

PALESTINIAN MONITORING GROUP



MONTHLY SUMMARY OF ISRAELI VIOLATIONS

01 February 2005 – 28 February 2005

The following summary table and overview of events is a survey of Israeli violations during the period 01 February 2005 to 28 February 2005. The report includes a summary table of violations by type throughout the West Bank and Gaza Strip, in addition to a comparative table surveying events over the past three months. The survey is compiled from Daily Situation Reports of the Palestinian Monitoring Group (PMG), Negotiations Affairs Department, Palestine Liberation Organization. The PMG monitors all aspects of ground conditions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, including Israeli violations, Palestinian violations, and Palestinian achievements. The PMG Daily Situation Reports are a survey of daily events collated from information provided by Palestinian Authority civilian ministries and security agencies. The information reported through the PMG process only represents data available at the time of distribution.

SUMMARY TABLE OF ISRAELI VIOLATIONS AGAINST PALESTINIANS—FEBRUARY 2005

EVENT	WEST BANK	GAZA STRIP	TOTAL	NOTES
Deaths	8	7	15	Incl. 5 children (1 child near the Wall in the town of Beituniya; 1 child in Hebron, claiming that he attempted to stab an Israeli soldier; an ill 1-year-old female child as Israeli troops positioned at a checkpoint near Shu'fat refugee camp prevented her from crossing; 1 child in Qalqiliya of injuries sustained; and 1 child of injuries sustained after the Israeli army arrested him south of Sufa Crossing).
Injuries	41	7	48	Incl. 7 children, (1 child while he was playing with an Israeli army UXO near an Israeli DCO office; a 3-year-old female child in Rafah refugee camp; 1 child near the Wall in Beituniya; 1 female child in Al 'Arrub refugee camp; 1 female child in Hebron; 1 child after the Israeli army opened fire towards him; and 1 student in the village of Burqa). The Israeli army also injured civilians during demonstrations against land confiscation and Wall construction. Additionally, the Israeli army attacked political prisoners held in Shatta Prison and critically injured 8 prisoners.
Attacks	60	159	219	25 during confrontations with the Israeli army; 20 during raids; 174 from Israeli army military posts; and 1 by an Israeli settler. The Israeli army also fired tank shells; opened fire during raids on residential locales, using weapons with silencers, and fired LAU missiles.
Raids	347	22	369	5 in Jerusalem, 89 in Ramallah; 12 in Jenin; 40 in Tulkarem; 15 in Qalqiliya; 50 in Nablus; 16 in Salfit; 4 in Jericho; 65 in Bethlehem; 51 in Hebron; 1 in Northern Gaza; 3 in Gaza; 1 in Central Gaza; 10 in Khan Yunis; and 7 in Rafah.
Arrests (per person)	112	29	141	Incl. 14 children; 2 female civilians; 1 mentally challenged civilian; 1 university student; and 10 Palestinian officers.
House Demolitions	3	—	3	In the city of Jerusalem, the Israeli army demolished 1 house in the town of Sur Bahir; a 6-storey house in the area of Ash Shayyah in Jerusalem; and a 300 sq. m. house under construction in the town of Beit Hanina. The Israeli army also distributed notices to demolish make-shift houses belonging to civilians in the village of Bardala in the Jordan Valley.
Destruction of Property	20	2	22	<u>Destruction of Property:</u> Israeli settlers damaged crops and uprooted approximately 150 olive trees in the town of Yatta and an additional 30 olive trees in the town of Beit 'Awwa in Hebron. The Israeli army closed Al Muntar (Karni) Crossing, causing damage to 400 tons of tomatoes to be exported. Israeli settlers damaged water pipes and levelled crops in the village of Madama in Nablus; prevented farmers from cultivating their land near the settlement of Elisha'; prevented farmers from growing crops on their land located behind the Wall in the district of Jenin; damaged contents of 1 marble processing factory in the town of Huwwara; and set fire to 5 civilian vehicles in Huwwara. <u>Confiscation of Property:</u> The Israeli army confiscated 1 public vehicle in the city of Ramallah; stole NIS 900 during a raid on 1 Palestinian National Security location in the village of Kafr 'Ein; fined 2 female students a sum of NIS 1,000 claiming that they resisted an Israeli female soldier at As Sawahira Ash Sharqiya checkpoint.
House Occupations	12	—	12	<i>Tulkarem:</i> 2 houses in the village of Seida in the northern Tulkarem district. <i>Nablus:</i> 1 house in the village of Burqa and 1 house on Al Quds Street in the city of Nablus. <i>Hebron:</i> 7 houses in the city of Hebron and 1 house in the village of As Salama southwest of the town of Dura.
Curfews	15	—	15	The Israeli army imposed curfew over residential areas in the following districts: <i>Jerusalem:</i> the towns of Al 'Eizariya and Abu Dis. <i>Tulkarem:</i> the town of Deir Al Ghusun and the village of Seida. <i>Nablus:</i> a neighbourhood in the city of Nablus and the villages of Kafr Qalil and Qusin. <i>Salfit:</i> the villages of Mas-ha and Az Zawiya. <i>Jericho:</i> the village of Al Jiftlik. <i>Bethlehem:</i> the villages of Nahhalin and Al Fureidis. <i>Heron:</i> the old city of Hebron and the town of Adh Dhahiriya.
Closure of Crossing Points	—	121	121	Incl. 77 partially.
Flying Checkpoints	248	—	248	All in the West Bank – 9 in Jerusalem, 57 in Ramallah, 18 in Jenin, 41 in Tulkarem, 25 in Qalqiliya, 7 in Nablus, 29 in Salfit, 14 in Bethlehem, and 48 in Hebron.

School Disruption	13	1	14	The Israeli army raided 1 school and patrolled its yard in Nablus; raided 1 school in Al Khadr; surrounded 1 school in the village of Burqa north of Nablus and threatened to close it; and occupied 1 house near the school. Israeli troops positioned at 'Azzun 'Atma Wall gate intentionally prevented students and teachers from crossing and delayed them from reaching their schools on time, and impeded students' access at a checkpoint set up at the entrance to the town of Tammun and at Qalandiya checkpoint. The Israeli army also set up a checkpoint at the entrance to Hebron University and imposed curfew over the town of Deir Al Ghusun, disrupting classes in the town's school.
Medical Obstruction	7	—	7	An ambulance transporting a 3-year-old ill female child denied access at Shu'fat checkpoint, resulting in the death of the child; 1 medical team prevented from entering the city of Nablus through Huwwara checkpoint; an ambulance prevented from entering the village of Kafr Qalil to transport ill civilians; 2 medical teams, incl. 1 team of medical counsellors, prevented from entering the village of 'Azzun 'Atma; open fire towards an ambulance while attempting to transport the corpses of 2 civilians killed by the Israeli army; and 1 ambulance halted and searched in the city of Nablus.
Provocation of Palestinian Forces	22	26	48	The Israeli army opened fire towards Palestinian security locations south of Gaza city, in Rafah refugee camp, southwest of the city of Deir Al Balah, south of Sufa Crossing, and north of the town of Beit Lahiya; opened fire towards 1 Palestinian security patrol near Rafah Crossing and in the district of Khan Yunis; took position near Palestinian security locations along Salah Ad Din road. Additionally, 1 Israeli army tank took position 20 meters away from 1 Palestinian joint-patrol in the area of Abu Al 'Ajin. The Israeli army also took position near 1 Palestinian Police station in Ramallah and prevented Police patrols from performing security tasks; raided 2 Palestinian National Security locations in Salfit and Kafr 'Ein and detained officers inside; raided Nuba Police station; set up flying checkpoints near Palestinian security locations and offices; and ordered the evacuation of 1 Palestinian Naval Police location south of Deir Al Balah; detained 5 Palestinian Police officers at the eastern entrance to the city of Jenin and at As Sawahira Ash Sharqiya checkpoint; obstructed movement of Palestinian commanders and officers at checkpoints despite previous coordination; detained 1 Palestinian security patrol in Hebron, prevented Police officers in Tulkarem from carrying weapons or performing any security tasks; set up a checkpoint near 1 Palestinian National Security location in Salfit; and took position near 1 Palestinian National Security location near Al Muqata'a in Ramallah.
Settlement Activity	23	—	23	The Israeli army erected a fence on 150 <i>dunums</i> of civilian land near the Wall north of the village of Ibziq in the eastern Jenin district; added 1 caravan in a settlement outpost over a hill near the settlement of Itamar; surveyed civilian land for construction of a settler bypass road in the villages of 'Anata, Al 'Isawiya, and Az Za'ayyem connecting the settlement of Ma'ale Adumim to settlements in East Jerusalem; and levelled land for expansion of the main settler bypass road east of the city of Beit Sahur. The Israeli army also constructed a settler bypass road south of the city of Hebron leading to the settlement of Kiryat Arba', along with another settler road connecting the settlement to the Ibrahim Mosque in the old city of Hebron, and levelled land for expansion of the settlement of Karnei Tzur in the district of Hebron.
Settler Violence	31	2	33	Israeli settlers confiscated civilian land in the village of Bardala and ran over 1 child in the area of Al Malih in the northern Jordan Valley, 2 children near the town of 'Azzun in the district of Qalqiliya, 1 civilian on the junction to the village of Jit, and 1 civilian near Huwwara checkpoint. Israeli settlers also assaulted civilians in several Palestinian areas along with international peace activists south of the town of Yatta. Israeli guards of the settlement of Itamar beat 2 female civilians. Additionally, Israeli settlers confiscated 1,000 <i>dunums</i> of land in the area surrounding the settlement of Asfar, surrounded it with a fence, and cultivated it with trees; damaged contents of 1 marble processing factory in the town of Huwwara; damaged store fronts in Jerusalem and the old city of Hebron; damaged 1 water well in the district of Rafah; carried out 1 incident of environmental contamination due to chemically-polluted water flow from the settlement of Barkan and flooding civilian land in the village of Sarta; contaminated 1 spring, the only water source in the village of Madama; uprooted 150 olive trees in the town of Yatta; damaged water pipes; and levelled crops in the village of Madama in the district of Nablus.
TOTAL	962	376	1338	

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ISRAELI VIOLATIONS OVER THE PAST THREE MONTHS

EVENT TYPE	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	COMMENTS
Assassinations	5	1	—	The Israeli army did not carry out any assassination attempts during the month of February, compared to 1 extra-judicial killing in January and 5 in December.
Deaths	55	57	15	In comparison with the past 2 months, death toll dropped sharply. Additionally, the number of children killed dropped from 14 during the month of January to 5 in February.
Injuries	251	131	48	A drop of 173% compared to January. The Israeli army injured 7 children compared to 29 last month.
Incursions	1	(1)*	—	The Israeli army did not carry out any large-scale incursions this month.
Attacks	384	285	219	A drop in the number of attacks by 30.1% compared to January and 75.3% compared to December.
Raids	702	603	369	A decrease in the number of raids by 63.4% compared to January and 90.2% compared to December. The number of raids on Palestinian Authority controlled territory (Areas A) dropped to 297 compared to 423 in January.
Arrests (per person)	537	496	141	Arrests decreased by 252% compared to January. However, the number of children arrested remained relatively constant as the Israeli army arrested 14 compared to 16 during the month of January.
House Demolitions	63	10	3	Number of house demolitions dropped during the month of February. The majority of houses demolished by the Israeli army were in the city of Jerusalem and its surrounding villages as part of a strategy to reduce the number of Palestinian inhabitants in the city.
Destruction of Property	90	52	22	Incidents of destruction of property decreased. However, the Israeli army continued to damage crops and uproot trees. Israeli settlers also damaged the contents of 1 marble processing factory and set fire to 5 civilian vehicles.
House Occupations	29	54	12	The Israeli army continued to occupy civilian houses and to convert them into military posts during raids on residential locales.
Curfews	34	31	15	A decrease of 106.7% compared to January and 126.7% compared to December.
Flying Checkpoints	203	294	248	A decrease of 18.6% compared to January and an increase of 18.2% compared to December.
Closures (per District)	Un-known	Un-known	Un-known	Closure over the past 3 months between all districts, incl. Jerusalem, and the Green Line, and prohibiting civilian movement between the districts of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. However, the Israeli army eased the closure in the Gaza Strip districts, allowing civilians some freedom to move and a restricted number of workers to cross the Green Line.
Closure of Crossing Points	108	149	121	Between the Gaza Strip and the Green Line.
Medical Obstruction	6	9	7	The Israeli army continued to prevent medical personnel and ambulances from crossing checkpoints and entering Palestinian villages located behind the Wall. The Israeli army also opened fire towards 1 ambulance.
Attacks on Religious Sites	6	5	—	The Israeli army did not target religious sites during the month of February. However, the Israeli army continued to prevent civilians carrying Palestinian Authority ID cards without Israeli-issued permits from entering Jerusalem for prayers.
School Disruption	28	17	14	The Israeli army continued to disrupt classes in schools as a result of raids and curfews and prevented or delayed teachers and students from reaching their schools at checkpoints.
Provocation of Pal. Forces	51	50	48	Before and after the Sharm ash Sheikh Summit (8 March 2005), incidents of provocation of Palestinian forces remained relatively constant.
Settlement Activity	25	12	23	Compared to January, incidents of settlement activity doubled throughout the West Bank, primarily for the construction of Israeli settler-only bypass roads. The majority of settlement activity took place in the areas surrounding Jerusalem and Hebron for expansion of settlements, construction of settler bypass roads, and completion of Wall construction.
Settler Violence	30	18	33	An increase by 45.5% in the number of attacks on civilians, their property and land. Additionally, Israeli settlers continued to carry out incidents of running over civilians.
TOTAL	2608	2274	1338	Total incidents decreased by 70% compared to January and by 95% compared to December.

ANALYSIS OF EVENTS

1. Assassinations

Compared to 1 extra-judicial killing in January 2005 and 5 in December 2004, the Israeli army did not carry out any extra-judicial killings during the month of February 2005.

2. Killings

Compared to 57 Palestinians killed during the month of January, the **Israeli army killed 15 Palestinians in February**. The number of children killed by the Israeli army dropped from 14 in January to **5** in February, including an ill 1-year-old female child as Israeli troops positioned at a checkpoint prevented her from crossing. The Israeli army **killed 8 Palestinians in the West Bank**, including 1 in Jerusalem, 2 in Ramallah, 1 in Qalqiliya, 3 in Nablus, and 1 in Hebron. **In the Gaza Strip, the Israeli army killed 7 Palestinians**, including 3 in Northern Gaza, 1 in Khan Yunis, and 3 in Rafah.

3. Injuries

Compared to 131 Palestinians injured by the Israeli army during the month of January, the total number of injuries reported in February was **48** (a decrease of 172.9%). The number of civilian injuries decreased during the month of February as a result of a lower number of Israeli army **attacks during raids** (20 compared to 86 in January) on residential locales. Additionally, Israeli army combat aircraft did not carry out any air attacks.

Compared to 68 Palestinians injured by the Israeli army in the West Bank last month, **41** Palestinians were injured in February (a decrease of 65.9%), including 18 in Ramallah, 3 in Jenin, 4 in Tulkarem, 3 in Qalqiliya, 4 in Nablus, 2 in Bethlehem, and 7 in Hebron. Compared to 63 Palestinians injured in the Gaza Strip during the month of January, the Israeli army injured **7 civilians** (a decrease of 800%), including 5 in Khan Yunis and 2 in Rafah.

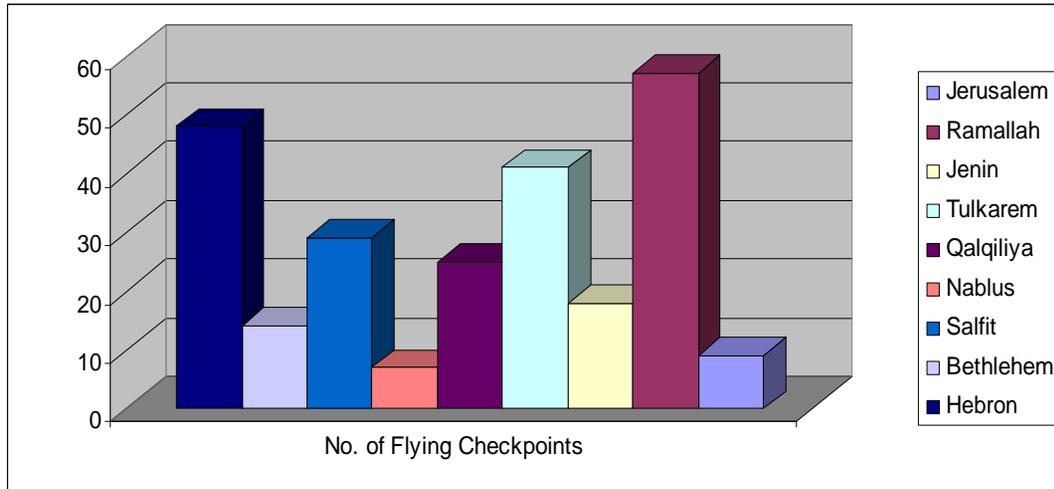
The **Israeli army injured 7 children** during the month of February, compared to 29 children injured last month (a decrease of 314.3%). Additionally, 8 Palestinian political prisoners were injured during confrontations with Israeli troops in Shatta Prison.

4. Closure

Since the death of Palestinian President Yaser Arafat on 11 November 2004, the Israeli army continues to impose a closure on the Occupied Palestinian Territories, preventing civilians from crossing the Green Line. However, the closure was partially eased during the month of February in the Gaza Districts.

The Israeli army continued to intensify its restrictions throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territories, impeded civilian movement, and prevented civilian vehicles from crossing permanent checkpoints set up at main junctions and entrances to Palestinian cities. The Israeli army prevented civilian vehicles from crossing checkpoints set up around the cities of Jerusalem and Nablus; ***Al Kafriyyat checkpoint***, the only checkpoint by which access to the city of Tulkarem is possible; ***Tayasir checkpoint*** between the districts of Jenin and Jericho; ***Za'tara checkpoint*** between the northern and central areas of the West Bank; and ***Abu Holi checkpoint*** between the central and southern areas of the Gaza Strip.

Special permits are required for civilian vehicles in order to cross ***Huwwara checkpoint*** between the city of Nablus and the districts of Ramallah and Salfit, ***Beit Iba checkpoint*** between the city of Nablus and the districts of Tulkarem and Jenin, the checkpoint set up at the southern entrance to the city of Jericho, and ***As Sawahira ash Sharqiya checkpoint*** (the 'Container') between the districts of Ramallah and Bethlehem to Hebron. The Israeli army completely prohibited civilian vehicles from crossing ***Einav gate*** between the districts of Tulkarem and Nablus.



In the West Bank, the Israeli army set up **flying checkpoints** within and around Palestinian residential locales (**248** in February, compared to 294 during the month of January). The Israeli army also erected dirt barricades at the entrances to residential areas. For example, the Israeli army has continued to close the entrance to the village of Al Mughayyir north of the city of Ramallah for several months and the village of Iskaka south of the city of Salfit. The Israeli army prohibited civilians in the village of Husan west of the city of Bethlehem from accessing their agricultural land and closed the area of the Jordan Valley for several days. The Israeli army also prevented civilians in the village of Bardala in the northern Jordan Valley from reaching their land until 01 May 2005 for construction of the eastern portion of the Wall. Beginning on 20 February, the Israeli army closed the road between the villages of Shufa and Saffarin in the district of Tulkarem, in

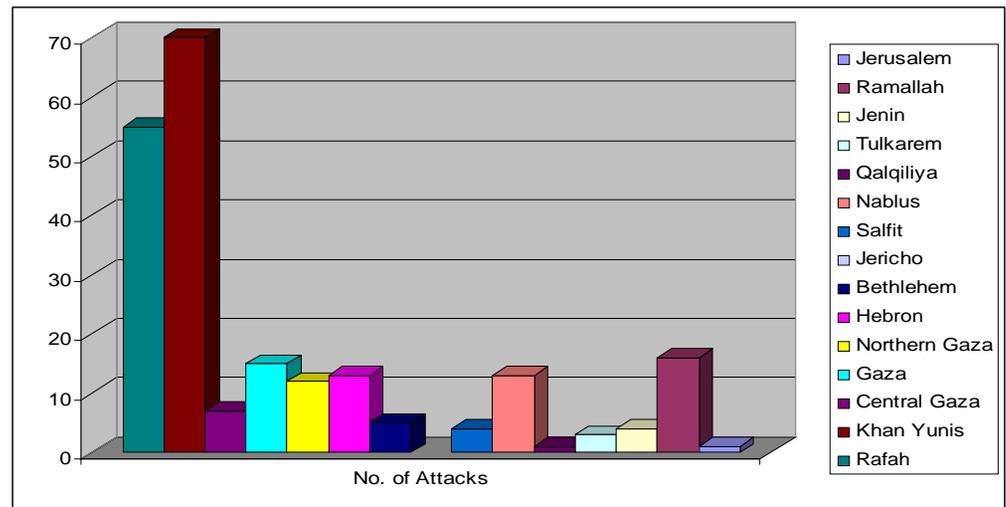
addition to the road between the town of Adh Dhahiriya and the area of ‘Arab Ar Ramadin since 08 February 2005. The Israeli army also continued to close the entrances to the towns of As Samoa’ and Adh Dhahiriya and the village of Al Hijra in the southern Hebron district and the commercial centre in the old city of Hebron with barbed wire and cement blocks.

In the Gaza Strip, the Israeli army continues to close Nitsareem (*Ash Shuhada’*) junction since the outbreak of the current *Intifada* (Uprising). In the southern Gaza Strip, the Israeli army has continued to close Abu Al ‘Ajin road (*Khan Yunis Al Sharqiya*) and the Western road (*Khan Yunis*) for 4 years and impeded civilians attempting to reach their houses in the area of Al Mawasi (At Tuffah checkpoint closed for 7 days completely and partially throughout the rest of the month, and the area of Al Mawasi/Rafah for 3 days completely and 12 days partially). An agreement was reached to reopen Abu Holi checkpoint 24 hours a day to both public transport vehicles and Palestinian security vehicles. However, passage of private Palestinian vehicles is to be discussed at a later time.

Beginning on 14 February 2005, restrictions were eased for workers to cross the Green Line, with approximately 1,000 workers allowed access daily. Al Muntar (Karni) Crossing was also reopened for the passage of goods. Additionally, the Israeli army gradually reopened Rafah Crossing, allowing civilians under age of 35 to cross.

5. Attacks

Compared to 285 attacks during the month of January, the Israeli army carried out **219 attacks in February**, (a decrease of 30.1%), utilizing various forms of weaponry (excluding air attacks), including



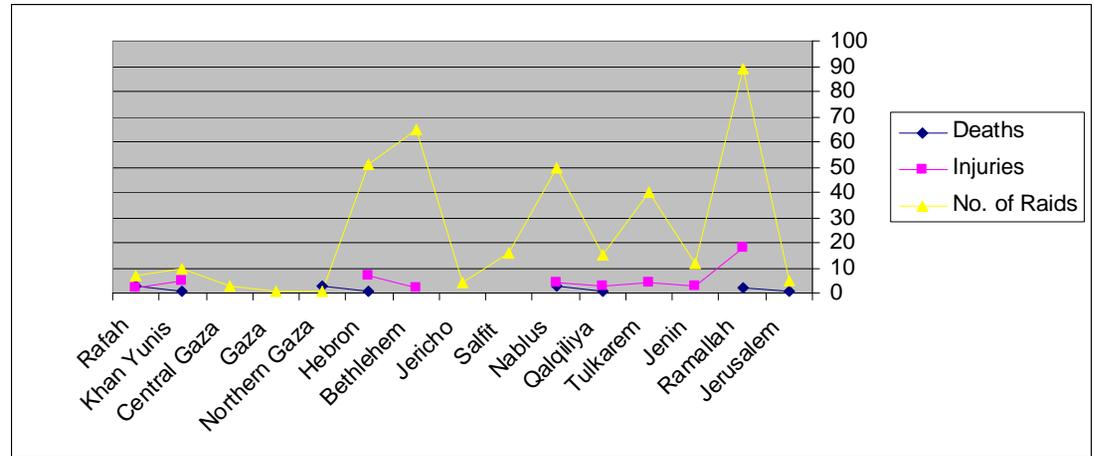
60 attacks in the West Bank and **159** in the Gaza Strip. The majority of Israeli army attacks took place in Khan Yunis (70), Rafah (55), Ramallah (16), Gaza (15), Nablus (13), Hebron (13), and Northern Gaza (12).

The Israeli army carried out **20 attacks during raids** on residential areas, **174 attacks from Israeli army military posts** towards civilian houses and property, and **25 attacks on peaceful demonstrations** against construction of the Wall or during confrontations between the Israeli army and civilians. Additionally, Israeli settlers opened fire towards Palestinian civilians on 1 occasion.

6. Raids

The Israeli army carried out a total of **369 raids** on residential locales during the month of February (compared to 603 raids during January – a decrease of 63.4%), including **347** in the West Bank (5 in Jerusalem, 89 in Ramallah, 12 in Jenin, 40 in Tulkarem, 15 in Qalqiliya, 50 in Nablus, 16 in Salfit, 4 in Jericho, 65 in Bethlehem, and 51 in Hebron). The Israeli army also conducted **22** raids in the Gaza Strip (1 in Northern Gaza, 1 in Gaza, 3 in Central Gaza, 10 in Khan Yunis, and 7 in Rafah).

The Israeli army **opened fire during 20 of the 369 raids**, approximately 5.4% of the total number of raids on residential areas. Additionally, the Israeli army **imposed curfew over 15** residential locales in the West Bank during raids (compared to 31 in January).



Correlation between the number of raids and resulting human losses.

The Israeli army continued to intensify its raids on Palestinian Authority controlled territory (**Area “A”** under the Oslo Agreement). The Israeli army conducted **297** of the 369 raids, approximately 75.6% of the total number of raids, in Palestinian Authority controlled territory, killing 3 civilians, including 1 child, and injuring 6 civilians, including 2 children. Additionally, the Israeli army arrested 47 civilians, including 8 children and 3 Palestinian security officers. During raids, the Israeli army also provoked Palestinian security forces on 18 separate occasions. The total number of raids on Palestinian Authority controlled territory dropped by 51.6% from the month of January, during which 423 raids were conducted.

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

The Israeli army carried out **48** incidents of attacking and provoking Palestinian security and military forces and locations during the month of February (compared to 50 in January), including **22** in the West Bank and **26** in the Gaza Strip. **These figures do not include the arrest of 10 Palestinian security officers.**

Types of Israeli Army Provocation against Palestinian Forces

Type of Provocation	No.	Notes
Forcing Palestinian security forces to evacuate their locations	1	1 Palestinian Naval Force location in the city of Deir Al Balah.
Raids on Palestinian security offices and locations	5	Incl. 4 incidents against Palestinian National Security forces and 1 incident against Palestinian Police. Raids also included searching and provoking Palestinian security officers.
Attacks	15	9 attacks on Palestinian National Security locations and 6 on Palestinian National Security patrols in Gaza districts despite the Palestinian-Israeli agreement to dispatch Palestinian security patrols along flashpoints.
Preventing Palestinian security forces from carrying weapons	1	Despite a previous Palestinian-Israeli agreement, the Israeli army prevented Palestinian Police forces from carrying weapons in the city of Tulkarem.
Preventing Palestinian security patrols from crossing checkpoints	3	Despite a Palestinian-Israeli agreement to open Abu Holi checkpoint between the cities of Deir Al Balah and Khan Yunis, Israeli troops positioned at the checkpoint prevented Palestinian security patrols from crossing.
Taking position / setting up checkpoints near Palestinian security locations	15	Incl. checkpoints set up in the area surrounding Al Muqata'a in Ramallah.
Detaining Palestinian security officers and patrols	8	The Israeli army detained the vehicle of the Director of Palestinian General Security for the West Bank, 2 Police patrols, 5 Police officers, and 4 Palestinian Presidential guards.

8. House Demolitions

The Israeli army **demolished 3 houses** during the month of February (compared to **10** in January), including **1** 6-storey building. All houses were demolished in the city of Jerusalem under the claim that they were built without the required licenses.

9. Destruction of Public and Private Property

Compared to 52 incidents during the month of January, **22 incidents of destruction and confiscation of public and private property** were reported in the month February, 20 of which were carried out in the West Bank.

The Israeli army damaged crops and 400 tons of cherry tomatoes to be exported as a result of closing Al Muntar (Karni) Crossing. Israeli settlers also uprooted approximately 180 olive trees, damaged water pipes, levelled crops, destroyed the contents of a marble processing factory, prevented civilians from reaching their land located near Israeli settlements or behind the Wall, and set fire to 5 civilian vehicles.

The Israeli army also confiscated 1 public vehicle, stole a sum of NIS 900 during a raid on 1 Palestinian National Security location, confiscated the military uniform of 1 Palestinian security officer at a checkpoint, fined 2 female civilians a sum of NIS 1,000 claiming that they resisted an Israeli female soldier at a checkpoint.

10. Settlement Activity

A total of **23 incidents of settlement activity** were reported in February (compared to 12 during the month of January – an increase of 47.8%), including 21 in the West Bank and 4 in Gaza Strip.

Types and Sites of Settlement Activity

Type of Activity	Land levelling for settlement expansion	Expansion of settlement outposts	Land confiscation for Wall construction	Construction of settler bypass roads	Expansion of settler bypass roads	Construction works for military purposes	Total
District							
Jerusalem	1		4	1	1		7
Jenin			2	1			3
Tulkarem			1			1	2
Nablus		1					1
Salfit			1				1
Bethlehem					1		1
Hebron	1		3	1		3	8
Total	2	1	11	3	2	4	23

As shown in the table above and by data extracted from PMG Daily Situation Reports, the Israeli army has intensified levelling of civilian land in the West Bank in order to expand Israeli settlement blocs located west of the Wall, particularly around the city of Jerusalem.

Along with the acceleration of Wall construction, the Israeli army confiscated vast areas of civilian land for completion of the eastern portion of the Wall east of the city of Jerusalem. In Hebron, the Israeli army confiscated 1,393 *dunums* (348.25 acres) of land for construction of the Wall south of Hebron.

Pre-empting the Final Status negotiations regarding Jerusalem while completing construction of the Wall around Jerusalem, Israeli authorities confiscated 330 *dunums* (82.5 acres) of land for expansion of Qalandiya checkpoint to convert it into a terminal, resulting in annexing vast areas of land east of Jerusalem to the Israeli defined Municipality of Greater Jerusalem.

11. Settler Violence

Israeli settlers carried out **33 attacks** in February (compared to 18 during the month of January). 31 Israeli settler attacks were reported to have taken place in the West Bank and 2 in the Gaza Strip, including 12 in Hebron, 6 in Qalqiliya, 6 in Nablus, 4 in Jenin, 2 in Salfit, 1 in Jerusalem, 1 in Khan Yunis, and 1 in Rafah.

Israeli settlers ran over 5 Palestinian civilians, including 3 children, during the month of February, compared to 3 civilians (2 female civilians and 1 child) in January. Additionally, Israeli settlers severely beat Palestinian civilians (on 12 separate occasions), including children and international peace activists; confiscated civilian land (on 3 occasions), including 1,500 *dunums* (375 acres) in Jenin and Hebron; and destroyed civilian property (on 7 occasions). Israeli settlers also set fire to 5 civilian vehicles; damaged the contents of commercial shops; destroyed 1 sheep pen; demolished 1 water well; and damaged crops (on 4 occasions), including uprooting 150 olive trees. Israeli settlers also dumped chemical waste (on 2 occasions), contaminating the environment.

12. Medical Obstruction

The Israeli army carried out **7** incidents of medical obstruction during the month of February (compared to 9 in January). All incidents of medical obstruction reported took place in the West Bank, including 1 in Jerusalem, 1 in Ramallah, 1 in Qalqiliya, and 4 in Nablus.

The Israeli army prevented 1 ambulance from crossing a checkpoint to transport an ill 3-year-old female child, resulting in her death; prevented a medical team from crossing a checkpoint; prevented 1 ambulance from entering a village to transport injured civilians to hospital; and denied 2 medical teams access to a village located behind the Wall. The Israeli army also opened fire towards 1 ambulance attempting to transport 2 civilians killed by the Israeli army and searched another ambulance in the city of Nablus.

13. School Disruption

The Israeli army carried out **14 incidents of school disruption** in February (compared to 17 last month), including **13** in the West Bank (3 in Ramallah, 2 in Tulkarem, 4 in Nablus, 1 in Salfit, 1 in Bethlehem, and 2 in Hebron). The Israeli army carried out **1** incident of school disruption in the district of Khan Yunis in the Gaza Strip.

The Israeli army surrounded 1 school; raided 2 schools; intentionally denied students and teachers access through 1 Wall gate; and delayed them from reaching their schools on time. Israeli troops positioned at checkpoints also impeded students' access. Additionally, the Israeli army set up a checkpoint at the entrance to 1 university and disrupted classes in schools as a result of curfews.

14. Closure of Crossing Points

The Israeli army closed crossing points in the Gaza Strip, including crossing points into the Green Line and Egypt. The Israeli army partially opened ***Beit Hanun (Erez) Crossing*** to ill civilians and a restricted number of workers only. Additionally, the Israeli army closed ***Al Muntar (Karni) Commercial Crossing*** for 11 days, ***Nahal 'Oz Crossing*** for 2 days, and ***Sufa Crossing*** completely for 1 day and partially for the rest of the month (allowing only construction cargo and prohibiting merchants and workers from crossing). The Israeli army also reopened the ***Rafah Crossing*** to Egypt. ***Yaser Arafat International Airport*** remains closed since the outbreak of the current *Intifada* (Uprising).