

PALESTINIAN MONITORING GROUP



MONTHLY SUMMARY OF ISRAELI VIOLATIONS

01 September 2005 – 30 September 2005

The following summary table and overview of events is a survey of Israeli violations during the period 01 September 2005 to 30 September 2005. The report includes a summary table of events by type throughout the West Bank and Gaza Strip, in addition to a comparative table surveying events over the past three months. The survey is compiled from Daily Situation Reports of the Palestinian Monitoring Group (PMG), Negotiations Affairs Department, Palestine Liberation Organization. The PMG monitors all aspects of ground conditions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, including Israeli violations, Palestinian violations, and Palestinian achievements. The PMG Daily Situation Reports are a survey of daily events collated from information provided by Palestinian Authority civilian ministries and security agencies. The information reported through the PMG process only represents data available at the time of distribution.

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

EVENT	WEST BANK	GAZA STRIP	TOTAL	NOTES
Assassinations	3	4	7	2 civilians were extra-judicially killed due to an Israeli army UAV attack on 1 civilian vehicle in Gaza city; 2 civilians during an Israeli army air attack on Az Zaytun neighbourhood in Gaza city; and 3 civilians in the town of 'Illar in the district of Tulkarem. (4 civilians were also injured during air attacks).
Deaths	11	3	14	Incl. 4 children (incl. 1 child who died of injuries sustained on 17 August 2005 due to the explosion of a landmine left by the Israeli army in the vicinity of the town of Yatta in the district of Hebron; 1 female child in the village of 'Arab ar Ramadin in the district of Hebron as Israeli troops prevented an ambulance from transporting her to hospital; and 1 child who sustained fatal injuries after an Israeli army tank fired 1 shell towards a number of children in the area west of the city of Khan Yunis).
Injuries	59	33	92	Incl. 17 children, incl. 1 physically disabled child. Israeli settlers also injured 3 children, incl. 2 children run over by an Israeli settler vehicle. Additionally, the Israeli army injured 2 female civilians and 4 civilian bystanders during an Israeli army air attack to assassinate civilians in Gaza city.
Attacks	113	158	271	7 incidents of detonating explosives on civilian land; 1 flare; 51 during attacks during raids; 28 air attacks; 142 from Israeli army military posts; 34 during confrontations with the Israeli army; 5 by Israeli naval boats towards Palestinian fishing boats; and 1 gas grenade. Israeli settlers also carried out 2 attacks.
Raids	762	28	790	29 in Jerusalem; 137 in Ramallah; 47 in Jenin; 115 in Tulkarem; 34 in Qalqiliya; 68 in Nablus; 44 in Salfit; 4 in Jericho; 134 in Bethlehem; 150 in Hebron; 3 in Northern Gaza; 6 in Gaza; 8 in Central Gaza; 8 in Khan Yunis; and 3 in Rafah.
Arrests (per person)	680	13	693	The Israeli army arrested 55 civilians in Jerusalem; 146 in Ramallah; 83 in Jenin; 41 in Tulkarem; 20 in Qalqiliya; 63 in Nablus; 9 in Salfit; 9 in Jericho; 66 in Bethlehem; 188 in Hebron; 4 in Gaza; 3 in Central Gaza; 2 in Khan Yunis; and 4 in Rafah, including 52 children, 5 female civilians, 9 school students, 14 university students, 7 school teachers, 1 candidate running for municipal elections, 1 physician, 1 municipality chairman, 2 fishermen, 2 workers, and 31 Palestinian security officers.
House Demolitions	2	3	5	Jerusalem: The Israeli army demolished 1 house under construction in the village of Al 'Isawiya. Jenin: The Israeli army partially demolished 1 house belonging to the family of 1 political prisoner (using explosives) in the town of Qabatiya. Central Gaza: 3 civilian houses collapsed in the city of Deir al Balah due to the detonation of explosives in the evacuated settlement of Kfar Darom.
Attacks on Property (Destruction & Confiscation)	90	27	117	Destruction of Property: The Israeli army uprooted fruit-bearing trees in the district of Jenin and set fire to forest and olive trees near the settlement of Kadim in the district of Jenin and near the settlement of Avnei Hefetz in the district of Tulkarem. Israeli settlers levelled land belonging to the village of 'Aqraba in the district of Nablus to construct a settler road, uprooting olive and almond trees; cut down trees near the town of Deir Ballut in the district of Salfit; and cut down 40 grapevines in the town of Al Khadr in the district of Bethlehem. The Israeli army also closed 2 charitable associations for 6 months in the city of Jerusalem; damaged 3 offices belonging to the Palestine National Liberation Organization (Fateh) in the cities of Gaza and Rafah, in addition to 2 offices belonging to the Palestinian People's Front in the district of Northern Gaza and in Al Bureij refugee camp in the district of Central Gaza; destroyed 1 overpass at the western entrance to the town of Beit Hanun in the district of Northern Gaza; used explosives to destroy the door of 1 commercial shop in the town of 'Attil in the district of Tulkarem; and damaged 3 blacksmiths' workshops in the districts of Gaza and Khan Yunis, 1 plastics factory in the district of Northern Gaza, and 3 houses in the districts of Northern Gaza and Khan Yunis. Additionally, Israeli settlers damaged houses in the old city of Hebron, along with house windows and water tanks in the town of Dura in the district of Hebron. The Israeli army also detonated mortars located in the town of Biddya in the district of Salfit, which resulted in window breakage and other damages to a number of neighbouring houses; damaged furniture while searching 1 house in the district of Hebron; prevented civilians from completing construction of 1 house in the village of Beit Iksa in the district of Jerusalem; detained and delayed 1 fire truck belonging to the Palestinian Civil Defence Department while it was travelling to extinguish a fire that erupted in 1 house in the village of Surda in the district of Ramallah, damaging the house; and destroyed 3 civilian vehicles in Gaza city. Israeli army armoured vehicles also ran into and damaged 3 civilian vehicles in the district of Nablus and in the town of 'Arraba in the district of Jenin. Additionally, an Israeli army jeep collided with and damaged 1 governmental vehicle in the city of Ramallah. Israeli settlers broke the windshield of 1 taxi in the district of Hebron. An Israeli settler vehicle also collided with and damaged a taxi in the district of Qalqiliya. Additionally, Israeli settlers damaged 2 bulldozers in the area west of the town of Al Khadr in the district of Bethlehem. The

				<p>Israeli Archaeological Authority excavated civilian land in the village of Al 'Auja in the district of Jericho and in the vicinity of the town of Deir Ballut in the district of Salfit in search of archaeological artefacts. The Israeli army also partially destroyed 1 school in Gaza city; damaged computers in the old city of Jerusalem; damaged 1 electricity post in the town of 'Arraba in the district of Jenin, 1 room housing a generator, 1 generator, and 1 water pump for irrigating crops in the city of Tulkarem, and equipment of 1 Palestinian National Security location in the district of Gaza. Additionally, Israeli settlers slaughtered 6 sheep near the settlement of Ma'on south of the town of Yatta in the district of Hebron. The Israeli army also destroyed a number of makeshift tents in the village of Fasayil in the district of Jericho; demolished 7 livestock barracks, claiming that they were built without the required licenses, in the village of Al Jiftlik in the district of Jericho; damaged vendors' stalls, claiming that they were near Road #60 in the town of Al Khadr in the district of Bethlehem; and killed 1 donkey pulling a cart in the district of Gaza.</p> <p>Confiscation of Property: The Israeli army confiscated 1 computer and 5 cellular phones in the city of Tulkarem; 1 computer from a house in the town of Kafr Thulth in the district of Qalqiliya; 20 civilian vehicles in Shu'fat refugee camp; and 25 electrical appliances from civilian houses in the neighbourhoods of Ath Thuri and Silwan in the city of Jerusalem, claiming that affected civilians had not paid their taxes; and 2 civilian vehicles in the city of El Bireh in the district of Ramallah. Israeli troops positioned at a checkpoint in the area between the town of Az Zababida and the village of 'Aqqaba in the district of Jenin confiscated 1 civilian vehicle. The Israeli army also confiscated 1 vehicle in the district of Bethlehem; 1 tractor and 1 motorcycle in the village of Sanniriya in the district of Qalqiliya; 1 small fishing boat at sea in the district of Rafah; and computers and files from offices of charitable associations in the districts of Jerusalem, Tulkarem, Qalqiliya, Bethlehem, and Hebron. In addition, the Israeli army confiscated plastic handcuffs and 1 club from Palestinian Police officers on the junction to the village of Kharsa neighbourhood the district of Hebron; documents from an electoral campaign office in the village of Bir Nabala in the district of Jerusalem; a sum of NIS 1,000 and other belongings after searching 1 house in the city of Hebron; and 1 pistol after detaining 1 Palestinian security officer in the city of Bethlehem.</p>
House Occupations	18	1	19	The Israeli army occupied civilian houses and converted them into military posts in the districts of Hebron : 3 in the old city of Hebron, 7 in the city of Hebron, 1 in Yatta, 1 in Beit 'Awwa, 1 in Taffuh, and 2 near the settlement of Kiryat Arba'; Qalqiliya : 1 in Kafr Qaddum; Jenin : 1 in the town of 'Arraba; Nablus : 1 in Bizzariya; and Khan Yunis : 1 in the area of Abu al 'Ajin.
Curfews	12	—	12	The Israeli army imposed curfew in the following districts: Ramallah : Bil'in, Budrus, and Beitillu. Jenin : Zububa and Qabatiya. Nablus : Madama and Jamma'in. Qalqiliya : Kafr Qaddum. Tulkarem : 'Illar and Seida. Salfit : Deir Istiya.
Closure of Crossing Points	—	101	101	The Israeli army completely closed crossing points into Israel on 54 occasions: the Israeli army closed Beit Hanun (Erez) Crossing 6 times completely and partially to humanitarian cases and VIPs only throughout the month. However, the Israeli army denied access to workers. The Israeli army also closed Al Muntar (Karnei) Commercial Crossing 16 times completely; Nahal 'Oz Crossing 8 times; and Sufa Crossing completely 24 times.
				Additionally, international crossing points were closed on 47 occasions: Yasser Arafat International Airport remains closed since the outbreak of the current Intifada (Uprising). Beginning on 08 September, the Israeli army continued to completely close Rafah Crossing and withdrew Israeli officers and equipment from the Crossing. The Palestinian Authority and Egypt opened the Rafah Crossing from 24 – 29 September to humanitarian cases and students studying at universities abroad. During the month of September, the Israeli army closed Rafah Crossing for 17 days.
Flying Checkpoints	506	—	506	25 in Jerusalem, 65 in Ramallah, 56 in Jenin, 51 in Tulkarem, 89 in Qalqiliya, 32 in Nablus, 19 in Salfit, 31 in Jericho, 34 in Bethlehem, and 104 in Hebron.
Medical Obstruction	2	—	2	Israeli troops prevented ambulances from transporting 2 killed civilians and 1 injured civilian in Balata refugee camp in the district of Nablus and 1 ambulance from transporting 1 female child to hospital from the village of 'Arab ar Ramadin in the district of Hebron.
Attacks on Religious Sites	3	—	3	The Israeli army raided 1 mosque in the village of Al Bira in the district of Hebron; prohibited the call to prayers from being broadcast in the Ibrahimi Mosque in the old city of Hebron; and fired tear gas grenades inside 1 mosque while worshippers were performing Friday prayers in the village of Bil'in in the district of Ramallah.
School Disruption	9	1	10	An Israeli army F16 combat aircraft fired 1 missile towards and partially destroyed Dar al Arqam School in Gaza city. The Israeli army also surrounded the Palestine Polytechnic University in the city of Hebron; raided the Boy's and Girl's Schools in the village of Sarra in the district of Nablus and searched students; and took position opposite a secondary school in the town of Bal'a in the district of Tulkarem. Israeli troops positioned at checkpoints set up in the area between the villages of 'Asira al Qibliya and Madama and at the entrances to the

				village of Till in the district of Nablus denied access to school teachers. Additionally, the Israeli army delayed students and teachers from 3 schools in the old city of Hebron from reaching their schools on time after forcing them to pass through metal detectors; prevented female teachers and students from Al Fayha' School from entering their school in the old city of Hebron; and detained teachers while they were going to their school in the village of Imneizil southeast of the town of As Samoa' in the district of Hebron.
Provocation of Palestinian Forces	26	32	58	<p>Attacks: The Israeli army opened fire in the vicinity of 1 Palestinian National Security location in the town of Kafr al Labad in the district of Tulkarem; opened fire and fired 1 tank shell and 1 combat aircraft missile towards Palestinian National Security locations near Al Qarya al Badawiya in the district of Northern Gaza, south of Gaza city, near Al Muntar (Karnei) Crossing west of Gaza city, near the settlement of Kfar Darom in the district of Central Gaza, and in the district of Khan Yunis; towards Palestinian security locations near the Egyptian border in the district of Rafah; towards Palestinian National Security patrols while preventing armed Palestinian individuals from opening fire towards Israeli troops positioned on the Green Line in the district of Central Gaza; towards 2 Palestinian National Security patrols in West Khan Yunis refugee camp; towards 1 Palestinian security patrol in Yabna neighbourhood and west of As Salaam neighbourhood in Rafah refugee camp; and towards Palestinian security patrols in the area surrounding Salah ad Din gate in the district of Rafah.</p> <p>Surrounding Palestinian Security Location: The Israeli army surrounded 1 Palestinian Police station at the entrance to Jenin refugee camp in the district of Jenin.</p> <p>Obstructing Palestinian Forces from Performing Security Duties: The Israeli army demanded Palestinian security forces (through the DCO) to withdraw Palestinian security patrols from the city of El Bireh to the area surrounding Al Muqata'a in the city of Ramallah on 2 occasions. The Israeli army also demanded 2 Palestinian National Security checkpoints withdraw to their offices in the city of Jenin.</p> <p>Position near Palestinian Security Locations and Checkpoints: The Israeli army took position Palestinian Police Headquarters in the city of Ramallah; outside Al Muqata'a; and near 1 Palestinian National Security location. The Israeli army also patrolled the area near 1 Palestinian National Security location and 1 Police station in the town of Al 'Ubeidiya in the district of Bethlehem. Additionally, the Israeli army set up a checkpoint near 1 Palestinian Police station in the city of Hebron; opposite 1 Palestinian National Security location south of the city of Deir al Balah; and opposite 1 Palestinian National Security location east of the village of 'Abasan al Kabira in the district of Central Gaza.</p> <p>Detention: Israeli troops positioned at a checkpoint set up in the area between the villages of Talluza and Al Badhan in the district of Nablus searched 1 Palestinian National Security vehicle and examined the IDs of Palestinian National Security officers. Israeli troops positioned at a checkpoint set up on the junction to the village of Kharsa in the district of Hebron detained 1 Palestinian Police vehicle transporting a number of Police officers in uniform. The Israeli army also detained a number of Palestinian Police officers in the city of Hebron. Additionally, Israeli troops positioned at a checkpoint set up along the Ramallah-Bir Zeit road detained 1 fire truck belonging to the Palestinian Civil Defence Department.</p>
Settlement Activity	17	—	17	<p>Tulkarem: The Israeli army levelled land and placed caravans in the area surrounding the settlement of 'Einav. Jenin: The Israeli army confiscated 1.3 <i>dunums</i> (0.33 acres) of land belonging to the village of Bardala to erect a military point, 30 <i>dunums</i> (7.5 acres) of land to construct a military post on land belonging to the village of Tura al Gharbiya for Israeli troops redeployed in the district of Jenin, and constructed a military point in the vicinity of the town of Tubas. Salfit: The Israeli army confiscated 23.5 <i>dunums</i> (5.88 acres) of land belonging to the village of Bruqin for unidentified military purposes and 0.4 <i>dunums</i> (0.10 acres) of land belonging to the town of Haris to erect a surveillance point. Nablus: The Israeli army levelled land in the vicinity of the village of Qusin to erect a military watchtower. Jerusalem: The Israeli army confiscated 22.2 (5.55 acres), 55.7 (13.93 acres), and 144.2 (36.05 acres), <i>dunums</i> of land belonging to the villages of Beit Duqqu, Al Jib, and Beit Ijza respectively. Hebron: The Israeli army confiscated 466 <i>dunums</i> (116.50 acres) of land belonging to the town of Beit Ummar for Wall construction and 13 <i>dunums</i> (3.25 acres) of land in the villages of An Nabi and Imneizil to construct a Wall gate. In addition, the Israeli army levelled land to construct separation walls around the settlements of Avnei Hefetz in the district of Tulkarem and Kiryat Arba' and Adorah in the district of Hebron. The Israeli army also expanded an 800-meter-long settler road connecting the settlement of Kiryat Arba' to the Ibrahimi Mosque in the old city of Hebron and confiscated 21 <i>dunums</i> (5.25 acres) of land belonging to the city of Beit Jala in the district of Bethlehem for expansion of the area of the tunnels along Road # 60.</p>
Settler Violence	36	—	36	<p>Jerusalem: 'Atiret Cohenim, an Israeli settler association, carried out excavation works under civilian houses towards Al Aqsa Mosque. Israeli settlers also assaulted a procession of Christian clergymen in the old city of Jerusalem. Tulkarem: Israeli settlers raided 1 house in</p>

				<p>the village of An Nazla ash Sharqiya and sprayed a toxic substance on 1 civilian. Qalqiliya: An Israeli settler vehicle ran over a 13-year-old child near the village of Jinsafut; Israeli settlers beat 1 female civilian; levelled land in the vicinity of the town of Kafr Thulth; and prevented 1 fire truck belonging to the Palestinian Civil Defence Department from extinguishing a fire that erupted in a nearby forest. Nablus: Israeli settlers from the settlement of Itamar levelled land and constructed a settler road on civilian agricultural land in the village of 'Aqraba, set fire to olive trees, and opened fire at the entrance to the village of Burqa. Salfit: Israeli settlers abducted 1 child and expelled civilians at gunpoint from their land. Jericho: 3 armed Israeli settlers raided 1 park in the village of 'Ein ad Duyuk. Israeli settlers also pursued 1 civilian bus and threatened to throw a hand grenade into the bus while travelling along Road #90. Bethlehem: Israeli settlers cut down 40 grapevines and damaged 2 bulldozers in the area west of the town of Al Khadr. Hebron: Israeli settlers opened fire and injured 1 civilian; discharged garbage and threw stones at civilians; ran over 1 7-year-old child and 1 female civilian; threw stones at civilian houses near the settlement of Kiryat Arba'; attacked civilian houses and hoisted the Israeli flag over 1 house; damaged vendors' stalls; erected tents and makeshift shelters on civilian land in the area of Wadi an Nasara; threw stones at civilians, civilian houses, and vehicles in the old city of Hebron; pursued farmers and shepherds; slaughtered 6 sheep near the settlement of Ma'on; and poured a suspicious substance into a water well near the settlement of Sussia south of Yatta.</p>
Palestinian Security Measures	20	17	37	<p>Preventing Palestinian Attacks: Palestinian security forces evacuated armed Palestinian individuals near the Green Line north of the district of Northern Gaza; sealed off holes along the Egyptian border; and deployed 4 brigades to prevent infiltration from both sides of the Egyptian border. 2 armed confrontations took place between Palestinian security forces and armed groups who attempted to smuggle illegal goods from both sides of the Egyptian border in the area opposite Yabna neighbourhood in Rafah refugee camp. In the districts of Northern Gaza, Central Gaza, and Khan Yunis, Palestinian security forces blocked an infiltration attempt into areas inside the Green Line; blocked an attempt to open fire; and pursued 1 Palestinian armed individual, suspecting him to have attempted to open fire.</p> <p>Evacuation of Civilians: Palestinian security forces evacuated children and civilians near the Security Line in the district of Khan Yunis on 3 occasions.</p> <p>Incidents of Locating and Seizing Weapons: Palestinian security forces defused 1 tank shell left by the Israeli army in the district of Northern Gaza; 1 old mortar located in the village of Ramin in the district of Tulkarem; and 1 old mortar located near the Green Line in the district of Gaza.</p> <p>Weapons Handed Over: Palestinian security forces handed over (to the Israeli authorities) explosives located in the city of Hebron. Palestinian security forces also located 6 mortars in the village of Khirbet Abu Falah in the district of Ramallah; 12 landmines in evacuated settlements in the district of Northern Gaza; and 1 mortar near the settlement of Kfar Darom and requested the Israeli authorities to defuse them. Additionally, Palestinian forces located explosive devices in the district of Qalqiliya and a 155-mm. and 1 homemade bomb in the city of Ramallah.</p> <p>Israelis Handed Over: Palestinian security forces handed over (to the Israeli authorities) 1 Israeli citizen after entering the city of Jericho; 1 Israeli citizen located in the city of Qalqiliya after blocking an attempt to assault him; 1 Israeli citizen after entering the town of Dura; 2 Israeli citizens captured while they were selling smuggled diesel fuel; and 3 Israeli individuals, including 1 soldier, in the city of Hebron.</p> <p>Illegal Vehicles and Equipment Handed Over: Palestinian security forces handed over (to the Israeli authorities) 7 illegal vehicles seized in the city of Qalqiliya; 1 illegal vehicle in Tulkarem; 2 motorcycles in the city of Jericho; holy Jewish books belonging to a synagogue in the city of Jericho.</p> <p>Palestinian security forces also provided protection to Jewish worshippers while they were visiting a synagogue in the city of Jericho on 2 occasions.</p>
TOTAL	2369	421	2790	

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EVENTS OVER THE PAST THREE MONTHS

EVENT TYPE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	COMMENTS
Assassinations	8	—	7	The Israeli government resumed its policy of assassination of Palestinian faction activists.
Deaths	16	14	14	Increase in death toll (incl. those civilians assassinated by the Israeli army) by 50% compared to August and a decrease of 12.5% compared to July. Compared to 5 children killed in August and 7 in July, the Israeli army killed 4 children during the month of September.
Injuries	144	103	92	Injuries decreased by 10.7% compared to August and by 36.1% compared to July. (17 children injured in September, compared to 17 in August and 37 in July).
Attacks	541	336	271	A decrease in the number of attacks by 19.4% compared to August and by 50% compared to July.
Raids	693	731	790	Raids rose by 8.1% compared to August and by 14% compared to July. The Israeli army raided Palestinian Authority controlled territory (Area A, which the Israeli army reoccupied in 2002) on 419 occasions, compared to 349 in August. On 78 occasions, the Israeli army raided areas in which security responsibility was transferred back to the Palestinian Authority (Area A) in the city of Tulkarem and the eastern areas of the city (incl. the town of 'Illar and the village of Seida, over which Palestinians and Israelis have disagreed on the scope of the transfer of security control) and the city of Jericho (in which security responsibility was transferred back to the Palestinian Authority in March), compared to 88 raids on these areas during the month of August. The Israeli army also raided Palestinian Authority controlled area in the Gaza Strip on 28 occasions.
Arrests (per person)	397	335	693	Arrests increased by 106.9% compared to August and by 74.6% compared to July. Additionally, the number of children arrested rose to 52 compared to 34 in August and 29 in July.
House Demolitions	19	3	5	The Israeli army continued to demolish civilian houses in the eastern quarters of the city of Jerusalem and intensified settlement activity in the area.
Attacks on Property	74	56	117	Israeli army combat aircraft targeted offices of Palestinian factions, blacksmiths' workshops, 1 school, and 1 factory. The Israeli army also confiscated the contents of charitable associations. Additionally, the Israeli army and settlers continued to damage crops, set fire to trees, destroy and confiscate civilian vehicles, damage house furniture, and demolish animal shelters.
House Occupations	71	105	19	The Israeli army continued to occupy civilian houses and convert them into military posts, particularly in the district of Hebron (15 houses).
Curfews	33	19	12	Curfews dropped by 36.8% compared to August and by 63.6% compared to July.
Flying Checkpoints	365	505	506	An increase of 0.2% compared to August and 38.6% compared to July.
Closures (per District)	Un-known	Un-known	Un-known	Continuation of Israeli imposed closure over the past 3 months between all districts, incl. Jerusalem and the Green Line. Civilian movement between districts of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip continued to be prohibited. Beginning on 24 September, the Israeli army intensified the closure imposed on the Gaza Strip districts, denying access to workers to areas inside the Green Line.
Closure of Crossing Points (Complete)	50	56	101	Crossing points to Israel were completely closed on 54 occasions in September, compared to 25 occasions in August and 17 in July. International crossing points were closed on 47 occasions, including Rafah Crossing 17 times and Yasser Arafat International Airport throughout the month.
Medical Obstruction	9	4	2	The Israeli army continued to obstruct access to ambulances at checkpoints and prevent them from evacuating killed and injured civilians.
Attacks on Religious Sites	3	6	3	Israeli troops positioned at checkpoints continued to prevent worshippers from accessing mosques in Jerusalem and Hebron. The Israeli army also continued to raid mosques.
School Disruption	1	2	10	Incidents of school disruption rose this month due to the beginning of the new academic year. Israeli army combat aircraft fired missiles and destroyed 1 school in Gaza. Israeli troops at checkpoints and Wall gates also continued to impede access to both school teachers and students.
Provocation of Pal. Forces	66	46	58	Despite understandings reached at the Sharm ash Sheikh Summit, the Israeli army continued to provoke Palestinian forces. Additionally, the Israeli army repeatedly raided areas returned to Palestinian Authority control (Areas A) in parts of the districts of Tulkarem and Jericho.
Settlement Activity	18	40	17	Incidents of settlement activity dropped by 57.5% compared to August, and 5.6% compared to July. The Israeli army accelerated construction of the Wall and constructed walls around settlements, confiscating civilian land.
Settler Violence	42	124	36	The number of attacks by Israeli settlers on Palestinian civilians, their property and land dropped by 71% compared to August and by 14.3% compared to July. Additionally, Israeli settlers continued to run over civilians, particularly children, including 2 children and 1 female civilian during the month of September, compared to 10 civilians (incl. 1 female child) in August and 3 civilians (incl. 1 child) in July.
Palestinian Security Measures	41	47	37	Palestinian security forces handed over 10 illegal vehicles, (compared to 5 in August and 5 in July); 23 mortars and explosive devices (12 in August and 12 in July); and Israeli citizens, settlers, and soldiers on 8 occasions (3 in August and 7 in July). Palestinian security forces did not arrest suspected Palestinian individuals this month (compared to 4 in August and 8 in July); blocked attempts to fire mortars towards Israeli targets inside the Green Line and settlements in the Gaza Strip and seized a number of mortars on 8 occasions (3 in August and 5 in July); demolished 4 tunnels used for smuggling (3 in August and 7 in July); and defused 3 explosive devices near the Security Line (12 in August and 12 in July).
TOTAL	2591	2532	2790	Total incidents rose by 10.2% compared to August and by 7.7% compared to July.

ANALYSIS OF EVENTS

1. Assassinations

As evidence of the Israeli government's resumption of its assassination policy, the Israeli army extra-judicially killed 7 civilians, including 3 in the West Bank and 4 in the Gaza Strip. Israeli army combat aircrafts fired missiles, extra-judicially killing 4 civilians and injuring 4 civilian bystanders in the Gaza Strip. The Israeli army also assassinated 3 other civilians during a raid on a residential compound in the West Bank.

2. Killings

As in August, and compared to 16 Palestinians killed in July, **14 Palestinians were killed in September**, including 11 in the West Bank and 3 in the Gaza Strip. The Israeli army killed 4 children, including 1 child as a result of injuries sustained on 17 August 2005 due to the explosion of a landmine left by the Israeli army in the vicinity of the town of Yatta in the district of Hebron; 1 female child after Israeli troops prevented an ambulance from transporting her to hospital; and 1 child of injuries sustained by Israeli army tank shell shrapnel. The Israeli army killed 4 civilians in Jenin, 1 in Tulkarem, 3 in Nablus, 3 in Hebron, 2 in Khan Yunis, and 1 in Rafah.

3. Injuries

Compared to 103 Palestinians injured by the Israeli army in August and 144 in July, the total number of injuries reported during the month of September was **92**. The Israeli army opened fire towards civilians **during raids** on residential locales **on 51 occasions**. The Israeli army also **opened fire on 34 occasions** during confrontations and demonstrations against Wall construction, and opened **machinegun fire from military posts on 142 occasions**. Israeli army combat aircraft, helicopters, and UAVs also carried out **28 air attacks**. Additionally, Israeli army naval boat carried out **5 attacks** and Israeli settlers opened fire towards Palestinian civilians on 2 occasions.

Compared to 99 Palestinians injured by the Israeli army in the **West Bank** last month, **59 Palestinians** were injured in September, including 29 in Ramallah, 2 in Jenin, 1 in Tulkarem, 5 in Qalqiliya, 7 in Nablus, 3 in Salfit, 2 in Bethlehem, and 10 in Hebron. In the **Gaza Strip**, the Israeli army injured **33 civilians**, compared to 4 in August, including 1 in Northern Gaza, 24 in Gaza, 7 in Khan Yunis, and 1 in Rafah. As in August, the **Israeli army injured 17 children** during the month of September, including 1 physically disabled child. Additionally, 2 children were run over by Israeli settler vehicles and 2 female civilians were injured, including 1 female civilian run over by an Israeli settler vehicle.

4. Closure

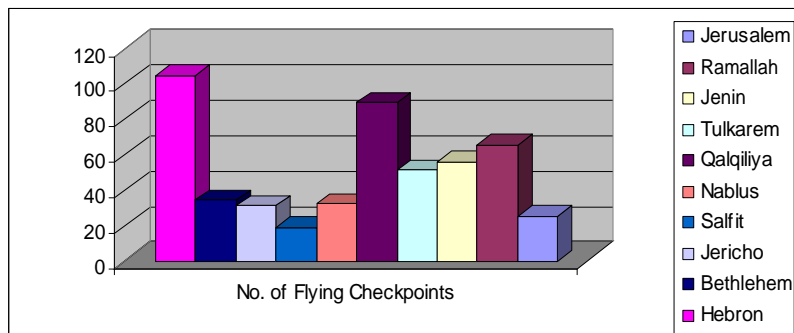
Beginning on 24 September 2005, the Israeli army continued to impose a complete closure on the West Bank and Gaza Strip districts, declared them closed military zones, and prevented civilians and workers from accessing the city of Jerusalem or crossing the Green Line. The Israeli army has also imposed a blockade on the Gaza Strip coast and prevented boats belonging to the Palestinian Coast Guard and civilian fishing boats from setting out to sea. Additionally, the Israeli army closed *Abu Holi* and *Al Matahin* checkpoints along Salah ad Din road, connecting areas north and south of the Gaza Strip, preventing civilian vehicles from crossing completely on 5 occasions and partially on 4 occasions.

Since the outbreak of the current *Intifada* (Uprising) until the Israeli army withdrawal from the Gaza Strip on 12 September 2005, the Israeli army continued to close Netzarim (*Ash Shuhada'*) junction, Abu al 'Ajin road (*Khan Yunis ash Sharqiya*), and the Western road (*Khan Yunis*). In addition, the Israeli army closed Al Mawasi/Khan Yunis (At Tuffah checkpoint) on 8 occasions and Al Mawasi/Rafah road on 10 occasions.

In the **West Bank**, the Israeli army continued to intensify its restrictions, impeded civilian access, and occasionally prevented civilian vehicles from crossing permanent checkpoints set up at entrances to Palestinian cities, including *An Nabi Samwil* and *Qalandiya checkpoints* set up at the entrances to the city of Jerusalem. Additionally, the Israeli army prevented civilian vehicles from crossing 'Einav iron gate along the Tulkarem-Nablus main road. The Israeli army

also constructed a tunnel, connecting the city of Tulkarem to the district of Qalqiliya, under *Jubara ('Al Kafriyyat') checkpoint*, at the only entrance to the city of Tulkarem. At the southern entrance to the city of Nablus, the Israeli army completely closed *Huwwara checkpoint* on 1 occasion and partially on 6 occasions. The Israeli army also intensified its restrictions at the *DCO checkpoint at the northern entrance to the city of Beit Jala* on 2 occasions and partially closed the checkpoint on 1 occasion. In addition, the Israeli army continued to intensify its restrictions at checkpoints set up on main junctions between Palestinian districts, including *Tayasir checkpoint* between the districts of Jenin and Jericho for 24 days; *Za'tara checkpoint* between the northern and central areas of the West Bank, which the Israeli army also closed on 1 occasion; and *Deir Ballut checkpoint* between the districts of Salfit and Ramallah throughout the month; *Al Hamra checkpoint* between districts in the central West Bank and the Jordan Valley for 16 days; and *As Sawahira ash Sharqiya (the 'Container') checkpoint* between the central and southern areas of the West Bank for 6 days.

Special permits are required for civilian vehicles to cross *Huwwara checkpoint* between the city of Nablus and the districts of Ramallah and Salfit, *Beit Iba checkpoint* between the city of Nablus and the districts of Tulkarem and Jenin, and *As Sawahira ash Sharqiya (the 'Container') checkpoint* between the districts of Ramallah and Bethlehem to Hebron.



The Israeli army set up **506 flying checkpoints** in and around Palestinian residential locales throughout the West Bank during the month of September, compared to 505 flying checkpoints in August (a rise of 0.2%) and 365 in July (a rise of 38.6%).

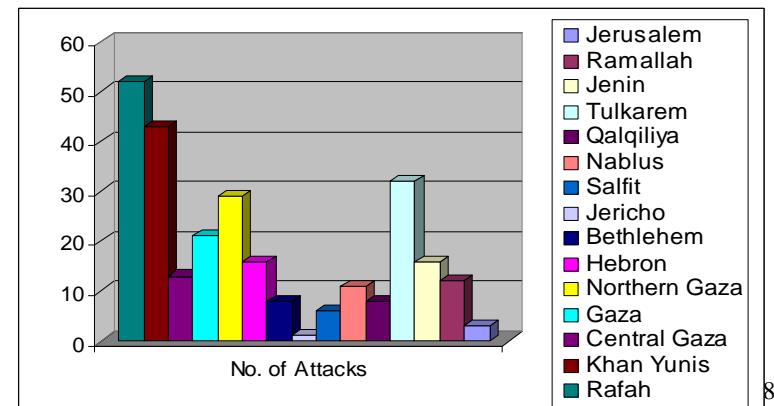
The Israeli army has continued to prevent civilians from other districts from accessing the city of Jerusalem to perform prayers in Al Aqsa Mosque. Additionally, the Israeli army continues to impose a closure over the settlement evacuation area in the district of Jenin and to close the Jenin-Nablus main road, denying civilian access. The Israeli army also continues to close the main road leading to the district of Jenin between the junction to the village of Deir Sharaf and the settlement of Shavei Shomron. In addition, the Israeli army continued to completely isolate and close all roads leading to the village of An Nu'man east of the city of Bethlehem for several months. Upon completion of Wall construction, residents in the village of An Nu'man will be under threat of forced displacement from the village. Additionally, the Israeli army continued to close the commercial centre of Hebron, along with Shalala Street in the old city of Hebron, with barbed wire and cement blocks. The Israeli army also continues to close the north-western entrance to the city of Salfit, closed the entrance to the village of Qarawat Bani Hassan with an iron gate, impeded civilian access to the town of Beit Furik on 4 occasions, and only allowed civilians over the age of 45 to exit the town. The Israeli army also closed land belonging to the village of Khirbet Tana southeast of the city of Nablus, declared it a closed military zone, and prevented civilians from entering the area. In addition, the Israeli army continues to close the road connecting the city of Nablus and the town of 'Asira ash Shamaliya.

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5. Attacks

Compared to 336 attacks in August and 541 in July (a drop of 19.4% and 50% respectively), **271 attacks** were reported during the month of **September**, including **113 attacks** in the West Bank and **158** in the Gaza Strip. The majority of Israeli army attacks took place in Rafah (52), Khan Yunis (43), Tulkarem (32), and Northern Gaza (29).

The Israeli army carried out **51 attacks during raids** on residential areas, **142 attacks from Israeli army military posts** towards civilian houses and property, and **34 attacks on peaceful demonstrations** protesting construction of the Wall or during confrontations between the Israeli army and civilians. Israeli army combat aircraft, helicopters, and

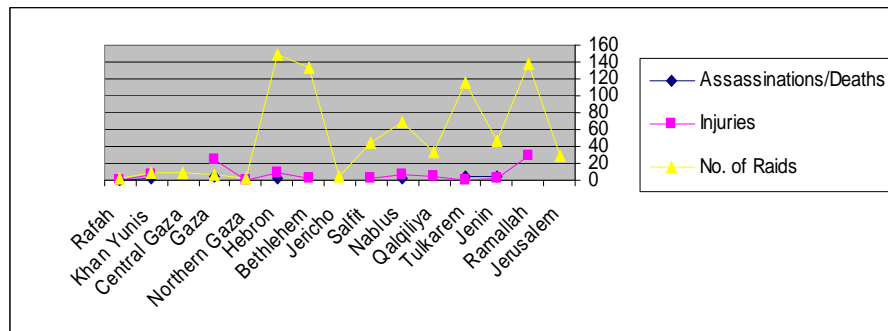


UAVs also carried out 28 air attacks. Additionally, Israeli army naval boat carried out 5 attacks and Israeli settlers opened fire towards Palestinian civilians on 2 occasions. 9 other miscellaneous attacks were also reported to have taken place.

6. Raids

The Israeli army carried out a total of **790 raids** on Palestinian residential locales during the month of September (compared to 731 raids during August – a rise of 8.1% and 693 during July – a rise of 14%), including **762 in the West Bank** (29 in Jerusalem, 137 in Ramallah, 47 in Jenin, 115 in Tulkarem, 34 in Qalqiliya, 68 in Nablus, 44 in Salfit, 4 in Jericho, 134 in Bethlehem, and 150 in Hebron). The Israeli army also conducted **28 raids in the Gaza Strip** (3 in Northern Gaza, 6 in Gaza, 8 in Central Gaza, 8 in Khan Yunis, and 3 in Rafah). The Israeli army **opened fire during 51 of the 790 raids**, approximately 6.5% of the total number of raids on Palestinian residential areas. Additionally, the Israeli army **imposed curfew over 12 residential locales** in the West Bank during raids (compared to 19 in August and 33 in July).

The Israeli army continued to intensify its raids on Palestinian Authority controlled territory (**Areas “A”** under the Oslo Agreement, which the Israeli army reoccupied in 2002). The Israeli army conducted **419** of the 790 raids, approximately 53% of the total number of raids, in Palestinian Authority controlled territory in the West Bank. In the Gaza Strip, the Israeli army carried out 28 raids in Palestinian Authority controlled territory, during which the Israeli army levelled land on 10 occasions and occupied 1 house.



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

Following the Sharm ash Sheikh Summit (08 February 2005), security control of the city of Jericho and the village of Al ‘Auja was transferred to the Palestinian Authority on 16 March 2005. On 21 March 2005, security control of the city of Tulkarem and its eastern areas was also transferred to the Palestinian Authority. Palestinian and Israeli commanders agreed that the Israeli army would not enter these areas. However, **the Israeli army violated the agreement as it raided** the city of Jericho on 1 occasion and the neighbouring village of ‘Ein ad Duyuk on 1 occasion. Since 13 July 2005, the

Israeli army has continued to reoccupy the city of Tulkarem and Tulkarem refugee camp and carried out **37 raids** into the city, during which the Israeli army arrested 10 individuals, including 2 Palestinian security officers. Additionally, the Israeli army raided the eastern areas of the Tulkarem district on 29 occasions, including the area of the town of ‘Anabta (11), the area of the village of Kafr al Labad (2), and the area of the town of Bal’a (16), during which the Israeli army arrested 3 civilians.

Palestinian authorities have disagreed with Israeli authorities about the interpretation of the agreement regarding the area of the town of ‘Illar, the village of Seida, and neighbouring areas; Palestinian authorities consider these areas to be under Palestinian security control, but Israeli authorities say that they would accept a limited Palestinian presence only in these areas. The Israeli army raided the town of ‘Illar on 6 occasions and the village of Seida on 4 occasions, during which the Israeli army extra-judicially killed 3 civilians and arrested 8 civilians, including 1 child.

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

The Israeli army carried out **58 incidents** of attacking and provoking Palestinian security and military forces and posts during the month of September, compared to 46 in August and 66 in July. **26 incidents** were reported to have taken place in the West Bank and **32** in the Gaza Strip. **These statistics do not include the arrest of 31 Palestinian security officers.**

Types of Israeli Army Provocation against Palestinian Forces

Type of Provocation	No.	Notes
Preventing Palestinian security forces from carrying out their security duties	4	The Israeli army demanded Palestinian security forces (through the DCO) withdraw all security patrols to their offices, claiming to be conducting security activities (on 3 occasions in the city of Ramallah and 1 occasion in the city of Jenin).
Surrounding Palestinian security offices and locations	1	1 Palestinian Police station in the city of Jenin.
Attacks	32	23 attacks on Palestinian National Security locations (1 in Tulkarem; 6 in Northern Gaza, incl. 1 tank shell and 1 missile fired by a combat aircraft; 6 in Gaza; 3 in Central Gaza; 5 in Khan Yunis; and 2 in Rafah); 8 attacks on Palestinian security patrols (3 in Khan Yunis and 5 in Rafah, incl. 1 attack while sealing off 1 tunnel); and 1 attack on a Palestinian Police station in Nablus.
Taking position / setting up flying checkpoints near Palestinian security posts	14	9 near Palestinian National Security checkpoints and posts (1 in Ramallah, 1 in Tulkarem, 1 in Jericho, 1 in Bethlehem, 3 in Hebron, 1 in Central Gaza, and 1 in Khan Yunis) and 5 near Palestinian Police stations (1 in Ramallah, 1 in Tulkarem, and 3 in Hebron).
Detaining Palestinian security officers and vehicles	7	1 Palestinian National Security vehicle in the district of Nablus; 3 Palestinian Police vehicles and Police officers in the district of Hebron; and 2 fire trucks belonging to the Palestinian Civil Defence Department in the districts of Ramallah and Hebron.

8. House Demolitions

The Israeli army **demolished 5 houses** during the month of September (compared to **3** in August and **19** in July). The Israeli army demolished 1 house under construction in Jerusalem and partially demolished 1 house belonging to the family of a political prisoner (using explosives) in the district of Jenin. 3 other houses were also demolished in the city of Deir al Balah due to the use of explosives to demolish installations in the settlement of Kfar Darom.

9. Destruction of Public and Private Property

Compared to 56 incidents in August and 74 in July, **117 incidents of destruction and confiscation of public and private property** were reported during the month of September, including **90** in the West Bank and **27** in the Gaza Strip. The Israeli army uprooted, cut down, and set fire to fruit-bearing and forest trees in the districts of Jenin, Tulkarem, Nablus, Salfit, and Bethlehem; closed 2 charitable associations in the city of Jerusalem; damaged 5 offices belonging to Palestinian factions in the Gaza Strip districts; destroyed 1 overpass in the district of Northern Gaza; and damaged 1 commercial shop in Tulkarem, 3 blacksmiths' workshops in the districts of Gaza and Khan Yunis, and 1 plastics factory in the district of Northern Gaza. The Israeli army also damaged civilian houses in the districts of Ramallah, Salfit, Hebron, Northern Gaza, and Khan Yunis and prevented civilians from completing the construction of 1 house in the village of Beit Ikhsa in the district of Jerusalem. Civilian vehicles were damaged in Gaza city as a result of air attacks, collisions with Israeli army armoured vehicles in the districts of Ramallah, Jenin, and Nablus, and incidents of Israeli settler violence in the districts of Qalqiliya, Bethlehem, and Hebron. The Israeli Archaeological Authority excavated civilian land in the districts of Jericho and Salfit in search of archaeological artefacts. Israeli army combat aircraft carried out an air attack on Gaza city, partially destroying 1 school. Additionally, the Israeli army damaged computers in the city of Jerusalem, 1 electricity post in the district of Jenin, 1 room housing an irrigation water pump in the city of Tulkarem, and equipment belonging to 1 Palestinian National Security location in the district of Gaza. Israeli settlers slaughtered 6 sheep in the district of Hebron. The Israeli army also destroyed a number of makeshift tents and 7 livestock barracks in the district of Jericho; destroyed vendors' stalls in the district of Bethlehem; and killed 1 donkey pulling a cart in the district of Gaza.

The Israeli army confiscated computers and cellular phones from civilian houses and charitable associations in the districts of Jerusalem, Tulkarem, Qalqiliya, Bethlehem, and Hebron; 20 civilian vehicles and 25 electrical appliances from civilian houses in the city of Jerusalem, claiming that affected civilians had not paid their taxes; civilian vehicles in the districts of Ramallah, Jenin, and Bethlehem; 1 tractor and 1 motorcycle in the district of Qalqiliya; and 1 small fishing boat in the district of Rafah. The Israeli army also confiscated 1 pistol, plastic handcuffs, and 1 club from 1 Palestinian security officer and Police officers in the districts of Bethlehem and Hebron; documents from 1 electoral campaign office in the district of Jerusalem; and a sum of NIS 1,000 and other belongings after searching 1 house in the city of Hebron.

10. Settlement Activity

A total of **17 incidents of settlement activity** were reported during the month of September (compared to 40 in August and 18 in July).

The Israeli army confiscated 701.1 *dunums* (175.28 acres) of land for completion of Wall construction around Jerusalem and in the northern area of Hebron and for construction of Wall gates in the southern Hebron district. The Israeli army also levelled land to complete construction of security walls around the settlements of Avnei Hefetz in southern Tulkarem and Kiryat Arba' and Adorah in the district of Hebron, which are located outside the Wall; confiscated 55.2 *dunums* (13.8 acres) of land to construct a military post in the western Jenin district after redeployment of Israeli troops in the district and to erect military watchtowers throughout the West Bank. Additionally, the Israeli army demolished 1 civilian house in the city of Jerusalem; expanded the settlement of 'Einav in the southern Tulkarem district; expanded 1 settler bypass road connecting the settlement of Kiryat Arba' to the Ibrahimi Mosque in the old city of Hebron; and confiscated 21 *dunums* (5.25 acres) of land to expand the tunnel along Road #60 connecting the city of Jerusalem to Israeli settlements in the districts of Bethlehem and Hebron.

Types and Sites of Settlement Activity

Type of Activity District	Settlement expansion	Construction of settler bypass roads	Wall Land confiscation	Land confiscation for military purposes	Total
Jerusalem			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22.2 <i>dunums</i> in Beit Duqqu; • 55.7 <i>dunums</i> in Al Jib; and • 144.2 <i>dunums</i> in Beit Ijza. 		3
Jenin				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.3 <i>dunums</i> in Bardala to construct a military point; • 30 <i>dunums</i> in Tura al Gharbiya to construct a military post; and • Land levelled near Tubas to construct a military point. 	3
Tulkarem	New caravans placed in the settlement of 'Einav.		Land levelled to construct a separation wall around the settlement of Avnei Hefetz.		2
Nablus				Land levelled near Qusin to erect a military watchtower.	1
Salfit				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23.5 <i>dunums</i> in Bruqin for unidentified military purposes; and • 0.4 <i>dunums</i> in Haris to erect a military watchtower. 	2
Bethlehem		21 <i>dunums</i> in Beit Jala to expand the area of the tunnels along Road # 60.			1
Hebron		1 800-meter-long settler road connecting the settlement of Kiryat Arba' to the Ibrahimi Mosque expanded.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 466 <i>dunums</i> in Beit Ummaar for Wall construction; • 13 <i>dunums</i> in Khirbet an Nabi and Khirbet Imneizil in the southern Hebron district to construct a Wall gate; and • Land levelled to construct separation walls around the settlements of Kiryat Arba' and Adorah. 		5
Total	1	2	8	6	17

11. Settler Violence

Israeli settlers carried out **36 incidents of violence** in September (compared to 124 in August and 42 in July). All incidents of Israeli settler attacks were reported to have taken place in the West Bank.

An Israeli settler association, Ateret Cohanim, carried out excavation works under civilian houses towards Al Aqsa Mosque. **Israeli settlers injured 5 Palestinian female civilians and children (including a 7-year-old, a 13-year-old, and 1 female civilian run over by Israeli settlers)**. Israeli settlers have repeatedly run over civilians, particularly children, and fled the scene in the absence of Israeli Police in the area. Additionally, Israeli settlers levelled civilian land in the districts of Qalqiliya and Nablus; repeatedly threw stones at civilians, civilian vehicles, and houses in the old city of Hebron; opened fire towards civilians in the districts of Nablus and Hebron, injuring 1 civilian; beat 1 female civilian and 3 civilians; and abducted a 9-year-old and 13-year-old child in the districts of Nablus and Salfit. Israeli settlers also attempted to raid 2 Palestinian residential compounds in the districts of Tulkarem and Jericho; set fire to crops; prevented Palestinian fire trucks from extinguishing a fire; slaughtered 6 sheep; poured a suspicious substance in a water well; and damaged 2 bulldozers.

12. Medical Obstruction

Compared to 4 incidents in August and 9 in July, the Israeli army carried out **2 incidents of medical obstruction** during the month of September, including 1 in Nablus and 1 in Hebron.

The Israeli army prevented 1 ambulance from evacuating 2 killed civilians and 1 injured civilian and 1 other ambulance from transporting an ill female child to hospital.

13. School Disruption

The Israeli army carried out **10 incidents of school disruption** in September (compared to 2 in August and 1 in July). Israeli army combat aircraft carried out an air attack, destroying 1 school. The Israeli army also surrounded 1 university and raided 2 schools. Additionally, Israeli troops positioned at checkpoints and Wall gates denied access to, delayed and detained school teachers and students.

14. Attacks on Religious Sites

The Israeli army carried out **3 attacks on religious sites** throughout the West Bank during the month of September (compared to 6 attacks reported in August and 3 in July), including 1 in Ramallah and 2 in Hebron. The Israeli army raided 1 mosque and prohibited the call to prayers from being broadcast in the Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron.

15. Closure of Crossing Points

The Israeli army completely closed crossing points in the Gaza Strip, including crossing points into the Green Line, on **101 occasions**. The Israeli army closed **Beit Hanun (Erez) Crossing** on 6 occasions completely; **Al Muntar (Karnei) Commercial Crossing** on 16 occasions; **Nahal 'Oz Crossing** on 8 occasions; and **Sufa Crossing** completely on 24 occasions. **Yasser Arafat International Airport** remains closed since the outbreak of the current *Intifada* (Uprising). Beginning on 08 September, the Israeli army continues to completely close **Rafah Crossing** and withdrew Israeli officers and equipment from the Crossing. The Palestinian Authority and Egypt opened the crossing from 24 – 29 September to humanitarian cases and students studying at universities abroad.