

PALESTINIAN MONITORING GROUP



MONTHLY SUMMARY OF ISRAELI VIOLATIONS

1 October 2010 – 31 October 2010

The following summary tables and overview of events survey hostile Israeli activities during the period 1 October 2010 to 31 October 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 ground conditions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, including Israeli and Palestinian violations. The PMG Daily Situation Reports are a survey of daily events collated from information provided by civil ministries and security agencies of the Palestinian National Authority. The information reported through the PMG process represents data available at the time of distribution only.

SAMPLE OF ISRAELI VIOLATIONS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 2010

- **01 October:** An Israeli guard at Talmon settlement in Ramallah district opened fire on and injured a civilian, while he was working on his land.
- **02 October:** A mass demonstration took place in Beit Ummar town in Hebron district, during which the Israeli military wounded a child.
- **03 October:** Israeli troops killed a civilian, while he was attempting to cross the Wall and access his workplace in Jerusalem city.
- **05 October:** Israeli troops opened fire on a vehicle transporting three civilians near the eastern entrance to Qalqiliya city, injuring a civilian.
- **05 October:** The Israeli military opened fire on Palestinian territory near Beit Hanun (Erez) Crossing in Northern Gaza district, wounding a civilian.
- **08 October:** An Israeli settler vehicle deliberately ran over two children, 10 and 11 years old, leaving them with injuries and bone fractures.
- **11 October:** Confrontations took place between the Israeli military and civilians in Silwan neighbourhood in Jerusalem city, during which Israeli troops injured a 10-year-old boy.
- **13 October:** The Israeli military opened fire on civilians in the area surrounding Um an Nassr village in Northern Gaza district, injuring a child.
- **21 October:** The Israeli military opened fire on Palestinian workers in the area surrounding Beit Hanun (Erez) Crossing in Northern Gaza district, wounding three workers.
- **24 October:** The Israeli military distributed notices for the demolition of a number of civilian homes in Silwan neighbourhood in Jerusalem city. Consequently, confrontations took place between the Israeli military and civilians, during which Israeli troops injured two civilians. Of these, a 13-year-old boy sustained critical wounds in the head.

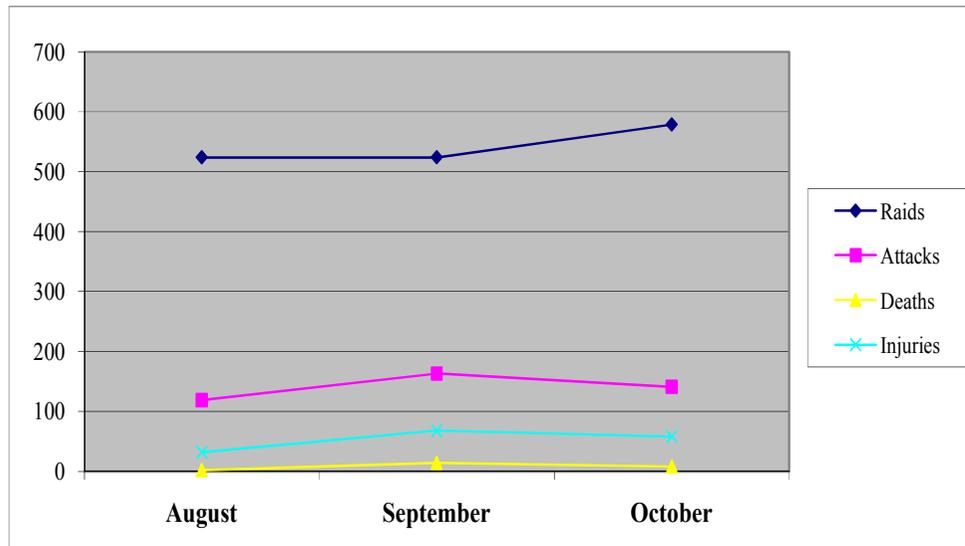
SUMMARY TABLE OF EVENTS IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY – OCTOBER 2010

| EVENT | WEST BANK | GAZA STRIP | TOTAL | NOTES |
|---|-------------|------------|-------------|---|
| Assassination Attempt | — | 1 | 1 | An Israeli UAV fired a missile on a vehicle in the Central Gaza district in an attempt to extra-judicially kill an armed Palestinian individual. As a result, two civilian passers-by and two armed individuals were injured. |
| Deaths | 5 | 3 | 8 | Includes a civilian, who attempted to reach his workplace in Jerusalem city, and five armed Palestinian individuals. A civilian also died of injuries sustained earlier. |
| Injuries | 36 | 22 | 58 | Includes seven children; a disabled civilian; a female civilian; a Palestinian security officer; and four armed Palestinian individuals. |
| Attacks | 89 | 52 | 141 | The Israeli military carried out 40 attacks during raids on Palestinian residential areas; 54 attacks during confrontations with Palestinians; and 26 attacks from Israeli army military posts on civilian houses and property. Israeli navy boats opened fire on 11 occasions. Israeli combat aircraft carried out four aerial attacks on Palestinian territory. Israeli troops positioned at checkpoints opened fire on civilians on one occasion and Israeli settlers opened fire on civilians and property on five occasions. |
| Raids | 559 | 20 | 579 | 29 in Jerusalem; 53 in Ramallah; 37 in Jenin; 11 in Tubas; 46 in Tulkarem; 62 in Qalqiliya; 65 in Nablus; 40 in Salfit; 17 in Jericho; 50 in Bethlehem; 149 in Hebron; five in Northern Gaza; four in Gaza; one in Central Gaza; five in Khan Yunis; and five in Rafah. |
| Arrests | 226 | 1 | 227 | 24 in Jerusalem; 24 in Ramallah; 14 in Jenin; five in Tubas; three in Tulkarem; 24 in Qalqiliya; 29 in Nablus; 10 in Salfit; seven in Jericho; seven in Bethlehem; 79 in Hebron; and one in Northern Gaza. Arrested civilians included 35 children, including a mentally challenged boy; three female civilians; three female civilians; two elderly civilians; 10 students; a member of the Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC); and five Palestinian security officers. |
| Home Demolition | 1 | — | 1 | The Israeli military partially demolished a home in the Johar Mountain area in Hebron city. |
| Attacks on Public & Private Property | 110 | 1 | 111 | Destruction of Property: Israeli troops and settlers destroyed civilian vehicles; olive trees; wells; an irrigation pool; and barracks. Confiscation of Property: The Israeli military confiscated personal computers; rifles; a tractor; two bulldozers; a hydraulic excavator; a caravan; and cellular telephones. |
| Home Occupations | 13 | — | 13 | The Israeli military occupied and converted into military posts civilian homes in the districts of Ramallah (2); Tulkarem (1); Qalqiliya (3); Nablus (3); Bethlehem (1); and Hebron (3). |
| Curfew | 1 | — | 1 | The Israeli military imposed curfew over the Johar Mountain area in Hebron city. |
| Closure of Crossing Points | — | 130 | 130 | The Israeli military closed international crossing points on 31 occasions (Rafah Crossing to Egypt and continuing closure of Yasser Arafat International Airport) and crossing points to territory under Israeli administration on 99 occasions. |
| Flying Checkpoints | 751 | — | 751 | The Israeli military set up flying checkpoints and searched Palestinian civilians and vehicles in and around Palestinian residential locales in the districts of Jerusalem (77); Ramallah (31); Jenin (11); Tubas (3); Tulkarem (14); Qalqiliya (150); Nablus (66); Salfit (24); Jericho (76); Bethlehem (79); and Hebron (220). |
| Medical Obstruction | 1 | — | 1 | The Israeli military denied access to ambulances and medics to the Johar Mountain area in Hebron city. |
| Attacks on Religious Sites | 4 | — | 4 | In Hebron city, the Israeli military closed the Ibrahimi Mosque. Israeli troops also surrounded two mosques in Jerusalem district as well as a mosque in Hebron district and detained worshippers inside. |
| School Disruption | 3 | — | 3 | In Nablus city, Israeli troops occupied and converted into military posts the roofs of two schools. In Qalqiliya district, the Israeli military surrounded a girls basic school. |
| Provocation of Palestinian Forces | 31 | — | 31 | The Israeli military provoked or harassed Palestinian National Security forces on 13 occasions; Police on 14 occasions; Preventive Security on one occasion; Presidential Guard on one occasion; and Civil Defence on two occasions. |
| Settlement Activity | 11 | — | 11 | The Israeli military constructed a settler bypass road, expanded settlements, and installed a military post and checkpoint. |
| Settler Violence | 127 | — | 127 | Israeli settlers wounded civilians; beat civilians; damaged civilian vehicles; gained access to Palestinian residential areas; damaged olive trees; set fire to greenhouses; stole olive crops; levelled land; and expanded settlements. Israeli settler vehicles ran over two children and a civilian. |
| TOTAL | 1968 | 230 | 2198 | |

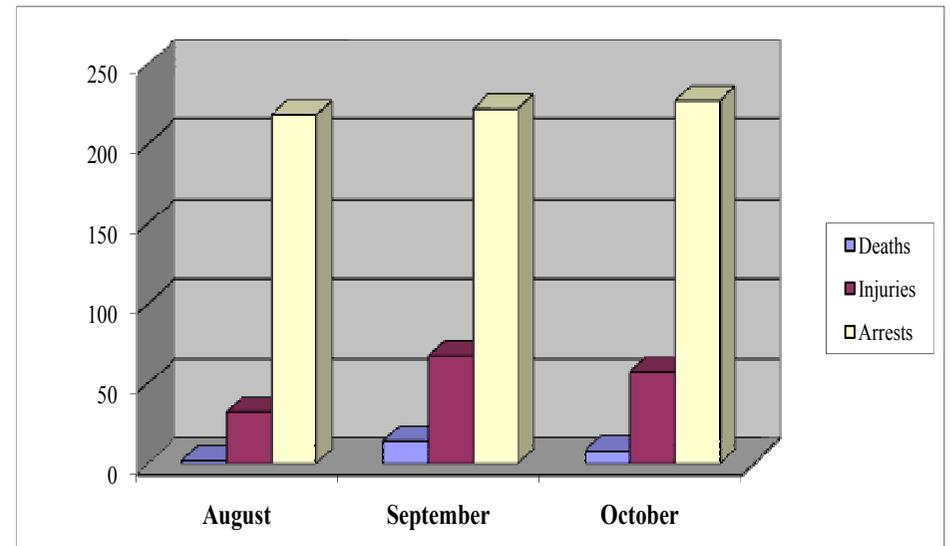
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EVENTS OVER THE PAST THREE MONTHS

| EVENT | AUG. 2010 | SEP. 2010 | OCT. 2010 | COMMENTS |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|---|
| Assassination Attempt | — | 1 | 1 | The Israeli military failed to extra-judicially kill an armed Palestinian individual. |
| Deaths | 2 | 13 | 8 | Death toll dropped by 38.5% compared to September, but sharply rose by 300% compared to August. |
| Injuries | 32 | 68 | 58 | Drop of 14.7% compared to September, but a rise of 81.3% compared to August. Compared to four children wounded in September and three in August, seven children were injured in October. |
| Attacks | 119 | 163 | 141 | Decrease in the number of attacks by 13.5% compared to September, but an increase of 18.5% compared to August. |
| Raids | 524 | 524 | 579 | Rise of 10.5% compared to both September and August. |
| Arrests | 218 | 222 | 227 | Rise of 2.3% compared to September and of 4.1% compared to August. 35 children, including a mentally challenged boy, were arrested in October compared to 15 children arrested in September and 34 in August. |
| Home Demolitions | 1 | — | 1 | The same number as in August. |
| Attacks on Property | 60 | 48 | 111 | Sharp rise of 131.3% compared to September and of 85% compared to August. |
| Home Occupations | 13 | 15 | 13 | Drop of 13.3% compared to September, but the same number as in August. |
| Curfews | 1 | 3 | 1 | Drop of 66.7% compared to September, but the same number as in August. |
| Flying Checkpoints | 484 | 979 | 751 | Decrease of 23.3% compared to September, but an increase of 55.2% compared to August. |
| Complete Closure of Crossing Points | 127 | 136 | 130 | Crossing points to Israeli administered territory were closed on 99 occasions in October, compared to 103 in September and 127 in August. Rafah Crossing was open throughout the month. Yasser Arafat International Airport has remained closed since the outbreak of the second <i>Intifada</i> (Uprising) in 2000. |
| Medical Obstruction | 1 | 1 | 1 | The same number as in the past two months. |
| Attacks on Religious Sites | 1 | 8 | 4 | Drop of 50% compared to September, but a sharp rise of 300% compared to August. |
| School Disruption | — | 4 | 3 | Decrease of 25% compared to September. |
| Provocation of Palestinian Forces | 22 | 32 | 31 | Drop of 3.1% compared to September, but a rise of 40.9% compared to August. In addition, the Israeli military arrested five Palestinian security officers. |
| Settlement Activity | 1 | 7 | 11 | Rise of 57.1% compared to September and of 1000% compared to August. |
| Settler Violence | 39 | 92 | 127 | Rise of 38% compared to September and of 225.6% compared to August. |
| TOTAL | 1645 | 2316 | 2198 | In the month of October, total incidents dropped by 5.1% compared to September due to the decreasing number of deaths, injuries, flying checkpoints, and attacks. In comparison to August, total events rose by 33.6%, reflecting an increase in the number of deaths, injuries, raids, flying checkpoints, attacks on property, and incidents of provocation of Palestinian security forces, 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. Assassination Attempt

During the month of October, an Israeli UAV fired a missile on a civilian vehicle in Wadi Gaza area in Central Gaza district in an attempt to assassinate an armed Palestinian individual. In addition to destroying the targeted vehicle, the Israeli aerial attack resulted in the injury of two civilian passers-by and two armed individuals.

2. Deaths

In October, the Israeli military killed **eight Palestinians**, including five in the West Bank and three in the Gaza Strip. Among those killed were five armed Palestinian individuals and a civilian, while he was attempting to gain entry into Jerusalem city and reach his workplace. In Nablus district, a civilian also died of injuries sustained earlier.

3. Injuries

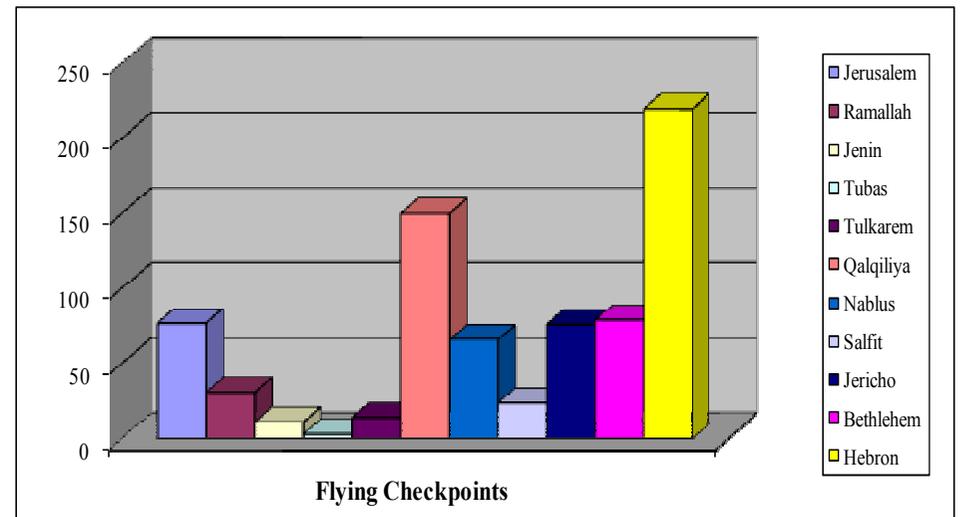
A total of **58** injuries were reported in October (36 Palestinians in the West Bank and 22 in the Gaza Strip). They included seven children, including two boys by Israeli settlers; a disabled civilian; a female civilian; a Palestinian security officer; and four armed Palestinian individuals. Israeli settlers also injured seven other civilians.

4. Arrests

During the month of October, the Israeli army arrested **227** Palestinians (226 in the West Bank and one in the Gaza Strip). The majority of arrests took place in the districts of Hebron (79), Nablus (29), Jerusalem (24), Ramallah (24), and Qalqiliya (24). Among those arrested by the Israeli military were: 35 children, including a mentally challenged boy; three female civilians; two elderly civilians; 10 university students; a university lecturer; a PLC member; and five Palestinian security officers.

5. Closure

Especially on Fridays, the Israeli military continues to intensify restrictions at checkpoints located at the entrances of Jerusalem, and to restrict entrance to the Al Aqsa Mosque compound in the old city of Jerusalem, preventing worshippers from accessing the Mosque. At the *Qalandiya checkpoint north of Jerusalem*, the Israeli military continues to prevent PNA registered civilian vehicles from crossing the checkpoint towards Ar Ram and Qalandiya as well as Dahiyat al Bareed. The checkpoint is overcrowded daily, particularly during rush hours, due to intensified restrictions and search measures applied by Israeli troops. During the month of October, the Israeli military 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 district of Jericho residence or 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).



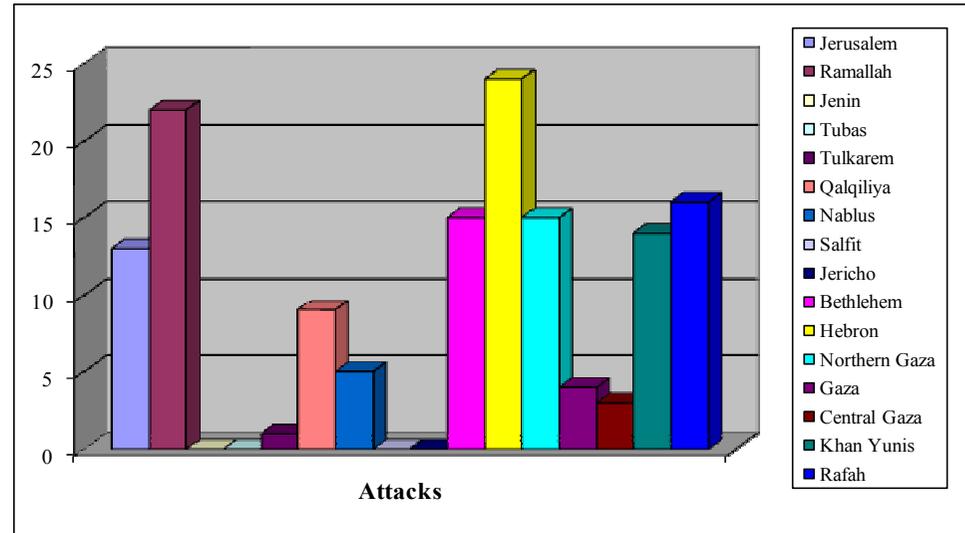
Further impeding civilian movement and access, the Israeli military set up **751 flying checkpoints** in and around Palestinian residential areas throughout the West Bank in October, compared to 979 flying checkpoints in September and 484 in August. In general, Israeli troops positioned at these flying checkpoints disrupted civilian access and movement of goods, including agricultural produce.

6. Attacks

A total of **141 attacks** were reported to have taken place during the month of October: **89** in the West Bank and **52** in the Gaza Strip.

The Israeli military carried out **40 attacks during raids** into Palestinian residential areas, **54 attacks during confrontations** between the Israeli military and Palestinians, and **26 attacks from Israeli military posts** on civilian homes and property. In addition, Israeli navy boats carried out **11 attacks** on Palestinian fishermen and territory. Israeli combat aircraft carried out **four aerial attacks**. **Israeli troops positioned at checkpoints** opened fire on civilians and property on one occasions and **Israeli settlers** on five occasions.

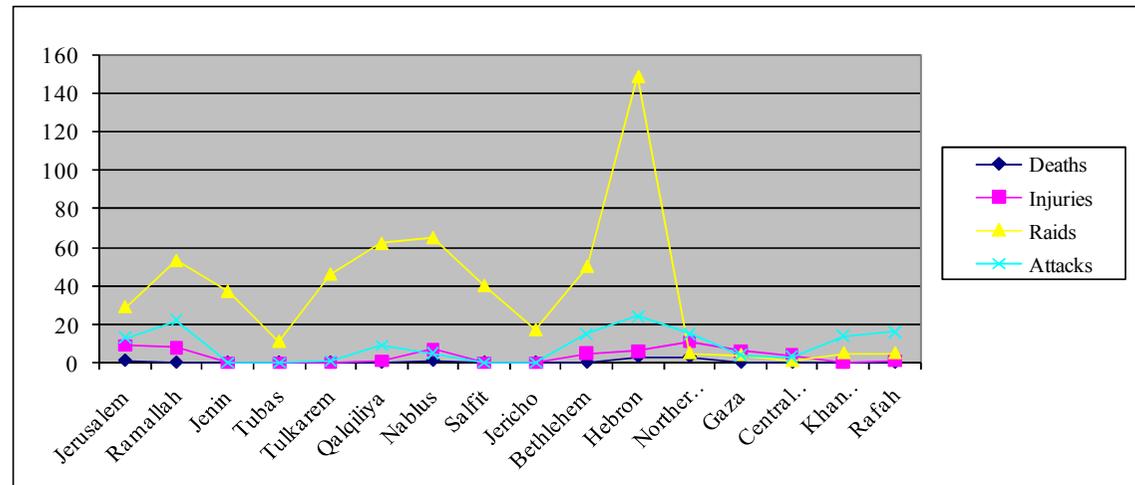
At 02:00 on 18 January 2009, the Israeli military declared a unilateral ceasefire following the large-scale offensive it had launched against the Gaza Strip. However, the Israeli military violated the ceasefire on **52 occasions** during the month of October (compared to 64 violations in September and 48 in August). Also disregarding Israel’s unilaterally declared ceasefire, armed Palestinian groups fired **16 mortar rounds** towards the Green Line (compared to 29 mortar rounds fired in September and 10 in August).



7. Raids

The Israeli military carried out a total of **579 raids** into Palestinian residential locales during the month of October, including **559 in the West Bank** and **20 in the Gaza Strip**. The majority of Israeli military raids took place in the districts of Hebron (149), Nablus (65), Qalqiliya (62), Ramallah (53), and Bethlehem (50). The Israeli army **opened fire** during 16.2%, or **94 of the 579, raids**. The Israeli military **imposed curfew over a residential area** in the West Bank during raids (compared to three times in September and one time in August).

The chart to the right shows the correlation between the number of raids and the resulting human casualties in October.



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 Nablus city:

| Month \ Violations | Raids | Attacks | Deaths | Injuries | Arrests | House Occupations | Provocation of Palestinian Forces ² | Total |
|--------------------|-------|---------|--------|--|---|-------------------|--|-------|
| October | 225 | 21 | 4 | 3 (incl. a child and a security officer) | 96 (incl. seven children, a female civilian, a PLC member, and two security officers) | 6 | 5 | 360 |
| September | 201 | 27 | — | 3 (incl. a child) | 67 (incl. nine children, of whom one was blind) | 10 | 8 | 316 |
| August | 187 | 23 | — | 4 (incl. a child) | 75 (incl. six children) | — | 4 | 293 |

8. Provocation of Palestinian Security Forces

The Israeli army carried out **31** attacks and provocations of Palestinian security forces and posts during October.³

Types of Israeli Army Provocation against Palestinian Forces in October

| Type of Provocation | | Notes |
|---|-----------|---|
| Reporting to the Israeli Intelligence agency | 5 | Requiring that they report to the Israeli Intelligence agency, the Israeli military served summonses on two Palestinian Police officers in Salfit and Nablus districts; three Palestinian National Security officers in Nablus and Jericho districts and in Hebron city. |
| Taking positions near and photographing Palestinian security posts | 12 | Israeli troops took positions in front of and near Palestinian Police stations in Abu Dis and Biddu towns in Jerusalem district as well as near two Palestinian National Security offices in Salfit city and Halhul town in Hebron district. Also in Hebron, Israeli troops took positions in front of the complex of Palestinian security bodies in Adh Dhahiriya town and in front of the Palestinian Preventive Security offices in Dura town. The Israeli military set up a checkpoint near Police patrols in Hebron city. In Tulkarem, Israeli troops took photographs of Police stations as well as of entrances to buildings housing the Police, General Intelligence, and Preventive Security agencies, as well as the Military Medical Service Directorate. The Israeli military took photographs of the Palestinian National Security headquarters in Salfit city and of the Governor's Office and security agencies in Qalqiliya city. |

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 All incidents of provocation of Palestinian security forces were reported to have taken place in the Hebron district. In Hebron city, the Israeli military took position in front of *Al Muqata'a* (the complex of Palestinian security agencies), set up a checkpoint and searched civilians and vehicles near Palestinian Police patrols; and served a summons on a Palestinian National Security officer to report to the Israeli Intelligence agency. The Israeli military took position in front of the Palestinian Preventive Security offices in Dura town and near a Palestinian National Security post in Halhul town.

³ These statistics do not include the arrest of five Palestinian security officers.

| | | |
|--|----|---|
| Detaining and searching Palestinian security officers and patrols | 14 | The Israeli military detained two Palestinian Civil Defence vehicles in Ramallah and Qalqiliya districts; seven Police vehicles in Jenin, Qalqiliya, Salfit, Bethlehem, and Hebron districts; and a Presidential Guard vehicle and nine National Security vehicles in Jericho district. Israeli troops pointed their weapons at the Palestinian Commander of the District Coordination Office (DCO) in Bethlehem district. In Jericho city, Israeli troops detained a Palestinian security bus as well as the ID card of a Police officer, while he was guarding a ministry office. |
|--|----|---|

9. Attacks on Public and Private Property

A total of **111 incidents of destruction and confiscation** of Palestinian public and private property were reported in October, including **110** in the West Bank and **one** in the Gaza Strip.

The Israeli military and settlers damaged contents of a mosque in Beit Fajjar town in Bethlehem district; hundreds of olive trees in Jerusalem, Ramallah, Qalqiliya, and Nablus districts; two greenhouses in Ramallah district; crops in Nablus and Hebron districts; a plant nursery and irrigation pool in Hebron district; and four artesian wells in Jenin district. In addition to destroying 11 vehicles, a truck, and a tractor in Jerusalem, Ramallah, Qalqiliya, Nablus, Salfit, Bethlehem, Hebron, and Central Gaza, the Israeli military caused damage to house furniture in Ramallah district and window glass of a house in Jericho city. Israeli settlers set fire to a storehouse of a girls school in As Sawiya village in Nablus district. Israeli troops removed five barracks and dismantled several tents in Bethlehem as well as a barracks east of Hebron city; uprooted dozens of almond trees in Hebron district; and forced workers to cease expansion of a rural road leading to a village in Qalqiliya district.

The Israeli military distributed notices for the closure and removal of coal plants near Ya'bad town as well as for the demolition of an olive oil press under construction in Deir Abu Da'if village in Jenin district. The Israeli military distributed notices for the evacuation of two shepherds' makeshift houses in Khirbet ar Ras al Ahmar village in Tubas district; demolition of an industrial installation in Far'un village in Tulkarem district; demolition of a barracks in Al Funduq village in Qalqiliya district; cessation of the construction of a rural road and digging of a well in Bruqin town in Salfit district; demolition of a number of barracks in Al Jiftlik village in Jericho district; dismantlement of tents and barracks south of Yatta town in Hebron district; and cessation of the construction of seven houses as well as a barracks in Al Maniya village in Bethlehem district, claiming that they were being built without the required construction licences.

In Jenin district, the Israeli army military confiscated four water pumps in Deir Abu Da'if village as well as 15 tonnes of wood to be converted into charcoal near Ya'bad town. Israeli troops also seized a machine gun in Al Jadida village in Tubas district; electrical appliances and house furniture in Khirbet Jubara village, which is isolated behind the Wall, in Tulkarem district; a hydraulic excavator and tractor in Jit village and two hunting rifles in Jayyus town in Qalqiliya district; a laptop in 'Aqbat Jaber refugee camp in Jericho city; and a caravan along with construction materials in Al Fureidis village and a Kalashnikov rifle in Beit Jala city in Bethlehem district. In Hebron, the Israeli military confiscated 21 cellular telephones and six laptops in Hebron city; a bulldozer, stone cutting machine, and air compressor east of Beit Fajjar town; and 12 computers in Kureise village.

10. Settlement Activity

During the month of October, **11 incidents of settlement activity** were reported to have taken place in the West Bank.

| Settlement Activity District | For Settlement/Settlement Outpost Purposes | For Military Purposes | Total |
|---|--|------------------------------|--------------|
| Jerusalem | Tender invited for the construction of 238 housing units in Pisgat Ze'ev and Ramot Alon settlements east of Jerusalem city | | 1 |

| | | | |
|------------------|--|--|-----------|
| Qalqiliya | Land levelled on a hill opposite Karnei Shomron settlement in Jinsafut village and 11.245 <i>dunums</i> of civilian land in Kafr Qaddum village confiscated for the construction of a settler bypass road leading to Kedumim settlement. | A military surveillance point constructed near Ar Ramadin village; land levelled and cement blocks transported to the area east of Kafr Thulth town. | 4 |
| Nablus | Farmland levelled in the Suleiman Mountain area near Yitzhar settlement in 'Urif village. | 0.5 <i>dunum</i> of land confiscated in 'Awarta and Yanun villages for construction of a military post. | 2 |
| Bethlehem | Civilian land levelled near Tekoa' settlement in Tuqu' town. | 5.985 <i>dunums</i> of land in Husan village confiscated for the installation of a checkpoint. | 2 |
| Hebron | Land levelled in Al Baq'a area near Kiryat Arba' settlement east of Hebron city. Land was also levelled in Taffuh town for the installation a stone quarry belonging to an Israeli company. | | 2 |
| Total | 7 | 4 | 11 |

11. Settler Violence

Israeli settlers carried out **127 acts of violence** in the West Bank districts during October.

An Israeli guard at Talmon settlement near 'Ein Qiniya village in Ramallah district opened fire on and injured a civilian, while he was working on his land. A group of Israeli settlers opened indiscriminate fire in the area surrounding Itamar settlement. Israeli settler vehicles deliberately ran over two children, 10 and 11 years old, in Silwan neighbourhood in Jerusalem city; a civilian near the entrance to Tuqu' town in Bethlehem district; and a civilian near the junction to Beit Ummar town in Hebron district. Israeli settlers severely beat a civilian near Al Malih village in the Northern Jordan Valley area and a number of civilians near Al Mazra'a al Qibliya in Nablus district. In the old city of Hebron, Israeli settlers attacked a house and beat its owner. Israeli settlers also beat two female civilians in the old city of Hebron as they attempted to prevent settlers from abducting a three-year-old child. On several occasions, Israeli settlers threw stones at civilians near 'Ein Qiniya village in Ramallah district and at civilian vehicles travelling along the Qalqiliya-Nablus main, causing damage to a vehicle near the entrance to Kedumim settlement as well as to two other vehicles near Karnei Shomron settlement. In addition to stoning civilian vehicles near Huwwara checkpoint, Israeli settlers damaged a Palestinian Police vehicle along the Nablus-Ramallah main road near Al Lubban ash Sharqiya village. Settlers threw stones at civilian vehicles along the main road near Yitzhar settlement, breaking the windshield of a vehicle and injuring a civilian of broken glass. In the area between Duma and Al Mughayyir villages, settlers broke a taxi's windshield, injuring several passengers. Settlers threw stones at Palestinian Civil Defence fire engines, while they were travelling to extinguish fire on farmland in the area between Hajja and Kafr Laqif villages in Qalqiliya district. Settlers also stoned vehicles near Sham'a settlement in Hebron district, causing damage to a civilian vehicle. Israeli settlers intercepted a Palestinian taxi along the Jenin-Nablus main and forced the driver at gunpoint to transport them to the evacuated settlement of Homesh.

Israeli settlers also detained a Palestinian Police officer near Al Mughayyir village in Ramallah district and attempted to seize full control of a building belonging to Qirresh family in the old city of Jerusalem. Settlers levelled civilian land for expansion of Shaked settlement in Jenin district, Kedumim and Karnei Shomron settlements in Qalqiliya district; 'Eli settlement, Shavuot Rachel settlement outpost, and a settlement outpost east of Jalud village in Nablus district; Elkana, Revava, and Peduel settlements in Salfit district; Maskiyyot settlement in Jericho district; and Harsina and Karnei Tzur settlements in Hebron district. Settlers also transported 30 caravans to Patzael settlement and installed a barbed wire fence around a piece of land near Al Jiftlik village in the Northern Jordan Valley area in an attempt to confiscate the land. Israeli settlers surveyed land east of Yatta town in Hebron district and erected a number of tents near the Ibrahimi Mosque and in the old vegetables and fruits market in the old city of Hebron.

In addition to gaining access to the entrance to Ramin village in Tulkarem district, Israeli settlers raided ‘Azzun town and Kafr Qaddum village in Qalqiliya district and opened fire on civilian houses. In Nablus district, settlers took position in the area between Qusra and Jalud villages, gathered near Burin village, and demanded that a mosque under construction be demolished. Settlers also raided Huwwara town and attempted to gain entry into a house in order to attack a mosque nearby. Settlers also raided As Sawiya village, set fire to a storehouse of the local girls school, and inscribed anti-Arab slogans on the school walls. On several occasions, armed Israeli settlers gained access to Salfit city, Wadi al Matwi area, and farmland in the area between Jamma’in town and Marda village. In Bethlehem district, Israeli settlers raided Artas village; hoisted the Israeli flag on Suleiman Pools; and gathered at the entrance to Wadi Rahhal village. Additionally, settlers raided Beit Fajjar town, set fire to the town’s mosque, and inscribed anti-Arab slogans on the mosque walls. Under protection of the Israeli military, settlers gathered on several occasions on the overpass to ‘Atara town in Ramallah district and hoisted Israeli flags. Israeli settlers also gained access to the evacuated Sanur military post in Jenin district and settlers from Yitzhar settlement raided civilian land in the area surrounding ‘Asira al Qibliya village in Nablus district.

During the olive harvest season, Israeli settlers launched large-scale attacks against Palestinian farmers and farmland. Settlers burned, cut down, and contaminated with chemicals and wastewater olive groves, destroying thousands of olive trees. The majority of Israeli settler acts of violence took place in Mikhmas village in Jerusalem district; Turmus’ayya town in Ramallah district; Kafr Qaddum and Far’ata and Jit villages in Qalqiliya district; towns and villages of Deir al Hatab, Huwwara, Qusin, ‘Awarta, Al Lubban ash Sharqiya, Sarra, Till, and Burin in Nablus district; and Husan village in Bethlehem district. Israeli settlers attempted to set fire to a bulldozer, while it was reclaiming land in Burin village; burned agricultural land along the road between the junctions to Yitzhar settlement and Jit village as well as to olive groves in Sarra and Till villages; and denied access to Palestinian Civil Defence fire engines to extinguish the fire. Israeli settlers prevented civilians from harvesting olive crops and stole olive harvest in the area between ‘Ein Yabrud, ‘Ein Siniya, and Deir Ibzi’ villages and in Silwad town in Ramallah district; in Jinsafut, Kafr Laqif, and Kafr Qaddum villages, in the area between Jit and Immatin villages, and in Jayyus town in Qalqiliya district; in Sarra and Yanun villages and in Huwwara town in Nablus district; in Kifl Haris town in Salfit district; in Johar Mountain area, Tal Rumeida neighbourhood in the old city of Hebron, near the junction to Zif village, and in Wadi as Suwweid area east of Yatta town in Hebron district. Furthermore, settlers opened indiscriminate fire near ‘Azmut and Burin villages in Nablus, injuring two civilians. Settlers set fire to two greenhouses in Beitillu village in Ramallah district and opened fire on two civilians, along with their four children, while they were working on their farmland near Karnei Tzur settlement in Beit Ummar town in Hebron district, forcing them leave their tractor and agricultural tools behind. Kfar ‘Ezion settlement discharged wastewater, flooding scores of farmland in Wadi Shakit area in Beit Ummar town in Hebron district. Settlers also stole agricultural tools from a farm near ‘Ein al Beida village in the Northern Jordan Valley area. An Israeli settler vehicle rammed into and damaged a tractor along Road # 60 near Al Khadr town in Bethlehem district. Settlers closed a rural road east of ‘Azzun town near Ma’ale Shomron settlement in Qalqiliya district; the road leading to Al ‘Uyun area in Wadi Qana in Salfit district; the main road near the junction to Yitzhar settlement in Nablus district; a road in Al Buweira area east of Hebron city. In addition to demolishing a barracks, Israeli settlers closed a rural road leading to civilians’ farmland in Hebron district.

12. Medical Obstruction

During the month of October, Israeli troops denied access to ambulances and medics to Johar Mountain area in Hebron city.

13. Attack on Religious Sites

In October, **four attacks on religious sites** were reported to have taken place in the West Bank. The Israeli military closed the Ibrahimi Mosque in the old city of Hebron and surrounded two mosques in Dahiyat al Bareed and Shu’fat refugee camp in Jerusalem city. The Israeli military also surrounded a mosque and detained worshippers inside in Adh Dhahiriya town in Hebron district.

14. School Disruption

Over the month of October, **three incidents of school disruption** took place in the West Bank districts. In Nablus city, Israeli troops occupied and converted into military posts the roofs of two schools. The Israeli military also surrounded a girls basic school in Kafr Qaddum village in Qalqiliya district.

15. Closure of Crossing Points

The Israeli military completely closed crossing points into the Gaza Strip, including access points within the Green Line, on **130** occasions during October. The Israeli military closed crossing points within the Green Line on **99** occasions. It opened ***Beit Hanun (Erez) Crossing*** for 26 days for previously-coordinated humanitarian cases and foreign nationals; ***Al Muntar (Karnei) Commercial Crossing*** for eight days for transportation of wheat, animal feed, and gravel designated to internationally-funded projects; and ***Karm Abu Salem (Karem Shalom) Crossing*** for 22 days for transportation of food supplies, humanitarian aid, cooking gas, and diesel allocated for the Gaza Electricity Generation Plant. Private vehicles and calves were also transported to the Gaza Strip through Karm Abu Salem Crossing. The Israeli authorities unilaterally decided to completely close ***Ash Shuja'iyah (Nahal 'Oz) Crossing*** and ***Sufa Crossing***.

The Israeli military closed international crossing points on **31** occasions. ***Rafah Crossing*** was open throughout the month to allow access to civilians holding visas and residence permits abroad and patients who had received medical attention at Egyptian hospitals. ***Yasser Arafat International Airport*** has remained closed since the outbreak of the second *Intifada*.