 house near the settlement of Kiryat Arba'. <i>Physical Assaults:</i> ran over 1 civilian; beat 1 female student and 3 Americans from the Christian Peacemakers Team; assaulted 1 journalist and school students; and assaulted several shepherds. <i>Destruction of Property:</i> set fire to land cultivated with olive trees; stole a herd of goats; damaged crops; contaminated water with chemicals; occupied 1 house in Jerusalem; and burned 1 olive oil press and an oil container factory.
TOTAL	2099	1149	3248	

COMARATIVE TABLE OF ISRAELI VIOLATIONS OVER THE PAST THREE MONTHS

EVENT TYPE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	COMMENTS
Assassinations	14	1+	13+	8 assassination attempts (including 1 failed attempt) targeting 13 political activists from various Palestinian factions during incursions and reoccupation of vast areas in the district of Northern Gaza.
Deaths	67	44	104	Death toll rose due to incursions and reoccupation of vast areas in the district of Northern Gaza.
Injuries	287	351	491	Injuries rose this month compared to July and August due to incursions and reoccupation of vast areas in the district of Northern Gaza. Injuries included 124 children, including 29 in Northern Gaza.
Incursions	7	1	1	1 incursion in Northern Gaza
Attacks	413	375	407	Relatively constant; attacks targeted civilian houses and public property by open fire from helicopters, naval boats and tanks.
Raids	740	719	798	Relatively constant over the past 3 months; the Israeli army primarily carried out raids in the city of Nablus and the town of Beit Hanun.
Arrests (per person)	498	403	699	Despite the relatively calm situation, the Israeli army continues to arrest civilians. The number of children arrested rose from 17 in August to 24 in September.
House Demolitions	136	96	137	The Israeli army continued to demolish a large number of houses to implement an Israeli plan to expand the area separating Rafah and the Egyptian border (the Philadelphi Route); The Israeli army demolished houses in West Khan Yunis refugee camp near the security fence of Gush Katif Settlement Bloc.
Destruction of Property	157	90	107	The Israeli army continued to raid and close charitable associations, and attack a number of blacksmiths' workshops, resulting in high rates of destruction of property.
House Occupations	56	68	71	The Israeli army continues to occupy civilian houses and convert them into military posts.
Curfews	47	62	48	Drop compared to the month of August.
Flying Checkpoints	(100s)	(100s)	(100s)	Separating and closing all districts; to carry out arrest campaigns.
Closures (per District)	465	465	450	Complete closure over the past 3 months in all districts, incl. Jerusalem; preventing movement, including into Jerusalem for Palestinian Authority ID card holders.
Closure of Crossing Points	131	128	183	Between the Gaza Strip and the Green Line, preventing workers from entering industrial zones and crossing into the Green Line; Rafah Crossing, closed on 19 July, was reopened on 06 August; however, the Israeli army continues to prevent civilians between 16 and 35 years old from crossing.
Medical Obstruction	10	11	12	Relatively constant; Israeli army continued to raid hospitals and prevent medical personnel and ambulance from carrying out their duties.
Attacks on Religious Sites	6	6	13	The Israeli army continued to attack religious sites, particularly in Hebron, and prevented civilians carrying Palestinian Authority ID cards from entering Jerusalem to conduct Friday prayers.
School Disruption	—	1	65	The number of attacks rose dramatically after the resumption of the academic year
Settlement Activity	—	32	16	Settlement activity took place throughout the West Bank, including increased settlement activity in the area surrounding Jerusalem; construction of thousands of housing units, and construction of settler bypass roads and settlement outposts.
Settler Violence	36	19	32	Relatively constant number of attacks on civilians, property and land; increased rate of settlement expansion and construction of settler bypass roads by Israeli settlers.
TOTAL	3070	2872	3647	

SELECTED EVENTS

A. Political Prisoners' Open-Ended Hunger Strike

On 02 September 2004, Palestinian political prisoners suspended their open-ended hunger strike, which began on 15 August 2004 in protest against the inhumane conditions, humiliation, and medical negligence they have been subject to by the Israeli Prisons Service. Political prisoners suspended their hunger strike to hold negotiations with the Israeli Prisons Service, after which several of the prisoners' demands were met, including:

- Removing glass barriers from the visit halls;
- Allowing political prisoners to register at Arab universities;
- Allowing mobile phones to contact the outside world; and
- Providing medical care.

However, the Israeli Prisons Service continues to postpone implementing the agreement reached with the political prisoners. Palestinian political prisoners have threatened to resume their hunger strike if the agreement is not implemented.

1. On 05 September, after visiting Palestinian political prisoners in Ketziot, Binyamin, Kedumim, and Etzion Military Prisons, several attorneys confirmed that prisoners have been suffering from deteriorating health conditions and subject to torture during interrogation. Political prisoners, including Yousef Salim Salih and Islam Bashir Badran, who are in need of urgent surgical procedures due to injuries sustained by live fire, have also complained of intentional medical negligence by the Israeli authorities.
2. On 05 September, the administration of Ar Ramleh Prison for Women, where 52 female political prisoners are being held, confiscated toys belonging to the infant of political prisoner Mervat Taha, whose child was born in the prison.
3. On 12 September, the Israeli army began construction of 8-meter high concrete walls between the sections of Ketziot Military Prison Camp. Political prisoners declared a hunger strike in protest against the construction of the walls.
4. On 15 September, the Israeli Prisons Service began construction of a new section of Ketziot Military Prison Camp called Al Qal'a (the Castle). The new section has a capacity for 240 prisoners, is surrounded by 9-meter high cement walls, and lacks the minimum standards for adequate conditions of detention. 120 political prisoners were transferred from Megiddo and 'Ofer Military Prison Camps to the new section.
5. On 16 September, political prisoner *Fawwaz Sa'id Hijeh* died of a severe heart attack in Megiddo Prison as a result of the prison administration's medical negligence and failure to provide urgent medical assistance.
6. On 16 September, after a visit to Ar Ramleh Prison, the Palestinian Prisoners Club attorney confirmed that 17 political prisoners are critically ill as a result of medical negligence.
7. On 20 September, over 80 political prisoners held in Al Muscobiya (the Russian Compound) Interrogation Centre began a hunger strike in protest against their continued detention in interrogation cells rather than being transferred to central prisons, the provision of inadequate food, and the harsh and humiliating treatment that they have been subject to by Israeli officers at the interrogation centre.

B. Obstruction of Voter Registration

The majority of incidents of obstruction of the voter registration process by the Israeli army were reported in the district of Jerusalem. The Israeli army closed voter registration centres in the city's eastern neighbourhoods.

1. On 08 September, the Israeli army raided Shu'fat refugee camp, raided 1 voter registration centre in the Women's Centre, photocopied documents and files, and took photographs of voter registration officers.

2. On 08 September, the Israeli army raided voter registration centres in several neighbourhoods of the city of Jerusalem, including a raid on 1 voter registration centre in At Tur Nursing College in the neighbourhood of Mount At Tur and serving summons to report to Al Muscobiya (the Russian Compound) Interrogation Centre to registration officers. The Israeli army also raided registration centres in the neighbourhoods of Ath Thuri, Silwan and the old city of Jerusalem.
3. On 13 September, the Israeli army closed 6 voter registration centres in the city of Jerusalem, arrested 4 female voter registration officers, detained several others, and confiscated voter registration application forms.
4. At 17:30 on 19 September, during a raid on the cities of Bethlehem and Beit Jala, the town of Al Khadr, and Ad Duheisha refugee camp, the Israeli army raided a voter registration centre in the town of Al Khadr and detained civilians and registration officers in the centre.

C. Assassinations

The Israeli army continued to conduct extra-judicial killings, carrying out **8** assassination attempts (**5** in the West Bank and **3** in the Gaza Strip, including 1 failed attempt), which resulted in the killing of **13** targeted individuals, including 1 Palestinian National Security officer, and the injuring of 28 bystanders, including 7 children and 2 officers. In an assassination attempt in the city of Nablus, the Israeli army extra-judicially killed 1 civilian in cold blood after arresting him.

Assassination attempts took place in Jenin (2), Salfit (1), Nablus (1), Gaza (2), and in Khan Yunis (1) by way of helicopters (2), Unmanned Arial Vehicles (UAVs) (1), Israeli Special Forces supported by Israeli army ground troops (3), and explosive devices detonated remotely (2).

1. At 21:50 on 08 September, the Israeli army, including approximately 30 tanks, raided the city of Jericho. Israeli army reconnaissance aircraft and helicopters patrolled the skies over the area. The Israeli army raided 1 Internet café and opened intensive fire towards civilians inside the café, extra-judicially killing **'Amer 'Aydiya**, a Palestinian National Security officer, and injuring 3 civilians. The Israeli army also arrested 7 individuals, including 2 injured civilians and 2 Palestinian National Security officers.
2. At 17:00 on 13 September, the Israeli army extra-judicially killed 3 civilians and injured 4 civilian bystanders, including 3 children, by detonating explosives planted in a civilian vehicle in the city of Jenin. Those killed were:

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Mahmoud Abu Khalifah; (iii) Yamin Faisal Abu Al Haija 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) Amjad Al Husseini; and
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3. At 12:30 on 15 September, Israeli Special Forces raided the industrial zone in the city of Jenin and opened intensive fire towards civilians, extra-judicially killing 4 civilians:

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Fadi Fakhri Zakarneh; (iii) Ibrahim Abu Salhah; and 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) Fawwaz Fakhri Zadarneh; (iv) Mu'ath Mohammed Iqteit
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The Israeli army also injured 4 civilians and arrested 2 injured civilians.

4. At 21:50 on 19 September, an Israeli army UAV fired missiles towards 1 civilian vehicle in Al Jala' Street in Gaza city, extra-judicially killing **Khalid Abu Salmiyyah**, injuring 7 civilian bystanders, and destroying the vehicle.
5. At 19:25 on 20 September, Israeli army helicopters fired missiles towards 1 civilian vehicle in the area of Sheikh 'Ajlin, south of Gaza city, extra-judicially killing 2 civilians:
 - (i) **Rabah Zaqqout;** and
 - (ii) **Nabil as Sa'idi.**

The Israeli army also injured 5 civilian bystanders, including 4 children, and destroyed the vehicle.

6. At 06:00 on 26 September, the Israeli army extra-judicially killed **Jihad Nimr Hassan**, a Palestinian General Intelligence officer, in the city of Salfit by planting a bomb in an M16 rifle.
7. At 18:30 on 27 September, Israeli army helicopters fired missiles towards 1 civilian vehicle in the village of ‘Abasan east of the district of Khan Yunis in an attempt to extra-judicially kill civilians, killing **Ali Ash Sha’er**, a Palestinian Preventive Security captain who happened to be in the area, injuring 4 individuals, including 1 officer, and destroying vehicles.
8. At 04:00 on 29 September, the Israeli army raided the city of Nablus, searched several houses, and assassinated in cold blood **Majdi Abu Khalifah** after arresting him.

D. Killings

The Israeli army killed **104** civilians, including **12** children (compared to 10 in the month of August), **1** political prisoner as a result of medical negligence, **2** mentally challenged civilians, **1** civilian intentionally run over, **2** elderly civilians, and **4** officers. Additionally, **1** civilian was killed by an Israeli settler.

The Israeli army killed **18** civilians in the West Bank, including **9** in the district of Nablus and **4** in Jenin during frequent raids on the 2 cities and their refugee camps. The Israeli army also killed **86** civilians in the Gaza Strip, including **70** in the Northern Gaza district, where the Israeli army conducted an incursion into areas neighbouring the towns of Beit Hanun, Beit Lahiya, Jabalya and Jabalya refugee camp.

The death toll rose as a result of frequent incursions and raids (798) on residential locales, attacks (407) including indiscriminate fire, tank shelling, air attacks by Israeli army helicopters and UAVs, and as a result of Israeli settler violence.

1. Beginning at 06:30 on 02 September 2004, the Israeli army remained positioned in the area of Abu ‘Arif northwest of the settlement of Kfar Darom, south of the city of Deir Al Balah, and imposed curfew. Israeli army tanks and helicopters opened intensive fire towards civilian houses, killing 4 civilians, including 1 child:

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|---|---------------------------------|
| (i) Mohammed Jamal Abu Mughisib, 16 years old; | (ii) Mohammed Baraka; |
| (iii) Ahmed ‘Amer Abu Shawish; and | (iv) Sameer Abu Ghurabeh |

The Israeli army also injured 20 civilians, including 4 children, arrested 1 Palestinian Police officer, demolished 1 house using explosives, and withdrew at 02:20 on 03 September 2004.

2. At 07:55 on 03 September, an Israeli army infantry force raided 100 meters into Palestinian territory near Al Muntar (Karni) Crossing east of Gaza city and opened intensive fire, killing **Mohammed Al Jaru**.
3. At 08:00 on 03 September, **Usamah Mohammed Abu Zarqah** died of injuries sustained during an Israeli army raid on West Khan Yunis refugee camp the previous week.
4. At 00:30 on 07 September, the Israeli army, including helicopters and tanks, fired several missiles and tank shells towards a civilian gathering in a playground in Ash Shuja’iya neighbourhood, east of Gaza city. The Israeli army claimed that the playground was a training camp for the Hamas Islamic Movement. The Israeli army killed 15 civilians in the attack:

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| (i) Ihab Ad Dib; | (ii) Mohammed Jundiyyeh; | (iii) Akram Qreiqe’; |
| (iv) Usamah Hujeileh; | (v) Mohmoud Qannou’; | (vi) Ayman Farhat; |
| (vii) Sa’id ‘Odeh; | (viii) ‘Izzat Al Wadiyyeh; | (ix) Bilal Qreiqe’; |
| (x) Mu’tasem Ad Dibyay; | (xi) ‘Aref Jundiyyeh; | (xii) Faris As Sirsawi; |
| (xiii) Ghassan ‘Obeid; | (xiv) Kheiri As Sikaki; and | (xv) Rawwad As Suweirki. |

5. At 14:25 on 09 September, the Israeli army raided the city of Ramallah. An Israeli army jeep intentionally ran over (twice) and killed **Muhammad Abdullah Jad**, 18 years old, at the entrance to Al 'Am'ari refugee camp.
6. At 06:00 on 22 September, 11-year-old **Raghdah 'Adnan Al 'Assar** died of injuries sustained on 07 September 2004 in West Khan Yunis refugee camp.
7. At 08:10 on 22 September, the Israeli army opened intensive fire from its location at Point 30 on the Green Line towards Palestinian territory northeast of the town of Beit Hanun, killing **Usamah Salah Al 'Arjah**.
8. At 14:00 on 23 September, **Falah Ahmed Masharqah**, a political prisoner, died in an Israeli hospital inside the Green Line after the Israeli army arrested him in Nur Shams refugee camp east of the city of Tulkarem on 14 September 2004.
9. At 23:50 on 23 September, **Hussam Fat'hi Abu An Naja**, 18 years old, died of injuries sustained on 19 September 2004 in Bloc (J) in Rafah refugee camp.
10. At 01:45 on 25 September, Israeli army helicopters fired several missiles towards a playground near An Namsawi neighbourhood in the city of Khan Yunis, killing 60-year-old **Ali Abdullah Abu Nimr** and injuring 3 civilians. Israeli army helicopters also opened intensive fire towards civilian houses in the same neighbourhood, injuring 2 civilians, including 1 child.
11. At 08:55 on 27 September, the Israeli army opened intensive fire towards, and killed, 2 civilians, including 1 child, near Point 43 on the Green Line east of the town of Beit Hanun:
 - (i) **Mohammed Abu 'Askar, 17 years old;** and
 - (ii) **Hassam Mohammed Dhaher.**
12. At 10:25 on 27 September, the Israeli army opened intensive fire from its location at Point 11 towards 1 school in West Khan Yunis refugee camp, killing **Sa'id Mohammed Al Madhoun**, a school teacher, while he was in the school.
13. At 11:35 on 29 September, the Israeli army opened intensive fire towards a civilian gathering near Ash Shuhada' junction, killing **Mohammed Jabr**, 17 years old, and injuring 3 civilians.
14. At 13:30 on 29 September, Israeli Special Forces raided the city of Jenin and opened fire towards 1 taxi, killing 2 civilians:
 - (i) **Ratib Ahmed Qassim;** and
 - (ii) **Mohammed Al Bitar.**

The Israeli army also injured 1 female civilian.
15. At 20:40 on 29 September, Israeli army helicopters fired 1 missile towards a civilian gathering in a field east of the town of Jabalya, killing 2 civilians:
 - (i) **Ra'fat Jadallah;** and
 - (ii) **Abdul Hay an Najjar.**

At 23:40, Israeli army helicopters fired another missile towards a civilian crowd in the town of Jabalya, killing 2 individuals, including 1 Palestinian National Security officer:

 - (i) **Fat'hi As Sawawin**, a Palestinian National Security officer; and
 - (ii) **Khalil Naji.**

E. Injuries

The total number of injuries reported in September was **491**, including **185** in the West Bank and **306** in the Gaza Strip. Civilian injuries rose as a result of frequent **raids**, (689 raids in the West Bank and 109 raids in the Gaza Strip), indiscriminate **attacks**, **tank shelling**, and **air attacks** by the Israeli army (190 attacks in the West Bank and 217 attacks in the Gaza Strip).

The majority of civilian injuries took place in the West Bank, including 41 in Jenin, 63 in Nablus, and 27 in Ramallah. In the Gaza Strip, 195 civilians were injured in Northern Gaza, 22 in Gaza city, 19 in Central Gaza, 44 in Khan Yunis and 26 in Rafah.

A total of 124 children were injured, including 7 children who were bystanders during Israeli army assassination attempts and 29 children during the Israeli army incursion into the district of Northern Gaza.

12 female civilians were injured, including 1 attacked by Israeli settler open fire and 1 run over by an Israeli settler vehicle. Reported injuries also included 3 international peace activists, including 1 Belgian activist during demonstrations against the Wall, 1 journalist, 1 mentally challenged civilian, 1 civilian as a result of an Israeli army UXO explosion, 2 Palestinian workers, and 4 officers.

1. At 02:15 on 03 September, the Israeli army, including several tanks and bulldozers, raided Block (J) in Rafah refugee camp, opened intensive fire towards civilian houses, injuring 1 civilian, and levelled land.
2. On 04 September, a mass demonstration took place in the old city of Jerusalem in solidarity with political prisoners in Israeli prisons. The Israeli army severely beat several civilians, including mothers of political prisoners, injured 6 female civilians, and arrested 6 civilians.
3. At 01:30 on 08 September, the Israeli army, including dozens of tanks and bulldozers, raided Palestinian territory south of the town of Beit Hanun, north of the town of Beit Lahiya, and the area of Quleibu hill, east of Sheikh Zayed city, and opened intensive, fire killing 3 civilians:
 - (i) **Muneer Ad Daqs, 9 years old;**
 - (ii) **Sami Thabet;** and
 - (iii) **Mohammed Abu Al 'Itham**

The Israeli army also injured 58 civilians, including many in critical condition and 29 children, occupied several houses, converted them into military posts, and levelled vast areas of agricultural land. The Israeli army demolished 42 houses, including 26 partial demolitions, and 1 gas station, and destroyed infrastructure in the area. Classes were disrupted in schools throughout the area until the Israeli army withdrew at 04:00 on 11 September 2004.

4. At 21:10 on 10 September, the Israeli army raided the village of 'Abwein and opened indiscriminate fire, injuring 3 civilians, including 2 children.
5. On 12 September, the Israeli army severely beat and broke the right knee of **Wisam Abdul Hakim Ad Dik**, a child, near the village of Kafr Ad Dik, west of the district of Salfit.
6. On 18 September, the Israeli army severely beat and injured 4 civilians as they were grazing sheep near the town of Al Khadr, west of the city of Bethlehem, along settler bypass road # 60.
7. At 10:30 on 19 September, the Israeli army opened intensive fire from its location in the settlement of Kfar Darom towards Palestinian territory north and west of the southern area of the city of Deir Al Balah, injuring 1 female child while she was in her school west of the area of Abu 'Arif.
8. At 16:50 on 19 September, the Israeli army opened intensive fire from its location at Point 9.5 on the Egyptian border towards civilian houses in Bloc (J) in Rafah refugee camp, critically injuring **Hussam Abu an Naja** in the head.
9. At 12:00 on 23 September, a mass demonstration, including international and Israeli peace activists, took place near the site of construction of the Wall in the town of Beit 'Awwa, west of the district of Hebron, in protest against construction of the Wall. Confrontations took place between the Israeli army and civilians, during which the Israeli army injured a number of civilians.
10. At 14:00 on 27 September, the Israeli army opened intensive fire from its location at Point 7 on the Egyptian border towards civilian houses in the area surrounding Salah Ad Din gate, south of the city of Rafah, injuring 5 children and 1 female civilian.
11. At 12:05 on 30 September, the Israeli army opened intensive fire from its location at Point 19 towards civilian houses north of the city of Rafah, injuring 1 child and 1 female civilian. The Israeli army also opened intensive fire from its location at Point 6 on the Egyptian border towards Al Barazil neighbourhood, injuring 1 child.

F. Injuries resulting from Israeli Army Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)

Injuries resulting from explosions of Israeli army UXO decreased this month. The majority of residential localities in which UXO explosions took place are located in close proximity to Israeli army military training posts or in areas subject to frequent raids.

- At 12:30 on 19 September, an Israeli army UXO exploded in the area of Abu Al 'Ajin in the district of Khan Yunis, injuring *Ahmed Abu Asad*.

G. Deportation

The Israeli army continued to deport Palestinians from the West Bank to the Gaza Strip during the month of September. On 28 September, the Israeli army deported *Saleem Abu Shunnar*, a Palestinian National Security officer, to the Gaza Strip, allegedly for holding a Gaza ID.

H. Closure

Since 22 March 2004, following the assassination of Shiekh Ahmad Yasin, the Israeli army has imposed a total closure on the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The Israeli army prevented civilians with Palestinian Authority ID cards from crossing the Green Line and entering Jerusalem and restricted movement between cities in the West Bank. The Israeli army closed dozens of permanent checkpoints, set up hundreds of flying checkpoints and dirt barricades throughout districts, closing all entrances to cities, levelled roads connecting towns and villages, and prevented civilians from crossing and goods from being transported. The closure continues to increase poverty and unemployment rates, negatively impacting economic, education and livelihood activities and impeding access to health facilities.

Beginning on 11 September until the end of the Jewish New Year holiday, the Israeli army intensified the closure between the West Bank and the Green Line. On 18 September, the Israeli army renewed the closure between districts of the West Bank and the Green Line following the Jewish holidays until 26 September 2004.

In the Gaza Strip, the Israeli army continued to close Nitsareem (*Ash Shuhada'*) junction south of Gaza city and the coastal road (the *Gaza-Sheikh 'Ajlin* road), separating the districts of Northern Gaza and Gaza from districts south of the Gaza Strip. The Israeli army also continued to close Abu al 'Ajin road (*Khan Yunis Al Sharqiya*) and Western road (*Khan Yunis*), and continued to impose a partial closure on Al Mawasi/Khan Yunis road (*Al Tuffah checkpoint*). The Israeli army partially opened Abu Holi road, but continued to close it on a daily basis in the areas between Al Matahin checkpoint, south of the city of Deir Al Balah, and Abu Holi checkpoint, north of the city of Khan Yunis, and detained civilians and vehicles, effectively closing Salah Ad Din road from Beit Hanun in the north to Rafah city in the south.

1. The Israeli army continued to set up flying checkpoints throughout the district of Jerusalem, closing all entrances to the city and roads connecting towns and villages, and prevented pedestrians and vehicles from crossing. The Israeli army also continued to prohibit worshippers from other districts from accessing Jerusalem to perform Friday prayers at Al Aqsa Mosque.
2. The Israeli army continued to close the only road leading to the village of Al Nu'man, northeast of the Bethlehem district, isolating the village and placing it, together with the adjacent village of Al Khas, under the jurisdiction of the Jerusalem municipality. The Israeli army considers the civilian presence in the villages illegal.
3. The Israeli army continued to set up flying checkpoints throughout the district of Hebron, closing all entrances to the city and roads connecting towns and villages, and preventing pedestrians and vehicles from crossing. On 01 September, the Israeli army declared the city of Hebron a closed military zone.
4. The Israeli army set up dozens of checkpoints throughout the district of Jericho, closing all entrances to the city and roads connecting towns and villages, and prevented civilians from crossing. On 08 September, the Israeli army prevented truck drivers holding Palestinian Authority-issued IDs from entering the city, while allowing trucks to either unload or have their drivers replaced. Beginning on 13 September, the Israeli army prohibited

1948 Palestinians (Palestinians holding Israeli IDs/citizenship), Jerusalem ID holders, and West Bank ID holders from entering the city of Jericho. Entrance was only permitted to Jericho ID holders.

5. The Israeli army set up flying checkpoints throughout the district of Qalqiliya, closing all entrances to the city and roads connecting towns and villages, and prevented pedestrians and vehicles from crossing. On 13 September, the Israeli army also closed the only eastern entrance to the city and prevented civilians from crossing.
6. The Israeli army set up flying checkpoints throughout the district of Jenin, closing all entrances to the city and roads connecting towns and villages, and prevented pedestrians and vehicles from crossing. On 15 September, the Israeli army declared the city of Jenin a closed military zone and closed all roads leading to the city with dirt barricades.
7. The Israeli army set up dozens of flying checkpoints throughout the district of Ramallah, closing all roads connecting towns and villages, and prevented pedestrians and vehicles from crossing. On 21 September, the Israeli army declared the cities of Ramallah and El Bireh closed military zones.
8. The Israeli army set up flying checkpoints throughout the district of Tulkarem, closing all entrances to the city and roads connecting towns and villages, and prevented pedestrians and vehicles from crossing. On 21 September, the Israeli army declared the city of Tulkarem a closed military zone.
9. The Israeli army set up dozens of flying checkpoints throughout the district of Nablus, closing all entrances to the city and roads connecting towns and villages, and prevented pedestrians and vehicles from crossing. On 23 September, the Israeli army declared the city of Nablus a closed military zone.

I. Incursion

Beginning at 22:00 on 28 September, the Israeli army, including several tanks and bulldozers and supported by helicopters and UAVs, conducted an incursion into the district of Northern Gaza north and east of the town of Jabalya and north of the town of Beit Lahiya, including the area of Abu Safiyyeh, Al Qaraya Al Badawiya, and the area opposite the former building of the Israeli Civil Administration on Salah Ad Din road. The Israeli army killed dozens of civilians, injured hundreds of civilians, including children and women, and caused severe damage to infrastructure and civilian houses. The Israeli army opened intensive fire and fired several tank shells, killing 35 civilians, including 4 children and 2 Palestinian National Security officers:

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| (i) <i>Ahmed Abdulfattah Madhi,</i>
<i>14 years old;</i> | (ii) <i>Saed Abu Al 'Eish,</i>
<i>14 years old;</i> | (iii) <i>Sultan Sa'id Al Fishawi,</i>
<i>14 years old;</i> |
| (iv) <i>Nidhal Al Fishawi, 16 years old;</i> | (v) <i>Mohammed Al Masri;</i> | (vi) <i>Muqallah Ikhriesh;</i> |
| (vii) <i>Ala' Shams;</i> | (viii) <i>Dhiya' Al Kahlout;</i> | (ix) <i>Arafat Yaseen;</i> |
| (x) <i>Mohammed Rihan;</i> | (xi) <i>Mohammed Abu Haseireh;</i> | (xii) <i>Abdullah Shalha;</i> |
| (xiii) <i>Hamzeh Ahmed;</i> | (xiv) <i>Hazim Faraj Allah;</i> | (xv) <i>Mohammed Al Ja'beer;</i> |
| (xvi) <i>Rami Zahir;</i> | (xvii) <i>Mohammed Al Ustath;</i> | (xviii) <i>Sweilem Al Manay'ah;</i> |
| (xix) <i>'Aed An Najjar;</i> | (xx) <i>Ramzi Al Bahtini;</i> | (xxi) <i>Yousef Lubbad;</i> |
| (xxii) <i>Rami Ba'lousheh;</i> | (xxiii) <i>Mohammed Ash Shibaki;</i> | (xxiv) <i>Ramzi Abu Namous;</i> |
| (xxv) <i>Raed Al 'Umari;</i> | (xxvi) <i>Tamer Abu Shibyan;</i> | (xxvii) <i>Mohammed Abu Hahl;</i> |
| (xxviii) <i>Mohammed Abu Al Jidyman;</i> | (xxix) <i>Mus'ab Jum'a;</i> | (xxx) <i>Hussam Omar Ghabin;</i> |
| (xxxvi) <i>Usamah Al Bursh;</i> | (xxxii) <i>Iyad Zaqqout;</i> | (xxxiii) <i>Tawfiq Ash Sharafi;</i> |
| (xxxiv) <i>Sufian Abu Al Jidyman,</i> a Palestinian National Security officer. and | | |
| (xxxv) <i>Jad Abu Sakhileh,</i> a Palestinian National Security officer. | | |

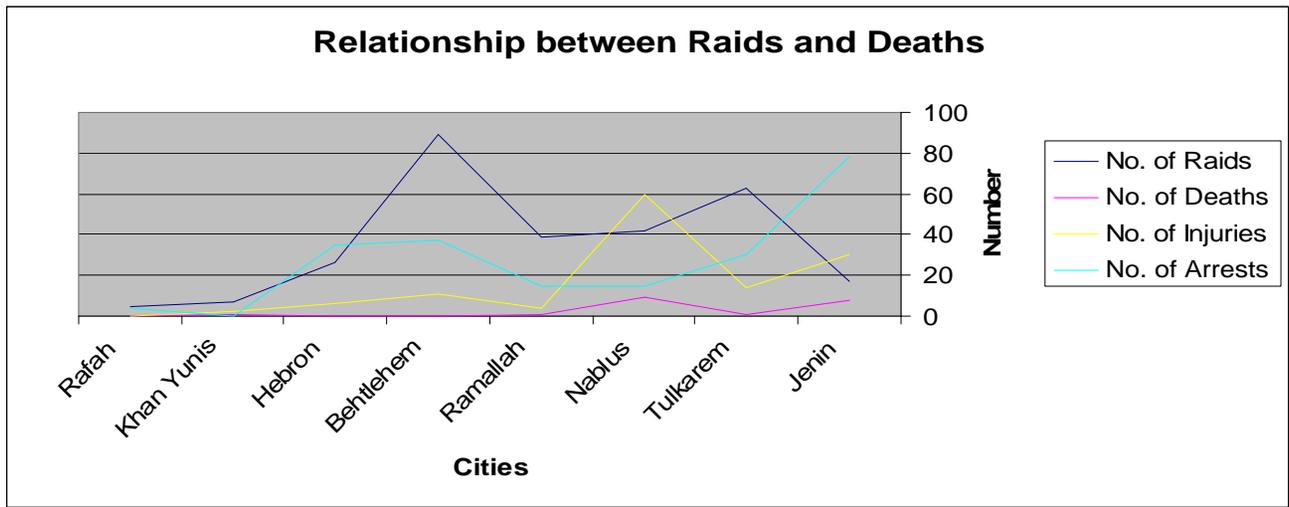
The Israeli army also injured **125** civilians, including many in critical condition, 14 children and 2 Palestinian National Security officers, demolished 3 houses, a wall surrounding the building housing the Palestinian Preventive Security offices, occupied several houses, and converted them into military posts. The Israeli army also levelled vast areas of agricultural land, destroyed infrastructure in the area, and disrupted classes in all schools in the district. The Israeli army remained positioned in the area as of 24:00 on 30 September 2004.

J. Raids

The Israeli army carried out a total of **798** raids during the month of September, including **689** in the West Bank (including 65 raids in Jenin, 140 in Tulkarem, 76 in Nablus, 52 in Salfit, 113 in Ramallah, 142 in Bethlehem, and 60 in Hebron). The Israeli army also conducted **109** raids in the Gaza Strip (including 39 in Northern Gaza, 26 in Khan Yunis, and 13 in Rafah).

The Israeli army opened fire during 153 of the 798 raids, approximately 19% of the total number of raids on residential localities. The Israeli army continued to intensify raids on Palestinian Authority controlled territory (Area “A” under the Oslo Agreement), resulting in killings, injuries and arrests of dozens of civilians, and the demolition of dozens of civilian houses.

The following chart shows the correlation between the number of raids and resulting human losses:



1. At 02:00 on 01 September, the Israeli army, including 12 jeeps, raided Al ‘Aza refugee camp, searched several houses, and arrested 4 civilians, including 3 children.
2. At 23:30 on 01 September, the Israeli army, including several tanks and bulldozers, raided An Namsawi neighbourhood in the city of Khan Yunis, opened intensive fire, and fired tank shells. Israeli army helicopters fired missiles and opened machinegun fire, injuring 1 civilian. The Israeli army forced civilians to evacuate their houses and gather at a school, and demolished 2 civilian buildings.
3. At 21:45 on 04 September, the Israeli army raided the village of Madama, east of the district of Nablus, imposed curfew, forced civilians between the

ages of 10 and 40 to gather in the village school yard, and arrested 1 child.

4. Beginning at 01:30 on 08 September 2004 until 04:00 on 11 September 2004, the Israeli army positioned itself inside Palestinian territory south of the town of Beit Hanun, north of the town of Beit Lahiya and the area of Quleibu hill east of Sheikh Zayed city. Israeli army helicopters patrolled the skies over the area and opened fire, and tanks fired shells towards civilian houses, killing 3 civilians, including 2 children

- (i) **Muneer Ad Daqs, 9 years old;**
- (ii) **Sami Thabit;** and
- (iii) **Mohammed Abu Al 'Itham.**

The Israeli army also injured 41 civilians, including 29 children, demolished 1 house west of Sheikh Zayed city, and disrupted classes in schools in the area.

5. At 20:30 on 08 September, the Israeli army raided the area surrounding the northern part of the town of Jabalya and Jabalya refugee camp. Israeli army tanks opened intensive fire and fired shells, and helicopters fired missiles, killing 3 civilians, including 1 child:

- (i) **Salih Abu Hazza', 17 years old;**
- (ii) **Abdul 'Aziz Al Ashqar;** and
- (iii) **Abdullah Dhahi Nasr.**

6. At 05:15 on 15 September, the Israeli army, supported by helicopters, raided the city of Nablus, imposed curfew on most neighbourhoods, occupied 4 civilian buildings, and converted them into military posts. The Israeli army also surrounded several buildings and opened intensive fire, killing 6 civilians:

- (i) **Nader Al Aswad;**
- (ii) **Majdi Mer'i;**
- (iii) **Mohammed Mer'i;**
- (iv) **Abdullah Salim;**
- (v) **Mulhim Abu Jamileh;** and
- (vi) **Hani Al 'Aqqad;**

The Israeli army also injured 31 civilians, including 13 children, demolished 1 house by bulldozers, raided Al Mahabbah Catholic Convent, detained civilians in the convent, demolished a wall surrounding the convent, and prevented ambulances from transporting injured civilians. Classes were disrupted in 71 schools serving 29,618 students in the city of Nablus and the town of Huwwara due to the curfew and the observed mourning period.

7. At 13:10 on 17 September, the Israeli army raided the city of Nablus and 'Ein Beit El Ma' refugee camp, took position in several neighbourhoods, occupied several houses, and converted them into military posts. The Israeli army opened indiscriminate fire, killing **Ibriz Dirgham Al Minawi**, a female civilian, on the rooftop of her house, and injuring 1 civilian. At 20:00, the Israeli army withdrew from the area.
8. At 02:30 on 21 September, the Israeli army, supported by helicopters, raided the city of Jenin and Jenin refugee camp, opened intensive fire, imposed curfew, searched several houses, and arrested 23 civilians, including 1 Palestinian Police officer.
9. Beginning at 01:00 on 27 September 2004, the Israeli army positioned itself in the city of Jenin and Jenin refugee camp, imposed curfew, occupied several houses in Jenin refugee camp, and converted them into military posts. The Israeli army raided Ar Razi Hospital after opening intensive fire towards it, breaking its windows, detained employees and patients inside the hospital, destroyed medical equipment, and damaged the operating room. The Israeli army also raided governmental offices, searched several houses, and opened fire in the city and camp, killing 2 civilians in Jenin refugee camp:

- (i) **Salih Ibrahim Balalu**, a mentally challenged civilian; and
- (ii) **Nasser Al Buzour.**

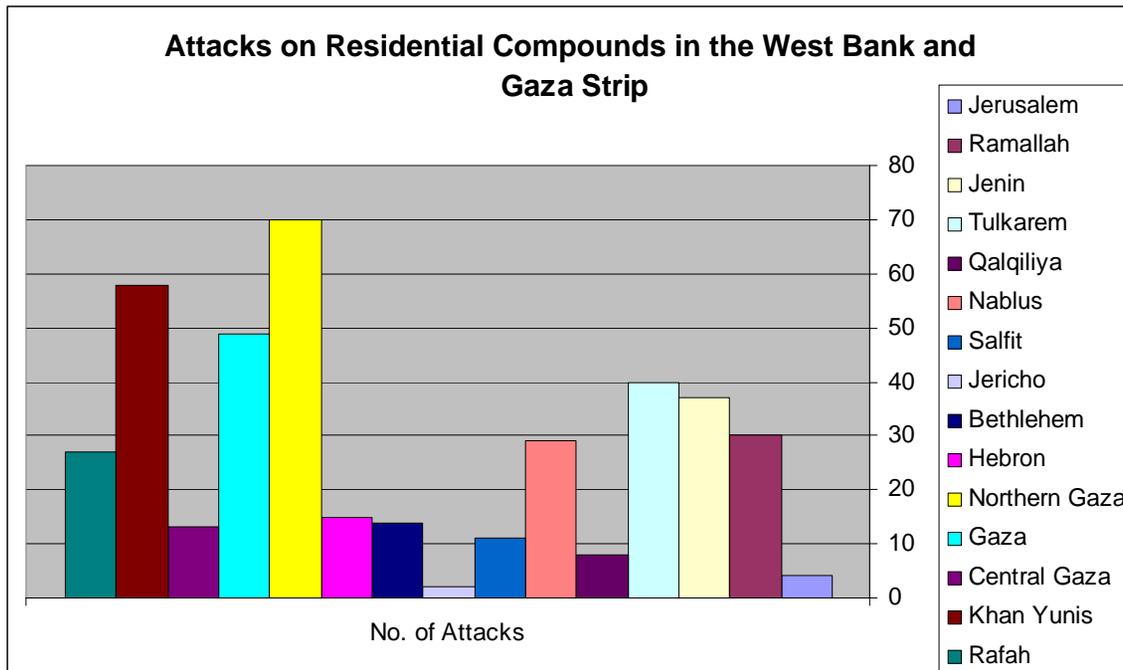
The Israeli army also injured 16 civilians, including 8 children and 1 elderly female civilian, and arrested 48 individuals, including 1 child, 2 Palestinian National Security officers, 4 Palestinian Police officers, and 1 employee from Ar Razi Hospital. The Israeli army disrupted classes in all schools, demolished 1 house containing furniture belonging to the family of a civilian wanted by the Israeli army, and withdrew at 08:00 on 29 September 2004.

K. Attacks

407 attacks took place during the month of September, utilizing various forms of weaponry (e.g. helicopter laser-guided missiles, tanks shells, navy boats and machineguns), including **190** attacks in the West Bank and **217** in the Gaza Strip.

The Israeli army carried out 153 attacks during raids on residential localities, 171 attacks from Israeli army military posts towards civilian houses and property, 58 attacks on demonstrations in solidarity with political prisoners and against construction of the Wall or during confrontations between the Israeli army and civilians. The Israeli army also carried out 14 air attacks, 3 attacks from Israeli naval boats, and 2 attacks from military checkpoints towards civilians. Israeli settlers opened fire 6 times at Palestinian civilians. The majority of Israeli army attacks took place in the district of Northern Gaza, followed by Khan Yunis, Gaza, Tulkarem, Nablus, and Ramallah.

The following chart shows the number of attacks carried out in residential localities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.



1. At 23:00 on 01 September, the Israeli army opened intensive fire and fired several tank shells from its locations at Points 11 and 12 towards civilian houses in An Namsawi neighbourhood in the city of Khan Yunis. Israeli army helicopters fired 1 missile towards a civilian crowd behind Nasser Hospital in the same neighbourhood, injuring 8 civilians, including 1 child.
2. At 03:10 on 02 September, Israeli naval boats opened fire towards As Sudaniya beach north of Gaza city.
3. At 18:30 on 03 September, the Israeli army opened intensive fire from its location at Point 11 on the Egyptian border towards the neighbourhood of

- Zu'rub in Rafah refugee camp, killing *Munir as Sindi* and injuring 1 civilian.
4. At 22:40 on 04 September, the Israeli army opened intensive fire and fired 11 tank shells from its location at Point 12 towards the area of Al Maqabir in An Namsawi neighbourhood in the city of Khan Yunis, injuring 1 civilian. One of the tank shells landed within the walls of Nasser Hospital in the city of Khan Yunis.
 5. At 06:00 on 07 September, the Israeli army opened intensive fire from its location at Point 9 towards civilian houses in Al Amal neighbourhood in the city of Khan Yunis and West Khan Yunis refugee camp, injuring 2 female civilians, including 1 female child in critical condition.
 6. At 09:10 on 08 September, the Israeli army raided the town of Tubas east of the district of Jenin, opened intensive fire, injuring 2 civilians, and arrested 2 other civilians, including 1 child. The Israeli army also disrupted classes in the town's secondary school, serving 518 students.
 7. At 02:00 on 09 September, Israeli army helicopters fired missiles towards 1 field near the central market in Jabalya refugee camp, killing Mohammed *Mousa Al Hajj Ali*, and injuring 7 civilians.
 8. On 15:00 on 12 September, the Israeli army fired 1 tank shell from its location in the area surrounding the settlement of Rafiah Yam towards civilian houses in the neighbourhood of Tall as Sultan west of the district of Rafah, injuring 3 children, including a 5-year-old child.
 9. At 14:50 on 13 September, the Israeli army opened fire from its location at Al Matahin junction towards 1 vehicle belonging to the Danish Embassy.
 10. At 04:25 on 14 September, the Israeli army raided Nur Shams refugee camp in the city of Tulkarem, occupied several houses, and converted them into military posts. The Israeli army also raided a number of houses, demolished walls inside several houses, and detained several civilians in separate rooms, including women and children. The Israeli army opened intensive fire and fired several tank shells towards 1 house, demolishing the house and injuring 9 civilians, including 3 children, and arrested 12 civilians, including 1 injured civilian.
 11. At 23:30 on 22 September, an Israeli army helicopter fired 1 missile towards a civilian crowd during an Israeli army raid on West Khan Yunis refugee camp, injuring 10 civilians, including 1 child.

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

The Israeli army continued to attack Palestinian security locations and Police stations. **50** such attacks, compared to 54 last month, were reported, including **20** in the West Bank and **30** in the Gaza Strip. These figures do not include the killing of 4 Palestinian security and military officers, injuring 4 officers, and arresting 47 officers.

The Israeli army escalated attacks against Palestinian security forces this month in implementation of the Israeli Government's decision to reject the Palestinian Government's decision that Palestinian security officers carry weapons to enforce law and order and preserve security in Areas (A) in the West Bank.

Israeli army violations and provocations against Palestinian forces took place throughout the West Bank, including demolishing 3 military locations, raiding 7 military locations and Police stations, and detaining officers within locations during searches. The Israeli army opened fire on 20 separate occasions towards Palestinian military offices and locations, including 2 incidents of tank shelling, and forced Palestinian security officers to evacuate their locations on 4 occasions. In the city of Nablus, the Israeli army detained 1 Palestinian security patrol and confiscated 2 rifles from security officers. The Israeli army also detained 6 Palestinian military and Police patrols on duty maintaining law and order, set up 9 checkpoints near Palestinian security locations and Al Muqata'a in Ramallah, provoked Palestinian security officers, and triggered an explosive device near 1 Palestinian security location.

In response to the Palestinian Cabinet's decision that Palestinian security forces carry arms to maintain internal security, the Israeli authorities informed Palestinians, through the DCO, that Palestinian security forces are prohibited from carrying weapons in occupied Palestinian cities and that any Palestinian

officer found carrying arms would be at risk.

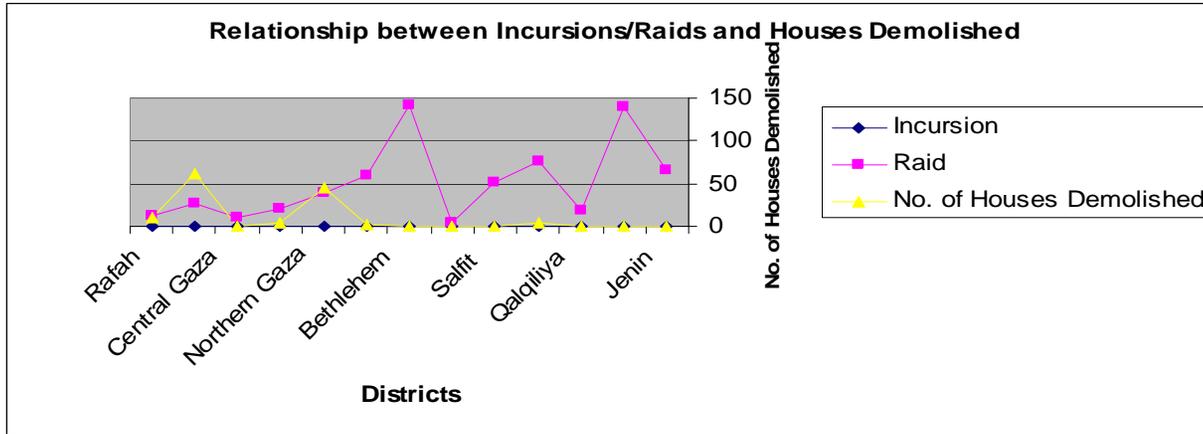
1. At 09:30 on 01 September, the Israeli army arrested Rami Taqtqah, a Palestinian military attorney general, at Huwwara checkpoint.
2. At 23:10 on 01 September, the Israeli army opened intensive fire towards 1 Palestinian National Security location east of Gaza city.
3. At 00:10 on 03 September, the Israeli army raided the city of Beit Sahur and ordered Palestinian National Security officers to evacuate their location at the entrance to the city.
4. At 10:50 on 04 September, an Israeli army patrol raided the city of Ramallah, surrounded 1 Palestinian National Security office, and ordered officers to present their IDs for inspection.
5. At 20:00 on 05 September, the Israeli army opened intensive fire towards 1 Palestinian National Security location north of Shiekh 'Ajlin coastal junction, south of Gaza city.
6. At 03:00 on 07 September, the Israeli army, including 2 tanks, raided the city of Tulkarem, raided a Palestinian National Security office, searched it, and arrested 1 officer.
7. At 18:50 on 09 September, the Israeli army opened fire from its location inside Palestinian territory in the area surrounding the former Israeli Civil Administration building towards a Palestinian National Security location, north of the town of Jabalya, killing *Mohammed Abdul Razzaq Darbiyyeh*, a Palestinian National Security officer.
8. At 11:30 on 10 September, the Israeli army demolished 1 Palestinian National Security location north of Gaza city.
9. At 16:45 on 12 September, the Israeli army, positioned at Al Khadr checkpoint, severely beat Muhanna Mousa Khallawi, a Palestinian Police officer, after which he was admitted to hospital.
10. At 04:00 on 15 September, the Israeli army raided the city of Ramallah and confiscated 1 Land Rover belonging to the Palestinian General Intelligence.
11. On 17 September, during its raid on the city of Nablus, the Israeli army detained a Palestinian Joint Patrol and confiscated 2 rifles from the patrol.
12. At 14:40 on 19 September, the Israeli army set up a flying checkpoint at the northern entrance to the town of 'Asira Ash Shamaliya and detained 1 Palestinian Police vehicle transporting 6 individuals held in custody. The vehicle was travelling to the Police station in the village of Nisf Jubeil.
13. At 22:05 on 23 September, the Israeli army opened intensive fire and fired 1 tank shell from its locations at Point 164 and 168 on the Green Line towards 2 Palestinian National Security locations east of the village of 'Abasan in the district of Khan Yunis.
14. At 02:00 on 28 September, the Israeli army raided the city of El Bireh and raided 1 Palestinian National Security location.
15. At 19:30 on 28 September, the Israeli army raided the city of Hebron, raided the Hebron Police station, and confiscated several rifles from the station.

M. House Demolitions

The Israeli army demolished **137** houses in September, compared to 96 last month, including **13** in the West Bank (1 in Jenin, 1 in Tulkarem, 1 in Qalqiliya, 4 in Nablus, 1 in Salfit, 1 in Jericho, 1 in Bethlehem, and 3 in Hebron) and **124** in the Gaza Strip, including 3 partial demolitions (49 in Northern Gaza, 5 in Gaza city, 1 in Central Gaza, 62 in Khan Yunis, and 7 in Rafah).

The Israeli army demolished 1 house in the village of Al Jiftlik in the Jordan Valley north of the district of Jericho, claiming that the structure was built without a license; 1 house in Qalqiliya and 2 in Hebron belonging to the families of civilians killed by the Israeli army; 4 houses belonging to the families of political prisoners in Nablus, Salfit, Bethlehem, and Hebron; 68 houses, claiming that they were in close proximity to the security fence of Gush Katif Settlement bloc, including 1 in Central Gaza, 62 in West Khan Yunis refugee camp, and 5 in Rafah; and 6 houses in Rafah refugee camp adjacent to the Egyptian-Palestinian border for expansion of the Philadelphi Route. The Israeli army demolished 52 houses as a form of collective punishment against

civilians living in areas raided, particularly in the Gaza Strip, including 46 houses in the district of Northern Gaza, 4 houses in the district of Gaza, and 2 houses in the city of Nablus.



1. At 01:20 on 01 September, the Israeli army, including 10 tanks and 2 bulldozers, raided Palestinian territory west of the neighbourhood of Zu'rub in Rafah refugee camp, demolished 4 houses, and levelled 2 *dunums* (0.5 acres) of agricultural land.
2. On 05 September, the Israeli army raided the village of Al Jiftlik in the Jordan Valley, north of the district of Jericho, and demolished 1 house and 1 sheep pen.
3. At 23:30 on 22 September, the Israeli army raided West Khan Yunis refugee camp and demolished 8 houses belonging to the Khalifah, Ar Razi, and Abu Rizq families.
4. At 05:30 on 23 September, the Israeli army raided 'Askar and Balata refugee camps in the city of Nablus, imposed curfew, and demolished 1 house belonging to the family of Zeinab Abu Salim, the female who carried out the suicide attack on French Hill in Jerusalem. The Israeli army also demolished 1 house belonging to the family of a civilian wanted by the Israeli army.
5. At 10:00 on 23 September, the Israeli army, including several tanks and bulldozers, raided Palestinian territory south of the settlement of Morag, north of the city of Rafah, demolished 4 houses, and levelled agricultural land and water wells.
6. At 01:30 on 25 September, the Israeli army, including several tanks and bulldozers and supported by helicopters, raided the neighbourhood of Al Barabikha in West Khan Yunis refugee camp, demolished 52 houses, and withdrew at 05:50.

N. Destruction of Public and Private Property

Compared to 90 attacks during the month of August, the Israeli army carried out **107** attacks on public and private property in September. The Israeli army carried out **68** attacks in the West Bank (10 in Jenin, 15 in Tulkarem, 3 in Qalqiliya, 14 in Nablus, 2 in Salfit, 3 in Ramallah, 2 in Jericho, 7 in Bethlehem, and 12 in Hebron), and **39** in the Gaza Strip (30 in Northern Gaza, 2 in Gaza, 3 in Central Gaza, 3 in Khan Yunis, and 1 in Rafah).

The Israeli army searched the offices of the Ministry of Information in Hebron, destroyed 1 Ministry of Social Affairs vocational building, and damaged a Catholic convent, charitable associations, houses, commercial shops, blacksmiths' workshops, civilian vehicles, gas stations, and school furniture. Reported attacks also included destruction of 1 school door, damage to olive trees, crops, water pumps, 1 electricity generator, water wells, burning of an oil container factory and olive oil press, destruction of sheep pens, poultry farms, Muslim graves, destruction of infrastructure in the district of Northern Gaza, and damage

to equipment and operating rooms in hospitals. The Israeli army confiscated personal computers and computers belonging to charitable associations, communication devices, historical documents from 1 library, 1 taxi, civilian vehicles, files, documents, and voter registration forms in the city of Jerusalem.

1. On 01 September, the Israeli army, positioned in the city of Hebron since 31 August, raided offices in the Palestinian Ministry of Information, forced civilians and employees to evacuate the offices, detained employees, and examined their IDs. The Israeli army also surrounded 1 mosque as worshippers were performing evening prayers and examined their IDs.
2. On 02 September, the Israeli army raided the town of 'Arraba south of the district of Jenin and opened indiscriminate fire towards civilian houses and commercial shops, resulting in damage to property.
3. At 21:30 on 04 September, the Israeli army detained Mahdi Tawwam, a taxi driver, and confiscated his taxi at Al Hamra checkpoint, north of the Jordan Valley.
4. On 5 September 2004, the Israeli army began land levelling for construction of the Wall in the area of Wadi Kharrash along the Green Line west of the town of Beit 'Awwa, measuring 5 km in length from the village of Khirbet Ba'er, north of the town of Beit 'Awwa, and stretching towards the village of Khirbet Um Al 'Aqaf, south of the village of As Sikka.
5. On 05 September, the Israeli army destroyed several artesian wells in the area of Al Hafira which supply the city of Jenin with potable water. The Israeli army also destroyed 2 water wells used for crop irrigation in the village of Mirka and confiscated 1 water pump and 1 electricity generator.
6. At 12:15 on 06 September, the Israeli army, including 1 tank and 1 bulldozer, raided the village of Al Mughraqa, south of the city of Gaza, and levelled 1 water well.
7. At 00:20 on 07 September, the Israeli army, including 3 tanks and 2 bulldozers, raided Palestinian territory south of the settlement of Morag, east of the district of Khan Yunis, demolished 1 house and levelled 16 *dunums* (3 acres) of agricultural land. The Israeli army also demolished 4 poultry farms and 2 water wells. At 02:00, the Israeli army withdrew from the area.
8. At 10:30 on 09 September, the Israeli army destroyed several tombs in the Islamic cemetery near Bilal Bin Rabah Mosque (Rachel's Tomb) by using explosives, leading to the scattering of corpses outside the tombs.
9. At 11:30 on 09 September, the Israeli army raided the Ministry of Social Affairs Vocational Training building north of the city of Gaza.
10. At 16:30 on 09 September, the Israeli army raided the town of Iktaba east of the city of Tulkarem, searched 1 house, set fire to 1 civilian vehicle which was parked in the house's yard, and confiscated another vehicle. The Israeli army also dumped 1 civilian vehicle into a quarry area near the town and arrested 1 child.
11. On 21 September, the Israeli army raided the town of Ash Shuyukh, raided the offices of the Islamic Charitable Society, the Elementary School and Kindergarten belonging to the Society, and confiscated its computers, files, and a sum of 3,500 NIS. The Israeli army welded the doors of the Society's offices, following a military order.
12. At 17:10 on 29 September, an Israeli army patrol raided the village of Mazari' an Nubani. An Israeli army jeep intentionally collided with, and damaged, a civilian vehicle.

O. Settlement Activity

A total of **16** incidents of settlement activity were reported in September (compared to 32 incidents in August), including **15** in the West Bank and **1** in the Gaza Strip. The majority of settlement activity took place in the city of Jerusalem with 4 incidents reported, including 2 of land confiscation for settlement expansion, and 2 plans for construction of new settlements; 1 incident of land levelling for settlement expansion took place in Ramallah; 1 incident in Jenin of land confiscation for settlement expansion; 1 incident in Salfit of land confiscation for settlement expansion; 1 in Jericho of land confiscation for settlement expansion; 1 in Bethlehem of surrounding 1 settlement with fences; 6 in Hebron, including 1 incident of land confiscation for settlement expansion, 3 of land

levelling for settlement expansion, and 2 of construction of new settlement outposts; and 1 incident in the district of Central Gaza for construction of a settler bypass road.

The distribution of settlement activities carried out during the month of September include: **6** incidents of land confiscation for expansion of existing settlements; **4** incidents of land levelling for expansion of settlements; **1** incident of surrounding settlements with fences; **2** plans for construction of new settlements; **2** incidents of construction of new settlement outposts; and **1** incident of construction of settler bypass roads.

1. On 01 September 2004, the Israeli army levelled approximately 300 *dunums* (75 acres) of land north of the settlement of Negohot, constructed on land belonging to the town of Dura, west of the district of Hebron.
2. On 05 September, the Israeli army confiscated hundreds of *dunums* of land in the village of Al Malih east of the town of Tubas, east of the district of Jenin, and surrounded the land with barbed wire for expansion of the settlement of Rotem.
3. On 17 September, Israeli authorities began confiscation of 14,700 *dunums* (3,675 acres) of civilian land near the village of Al Isawiya in the city of Jerusalem. The Israeli army placed signs with "State Land - No Entry" written on them in order to construct a settlement neighbourhood connecting the settlement of Ma'ale Adumim to the settlement of French Hill. The first stage of this project will include construction of 4,000 housing units and 3 hotels on 12,500 *dunums* (3,125 acres) of land and the second stage will include construction of housing units and an industrial zone on 2,200 *dunums* (550 acres) of land.
4. On 21 September, a group of Israeli settlers from the settlement of Ma'on, east of the town of Yatta in the district of Hebron, confiscated approximately 7 *dunums* (1.75 acres) of land near the settlement and surrounded it with barbed wire in order to annex it to the settlement. The settlers also prevented land owners from accessing the land.
5. On 24 September, Israeli authorities approved the construction of a new settlement neighbourhood on an area estimated at 20 *dunums* (5 acres) in the neighbourhood of Wadi Al Joz in the city of Jerusalem. Construction of a housing project for Palestinian teachers had been planned in the area since 1994. However, Israeli authorities repeatedly postponed approval of the project until they cancelled it altogether in 1996.
6. On 26 September, Israeli settlers constructed 1 settlement outpost near the settlement of Kiryat Arba' and another outpost near the Ibrahimi Mosque in the old city of Hebron.
7. On 28 September, the Israeli army continued construction work for expansion of the settlement of Rotem north of the Jordan Valley.

P. Settler Violence

Israeli settlers carried out **32** attacks (compared to 19 during the month of August) against Palestinian civilians and their property, including **30** attacks in the West Bank (9 attacks in Hebron, 9 in Nablus, 5 in Qalqiliya, 4 in Jerusalem, 2 in Salfit, and 1 in Jericho) and **2** attacks in the Gaza Strip (1 in Khan Yunis and 1 in Rafah). Israeli settlers opened fire towards civilians on 5 separate occasions, killing 1 civilian and injuring 1 female civilian and 2 workers; ran over and injured a 5-year-old female child; carried out 16 assaults against civilians, including beatings and stone-throwing at civilians and their property, injuring 2 American nationals from the Christian Peacemakers Team and 1 female child; 1 incident of burning crops; 4 incidents of destruction of property; 2 incidents of occupying civilian houses; 1 incident of environmental contamination; and 2 raids on Al Aqsa Mosque compound.

1. At 19:55 on 02 September, an Israeli settler opened fire towards and injured **Sawsan Rashid Raja**, a female civilian, on the Trans-Samaria Highway north of the city of Salfit.
2. On 03 September, a group of Israeli settlers opened fire towards 1 civilian house near the fence surrounding the settlement of Kiryat Arba' east of the city of Hebron. Israeli soldiers did not respond to calls for help by the residents of the house to protect them from the settlers.

3. On 04 September, a group of Israeli settlers from the settlement of Negohot, west of the district of Hebron, set fire to agricultural land near the settlement in the town of Dura, damaging hundreds of olive trees.
4. At 20:30 on 06 September, an Israeli settler from the settlement of Itamar stole 29 goats belonging to 1 civilian from the village of 'Aqraba, south of the district of Nablus. Several civilians from the village pursued the settler and retrieved the goats, except for 2 which were slaughtered by the settler.
5. On 06 September, a group of Israeli settlers severely beat and injured 1 journalist at Huwwara checkpoint as he was trying to report on settler violence against civilians.
6. At 13:00 on 09 September, an Israeli female settler's vehicle ran over 5-year-old *Shaima Al Karaki* in the old city of Hebron. The child was hospitalised for injuries sustained during the attack.
7. At 18:00 on 09 September, an Israeli settler from the settlement of Rafiah Yam opened fire towards Palestinian workers inside the settlement, injuring 2 workers.
8. On 10 September, Israeli settlers raided Al Aqsa Mosque compound and consumed alcohol during a wedding celebration for the son of a Rabbi from the settlement of Tekoa, which took place inside the mosque compound.
9. On 15 September, a group of Israeli settlers raided 1 house in the old city of Jerusalem, occupied the house, and threw out furniture. The house has been rented by a female Palestinian civilian since 1985.
10. On 20 September, a group of Israeli settlers from the settlement of Shavei Shomron burnt 1 olive oil press, including all its contents, and 1 olive oil container factory in the village of Deir Sharaf west of the district of Nablus. Losses were estimated at USD 1,000.
11. At 11:05 on 20 September, a group of Israeli settlers from the settlement of Yitzhar raided the village of 'Urif, south of the district of Nablus, and severely beat several civilians.
12. On 20 September, extremist Israeli settler Itamar Bin Ghafir severely beat 2 employees from the Department of Religious Endowments inside the Ibrahimi Mosque in the old city of Hebron as they were cleaning the area of the mosque under the jurisdiction of the Department of Religious Endowments.
13. At 11:30 on 27 September, Israeli settlers opened fire towards 1 taxi travelling along the settler bypass road between the town of Beit Furik and the settlement of Alon Moreh at the eastern entrance to the city of Nablus, killing *Sayel Mustafa Jubarah*, the driver.
14. At 14:10 on 28 September, a group of Israeli settlers occupied an uninhabited house located at the junction to the village of Burin, near Huwwara checkpoint, south of the city of Nablus.
15. At 07:50 on 29 September, a group of Israeli settlers from the settlement of Ma'on, southeast of the town of Yatta, south of the district of Hebron, severely beat several school students and 3 Americans from the Christian Peacemakers Team wearing the group's uniform, injuring 1 female student from At Tuwani School and 2 American civilians. The 2 Americans were transported to a hospital inside the Green Line.

Q. Attacks on Religious Sites

A total of **13** attacks on religious sites were reported in September (compared to 6 attacks in August), including **12** in the West Bank and **1** in the Gaza Strip. 4 incidents were reported in Jerusalem, 2 in Nablus, 2 in Bethlehem, and 4 in Hebron

The Israeli army continued to prohibit worshippers from other districts from accessing Jerusalem to perform Friday prayers, forcing many civilians to conduct prayers near the outer gates of Al Aqsa Mosque compound and at checkpoints. The Israeli army also prohibited employees of the Islamic Heritage Committee from entering Al Aqsa Mosque compound for 6 months and prevented the removal of soil from Al Aqsa Mosque. Furthermore, Israeli extremist settlers frequently raided Al Aqsa Mosque compound. In Hebron, the Israeli army raided 1 mosque, surrounded 1 mosque, prohibited the call to prayer from being broadcast from the Ibrahimi Mosque, and closed the Mosque to Muslim worshippers because of Jewish holidays. The Israeli army also raided 1 mosque in the

town of Al Khadr, west of the district of Bethlehem, raided another mosque in 'Ayda refugee camp, demolished the wall surrounding a convent in Nablus, and partially demolished 1 mosque in An Namsawi neighbourhood in the city of Khan Yunis.

1. On 01 September, the Israeli army, positioned in the city of Hebron since 31 August 2004, surrounded 1 mosque as worshippers were performing evening prayers and examined their IDs.
2. At 23:30 on 01 September, the Israeli army raided An Namsawi neighbourhood in the city of Khan Yunis and partially demolished 1 mosque.
3. On 03 September, for the 5th consecutive time, the Israeli army issued an order preventing the director of the Islamic Heritage Committee and his deputy from entering Al Aqsa Mosque for 6 months.
4. At 20:40, on 12 September, an Israeli army patrol raided the town of Al Khadr, searched several houses, and raided the town's mosque.
5. On 21 September, a group of Israeli settlers raided Al Aqsa Mosque compound and attempted to enter Al Marwani Mosque, leading to confrontations between Israeli settlers and Palestinian civilians in the mosque compound.
6. On 24 September, the Israeli army closed the Ibrahimi Mosque in the old city of Hebron and prevented civilians from performing prayers due to Yom Kippur.

R. Medical Obstruction

The Israeli army continued to attack health facilities, including hospitals, clinics, and ambulances, in addition to medical personnel. A total of **12** incidents in the West Bank and Gaza Strip were reported in September (compared to 11 in August), including 2 in Jerusalem, 1 in Jenin, 2 in Tulkarem, 2 in Nablus, 1 in Salfit, and 1 in Bethlehem. In the Gaza Strip, the Israeli army carried out 1 attack in Northern Gaza and 2 in Khan Yunis.

The Israeli army opened machinegun fire and fired tanks shells towards 4 hospitals, causing damage to the hospitals and destroying medical equipment. The Israeli army also surrounded hospitals and health centres, destroyed their contents, detained ambulances and medics at checkpoints, and prevented them from transporting ill civilians.

1. At 22:40 on 04 September, the Israeli army opened intensive fire and fired 11 tank shells from its location at Point 12 towards the area of Al Maqabir in An Namsawi neighbourhood, injuring 1 civilian. One of the tank shells landed within the walls of Nasser Hospital in the city of Khan Yunis.
2. At 12:00 on 09 September, the Israeli army detained 1 Palestinian Red Crescent Society ambulance as it was transporting 1 patient from Tulkarem Public Hospital to Nablus Hospital at a checkpoint near the village of Deir Sharaf, and detained 1 female nurse from the ambulance for an extended period of time before releasing her.
3. On 09 September, the Israeli army prevented ambulances from transporting patients from the city of Nablus to the city of Ramallah, and vice versa, at Huwwara checkpoint.
4. On 19 September, Israeli army soldiers detained, searched and vandalised the interior of 1 ambulance transporting 1 patient from the city of Ramallah to the city of Bethlehem near the Wailing Wall in the city of Jerusalem.
5. On 22 September, the Israeli army raided the town of Huwwara south of the district of Nablus, imposed curfew, and raided the health centre in the town.
6. On 27 September, the Israeli army raided the city of Jenin and Jenin refugee camp and raided Ar Razi Hospital after opening intensive fire towards it, breaking its windows. The Israeli army detained employees and patients inside the hospital, destroyed medical equipment, and damaged the operating room.
7. At 13:45 on 29 September, the Israeli army fired 1 tank shell towards Balsam Hospital near An Nada towers north of the town of Beit Lahiya,

destroying and burning its operating room.

8. At 17:45 on 29 September, the Israeli army raided the city of Nablus, surrounded Rafidia Hospital, and fired sound grenades inside its Emergency Room.

S. School Disruption

Within the first month of the academic year, **65** incidents of school disruption were reported, including **57** in the West Bank and **8** in the Gaza Strip. The Israeli army opened fire towards 1 school, disrupted classes in dozens of schools as a result of frequent incursions, raids, and curfews, and closed 1 school and confiscated the keys to the school. The Israeli army also surrounded and raided institutes and universities and impeded students and teachers from reaching their schools at checkpoints.

According to a September report issued by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education, the Israeli army killed 14 students, including 13 school students and 1 university student; injured 48, including 47 school students, 1 university student, and 1 school teacher; and arrested 35 school students and 3 teachers. Furthermore, the Israeli army disrupted classes in 135 schools serving 59,423 students.

1. At 08:00 on 03 September, the Israeli army raided the villages of Jurat Ash Sham'a, Marah Ma'alla, Wadi an Nis, and Um Salama south of the district of Bethlehem and imposed curfew, disrupting classes in 4 schools serving 1,021 students.
2. At 19:30 on 03 September, the Israeli army raided the town of Silat Adh Dhahr, imposed curfew, disrupting classes in 6 schools serving 2,223 students.
3. On 04 September, the Israeli army raided the village of Jaba' and raided Jaba' Girls Secondary School after destroying its doors with explosives.
4. At 12:25 on 05 September, the Israeli army raided the village of As Sawiya and raided As Sawiya Girls Secondary School during official school hours, resulting in a state of fear and panic among teachers and students.
5. At 04:00 on 06 September, the Israeli army raided the town of Silat Adh Dhahr, imposed curfew, searched several houses, and arrested 1 civilian. Confrontations took place between the Israeli army and civilians, during which the Israeli army injured 1 child. Classes were disrupted in 6 schools serving 2,223 students as a result of the curfew.
6. At 15:45 on 11 September, the Israeli army raided the village of Qusin, opened indiscriminate fire, raided and closed the village school, and confiscated the keys to the school.
7. At 01:00 on 13 September, the Israeli army, including 15 jeeps, raided the city of Ramallah and surrounded and raided the Teachers Training Institute. The Israeli army detained 28 students and served them summons to report to the Israeli Intelligence.
8. Beginning on 17 September 2004, the Israeli army remained positioned in the village of Beit 'Ur at Tahta, west of the district of Ramallah, and continued to impose curfew, disrupting classes in 3 schools serving 1,051 students.
9. At 10:05 on 19 September, an Israeli army patrol raided the town of Beituniya west of the town of Ramallah, patrolled the area surrounding Beituniya Elementary and Secondary Girls Schools, and fired tear gas and sound grenades towards female students, injuring several students as a result of tear gas inhalation.

T. Closure of Crossing Points

The Israeli army closed crossing points in the Gaza Strip, including crossing points into the Green Line, denying workers and goods access. Despite the fact that the Rafah Crossing on the Egyptian border was reopened on 6 August, after being closed for 18 consecutive days, Palestinian civilians between 16 and 35 years old continue to be prohibited from travelling through the crossing.