

PALESTINIAN MONITORING GROUP



MONTHLY SUMMARY OF ISRAELI VIOLATIONS

01 January 2010 – 31 January 2010

The following summary tables and overview of events survey hostile Israeli activities during the period 01 January 2010 to 31 January 2010. The report includes a summary table of events, classified 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 the Daily Situation Reports of the Palestinian Monitoring Group (PMG) of the Negotiations Affairs Department (NAD) of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). 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 civil ministries and security agencies. The information reported through the PMG process represents data available at the time of distribution only.

SAMPLE OF ISRAELI ARMY VIOLATIONS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 2010

- **On 07 January**, Israeli combat aircraft fired missiles on smuggling tunnels on the Egyptian border south of the city of Rafah, killing 3 civilians, including a child. The Israeli air attack also resulted in the injury of 6 other civilians.
- **On 08 January**, a mass demonstration against Wall construction, which included international peace activists, took place in the village of Bil'in in the district of Ramallah. Confrontations took place between the Israeli army and protestors, during which the Israeli army injured 1 civilian, 1 local journalist, and 1 Israeli peace activist.
- **On 09 January**, the Israeli army opened intensive fire, which included 5 tank shells, from its location on the Green Line towards agricultural land east of Al Maghazi refugee camp in the district of Central Gaza, critically injuring 1 civilian.
- **On 10 January**, the Israeli army set up a flying checkpoint and searched civilians and vehicles near the settlement of Sussia in the district of Hebron. Israeli troops opened fire on a civilian vehicle, claiming that it had not stopped at the checkpoint, and wounded its driver.
- **On 12 January**, Israeli troops positioned at a checkpoint set up in the western Jenin district opened fire and injured a driver. Israeli troops also arrested the wounded driver.
- **On 16 January**, an unexploded Israeli army ordnance (UXO) exploded in the vicinity of the village of Khashm ad Daraj in the district of Hebron, injuring a child.

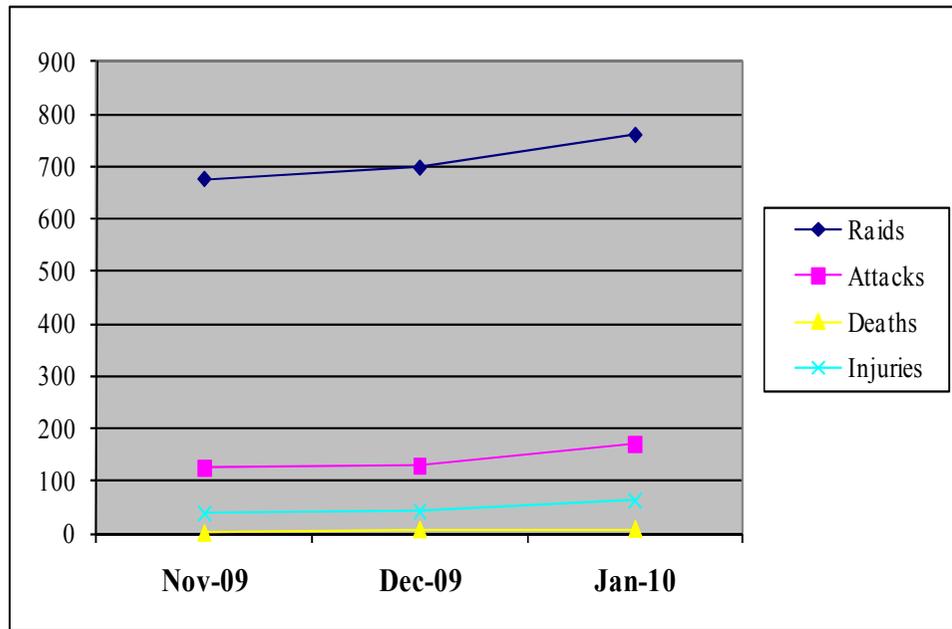
SUMMARY TABLE OF EVENTS IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY – JANUARY 2010

EVENT	WEST BANK	GAZA STRIP	TOTAL	NOTES
Deaths	—	8	8	Incl. 1 child and 5 armed Palestinian individuals.
Injuries	46	16	62	Incl. 9 children; 2 journalists; and 1 fisherman. Of the children injured, one sustained wounds as a result of an Israeli army UXO explosion.
Attacks	90	80	170	The Israeli army carried out 32 attacks during raids on Palestinian residential compounds; 66 attacks during confrontations with Palestinians; and 38 attacks from Israeli army military posts on civilian houses and property. Israeli navy boats also opened fire on 18 occasions and Israeli troops positioned at checkpoints opened fire on 2 occasions. In addition, Israeli combat aircraft carried out 14 air attacks on Palestinian territory.
Raids	746	16	762	33 in Jerusalem; 75 in Ramallah; 57 in Jenin; 23 in Tubas; 92 in Tulkarem; 68 in Qalqiliya; 103 in Nablus; 62 in Salfit; 22 in Jericho; 49 in Bethlehem; 162 in Hebron; 4 in Northern Gaza; 2 in Gaza; 3 in Central Gaza; 4 in Khan Yunis; and 3 in Rafah.
Arrests	262	6	268	The Israeli army arrested 42 Palestinians in Jerusalem; 35 in Ramallah; 16 in Jenin; 5 in Tubas; 5 in Tulkarem; 14 in Qalqiliya; 30 in Nablus; 30 in Salfit; 15 in Jericho; 15 in Bethlehem; 55 in Hebron; and 6 in Rafah. Among the total arrested were: 35 children; 1 elderly civilian; 4 students; 6 fishermen; and 10 Palestinian security officers.
House Demolitions	1	1	2	The Israeli army demolished 2 civilian houses in the districts of Jerusalem and Khan Yunis respectively. The Israeli army also distributed notices for the demolition of another 14 civilian houses, including 3 in Qalqiliya; 7 in Nablus; and 4 in Hebron.
Attacks on Public & Private Property	56	19	75	Destruction of Property: The Israeli army destroyed civilian houses; commercial premises; barracks; house furniture; civilian vehicles; streets; crops; and olive trees. Confiscation of Property: The Israeli army confiscated personal computers; hunting rifles; and fishing boats.
House Occupations	7	—	7	The Israeli army occupied and converted into military posts the roofs of civilian houses in the districts of Jerusalem (3) and Hebron (4).
Curfews	2	—	2	The Israeli army imposed curfews on Palestinian residential compounds in the districts of Qalqiliya (1) and Jericho (1).
Closure of Crossing Points	—	152	152	The Israeli army closed international crossing points (Rafah Crossing to Egypt and Yasser Arafat International Airport) on 48 occasions, as well as crossing points to Israel on 104 occasions.
Flying Checkpoints	655	—	655	The Israeli army set up flying checkpoints and searched civilians and vehicles in and around Palestinian residential areas in the districts of Jerusalem (81); Ramallah (47); Jenin (48); Tubas (4); Tulkarem (31); Qalqiliya (112); Nablus (104); Salfit (52); Jericho (30); Bethlehem (45); and Hebron (101).
Attack on Religious Sites	1	—	1	The Israeli army surrounded a mosque in the city of El Bireh in the district of Ramallah.
School Disruption	3	—	3	In the district of Nablus, the Israeli army demolished a school of 3 classrooms in the village of Khirbet Tana; converted the roof of a school into a military post in the city of Nablus; and searched a secondary school.
Provocation of Palestinian Forces	13	—	13	The Israeli army provoked Palestinian National Security forces on 5 occasions; Police (6); Presidential Guard (1); and Customs Police (1).
Settlement Activity	8	—	8	In the Northern Jordan Valley area, the Israeli authorities constructed housing units in the settlements of Mechola, Shadmot, Rotem, and Maskiyot as well as infrastructure in the area between the settlement of Mechola and the settlement outpost of Giv'at Sal'it. Israeli settlers also laid the foundation stone of a new quarter in the Hagai settlement. In addition, the Israeli army levelled land near the settlement of Revava in the district of Salfit and near a military camp in the district of Hebron.
Settler Violence	69	—	69	Israeli settlers occupied a civilian house; assaulted civilians; raided Palestinian villages; and destroyed civilian vehicles. Israeli settler vehicles also ran over civilians.
TOTAL	1959	298	2257	

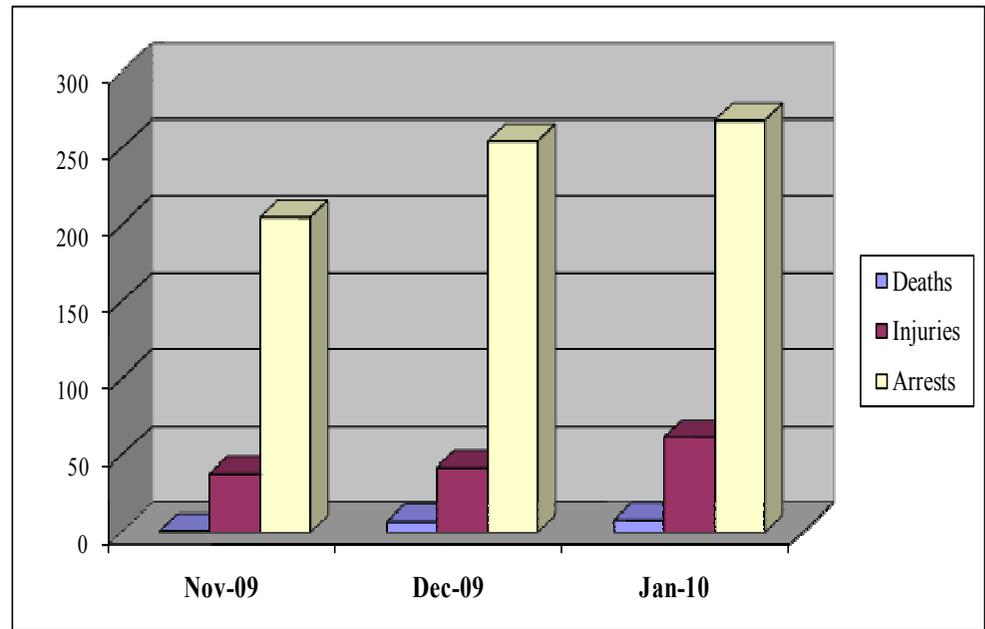
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EVENTS OVER THE PAST THREE MONTHS

EVENT	NOV. 2009	DEC. 2009	JAN. 2010	COMMENTS
Assassinations	—	3	—	Incidents of extra-judicial killings of “wanted” Palestinian individuals were not reported this month.
Deaths	1	4	8	Death toll sharply rose by 100% compared to December 2009 and by 800% compared to November 2009.
Injuries	38	42	62	Rise of 47.6% compared to December 2009 and of 63.2% compared to November 2009. In comparison to 6 children wounded in December and 10 in November, 9 children were injured in January 2010.
Attacks	125	129	170	Increase in the number of attacks by 31.8% compared to December 2009 and by 36% compared to November 2009.
Raids	677	699	762	Rise of 9% compared to December 2009 and of 12.6% compared to November 2009.
Arrests	205	255	268	Increase of 5.1% compared to December 2009 and of 3.1% compared to November 2009. In comparison to 54 children arrested in December and 38 in November, 35 children were arrested this month.
House Demolitions	7	—	2	Drop of 71.4% compared to November 2009.
Attacks on Property	39	52	75	Rise of 44.2% compared to December 2009 and 92.3% compared to November 2009.
House Occupations	10	4	7	Increase of 75% compared to December 2009, but a decrease of 30% compared to November 2009.
Curfews	3	6	2	Drop of 66.7% compared to December 2009 and of 33.3% compared to November 2009.
Flying Checkpoints	469	536	655	Rise of 22.2% compared to December 2009 and of 39.7% compared to November 2009.
Complete Closure of Crossing Points	137	142	152	Crossing points to Israel were closed on 104 occasions in January 2010, compared to 93 in December and 94 in November 2009. Rafah Crossing and Yasser Arafat International Airport also were closed for 48 days, including the complete closing of Rafah Crossing for 14 days. Yasser Arafat International Airport has remained closed since the outbreak of the second <i>Intifada</i> (Uprising) in 2000.
Medical Obstruction	—	1	—	No reported incidents of medical obstruction reported in January 2010.
Attacks on Religious Sites	3	2	1	Drop of 50% compared to December 2009 and of 66.7% compared to November 2009.
School Disruption	—	1	3	Rise of 300% compared to December 2009.
Provocation of Palestinian Forces	20	33	13	Decrease of 8.7% compared to December 2009 and of 35% compared to November 2009. In addition, the Israeli army arrested 10 Palestinian security officers.
Settlement Activity	1	4	8	Sharp increase of 100% compared to December 2009 and of 800% compared to November 2009.
Settler Violence	49	74	69	Drop of 6.8% compared to December 2009, but a rise of 40.8% compared to November 2009.
TOTAL	1784	1987	2257	In January 2010, total incidents rose by 13.6% compared to December 2009 due to the increasing number of deaths, injuries, arrests, raids into Palestinian residential compounds, attacks, flying checkpoints, attacks on property, incidents of complete closure of crossing points and settlement activity and settler violence. In comparison to November 2009, total events also increased by 26.5% in light of the rise of deaths, injuries, arrests, raids into Palestinian residential locales, attacks, flying checkpoints, attacks on property, incidents of closure of crossing points, settlement activity and settler violence.

COMPARISON OF ISRAELI RAIDS, ATTACKS AND PALESTINIAN HUMAN CASUALTIES OVER THE PAST 3 MONTHS



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



ANALYSIS OF EVENTS

1. Deaths

In January 2010, the Israeli army killed **8 Palestinians** in the Gaza Strip districts. Deaths included 1 child and 5 armed Palestinian individuals.

2. Injuries

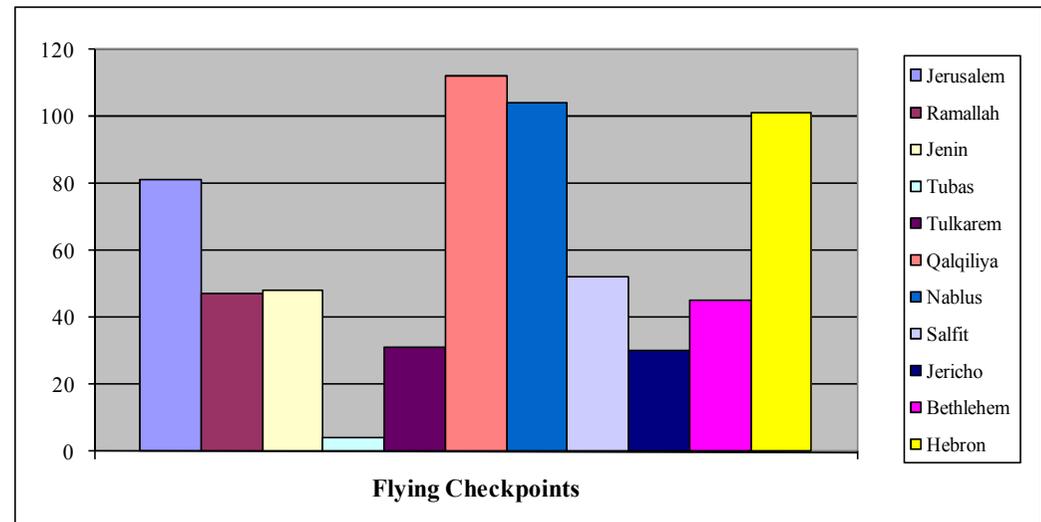
The total number of injuries reported in January was **62** (46 Palestinians in the West Bank and 16 in the Gaza Strip). Reported injuries included 9 children, of whom 1 child was wounded as a result of the explosion of an Israeli army UXO in the village of Kashm ad Daraj in the Hebron district. The Israeli army also injured 2 journalists and 1 fishermen and Israeli settlers wounded 1 civilian in the district of Jenin.

3. Arrests

The Israeli army arrested **268** Palestinians in the month of January, including 262 civilians in the West Bank and 6 in the Gaza Strip. The majority of arrests took place in the districts of Hebron (55), Jerusalem (42), Ramallah (35), and Salfit (30). Among those arrested by the Israeli army were: 35 children; 1 elderly civilian; 1 school pupil; 3 university students; 6 fishermen; and 10 Palestinian security officers.

4. Closure

Especially on Fridays, the Israeli army continues to intensify its restrictions at checkpoints located at the entrances to the city of Jerusalem, to close the entrances to the Al Aqsa Mosque compound in the old city of Jerusalem, and to prevent civilians from accessing the mosque. Considering it a “border crossing point”, the Israeli army also continues 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 Bareed north of the city of Jerusalem. The checkpoint is overcrowded every day, particularly during rush hours, due to intensified restrictions and search measures applied by Israeli troops. During the month of January 2010, the Israeli army also intensified its restrictions at the *Tayasir checkpoint* and *Al Hamra junction checkpoint* leading to the Jordan Valley area, only allowing access to civilians whose IDs indicate that their place of residence is in the district of Jericho and others holding special access permits. In addition, restrictions were intensified and civilian access was obstructed at the *Za'tara junction checkpoint* (separating the northern and central West Bank districts) as well as at the *As Sawahira ash Sharqiya (the ‘Container’) checkpoint* (separating the central and southern West Bank districts).



Further impeding civilian movement and access, the Israeli army set up **655 flying checkpoints** in and around Palestinian residential locales throughout the West Bank during the month of January 2010, compared to 536 flying checkpoints in December and 469 in November 2009. In general, Israeli troops positioned at these flying checkpoints disrupted civilian access and movement of goods and agricultural produce.

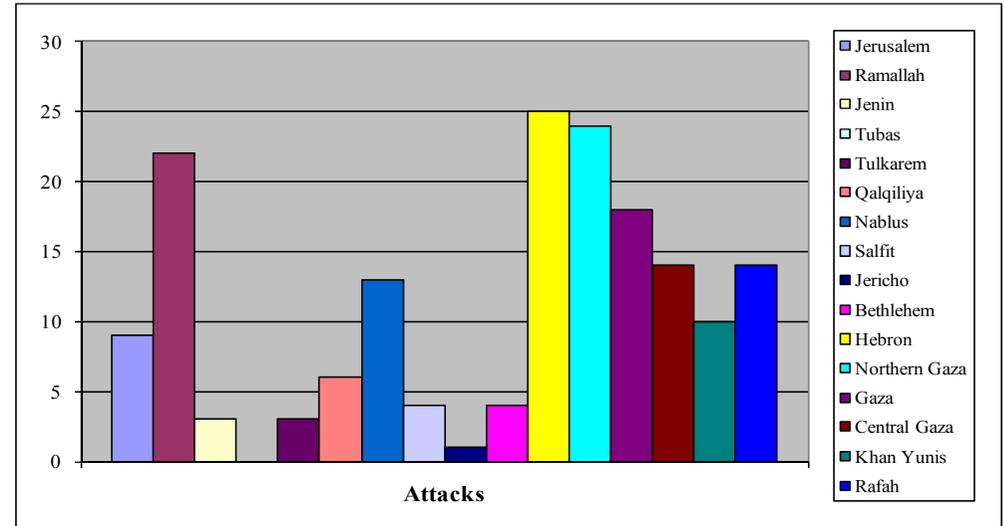
Additionally, the Israeli navy continues to impose a sea blockade off the coast of the Gaza Strip and to prevent Palestinian fishing boats from sailing.

5. Attacks

A total of **170 attacks** were reported to have taken place during the month of January 2010: **90** in the West Bank and **80** in the Gaza Strip.

The Israeli army carried out **32 attacks during raids** into Palestinian residential areas, **66 attacks during confrontations** between the Israeli army and Palestinians, and **38 attacks from Israeli army military posts** on civilian houses and property. In addition, Israeli navy boats carried out **18 attacks** and Israeli troops positioned at checkpoints opened fire on Palestinian civilians on **2 occasions**. Israeli combat aircraft also carried out **14 air attacks** on civilians and property.

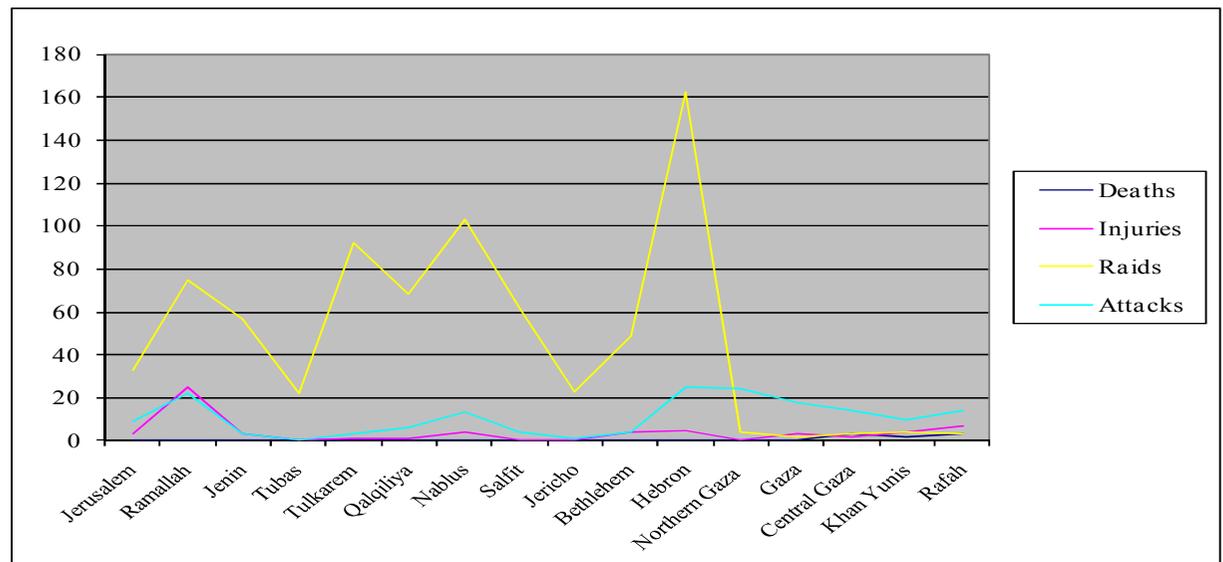
At 02:00 on 18 January 2009, the Israeli army declared a unilateral ceasefire following the large-scale offensive it had launched against the Gaza Strip. However, the Israeli army violated the ceasefire on **80 occasions** during the month of January 2010 (compared to 62 violations in December and 67 in November 2009). Also disregarding the Israeli declaration of a unilateral ceasefire, armed Palestinian groups fired **39 mortars** towards the Green Line (compared to 9 mortars fired in December and 12 in November 2009). Of these, 2 mortars landed on Palestinian territory. Armed Palestinian individuals also opened fire on Israeli army patrols on 2 occasions.



6. Raids

The Israeli army carried out a total of **762 raids** in Palestinian residential locales during the month of January, including **746 in the West Bank** and **16 in the Gaza Strip**. The majority of Israeli army raids took place in the districts of Hebron (162), Nablus (103), Tulkarem (92), and Ramallah (75). The Israeli army **opened fire during 98 of the 762 raids**, or in 12.9% of raids. Additionally, the Israeli army **imposed curfews 2 times over residential compounds** in the West Bank during raids (compared to 6 times in December and 3 in November 2009).

The chart to the right shows the correlation between the number of raids & the resulting human losses in January 2010.



The table below shows Israeli violations and continued attempts to impede large-scale Palestinian security campaigns carried out in the districts of Jenin, Tubas, and Hebron¹, as well as in the city of Nablus:

Month \ Violations	Raids	Attacks	Deaths	Injuries	Arrests	House Occupations	Provocation of Palestinian Forces	Total
January 2010	266	17	—	4 (incl. 3 children)	77 (incl. 10 children and 2 Palestinian security officers)	5	1	370
December 2009	257	22	3	5 (incl. 1 child and 2 female civilians)	79 (incl. 14 children; 2 female civilians; 1 injured civilian; and 6 Palestinian security officers)	4	8	378
November 2009	292	17	—	1	42 (incl. 1 child)	5	9	366

7. Provocation of Palestinian Security Forces

The Israeli army carried out **13** attacks and provocations of Palestinian security forces and posts during the month of January.²

Types of Israeli Army Provocation against Palestinian Forces during the Month of January 2010

Type of Provocation		Notes
Reporting to the Israeli Intelligence agency	2	The Israeli army served summonses to report to the Israeli Intelligence agency to a Palestinian Presidential Guard officer in Al 'Arrub refugee camp in the district of Hebron, as well as to a Palestinian National Security officer while searching his house in the village of Al 'Asakira in the Bethlehem district.
Taking position/setting up checkpoints near Palestinian security posts	4	The Israeli army took positions in front of a Palestinian Police station in the town of Abu Dis in the district of Jerusalem as well as near the Palestinian Customs Police offices and in front of a Palestinian security headquarters in the city of Hebron. In the town of Biddu in the district of Jerusalem, the Israeli army also raided the yard of a Palestinian Police station and took photographs of Police vehicles and the station.
Detaining and searching Palestinian security officers and patrols	7	Israeli troops recorded ID card numbers of Palestinian Police officers who were assigned to guard offices of the Jerusalem Governorate. The Israeli army detained a Palestinian National Security vehicle on a road connecting the districts of Ramallah and Jericho and a Palestinian Police vehicle at the eastern entrance to the city of Qalqiliya. In the Tulkarem district, Israeli troops positioned at 'Einav checkpoint detained a Palestinian National Security officer. Israeli troops positioned at the Za'tara junction checkpoint in the district of Salfit detained a Palestinian National Security vehicle. Israeli troops positioned at As Sawahira ash Sharqiya (the 'Container') checkpoint in the district of Bethlehem detained 2 motorcycles belonging to the Palestinian Police force and 1 Police vehicle, while it was transporting criminal offenders.

¹ This table does not cover Israeli violations in the H2 area of the old city of Hebron, which is under full Israeli security control.

² These statistics do not include the arrest of 10 Palestinian security officers.

8. Attacks on Public and Private Property

A total of **75 incidents of destruction and confiscation** of Palestinian public and private property were reported to have taken place over the month of January, including **56** in the West Bank and **19** in the Gaza Strip.

On 2 occasions, a main street was damaged because of tunnels dug underneath the Silwan neighbourhood in the city of Jerusalem. The Israeli army levelled the road connecting the town of Jayyus to the village of An Nabi Elyas in the district of Qalqiliya; prevented workers from rehabilitating a section of the Nablus-Jenin main road near the village of Burqa in the district of Ramallah; and caused damage to a house in the Ramallah district. Israeli settlers and troops destroyed tombstones in the Nablus district; several buildings in Gaza city; furniture of 2 houses in the district of Jerusalem as well as 1 house in the district of Tulkarem; and the gate of a secondary school in the district of Nablus. The Israeli army damaged a commercial premise and a coffee shop in the district of Jerusalem; a blacksmith's workshop in Gaza city; 2 civilian vehicles in the district of Ramallah; and 5 civilian vehicles and 1 tractor in the district of Qalqiliya. In addition, Israeli troops and settlers cut down and uprooted olive trees in the districts of Ramallah (on 2 occasions), Qalqiliya (1), Nablus (2), and Hebron (1). The Israeli army destroyed crops in the districts of Northern Gaza (on 3 occasions), Gaza (1), Central Gaza (2), Khan Yunis (2), and Rafah (3). Furthermore, the Israeli army levelled land in the district of Gaza; robbed archaeological artefacts in the district of Nablus; demolished 12 makeshift houses and sheep pens in the village of Khirbet Tana in the Jordan Valley area; and destroyed a cattle barn in the district of Northern Gaza.

In the Jordan Valley area, the Israeli army also distributed notices for the demolition of a mosque and a makeshift basic school, claiming that they had been built without the required construction permits. Under the same pretext, the Israeli army delivered a notice for cessation of the construction of 2 residential flats in the city of Hebron.

The Israeli army confiscated 2 hunting rifles in the districts of Jerusalem and Nablus; 3 personal computers in the districts of Jenin and Tubas; a civilian's ID card in the district of Tubas; a tractor in the district of Nablus; seedlings east of the city of Hebron; and 3 fishing boats at sea off the beach of the city of Rafah.

9. Settlement Activity

A total of **8 incidents of settlement activity** were reported to have taken place in the West Bank during the month of January. In the Northern Jordan Valley area, the Israeli authorities constructed new housing units in the settlements of Mechola, Shadmot, Rotem, and Maskiyyot. The Israeli army also levelled civilian land to install water and telephone networks in the area between the settlement of Mechola and the settlement outpost of Giv'at Sal'it. In the district of Salfit, the Israeli army levelled civilian land in the town of Deir Istiya near the settlement of Revava. In the district of Hebron, Israeli settlers laid the foundation stone of a new quarter in the settlement of Hagai and the Israeli army levelled 2 *dunums* (0.494 acres) of land near a military camp south of the town of Dura.

10. Settler Violence

Over the month of January 2010, Israeli settlers carried out **69 acts of violence** in the West Bank districts. On 2 occasions, Israeli settlers attempted to gain access to the grounds of the Al Aqsa Mosque compound in the old city of Jerusalem. In the Ash Sheikh Jarrah neighbourhood in the city of Jerusalem, Israeli settlers severely beat a female child and verbally assaulted female civilians. Israeli settlers seized control of an upper floor of a residential building in the 'Aqbat as Saraya area in the old city of Jerusalem. In the villages of Deir Nidham and Beitillu in Ramallah district, Israeli settlers from the settlement of Halamish carried out several acts of violence: In the village of Deir Nidham, Israeli settlers cut down 75 olive trees and attempted to seize control of a water spring near the village. Israeli settlers also raided the village of Beitillu, broke window glass of civilian houses, robbed a camera, and set fire to a civilian

vehicle. On 3 occasions, Israeli settlers threw stones at civilian vehicles travelling along the main road near the settlement of Halamish. Israeli settlers also stoned civilian vehicles near the junction to the settlement of Rimonim and near the 'Uyun al Haramiya junction on the Ramallah-Nablus main road, causing damage to 1 vehicle. In the district of Jenin, Israeli settlers gained access to the evacuated settlement of Homesh, severely beat 2 civilians, and confiscated agricultural tools. In the district of Tulkarem, Israeli settlers from the settlement of 'Einav threw stones at civilian vehicles. In the district of Qalqiliya, an Israeli settler vehicle ran over a civilian along the Qalqiliya-Nablus main road. Israeli settlers also raided the villages of Immatin and Jinsafut; set fire to a tractor and to 5 civilian vehicles; and gained access into an uninhabited house near the settlement of Kedumim. Israeli settlers from the settlement outpost of Gilead severely beat 4 civilians near the village of Immatin. Additionally, Israeli settlers planted forest trees on both sides of the main road connecting the villages of Immatin and Al Funduq; threw stones at civilian vehicles travelling near the settlement of Kedumim along the Qalqiliya-Nablus main road; and burned olive trees east of the town of 'Azzun.

In the Nablus district, Israeli settlers attacked the village of 'Iraq Burin on several occasions: they gained access into a civilian house; made frequent attempts to raid the village; provoked civilians at its entrance; severely beat civilians; uprooted olive trees; and threw stones at civilian vehicles travelling near the village. Israeli settlers destroyed tombstones in the village of 'Awarta; stoned civilian vehicles travelling near Huwwara checkpoint on the Nablus-Ramallah main road; severely beat 2 civilians near the settlement of Yitzhar; and gained access to, as well as provoked civilians in, an area between the towns of 'Aqraba and Beita. In the district of Salfit, Israeli settlers threw stones at civilian vehicles travelling along roads near the settlements of Kfar Tappuah and Yakir, breaking windshields of 2 vehicles and injuring 2 civilians. Israeli settlers severely beat a shepherd near the settlement of Kfar Tappuah, stole 15 sheep, and assaulted a civilian near the settlement of Barkan. Settlers from the settlement of Yakir attempted to seize control of and level a piece of land. In the Bethlehem district, an Israeli settler vehicle ran over a civilian in the vicinity of the village of Husan. Israeli settlers gained access to the evacuated military post of 'Ush Ghurab east of the city of Beit Sahur and threw stones at civilian vehicles near the settlement of Beitar 'Ilit.

In the Hebron district, Israeli settlers gathered near the entrance to the town of Bani Na'im and unleashed dogs on civilian homes. An armed Israeli settler from the settlement of Adorah gained access to the town of Idhna. A group of armed Israeli settlers from the settlement of Karmeit Tzur also gained access to an area west of the town of Halhul. East of the city of Hebron, Israeli settlers attacked a mass sit-in demonstration, which took place on civilian agricultural land in the area of Al Buweira near the settlement of Kiryat Arba' and planted trees on civilian land in the area of Al Baq'a, near the settlement of Harsina, as well as near the village of Al 'Uddeisa. Israeli settlers installed a fence around civilian land in the area of Al Baq'a in an attempt to seize control of it. Israeli settlers from the settlement of Negohot assaulted civilians at the entrance to the town of Beit 'Awwa. Other settlers gained access to the area of Al Burj between the towns of Beit Ula and Tarqumiya; severely beat 4 civilians (brothers) near the village of At Tuwani; and threw stones at civilians travelling along Ash Shalala Street in the old city of Hebron. Israeli settlers from the settlement of Bat Ayin threw stones at civilians near the village of Safa and settlers from the settlement of Negohot at civilian vehicles travelling along the road to the town of Beit 'Awwa. Israeli settlers from the settlement of Ma'on severely beat a civilian and cut down 30 olive trees.

11. Attack on Religious Sites

During the month of January, **1 attack on religious sites** was reported to have taken place in the West Bank. The Israeli army surrounded a mosque in the city of El Bireh in the district of Ramallah.

12. Closure of Crossing Points

The Israeli army completely closed crossing points into the Gaza Strip, including access points within the Green Line, on **152** occasions over the month of January 2010. The Israeli army closed crossing points within the Green Line on **104** occasions, including ***Sufa Crossing*** which was closed throughout the

month (31 days). Meanwhile, the Israeli army opened ***Beit Hanun (Erez) Crossing*** for 21 days for previously-coordinated humanitarian cases and foreign nationals; ***Al Muntar (Karni) Commercial Crossing*** for 9 days for the transportation of wheat and animal feed; and ***Karm Abu Salem (Karem Shalom) Crossing*** for 20 days for the exportation of 34 truckloads of strawberries and 17 truckloads of flowers. Though it was open for only 1 day for the transportation of fuel, the Israeli authorities made a unilateral decision on the complete closure of ***Ash Shuja'iya (Nahal 'Oz) Crossing*** on 04 January 2010.

The Israeli army also closed international crossing points on **48** occasions. ***Rafah Crossing*** was open for **14** days for ill civilians; students; civilians holding visas and residence cards abroad; international peace activists; and a European parliamentary delegation. Access into the Gaza Strip was also allowed to a number of ill civilians who had received medical treatment at Egyptian and Saudi hospitals; civilians stranded on the Egyptian border; a European parliamentary delegation; and international peace activists. In addition, trucks transporting medicine and dialysis solutions from Egypt, medicine from the Arab Medical Union, and humanitarian aid from the United Arab Emirates were also allowed to cross to the Gaza Strip through the Rafah Crossing. ***Yasser Arafat International Airport*** has remained closed since the outbreak of the second *Intifada* (Uprising).