

## **PALESTINIAN MONITORING GROUP**



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

**01 September 2006 – 30 September 2006**

The following summary table and overview of events is a survey of Israeli violations during the period 01 September 2006 to 30 September 2006. The report includes a summary table of events by type throughout the West Bank and Gaza Strip, in addition to a comparative table surveying events over the past three months. The survey is compiled from Daily Situation Reports of the Palestinian Monitoring Group (PMG), Negotiations Affairs Department, Palestine Liberation Organization. The PMG monitors all aspects of ground conditions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, including Israeli violations, Palestinian violations, and Palestinian achievements. The PMG Daily Situation Reports are a survey of daily events collated from information provided by Palestinian Authority civilian ministries and security agencies. The information reported through the PMG process only represents data available at the time of distribution.

## SUMMARY TABLE OF EVENTS IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY – SEPTEMBER 2006

EVENT	WEST BANK	GAZA STRIP	TOTAL	NOTES
<b>Deaths</b>	7	26	<b>33</b>	The Israeli army killed 5 Palestinians in Jenin; 1 Palestinian in Nablus; 1 in Bethlehem; 9 in Northern Gaza; 1 in Gaza; 4 in Khan Yunis; and 12 in Rafah. Of these, the Israeli army killed 10 children; 3 female civilian, including 1 elderly female civilian who died after Israeli troops impeded her access at a checkpoint; 5 civilians described by the Israeli authorities as “wanted individuals”; and 3 Palestinian security officers.
<b>Injuries</b>	104	70	<b>174</b>	The Israeli army injured 8 Palestinians in Jerusalem; 27 in Ramallah; 41 in Jenin; 4 in Tulkarem; 1 in Qalqiliya; 3 in Nablus; 14 in Bethlehem; 6 in Hebron; 16 in Northern Gaza; 1 in Central Gaza; 18 in Khan Yunis; and 35 in Rafah, including 32 children and 10 female civilians.
<b>Attacks</b>	144	182	<b>326</b>	The Israeli army carried out 3 attacks in Jerusalem; 30 in Ramallah; 37 in Jenin; 8 in Tulkarem; 3 in Qalqiliya; 32 in Nablus; 9 in Salfit; 1 in Jericho; 12 in Bethlehem; 9 in Hebron; 70 in Northern Gaza; 7 in Gaza; 32 in Central Gaza; 24 in Khan Yunis; and 49 in Rafah.
<b>Raids</b>	612	77	<b>689</b>	30 in Jerusalem; 126 in Ramallah; 82 in Jenin; 45 in Tulkarem; 22 in Qalqiliya; 85 in Nablus; 37 in Salfit; 10 in Jericho; 96 in Bethlehem; 79 in Hebron; 31 in Northern Gaza; 2 in Gaza; 13 in Central Gaza; 19 in Khan Yunis; and 12 in Rafah.
<b>Arrests (per person)</b>	374	30	<b>404</b>	The Israeli army arrested 29 Palestinians in Jerusalem; 73 in Ramallah; 68 in Jenin; 23 in Tulkarem; 18 in Qalqiliya; 67 in Nablus; 13 in Salfit; 9 in Jericho; 40 in Bethlehem; 34 in Hebron; 4 in Northern Gaza; 3 in Central Gaza; 12 in Khan Yunis; & 11 in Rafah, including 31 children, 6 female civilians, 1 elderly civilian, 3 injured civilians, 8 university students, 2 members of a municipal council, and 43 Palestinian security officers.
<b>House Demolitions</b>	3	25	<b>28</b>	The Israeli army demolished 1 house in the district of Ramallah; 1 house in the district of Jenin (partially); 1 house in the district of Bethlehem; 6 houses in the district of Northern Gaza (incl. 5 during air attacks); 3 in the district of Khan Yunis; and 16 in the district of Rafah.
<b>Attacks on Property</b>	76	29	<b>105</b>	<b>Destruction of Property:</b> The Israeli army destroyed and damaged water wells, 1 road, 1 school, civilian houses, banks, bureaux de change, 1 pharmacy, commercial shops, 1 association, 1 club, installations at Yasser ‘Arafat International Airport, crops, greenhouses, civilian vehicles, and 1 electricity transformer. <b>Confiscation of Property:</b> The Israeli army confiscated millions of Shekels, financial documents, files, computers, 4 rifles, 2 pistols, 1 wireless communications device, 1 governmental vehicle, 1 civilian vehicle, and 1 motorcycle.
<b>House Occupations</b>	29	12	<b>41</b>	<b>Ramallah:</b> (2); <b>Jenin:</b> (1); <b>Tulkarem:</b> (1); <b>Nablus:</b> (16); <b>Hebron:</b> (9); <b>Northern Gaza:</b> (2); <b>Central Gaza:</b> (2); <b>Khan Yunis:</b> (5); and <b>Rafah:</b> (3).
<b>Curfews</b>	4	—	<b>4</b>	The Israeli army imposed curfew in Palestinian residential areas in the districts of <b>Nablus</b> (Balata refugee camp (1) and the town of Beit Furik (1)) and <b>Jericho</b> (the village of Fasayil (2)).
<b>Closure of Crossing Points</b>	—	102	<b>102</b>	The Israeli army closed crossing points to Israel on <b>45</b> occasions, including the crossings of <b>Beit Hanun (Erez)</b> (2); <b>Al Muntar (Karnei)</b> (6); <b>Ash Shuja’iya (Nahal ‘Oz)</b> (7); <b>Sufa</b> (13); and <b>Karm Abu Salim (Karem Shalom)</b> (17). The Israeli army also closed international crossing points on 57 occasions, including <b>Rafah Crossing</b> (27). Rafah Crossing was open for 3 days: on 22 September, it was open to ill civilians and humanitarian cases departing to Egypt. On 23 and 24 September, the Crossing was open in both directions. <b>Yasser ‘Arafat International Airport</b> remains closed since the outbreak of the current <b>Intifada</b> (Uprising) (30).
<b>Flying Checkpoints</b>	373	—	<b>373</b>	In Jerusalem (66); Ramallah (36); Jenin (95); Tulkarem (15); Qalqiliya (46); Nablus (20); Salfit (18); Jericho (5); Bethlehem (7); and Hebron (65).
<b>Medical Obstruction</b>	4	3	<b>7</b>	The Israeli army refused to coordinate for Palestinian ambulances to transport ill children; impeded and prevented ambulances from evacuating killed and injured civilians; raided 1 hospital, 1 clinic, and 1 pharmacy; and broke the windows of 1 ambulance.
<b>Attacks on Religious Sites</b>	4	—	<b>4</b>	The Israeli army surrounded 1 mosque and detained worshippers inside, as well as repeatedly closed the Ibrahim Mosque and denied access to worshippers, allegedly due to the celebration of Jewish holidays at the Mosque.
<b>School Disruption</b>	2	1	<b>3</b>	The Israeli army raided 1 training institute and 1 secondary school. The Israeli army also took position near 1 school while classes were in session.
<b>Provocation of Palestinian Forces</b>	16	17	<b>33</b>	The Israeli army provoked Palestinian National Security forces on 19 occasions; Police forces on 8 occasions; Preventive Security on 2 occasions; General Intelligence on 1 occasion; Civil Defence Department on 1 occasion; and Customs Police on 2 occasions. The Israeli army also fired 23 artillery shells towards Palestinian National Security locations.
<b>Settlement Activity</b>	9	—	<b>9</b>	<b>Jerusalem:</b> (1); <b>Jenin:</b> (1); <b>Salfit:</b> (1); <b>Bethlehem:</b> (3); and <b>Hebron:</b> (3).
<b>Settler Violence</b>	15	—	<b>15</b>	<b>Qalqiliya:</b> (2); <b>Nablus:</b> (3); <b>Salfit:</b> (2); <b>Bethlehem:</b> (2); and <b>Hebron:</b> (6).
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1776</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>2350</b>	

**PALESTINIAN SECURITY MEASURES:** Palestinian Security forces undertook a total of **11 security measures** in the Occupied Palestinian Territory in September 2006, including **9 in the West Bank** (*Ramallah:* (1); *Tulkarem:* (3); *Qalqiliya:* (2); and *Hebron:* (3)) and **2 in the Gaza Strip** (in *Rafah*). Palestinian security forces defused 1 explosive device; handed over 2 bombs, 1 explosive belt, explosive devices, a quantity of explosives, and illegal vehicles. Palestinian security forces also sealed off a hole in the wall along the Egyptian border as well as 2 tunnels used for smuggling.

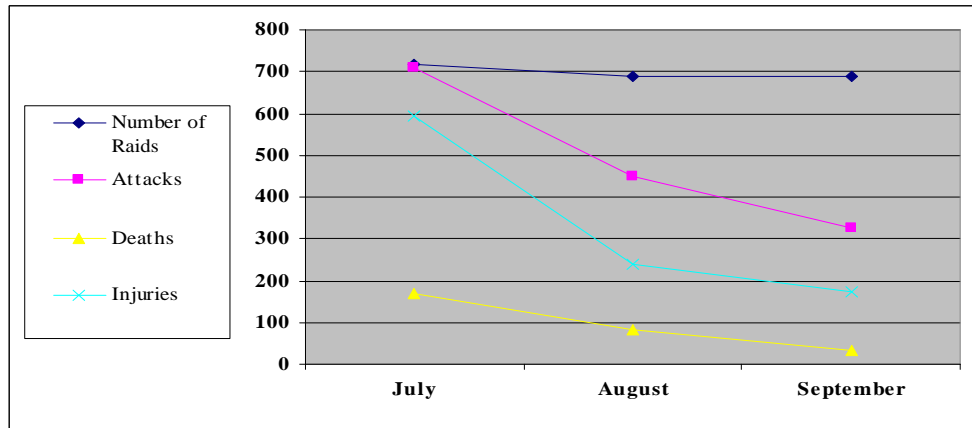
## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EVENTS OVER THE PAST THREE MONTHS

EVENT TYPE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	COMMENTS
<b>Assassinations</b>	2	4	0	The Israeli army did not carry out assassinations against Palestinian faction activists, whom the Israeli authorities describe as “wanted individuals”. Armed confrontations took place between the Israeli army and armed Palestinian individuals, after the Israeli army surrounded houses in the district of Jenin, during with the Israeli army killed 5 “wanted individuals”.
<b>Deaths</b>	168	79	33	Sharp drop in death toll (incl. those individuals assassinated by the Israeli army over the past 2 months) by 60.2% compared to August and 80.6% compared to July. The Israeli army killed 10 children during the month of September, compared to 13 children killed in August and 23 in July.
<b>Injuries</b>	595	241	174	Decrease of 27.8% compared to August and a sharp decrease of 70.8% compared to July (32 children injured this month, compared to 48 in August and 106 in July).
<b>Attacks</b>	708	449	326	Drop in the number of attacks by 27.4% compared to August and a sharp drop of 54% compared to July.
<b>Raids</b>	717	690	689	Compared to August, raids remained relatively constant, but dropped by 3.9% compared to July. The total number of Israeli army raids on Palestinian Authority controlled territory (Area A-which the Israeli army has continued to reinvade since 2002) dropped to 381 in September, compared to 452 in August and 457 in July. As in August and compared to 63 raids in July, the Israeli army raided areas in which security responsibility was transferred back to the Palestinian Authority (Area A) in the city of Tulkarem, its suburbs, Nur Shams & Tulkarem refugee camps, and the eastern areas of the city as well as the city of Jericho, ‘Aqbat Jaber refugee camp, and the village of Al ‘Auja (in which security responsibility was transferred back to the Palestinian Authority in March 2005) on 36 occasions. The Israeli army also raided Palestinian Authority controlled area in the Gaza Strip districts on 77 occasions, compared to 49 raids last month and 71 in July. The Israeli army also remains positioned in an area east of Yasser ‘Arafat International Airport in the district of Rafah.
<b>Arrests (per person)</b>	409	398	404	Rise of 1.5% compared to August and a decrease of 1.2% compared to July (31 children arrested in September, compared to 27 last month and 19 in July).
<b>House Demolitions</b>	17	38	28	Drop by 26.3% compared to August and a sharp rise of 64.7% compared to July. Most house demolitions took place in the Gaza Strip districts.
<b>Attacks on Property</b>	225	120	105	Decrease of 12.5% compared to August and a sharp decrease of 53.3% compared to July.
<b>House Occupations</b>	83	26	41	Sharp rise of 57.7% compared to August, but a sharp drop of 50.6% compared to July.
<b>Curfews</b>	13	11	4	Curfews sharply dropped by 63.6% compared to August and 69.2% compared to July.
<b>Flying Checkpoints</b>	560	518	373	Sharp drop of 28% compared to August and 33.4% compared to July.
<b>Complete Closure of Crossing Points</b>	163	152	102	Crossing points to Israel were closed on <b>45</b> occasions in September (compared to 95 in August and 103 in July). Throughout the month of September, Rafah Crossing was open for a total of 3 days only, thereby worsening the humanitarian crisis of Palestinian civilians stranded on the Egyptian side of the Crossing, as well as ill civilians, students, and merchants departing to Egypt. Yasser ‘Arafat International Airport remained closed throughout the month.
<b>Medical Obstruction</b>	16	10	7	The Israeli army continued to prevent ambulances from evacuating killed and injured civilians. The Israeli army also raided hospitals and clinics.
<b>Attacks on Religious Sites</b>	4	7	4	Israeli troops positioned at checkpoints continued to prevent worshippers from accessing religious sites in Jerusalem. The Israeli army also surrounded mosques.
<b>School Disruption</b>	10	—	3	The Israeli army continued to raid and take position near institutes and schools during raids on Palestinian residential areas.
<b>Provocation of Palestinian Forces</b>	111	32	33	Despite efforts by Palestinian security forces to control the security situation, the Israeli army continued to target Palestinian security offices and locations through artillery attacks and machinegun fire. The Israeli army also raided Palestinian security locations and offices, as well as detained Palestinian security officers and vehicles. In addition, the Israeli army arrested 43 Palestinian security officers.
<b>Settlement Activity</b>	8	10	9	Compared to the last 2 months, incidents of settlement activity remained relatively constant. The Israeli army continued to confiscate civilian land for completion of Wall construction as well as construction of crossings and settler bypass roads, and for various military purposes.
<b>Settler Violence</b>	26	9	15	Israeli settler attacks against Palestinian civilians rose by 66.7% compared to August, but dropped by 42.3% compared to July.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3835</b>	<b>2794</b>	<b>2350</b>	<b>Total incidents sharply dropped by 15.9% compared to August and 38.7% compared to July due to the decrease in deaths, injuries, attacks, and flying checkpoints.</b>

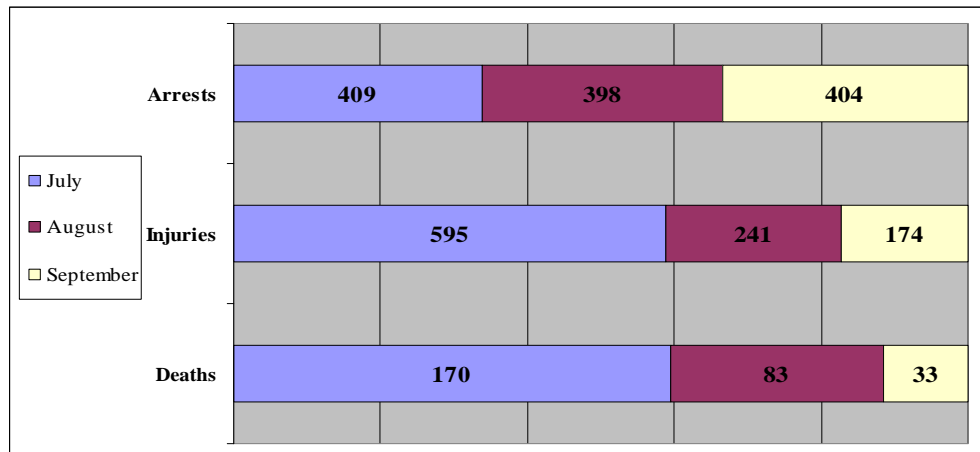
## PALESTINIAN SECURITY MEASURES OVER THE PAST THREE MONTHS

JULY	AUG.	SEP.	NOTES
7	12	11	In September, Palestinian security forces handed over 2 illegal vehicles (4 in August & 2 in July) and weapons, mortars, and explosive devices on 6 occasions (2 in August & 2 in July). Palestinian security forces also defused 1 explosive device; and sealed off tunnels and holes in the wall along the Egyptian border on 2 occasions (3 in August & 1 in July).

### COMPARISON OF RAIDS, ATTACKS, & HUMAN CASUALTIES OVER THE PAST 3 MONTHS



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



## **SAMPLE OF ISRAELI ARMY KILLINGS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 2006**

- **On 02 September**, the Israeli army raided Palestinian territory east of the town of Beit Hanun in the district of Northern Gaza. Israeli armoured vehicles as well as combat helicopters opened intensive fire and tanks fired shells towards civilian houses, killing 1 civilian along with his son and daughter and injuring 8 civilians, including 1 female child. On 21 September, the killed civilian's daughter also died of injuries sustained.
- **On 05 September**, an Israeli UAV fired 1 missile towards 1 civilian vehicle in the city of Rafah, killing 2 civilians and injuring 3 others, including 1 civilian who was in critical condition.
- **On 06 September**, the Israeli army, including a number of armoured vehicles covered by combat aircraft, raided Palestinian territory in the eastern Khan Yunis district, opened intensive fire, and fired tank shells, killing 1 civilian and 1 child as well as injuring 9 civilians. The Israeli army also denied access to ambulances to evacuate the killed civilian and child, as well as the injured civilians.
- **On 06 September**, Jemeeleh al Beerawi, a 65-year-old female civilian, died of a heart attack after Israeli troops positioned at a checkpoint set up north of the city of Nablus impeded her access.
- **On 10 September**, the Israeli army opened fire and fired tank shells towards civilian houses north of Yasser 'Arafat International Airport, killing a 14-year-old child.
- **On 12 September**, confrontations took place between the Israeli army and civilians in the city of Bethlehem, during which the Israeli army killed 1 child and injured 6 civilians, including 4 children.
- **At 01:40 on 21 September**, the Israeli army, covered by combat aircraft, raided the area of An Nassr east of the city of Rafah and opened intensive fire towards civilian houses, killing 1 female civilian and 1 male civilian and injuring 7 others. The Israeli army also demolished 8 houses before withdrawing from the area at 12:00 on 22 September.
- **On 22 September**, an Israeli UAV fired 1 missile towards shepherds near the town of Beit Hanun in the district of Northern Gaza, killing 3 children.
- **On 23 September**, Israeli troops positioned at a checkpoint set up on the Ramallah-Nablus main road opened fire towards 1 civilian vehicle, injuring 4 civilians, including 1 child.
- **On 24 September**, the Israeli army raided the town of Al Khadr in the western Bethlehem district and opened fire, injuring 4 children, one of whom was in critical condition.
- **On 26 September**, Israeli F16 combat aircraft fired missiles towards a civilian house in Rafah refugee camp, killing a 14-year-old female child and injuring 8 civilians, including the mother of the killed child.
- **On 30 September**, an Israeli UAV fired 1 missile towards the entrance to the town of Beit Hanun in the district of Northern Gaza, killing 2 brothers (13 and 16 years of age) while they were riding a bicycle.

## **ANALYSIS OF EVENTS**

### **1. Killings**

Compared to 79 Palestinians killed in August and 168 in July, **33 Palestinians were killed in September**, including 7 Palestinians in the West Bank and 26 in the Gaza Strip. The majority of deaths took place in the district of Rafah (12), the district of Northern Gaza (9), the district of Jenin (5), and the district of Khan Yunis (4). Of these, the Israeli army killed 10 children, including 2 brothers, and 3 female civilians, including 1 ill elderly female civilian who died after Israeli troops positioned at a checkpoint impeded her access. Having surrounded houses in the city of Jenin, the town of Qabatiya, and the village of

Sanur in the district of Jenin, armed confrontations took place between the Israeli army and armed Palestinian individuals, during with the Israeli army killed 5 “wanted individuals”. In addition, the Israeli army killed 3 Palestinian security officers.

## 2. Injuries

Compared to 241 Palestinians injured in August and 595 in July, the total number of injuries reported during the month of September was **174**. The Israeli army injured 104 Palestinians in the West Bank and 70 in the Gaza Strip, including 32 children (including 1 female child run over by an Israeli settler vehicle and 1 child run over by an Israeli army jeep), 10 female civilians, 1 journalist, 2 labourers, and 3 Palestinian security officers.

## 3. Arrests

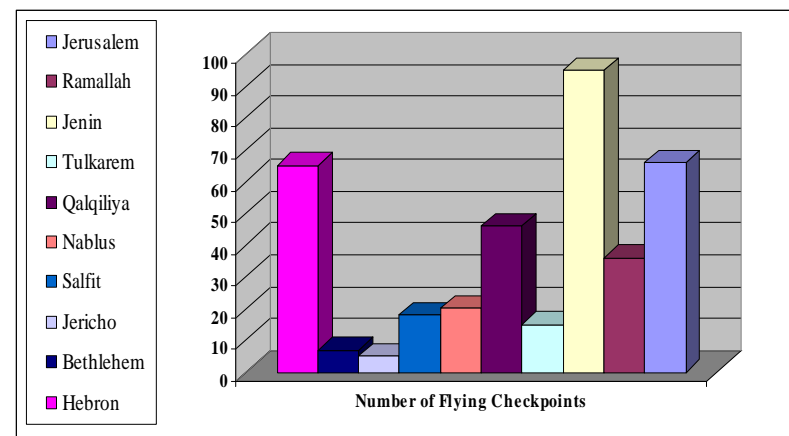
Compared to 398 Palestinians arrested last month and 409 in July, the Israeli army arrested **404** Palestinians in September, including 374 in the West Bank and 30 in the Gaza Strip. The majority of arrests were reported to have taken place in the districts of Ramallah (73), Jenin (68), Nablus (67), Bethlehem (40), and Hebron (34). Among these, the Israeli army arrested 31 children, including 1 mentally challenged child; 6 female civilians; 1 elderly civilian; 3 injured civilians; 8 university students, including 1 female student; 2 members of municipal councils; and 43 Palestinian security officers.

## 4. Closure

Beginning on 17 April 2006, the Israeli army has continued to intensify its restrictions at permanent checkpoints set up throughout the West Bank districts, after a Palestinian individual carried out a suicide attack in the city of Tel Aviv inside the Green Line, as well as isolate the northern districts from the central and southern districts of the West Bank, preventing civilian movement between these districts. In addition, the Israeli army has continued to close the city of Jerusalem to residents of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, preventing civilians from entering the city on Fridays to pray in Al Aqsa Mosque. For several months, the Israeli army has also continued to declare the city of Tulkarem a “closed military zone”. The Israeli army also intensified its restrictions at *‘Einav* and *Jubara checkpoints* (the eastern and southern entrances to the city of Tulkarem respectively), impeding civilian access. In addition, the Israeli army continued to close with dirt barricades *Al Badhan checkpoint* (the eastern entrance to the city of Nablus). Israeli troops positioned at the *Za’tara junction checkpoint* also impeded access to civilian residents of the northern districts travelling towards the central districts of the West Bank and denied access to civilians under 35 years of age. Moreover, the Israeli army continued to isolate the area of the Jordan Valley from the rest of the West Bank: Israeli troops positioned at *Tayasir* and *Al Hamra checkpoints* as well as the *checkpoint set up west of the village of Al ‘Auja* continued to impede access to civilian residents of the districts of Jenin, Nablus, Ramallah, and Jericho into the Jordan Valley.

Special permits are still required for private civilian vehicles to cross *Huwwara* and *Beit Iba checkpoints* at the entrances to the city of Nablus, and *As Sawahira ash Sharqiya (the “Container”) checkpoint* between the districts of Ramallah and Bethlehem to Hebron. Considering it a “border crossing point”, the Israeli army continued to prevent Palestinian civilian vehicles from the West Bank from crossing *Qalandiya checkpoint* towards the towns of Ar Ram and Qalandiya as well as Dahiyat al Bared north of the city of Jerusalem.

Further impeding civilian access, the Israeli army set up **373 flying checkpoints** in and around Palestinian residential locales throughout the West Bank during the month of September, compared to 518 flying checkpoints in August and 560 in July.



Additionally, the Israeli army closed 42 roads, junctions, and entrances to Palestinian residential compounds throughout the West Bank. Of these, 8 roads, junctions, and entrances were opened this month. The majority of closures were reported to have taken place in the districts of Jerusalem, Tulkarem, Salfit, and Hebron. The Israeli army has also continued to close the commercial centre in the old city of Hebron for an extended period of time.

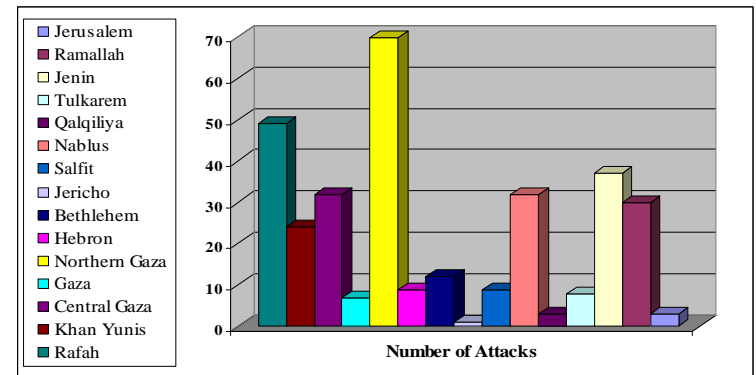
The Israeli army also closed crossing points to the Gaza Strip on **45** occasions during the month of September. Throughout the month, the Israeli army did not allow workers to access areas inside the Green Line.

The Israeli army also carried out incursions into Palestinian territory in parts of the districts of Northern Gaza, Khan Yunis, and Rafah. In addition, the Israeli army remains positioned in the area near Yasser ‘Arafat International Airport in the eastern Rafah district. The Israeli Navy also continued to impose an intensified sea blockade on the coast of the Gaza Strip and prevent Palestinian fishing boats from sailing.

### 5. Attacks

A total of **326 attacks** were reported during the month of September (compared to 449 attacks in August and 708 in July), including **144 attacks** in the West Bank and **182** in the Gaza Strip.

The Israeli army carried out **130 attacks during raids** on Palestinian residential areas, **114 attacks from Israeli army military posts** towards civilian houses and property, and **40 attacks during confrontations** between the Israeli army and Palestinians. The Israeli Air Force also carried out **19 air attacks**. In addition, Israeli combat helicopters opened fire towards Palestinian residential areas on 3 occasions. Israeli Navy boats also carried out **18 naval attacks** and Israeli settlers opened fire towards Palestinian civilians on **2** occasions.

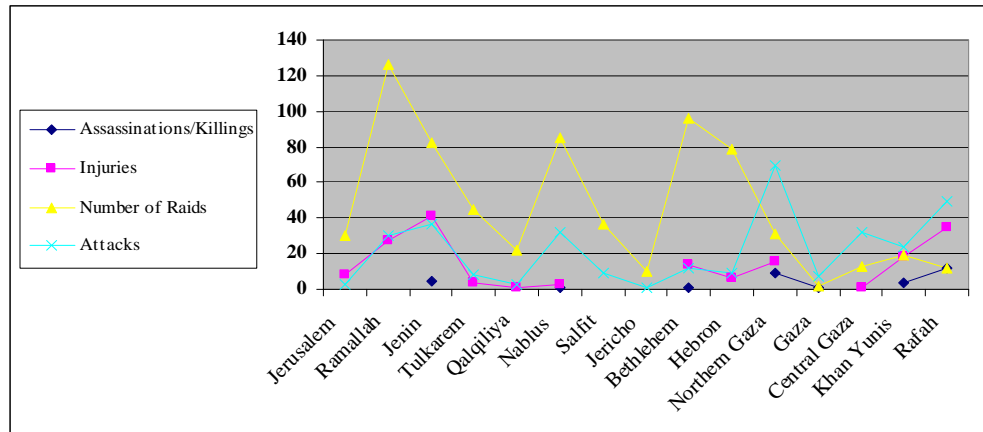


### 6. Raids

The Israeli army carried out a total of **689 raids** on Palestinian residential locales during the month of September (compared to 690 raids during August and 717 during July), including **612 in the West Bank** and **77 in the Gaza Strip**. The majority of Israeli army raids took place in the districts of Ramallah (126), Bethlehem (96), Nablus (85), Jenin (82), and Hebron (79). The Israeli army **opened fire during 130 of the 689 raids**, approximately 18.9% of the total number of raids on Palestinian residential areas. Additionally, the Israeli army **imposed curfew 4 times over 3 residential locales** in the West Bank during raids (compared to 11 times in August and 13 in July). The Israeli army also occupied and converted into military posts 41 civilian houses and residential buildings, including 15 in the city of Nablus and 9 in the old city of Hebron.

The Israeli army also continued to intensify its raids on Palestinian Authority controlled territory (**Areas “A”** under the Oslo Agreement, which the Israeli army has continued to reinvade since 2002). The Israeli army conducted **381** of the 689 raids, approximately 55.3% of the total number of raids, in Palestinian Authority controlled territory in the West Bank.

The chart below shows the correlation between the number of raids & resulting human losses.



Following the Sharm ash Sheikh Summit (08 February 2005), security control of **the city of Jericho and the village of Al ‘Auja** was transferred back to the Palestinian Authority on 16 March 2005. On 21 March 2005, security control of **the city of Tulkarem and its eastern areas** was also transferred back to the Palestinian Authority. Palestinian and Israeli commanders agreed that the Israeli army would not enter these areas. However, **the Israeli army violated the agreement as it raided** the city of Jericho, ‘Aqbat Jaber refugee camp, and the village of Al ‘Auja on **2 occasions** each, during which the Israeli army arrested 2 civilians and 3 Palestinian security officers. Since 13 July 2005, the Israeli army has continued to reinvade the city of Tulkarem and its suburbs, as well as Nur Shams and Tulkarem refugee camps, and carried out **19 raids** into the area in September, during which the Israeli army injured 3 civilians,

including 1 child, and arrested 7 civilians and 1 Palestinian security officer. Additionally, the Israeli army raided the eastern areas of the Tulkarem district on **11 occasions**, including the town of ‘Anabta (3), the town of Bal’a (6), the town of Kafr al Labad (1), and the village of Seida (1). During these raids, the Israeli army injured 1 child.

## 7. House Demolitions

The Israeli army **demolished 28 houses** during the month of September, including 3 in the West Bank and 25 in the Gaza Strip. The Israeli army demolished 1 house in the village of Al Mughayyir in the district of Ramallah; 1 house partially in the town of Qabatiya in the district of Jenin; and 1 house in the village of Beit Ta’mir in the district of Bethlehem, claiming that it was built without the required licence. In the Gaza Strip, the Israeli army demolished 1 house in Jabalya refugee camp; 5 houses in various areas in the district of Northern Gaza during air attacks; 1 house in the city of Khan Yunis; and 2 other houses east of the town of Khuza’a in the eastern Khan Yunis district. The majority of reported house demolitions took place in the district of Rafah, where the Israeli army demolished 16 houses, including 3 houses in the city of Rafah, 3 in Rafah refugee camp, 8 in the area of An Nassr in the eastern Rafah district, and 2 south of Sufa Crossing.

## 8. Provocation of Palestinian Military and Security Forces

The Israeli army carried out **33 incidents** of attacking and provoking Palestinian security and military forces and posts during the month of September. **16 incidents** were reported to have taken place in the West Bank and **17** in the Gaza Strip, as follows:



### Types of Israeli Army Provocation against Palestinian Forces

Type of Provocation	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Total	Notes
<b>Preventing Palestinian security forces from carrying out security duties</b>	2	7	9	The Israeli army prevented Palestinian Police officers from remaining at their positions in the town of Al 'Eizariya in the district of Jerusalem; demanded (through the DCO) that Palestinian security forces not leave their positions in the cities of Ramallah and El Bireh, as well as not carry weapons in the town of Beit Hanun in the district of Northern Gaza. The Israeli army also demanded that Palestinian security forces evacuate their locations in the eastern Khan Yunis district. On 2 occasions, the Israeli army also demanded that Palestinian security forces evacuate their locations near the Green Line in the area extending east of the Khan Yunis and Rafah districts. In addition, the Israeli army demanded that Palestinian National Security forces evacuate their locations near the Green Line east of the city of Rafah on 3 occasions.
<b>Attacks and shelling</b>	1	8	9	<b>Attacks:</b> On 4 occasions, the Israeli army opened fire towards Palestinian National Security offices and locations in the districts of Gaza (1); Central Gaza (1); and Khan Yunis (2). The Israeli army also opened fire towards the offices of the Palestinian General Intelligence Headquarters in the city of Rafah as well as towards 1 vehicle belonging to the Palestinian Civil Defence Department in the city of Nablus. <b>Artillery Attacks:</b> On 3 occasions, the Israeli army fired 23 artillery shells towards Palestinian National Security offices and locations in the districts of Northern Gaza and Gaza.
<b>Raiding Palestinian security offices &amp; locations</b>	3	1	4	The Israeli army raided 2 Palestinian Police stations in the districts of Jenin and Hebron as well as Palestinian Preventive Security offices in the district of Hebron and at Sufa Crossing in the district of Rafah.
<b>Taking position / setting up checkpoints near Palestinian security posts</b>	5	—	5	On 2 occasions near 2 Palestinian National Security locations in the city of Salfit and the town of Yatta south of the city of Hebron. The Israeli army also took position near Palestinian Police stations on 2 occasions in the cities of Jenin and Hebron as well as near the offices of the Palestinian Customs Police on 1 occasion in the city of Hebron.
<b>Detaining Palestinian security patrols / officers</b>	5	1	6	The Israeli army detained 1 Palestinian security patrol in the district of Bethlehem; 1 Palestinian Police vehicle and 1 patrol belonging to the Palestinian Customs Police in the city of Hebron; and 1 Palestinian Police vehicle as well as 1 vehicle belonging to the Engineering Unit at the Palestinian Police in the district of Hebron. The Israeli army also detained 5 Palestinian security officers while at their location on Palestinian territory north of Sufa Crossing in the district of Rafah.
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>33</b>	

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

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

A total of **105 incidents of destruction and confiscation of public and private property** were reported during the month of September, including **76** in the West Bank and **29** in the Gaza Strip.

The Israeli army destroyed the contents of 1 school in the district of Jenin; damaged furniture of 5 houses in the districts of Jerusalem, Jenin, and Hebron; damaged several houses in the districts of Ramallah, Jenin, Tulkarem, Bethlehem, and Northern Gaza; and set fire to 1 house in the district of Rafah. The Israeli army also levelled 1 road; demolished part of a wall and destroyed the gate of a house in the district of Jenin; and damaged 1 pharmacy in the district of Nablus, 1 pharmacy in the district of Hebron, a number of commercial shops in the city of Nablus, bureaux de change, and 1 bank in the districts of Jenin, Tulkarem, Nablus, and Hebron. In addition, the Israeli army damaged the contents of 1 club in the city of Qalqiliya, the contents of offices belonging to the Palestinian Prisoners' Support Club in the city of Hebron, and installations at Yasser 'Arafat International Airport in the district of Rafah; demolished part of the wall of Beit Hanun (Erez) Industrial Zone in the district of Northern Gaza; and destroyed 1 barracks in the district of Ramallah, 1 electricity transformer in the district of Khan Yunis, and 4 water wells in the district of Northern Gaza. Additionally, the Israeli army destroyed 1 water well under construction in the district of Jenin; burnt 2 Palestinian fishing boats at sea opposite the beaches of the districts of Northern Gaza and Rafah; damaged water pipes in the district of Hebron; destroyed 1 electricity post in the city of Nablus; and broke the windows of an ambulance in the town of Tubas in the district of Jenin.

Furthermore, the Israeli army destroyed 1 civilian vehicle in the district of Ramallah as well as 2 other vehicles in the city of Rafah and damaged 2 vehicles in the district of Jenin. Israeli settlers also burnt trees in the district of Nablus and the Israeli army set on fire and uprooted other fruit-bearing trees and crops in the districts of Hebron, Northern Gaza (4), Central Gaza (4), Khan Yunis (7), and Rafah (3). The Israeli army also destroyed greenhouses in the districts of Central Gaza, Khan Yunis, and Rafah.

The Israeli army also confiscated millions of Shekels, computers, and documents from bureaux de change in the districts of Jenin, Tulkarem, and Nablus. In addition, the Israeli army confiscated computers and files from the offices of charitable associations in the districts of Jenin, Salfit, and Hebron as well as from a law office in the city of Jenin. The Israeli army also confiscated 4 mobile telephones, a sum of NIS 500,000 from a civilian, 2 civilian vehicles, 2 Kalashnikov rifles from civilians, and 1 civilian motorcycle. Additionally, the Israeli army confiscated 2 rifles, 2 pistols, 1 wireless communications device, military uniforms, and 1 military vehicle belonging to the Palestinian security forces.

### **10. Settlement Activity**

Compared to 10 in August and 8 in July, a total of **9 incidents of settlement activity** were reported to have taken place during the month of September.

**Types and Sites of Settlement Activity**

<b>TYPE OF ACTIVITY</b>	<b>Land confiscation for Wall construction</b>	<b>Expansion of settlements/settlement outposts</b>	<b>Construction of settler bypass roads</b>	<b>Land confiscation for military purposes</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>DISTRICT</b>					
<b>Jerusalem</b>		Tender invited for the construction of 348 housing units in the settlement of Ma'ale Adumim			1
<b>Jenin</b>			A settler bypass road connecting the settlement of Mehola to the settlement outpost of Sallit in the Northern Jordan Valley		1
<b>Salfit</b>				1.2 <i>dunums</i> of land in the town of Deir Istiya for construction of a firing range near the settlement of Yakir	1
<b>Bethlehem</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 152 <i>dunums</i> in the towns of Beit Fajjar and Al Khadr in the district of Bethlehem as well as the town of Beit Ummar in the district of Hebron for construction of the Wall and Um Salamuna Crossing</li> <li>• 102.2 <i>dunums</i> in the town of Al Khadr and the village of Artas for construction of the Wall along Road #60 west of the town of Al Khadr</li> </ul>	Tender invited for the construction of 342 housing units for expansion of the settlement of Beitar 'Ilit			3
<b>Hebron</b>	715 <i>dunums</i> , instead of 466 <i>dunums</i> , in the town of Beit Ummar for construction of the Wall as well as a crossing on the junction to the settlement of Kfar 'Etzion	8 caravans placed near the settlement of Hagai on land belonging to the village of Ar Rihya	A settler bypass road leading to the settlement of Kiryat Arba' to be constructed in the old city of Hebron.		3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>

### **11. Settler Violence**

Israeli settlers carried out **15 incidents of violence** in the West Bank districts during the month of September (compared to 9 in August and 26 in July). Israeli settlers opened fire towards 1 female civilian. An Israeli settler vehicle also ran over an 8-year-old female child in the district of Qalqiliya. In addition, Israeli settlers beat an 87-year-old civilian in the district of Hebron; attempted to abduct a 12-year-old child in the district of Hebron; and opened fire towards 1 taxi in the district of Bethlehem. Additionally, Israeli settlers, including 1 armed settler, entered the town of Al Khadr in the district of Bethlehem. Israeli settlers also threw stones at civilian vehicles in the districts of Salfit and Hebron; raided 1 house, attacked another house as well as 1 mosque in the old city of Hebron; set fire to land cultivated with trees in the city of Nablus; carried out excavation works on land belonging to a civilian in the old city of Hebron; and installed 2 water and electricity lines to supply the settlement outpost of Elmatan constructed on land belonging to the district of Qalqiliya.

### **12. Medical Obstruction**

Compared to 10 incidents in August and 16 in July, the Israeli army carried out **7 incidents of medical obstruction** during the month of September, including 4 in the West Bank and 3 in the Gaza Strip. The Israeli army refused to coordinate for Palestinian ambulances to transport 2 ill children in the eastern Khan Yunis district; denied access to ambulances to evacuate injured civilians in the eastern Khan Yunis district; and impeded access to ambulances to evacuate the bodies of 2 killed civilians as well as other injured civilians in the district of Northern Gaza. In addition, the Israeli army broke the windows of an ambulance in the district of Jenin; raided Hebron Public Hospital and 1 pharmacy after destroying its doors in the old city of Hebron; and raided and searched 1 clinic in the district of Nablus.

### **13. School Disruption**

Compared to 10 incidents in July, the Israeli army carried out **3 incidents of school disruption** during the month of September, including 2 in West Bank and 1 in the Gaza Strip. The Israeli army carried out an incursion into the area of Ash Shuka in the district of Rafah and took position near 1 school while students were still inside. The Israeli army also raided the Teachers' Institute in the city of Ramallah as well as the Boys Secondary School in the town of Az Zababida in the district of Jenin.

### **14. Attacks on Religious Sites**

The Israeli army carried out **4 attacks on religious sites** in the West Bank during the month of September (compared to 7 attacks reported in August and 4 in July). The Israeli army repeatedly closed the Ibrahimi Mosque in the old city of Hebron, preventing Muslim worshippers from entering the mosque and only allowing access to Israeli settlers. The Israeli army also surrounded 1 mosque in the district of Jericho and detained worshippers inside.

### **15. Closure of Crossing Points**

The Israeli army completely closed crossing points in the Gaza Strip, including crossing points into the Green Line, on **102** occasions this month (compared to 152 last month and 163 in July). The Israeli army closed crossing points into the Green Line on **45** occasions, including ***Beit Hanun (Erez) Crossing***, which is partially open only to foreign nationals, VIPs, and critically ill civilians. The Israeli army, however, closed Beit Hanun (Erez) Crossing completely for 2 days. The Israeli army also closed ***Al Muntar (Karnei) Commercial Crossing*** for 6 days completely and 3 days partially; ***Ash Shuja'iyah (Nahal 'Oz) Crossing*** (designated for fuel transportation) for 7 days completely; ***Sufa Crossing*** (designated for construction cargo transportation) for 13 days completely and 2 days partially for transportation of food supplies; and ***Karm Abu Salim (Karem Shalom) Crossing*** (designated for commercial trading with Egypt) for 17 days completely. Additionally, the Israeli army closed international crossing points on **57** occasions, including ***Rafah Crossing*** for 27 days completely. Rafah Crossing was open for 3 days, including 1 day to allow ill civilians and humanitarian cases only to depart to Egypt. Despite the humanitarian crisis created by the Israeli closure of Rafah Crossing, Palestinian security forces blocked attempts by armed Palestinian individuals to make holes in the wall along the Egyptian border and prevented infiltrations across the border. ***Yasser Arafat International Airport*** (30 days) remains closed since the outbreak of the

current *Intifada* (Uprising). The Israeli authorities also continued to prohibit the operation of the airport and to use it as a base to launch military incursions into Palestinian residential locales in the eastern Rafah district.

## **16. Palestinian Security Measures**

Palestinian security forces carried out **11 security measures**, including 9 in the West Bank and 2 in the Gaza Strip.

**Defusing Weapons:** Palestinian security forces detonated a 20-kg. explosive device, seized in the district of Tulkarem.

**Security Coordination with Israeli Authorities:** Palestinian security forces reported to the Israeli authorities the location of an explosive device west of the city of Tulkarem and handed over to the Israeli army (through the DCO) pipes used in manufacturing handmade mortars, located in the city of Tulkarem. Palestinian security forces also handed over an explosive belt, seized in the city of Ramallah. In the city of Hebron, Palestinian security forces handed over 2 explosive devices, 1 hand grenade, and a quantity of explosives.

**Illegal Vehicles Handed Over:** Palestinian security forces handed over an illegal vehicle and truck, located in the city of Qalqiliya.

**Preventing Smuggling Operations:** Palestinian security forces demolished 2 tunnels in Rafah refugee camp as well as sealed off holes in the wall along the Egyptian border opposite Rafah refugee camp.