

## PALESTINIAN MONITORING GROUP



### MONTHLY SUMMARY OF ISRAELI VIOLATIONS

01 February 2006 – 28 February 2006

The following summary table and overview of events is a survey of Israeli violations during the period 01 February 2006 to 28 February 2006. The report includes a summary table of events by type throughout the West Bank and Gaza Strip, in addition to a comparative table surveying events over the past three months. The survey is compiled from Daily Situation Reports of the Palestinian Monitoring Group (PMG), Negotiations Affairs Department, Palestine Liberation Organization. The PMG monitors all aspects of ground conditions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, including Israeli violations, Palestinian violations, and Palestinian achievements. The PMG Daily Situation Reports are a survey of daily events collated from information provided by Palestinian Authority civilian ministries and security agencies. The information reported through the PMG process only represents data available at the time of distribution.

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

EVENT	WEST BANK	GAZA STRIP	TOTAL	NOTES
<b>Assassinations</b>	—	9	<b>9</b>	9 Palestinians during 4 air attacks on civilian vehicles, including 3 in Gaza city and 1 east of the town of Jabalya, also resulting in the injury of 5 civilian bystanders (incl. 1 civilian who sustained critical injuries to the head), and destruction of the 4 targeted vehicles. *An Israeli army combat aircraft also fired missiles towards a civilian vehicle near the town of Beit Lahiya in a failed assassination attempt. Civilians who were in the vehicle fled. The air attack resulted in the injury of 4 civilian bystanders, incl. 2 children. An Israeli army combat aircraft also fired missiles towards a civilian vehicle in another failed assassination attempt in the area surrounding the debris of the evacuated settlement of Kfar Darom south of the city of Deir al Balah.
<b>Deaths</b>	15	12	<b>27</b>	Incl. 1 child; 1 mentally challenged civilian; 2 female civilians, (incl. 1 female civilian run over by an Israeli settler vehicle in the village of Al 'Auja in the district of Jericho); 2 civilians (brothers) after their vehicle collided with an Israeli settler vehicle on the junction to the village of Shuqba in the district of Ramallah; and 2 wanted individuals in an armed confrontation, after the Israeli army surrounded 1 house, in which they were hiding, in the town of 'Arraba in the district of Jenin.
<b>Injuries</b>	171	16	<b>187</b>	Incl. 59 children, 1 female civilian, and 1 civilian in an armed confrontation in the district of Northern Gaza. Israeli settlers also injured 5 civilians, including 2 foreign female journalists.
<b>Attacks</b>	132	192	<b>324</b>	66 attacks during confrontations with the Israeli army; 179 from Israeli army military posts; 48 attacks during raids; 22 air attacks; and 7 from Israeli naval boats. Israeli settlers also carried out 2 attacks.
<b>Raids</b>	615	9	<b>624</b>	22 in Jerusalem; 96 in Ramallah; 82 in Jenin; 33 in Tulkarem; 25 in Qalqiliya; 75 in Nablus; 30 in Salfit; 3 in Jericho; 130 in Bethlehem; 119 in Hebron; 3 in Northern Gaza; 1 in Central Gaza; and 5 in Rafah.
<b>Arrests (per person)</b>	527	12	<b>539</b>	The Israeli army arrested 22 Palestinians in Jerusalem; 64 in Ramallah; 75 in Jenin; 41 in Tulkarem; 24 in Qalqiliya; 114 in Nablus; 12 in Salfit; 14 in Jericho; 71 in Bethlehem; 90 in Hebron; 4 in Central Gaza; and 8 in Rafah (includes 80 children; 4 female civilians, (incl. 1 female civilian and her 2 children); 2 injured civilians; 3 mentally ill civilians; 3 university students; 4 family members; and 27 Palestinian security officers.
<b>House Demolitions</b>	14	—	<b>14</b>	<b>Jerusalem:</b> The Israeli army demolished 3 houses in the neighbourhood of Mount al Mukabbir, Dahiyat Beit Hanina in the city of Jerusalem, and in the town of As Sawahira ash Sharqiya, claiming that they were built without the required licenses. <b>Ramallah:</b> The Israeli army demolished 5 houses, including 2 under construction, in the village of Shuqba. The Israeli army also distributed notices to demolish 2 houses in the town of Al Mazra'a al Qibliya. <b>Jenin:</b> The Israeli army demolished 1 house in the village of 'Atuf, claiming that it was built without the required license. The Israeli army also delivered a notice to demolish 1 house in the area of Al Hadidiya in the Northern Jordan Valley. <b>Qalqiliya:</b> The Israeli army demolished 2 houses in the villages of Jinsafut and Al Funduq, claiming that they were built without the required licenses. <b>Nablus:</b> The Israeli army demolished 1 house in Balata refugee camp, claiming that wanted Palestinian individuals were hiding in the house. <b>Salfit:</b> The Israeli army distributed notices to demolish and halt construction of 7 houses in the town of Bruqin, claiming that they were being built without the required licenses. <b>Bethlehem:</b> The Israeli army distributed notices to demolish 3 houses in the town of Tuqu', claiming that they were built without the required licenses. <b>Hebron:</b> The Israeli army demolished 2 houses in the city of Hebron, claiming that they were built without the required licenses.
<b>Attacks on Property (Destruction &amp; Confiscation)</b>	37	6	<b>43</b>	<b>Destruction of Property:</b> <b>Jerusalem:</b> The Israeli army destroyed vendors' stalls near Qalandiya checkpoint. <b>Ramallah:</b> An Israeli settler opened fire, damaging 1 civilian vehicle. An Israeli settler vehicle also collided with and damaged 1 civilian vehicle. <b>Jenin:</b> The Israeli army carried out military training near the village of Bardala, damaging agricultural crops; destroyed vendors' stalls in the area between the villages of Bardala and 'Ein al Beida; used explosives to destroy caves near the town of Qabatiya; and demolished 3 barracks in the village of 'Atuf. <b>Tulkarem:</b> The Israeli army searched 1 house in the town of Qaffin, damaging furniture. <b>Qalqiliya:</b> The Israeli army destroyed 1 civilian vehicle (using explosives) near the village of An Nabi Elyas. An Israeli army jeep also ran into and damaged 1 civilian vehicle. Additionally, the Israeli army demolished 1 barracks in the village of Al Funduq and 1 park in the area between the towns of 'Azzun and Jayyus. <b>Nablus:</b> The Israeli army opened fire in the city of Nablus, setting fire to 1 building. An Israeli army reconnaissance aircraft fell on and damaged 1 house in Balata refugee camp. The Israeli army also raided the complex of Courts in the city of Nablus and broke the windows of the guard room in the complex. Additionally, the Israeli army damaged street lamp posts in 'Askar

				<p>refugee camp. <b>Salfit:</b> Israeli settlers damaged fruit-bearing trees. The Israeli army also closed a solid waste dump belonging to the town of Deir Ballut. <b>Jericho:</b> The Israeli army demolished 15 barracks (including makeshift shelters and barracks used for livestock) in the village of Fasayil. <b>Bethlehem:</b> The Israeli army searched 4 houses in the city of Bethlehem and 1 house in the city of Beit Jala, damaging furniture; discharged liquid waste in the vicinity of 'Ayda refugee camp; and dumped destructive solid waste in the vicinity of the village of Battir. <b>Hebron:</b> The Israeli army burnt olive trees near the Wall in the town of Idhna; demolished 1 barracks used for poultry and destroyed 1 water well in the old city of Hebron, claiming that they were built without the required licenses; and destroyed the doors of 1 house (using explosives) in the town of Sa'ir. Israeli settlers also caused 40 sheep to perish. <b>Northern Gaza:</b> The Israeli army fired 1 artillery shell towards a residential tower, damaging 1 flat; destroyed 1 civilian vehicle east of the town of Jabalya; and cut electricity off to the town of Beit Hanun. <b>Gaza:</b> The Israeli army carried out air attacks on Gaza city, destroying 3 civilian vehicles and a club belonging to the Palestinian National Liberation Movement (Fateh).</p> <p><b>Confiscation of Property:</b> The Israeli army confiscated 1 pistol from a Palestinian Police officer in the city of Nablus. Israeli troops positioned at Al Hamra checkpoint on the road connecting the districts of Jericho and Nablus confiscated an ID card belonging to 1 Palestinian security officer. The Israeli army also confiscated 1 civilian vehicle near the evacuated settlement of Elisha' in the district of Jericho; a box containing fireworks from the offices of the Palestinian Customs Police in the city of Hebron; and a mobile phone SIM card from 1 civilian in the village of Beit 'Einun in the district of Hebron. Additionally, Israeli troops positioned at Zif checkpoint in the district of Hebron confiscated an ID card belonging to 1 civilian.</p>
<b>House Occupations</b>	56	—	<b>56</b>	The Israeli army occupied civilian houses and converted them into military posts in the following districts: <b>Jenin:</b> The town of Qabatiya (8), and the town of Kafr Dan (1). <b>Nablus:</b> The city of Nablus (8), Balata refugee camp (6), and 'Askar refugee camp (1). <b>Hebron:</b> The city of Hebron (14), the town of Dura (6), the town of Bani Na'im (5), the town of Adh Dhahiriya (2), the area of Al Kanar (2), the village of As Sarra (2), and the village of Al Burj (1).
<b>Curfews</b>	16	—	<b>16</b>	The Israeli army imposed curfew over Palestinian residential compounds in the following districts: <b>Ramallah:</b> The village of Rantis (1) and the village of Shuqba (1). <b>Nablus:</b> The eastern quarters of the city of Nablus (1), Balata refugee camp (5), the village of Beita (1), and the village of Kafr Qalil (1). <b>Bethlehem:</b> The village of Husan (1) and the village of Al Fureidis (1). <b>Hebron:</b> The old city of Hebron (1) and the town of Bani Na'im (3).
<b>Closure of Crossing Points</b>	—	60	<b>60</b>	The Israeli army closed crossing points to Israel on 32 occasions, incl. <b>Beit Hanun (Erez) Crossing</b> (which is partially open to foreign nationals, VIPs, humanitarian cases, civilians possessing access permits, and a limited number of workers) closed on 3 occasions. The Israeli army also intensified its restrictions at the crossing on 2 occasions. The Israeli army also closed <b>Al Muntar (Karnei) Commercial Crossing</b> (which has been closed since 21 February) on 13 occasions; <b>Nahal 'Oz Crossing</b> (allocated for transportation of fuel and gas) on 2 occasions; and <b>Sufa Crossing</b> (allocated for construction cargo transportation) on 14 occasions. <b>Yasser Arafat International Airport</b> remains closed since the outbreak of the current <i>Intifada</i> (Uprising). Following the Israeli army withdrawal from the Gaza Strip, however, the Israeli authorities have not allowed to operate the airport.
<b>Flying Checkpoints</b>	350	—	<b>350</b>	30 in Jerusalem; 36 in Ramallah; 44 in Jenin; 27 in Tulkarem; 42 in Qalqiliya; 27 in Nablus; 19 in Salfit; 36 in Jericho; 29 in Bethlehem; and 60 in Hebron.
<b>Medical Obstruction</b>	5	—	<b>5</b>	In the city of Nablus and Balata refugee camp - the Israeli army arrested 1 injured civilian from an ambulance in Balata refugee camp; impeded access to ambulances to evacuate injured civilians in the refugee camp; prevented ambulances from accessing the refugee camp to evacuate 1 injured civilian on several occasions; and denied access to ambulances to evacuate 1 killed civilian in the city of Nablus.
<b>Attack on Religious Sites</b>	4	—	<b>4</b>	<b>Jerusalem:</b> The Israeli army searched 1 mosque in the town of Al 'Eizariya. <b>Nablus:</b> The Israeli army took position on the roof of 1 mosque in the village of Sabastiya. <b>Salfit:</b> The Israeli army surrounded 1 mosque in the town of Kafr Ad Dik. <b>Hebron:</b> The Israeli army surrounded 1 mosque in the town of Beit Kahil.
<b>School Disruption</b>	18	—	<b>18</b>	<b>Ramallah:</b> The Israeli army raided and searched 1 school in the village of Shabtin. The Israeli army also took position at the entrance to 1 school in the village of Qarawat Bani Zeid. <b>Qalqiliya:</b> Israeli troops positioned at a checkpoint prevented students and teachers from accessing their schools in the town of 'Azzun. <b>Nablus:</b> The Israeli army opened fire and fired sound grenades in the area surrounding the village of Till Girls School, causing panic amongst female students. The Israeli army also imposed curfew over Balata refugee camp, disrupting classes in the refugee camp's schools; occupied 2 schools in Balata and 'Askar refugee camps; and converted them into military

				posts. Additionally, the Israeli army forced students at <i>Al Quds</i> Open University in the city of Nablus to evacuate and prevented them from sitting for examinations. The Israeli army also took position near 2 schools in the city of Nablus, disrupting classes in the schools; imposed curfew over Balata refugee camp, disrupting classes in schools; occupied 1 school in the refugee camp; and converted it into a military post. In addition, the Israeli army imposed curfew, disrupting classes in 2 schools in the village of Kafr Qalil and in 8 schools in Balata refugee camp and the city of Nablus. The Israeli army also took position near the village of As Sawiya School and took photographs of students, while they were entering the school. Additionally, Israeli troops positioned at the checkpoint set up at the entrance to the town of Beit Furik prevented teachers from accessing their schools, claiming that they were under 30 years of age. <b>Salfit:</b> The Israeli army prohibited the construction of 1 school, claiming that it is located in close proximity to the Wall west of the town of Deir Ballut. <b>Bethlehem:</b> The Israeli army raided 1 school in the town of Al Khadr.
<b>Provocation of Palestinian Forces</b>	27	58	<b>85</b>	The Israeli authorities announced (through the DCO) that they had restricted the passage and movement of Palestinian security officers from the districts of Jenin, Tulkarem, Qalqiliya, and Nablus through Huwwara checkpoint only. Palestinian security forces must coordinate with the Israeli authorities through DCO offices 24 hours in advance. Palestinian security officers will also be prohibited from travelling along the main roads to access the southern districts of the West Bank. In addition, the Israeli army provoked Palestinian security forces in the following districts: <b>Ramallah:</b> (2) The Israeli army raided the offices of the Palestinian Police stationed at the Palestinian Council of Ministers in the city of Ramallah and demanded that Palestinian security forces not leave their positions while raiding the city of El Bireh. <b>Jenin:</b> (2) The Israeli army set up a checkpoint in front of 1 Palestinian Police station in the city of Jenin and demanded that 2 Palestinian Police officers guarding a telecommunications transmitter in Al Jabiriyat neighbourhood in the city of Jenin evacuate the area. <b>Tulkarem:</b> (2) The Israeli army demanded that Palestinian security forces not leave their positions in the city of Tulkarem and took position in front of the Palestinian Police station in the city. <b>Qalqiliya:</b> (1) The Israeli army took position near the Command Headquarters of the Palestinian National Security forces in the city of Qalqiliya. <b>Nablus:</b> (8) The Israeli army demanded (through the DCO) that Palestinian security forces stay in their positions in the city of Nablus and detained Palestinian Police officers while they were guarding the complex of Courts in the city of Nablus. Israeli troops positioned at checkpoints detained the Commander of the Palestinian National Security forces in the district of Salfit and denied access to 2 Palestinian security officers, despite prior coordination with Israeli authorities (through the DCO). The Israeli army also took position near 1 Palestinian National Security location in 'Askar refugee camp; detained 1 Palestinian Police vehicle transporting the Director of the Palestinian Police forces in the city of Nablus; took position near 1 Palestinian Police station in the town of 'Asira ash Shamaliya; and denied access to fire trucks belonging to the Palestinian Civil Defence Department to extinguish a fire that erupted in a building in the city of Nablus. <b>Salfit:</b> (2) Israeli troops positioned at the Za'tara junction checkpoint detained 1 Palestinian National Security vehicle. The Israeli army also set up a checkpoint near 1 Palestinian National Security location near the junction to the village of Khirbet Qeis. <b>Jericho:</b> (1) The Israeli army took position on hills overlooking a training site belonging to the Palestinian National Security forces in the village of An Nuwei'ma. <b>Bethlehem:</b> (1) The Israeli authorities refused to coordinate for Palestinian security forces to access the village of Al Fureidis to settle a dispute. <b>Hebron:</b> (7) The Israeli army set up a checkpoint near Al Muqata'a; took position near 1 Palestinian security patrol guarding the offices of the Temporary International Presence in Hebron (TIPH) in the city of Hebron on 2 occasions; set up a checkpoint near 1 Palestinian Police station in the city of Hebron; occupied 1 house and converted it into a military post near 1 Palestinian Police station in the town of Dura; and raided the offices of the Palestinian Customs Police & detained 1 patrol belonging to the Palestinian Customs Police. <b>Northern Gaza:</b> (56) The Israeli army fired 399 artillery shells and 3 sound mortars on 50 occasions towards Palestinian territory near Palestinian National Security locations in the "buffer zone" imposed by the Israeli army, (including 15 unexploded artillery shells). Israeli army combat aircraft also fired 11 missiles near Palestinian National Security locations during 4 air attacks and the Israeli army opened fire towards 1 Palestinian National Security location on 1 occasion. Additionally, the Israeli army demanded at gunpoint the evacuation of 1 Palestinian security patrol that was combing the area near the Green Line, despite prior coordination (through the DCO). <b>Rafah:</b> (2) Israeli naval boats opened fire towards Palestinian National Security locations & towards the Palestinian Preventive Security office at Sufa Crossing.
<b>Settlement Activity</b>	19	1	<b>20</b>	<b>Jerusalem:</b> The Israeli army confiscated 35.6 <i>dunums</i> of land in the village of Al Jib; 50.5 <i>dunums</i> in the village of An Nabi Samuel; 128.7 <i>dunums</i> in Dahiyat Beit Hanina; and 29.5 <i>dunums</i> in the village of Bir Nabala for Wall construction. The Israeli authorities also amended a previously issued military order to seize control of 271.7 <i>dunums</i> in the village of Al Jib for Wall construction. Additionally, the Israeli army confiscated 8.6 <i>dunums</i> of land for construction of a military point on land belonging to the village of Kafr 'Aqab.

				<p><b>Ramallah:</b> The Israeli army confiscated 6.5 <i>dunums</i> in the village of Bil'in for construction of a military surveillance point. The Israeli authorities also amended a previously issued military order to seize control of 81.6 <i>dunums</i>, instead of 86.4 <i>dunums</i>, in the town of Beituniya for Wall construction. In addition, the Israeli army constructed a military surveillance point and erected a tent north of the village of Kafr 'Ein on the road connecting the town of Bruqin to the village of Qarawat Bani Zeid. <b>Jenin:</b> The Israeli army amended a previously issued military order to seize control of 2.48 <i>dunums</i>, instead of 3.1 <i>dunums</i>, in the village of Barta'a for construction of a temporary military post. <b>Qalqiliya:</b> The Israeli army confiscated 279 <i>dunums</i> for Wall construction north and east of the settlement of Karnei Shomron and constructed a military surveillance point in the area of Al Marj north of the city of Qalqiliya. <b>Nablus:</b> The Israeli army levelled land and began constructing a cement wall around the settlement of Shavei Shomron. The Israeli army also constructed a military surveillance point south of the village of Furush Beit Dajan on previously confiscated land belonging to the town of 'Aqraba. <b>Salfit:</b> The Israeli army levelled land to erect high-voltage electricity posts on land belonging to the town of Qarawat Bani Hassan and the village of Haris. <b>Bethlehem:</b> The Israeli army levelled land for expansion of a military post near the village of Al Fureidis; levelled 3 <i>dunums</i> cultivated with olive trees in the village of Wadi Fukin; and confiscated 9 <i>dunums</i> in the city of Beit Jala to improve a street. <b>Hebron:</b> The Israeli army began constructing a settler bypass road south of the town of As Samoa' and levelled land near the settlement of Hagai south of the city of Hebron. The Israeli army also levelled land near the town of Yatta for construction of a branch office of the Israeli Civil Administration. <b>Rafah:</b> The Israeli army levelled land south of Sufa Crossing.</p>
<b>Settler Violence</b>	22	—	<b>22</b>	<p><b>Jerusalem:</b> Israeli settlers in possession of digging tools attempted to infiltrate into Al Aqsa Mosque compound. Israeli settlers from the settlement of Ma'ale Adumim also beat 1 child. <b>Ramallah:</b> An Israeli settler opened fire towards 1 civilian vehicle on 'Uyun al Haramiya junction. An Israeli settler vehicle also collided with a civilian vehicle. <b>Jenin:</b> Israeli settlers planted olive trees on civilian land in Wadi al Malih near the settlement of Rotem. <b>Qalqiliya:</b> Israeli settlers threw stones at civilian vehicles travelling along the Qalqiliya-Nablus main road and in the area opposite the village of Kafr Laqif. In addition, Israeli settlers scrawled offensive Hebrew graffiti regarding Prophet Mohammed on a wall of the mosque in the village of An Nabi Elyas. <b>Nablus:</b> An Israeli settler vehicle ran over and critically injured 1 civilian near Huwwara checkpoint. <b>Salfit:</b> Israeli settlers stole barrels used to protect fruit-bearing seedlings and set fire to fruit-bearing trees. <b>Jericho:</b> Israeli settlers opened fire towards 1 civilian near the village of Fasayil. An Israeli settler vehicle also ran over and killed 1 female civilian in the village of Al 'Auja. In addition, Israeli settlers halted 2 civilians at gunpoint near the village of Fasayil. <b>Bethlehem:</b> An Israeli settler vehicle ran over 1 female civilian near the junction to the settlement of 'Etzion. Israeli settlers from the settlement of Efrat also seized control of and cultivated land belonging to the town of Al Khadr. Additionally, Israeli settlers threw stones at 2 shepherds near the town of Tuqu'. <b>Hebron:</b> Israeli settlers threw stones at 1 child in the old city of Hebron; sprayed toxic material on civilian land near the settlement of Meitzad; threw stones at civilian houses; pursued school students to prevent them from travelling along the road connecting the settlement of Kiryat Arba' to the old city of Hebron; threw stones at a number of children near the settlement of Ma'on; and beat a number of civilian passengers on board a bus near Al 'Arrub refugee camp.</p>
<b>Palestinian Security Measures</b>	20	2	<b>22</b>	<p><b>Israelis Handed Over:</b> Palestinian security forces handed over (to Israeli authorities) 1 Israeli female citizen located in the city of Qalqiliya; 1 Israeli citizen in the city of Bethlehem; and 1 Israeli citizen, who mistakenly entered the city of Hebron.</p> <p><b>Weapons Handed Over:</b> Palestinian security forces coordinated with Israeli authorities to defuse 1 flare located in the city of Tulkarem.</p> <p><b>Illegal Vehicles Handed Over:</b> Palestinian security forces handed over (to Israeli authorities) 11 illegal vehicles, 1 truck, and 1 motorcycle seized in the city of Ramallah; 2 illegal vehicles in the city of Tulkarem; 17 illegal vehicles in the city of Qalqiliya; and 9 illegal vehicles and 4 motorcycles in the city of Jericho.</p> <p><b>Arrests:</b> Palestinian security forces arrested 5 civilians while they were attempting to gain access into areas inside the Green Line in the district of Northern Gaza.</p> <p><b>Security Measure:</b> A Palestinian security patrol combed the area near the Green Line north of the town of Beit Lahiya.</p> <p><b>Providing Protection:</b> Palestinian security forces provided protection to a number of Jewish worshippers while they were visiting a synagogue in the city of Jericho.</p>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2048</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>2425</b>	

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EVENTS OVER THE PAST THREE MONTHS

EVENT TYPE	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	COMMENTS
<b>Assassinations</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	The Israeli government continued to implement its assassination policy against Palestinian faction activists.
<b>Deaths</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>27</b>	Increase in death toll (incl. those individuals assassinated by the Israeli army) by 125% compared to January and 50% compared to December 2005. Compared to 2 children killed in January and 1 in December, the Israeli army killed 1 child during the month of February. The Israeli army also continued to surround and kill wanted Palestinian individuals.
<b>Injuries</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>187</b>	Rise of 96.8% compared to January and 20.7% compared to December (59 children injured this month, compared to 23 in January and 60 in December).
<b>Attacks</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>324</b>	Rise in the number of attacks by 35% compared to January and drop by 23.4% compared to December.
<b>Raids</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>624</b>	Rise of 16.4% compared to January and drop of 6.6% compared to December. Israeli army raids on Palestinian Authority controlled territory (Area A-which the Israeli army continues to reoccupy since 2002) rose to 394, compared to 318 in January. On 24 occasions, the Israeli army raided areas in which security responsibility was transferred back to the Palestinian Authority (Area A) in the city of Tulkarem & the eastern areas of the city (incl. the town of 'Illar and the village of Seida, over which Palestinians and Israelis have disagreed on the scope of the transfer of security control) and the city of Jericho and the villages of Al 'Auja and 'Ein ad Duyuk (in which security responsibility was transferred back to the Palestinian Authority in March 2005), compared to 48 raids on these areas during January. The Israeli army also raided Palestinian Authority controlled area in the Gaza districts on 9 occasions, compared to 11 raids last month.
<b>Arrests (per person)</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>539</b>	Rise of 36.1% compared to January and 25.1% compared to December (80 children arrested compared to 46 last month & 43 in December).
<b>House Demolitions</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	The Israeli army continued to demolish civilian houses throughout the West Bank districts and in Palestinian neighbourhoods in the city of Jerusalem.
<b>Attacks on Property</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	The Israeli army continued to destroy civilian houses, vehicles, and agricultural crops.
<b>House Occupations</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>56</b>	The Israeli army continued to occupy civilian houses and convert them into military posts.
<b>Curfews</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	Curfews rose by 700% compared to January and 6.7% compared to December.
<b>Flying Checkpoints</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>350</b>	Drop of 3.6% compared to January and 37.3% compared to December.
<b>Closures (per District)</b>	<b>Un-known</b>	<b>Un-known</b>	<b>Un-known</b>	The Israeli army re-imposed the closure over the Gaza Strip districts and continued to intensify its restrictions at checkpoints separating the West Bank districts. Civilian movement between districts of the West Bank & the Gaza Strip also continued to be prohibited.
<b>Complete Closure of Crossing Points</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>60</b>	Crossing points to Israel were completely closed on <b>32</b> occasions in January (compared to 46 in January and 20 in December). Yasser Arafat International Airport remained closed throughout the month ( <b>28</b> occasions).
<b>Medical Obstruction</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	The Israeli army continued to detain ambulances and prevent them from evacuating killed and injured civilians.
<b>Attacks on Religious Sites</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	The Israeli army continued to surround mosques. Israeli troops positioned at checkpoints also continued to prevent worshippers from accessing mosques in Jerusalem and Hebron.
<b>School Disruption</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	The Israeli army continued to raid & occupy schools and disrupt classes.
<b>Provocation of Pal. Forces</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>85</b>	The Israeli army continued to provoke Palestinian forces & repeatedly raided areas returned to Palestinian Authority control (Areas A) in parts of the districts of Tulkarem (which has been reoccupied) and Jericho, thereby restricting Palestinian security forces' ability to control the security situation.
<b>Settlement Activity</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	Incidents of settlement activity rose by 66.7% compared to January but remained the same as in December. The Israeli army also continued to confiscate civilian land for construction of military posts and surveillance points and for completion of Wall construction.
<b>Settler Violence</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>22</b>	Decrease of Israeli settler attacks against civilians, civilian property and land by 31.3% compared to January and 24.1% compared to December. Israeli settler vehicles ran over 2 female civilians (killing 1 female civilian) and 1 male civilian, leaving him with critical injuries.
<b>Palestinian Security Measures</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>22</b>	Palestinian security forces handed over: 45 illegal vehicles, (45 in January and 39 in December); mortars and explosive devices on 1 occasion (1 in January and 7 in December); and Israeli citizens, settlers, and soldiers on 3 occasions (2 in January and 14 in December); and arrested 5 suspected Palestinian individuals this month (2 in January and 44 in December). Compared to 1 incident in January and 2 in December, no incidents of Palestinian security forces blocking attempts to carry out operations or fire mortars towards Israeli targets inside the Green Line & settlements in the Gaza Strip or seize mortars this month. Additionally, compared to 1 incident in January and 1 in December, no incidents of Palestinian security forces defusing explosive devices were reported in February. Palestinian security forces provided protection to a number of Jewish worshippers and Knesset members while they were visiting a synagogue in the city of Jericho.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2659</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2425</b>	<b>Total incidents rose by 21.3% compared to January and dropped by 8.8% compared to December. Compared to last month, incidents rose due to an increased number of killed, injured, and arrested civilians, in addition to Israeli army raids on Palestinian residential areas, curfews and provocation of Palestinian security forces. The number of Israeli army attacks also rose, resulting in a sharp increase in the number of killed and injured civilians.</b>

## SAMPLE OF ISRAELI ARMY VIOLATIONS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 2006

- **On 05 February**, an Israeli army F16 combat aircraft fired 1 missile towards and destroyed 1 social club in Gaza city. Civilians inside the club were able to flee the area. As a number of civilians were fleeing, the Israeli army F16 combat aircraft fired another missile towards their vehicle, killing 3 civilians and injuring 5 others, including 1 civilian who sustained critical injuries to the head.
- **On 06 February**, an Israeli army UAV fired 1 missile towards a civilian vehicle east of the town of Jabalya, extra-judicially killing 2 civilians.
- **On 07 February**, the Israeli army raided the city of Nablus and surrounded 1 building. An armed confrontation took place between the Israeli army and armed Palestinian individuals who were in the building, during which the Israeli army killed 1 wanted individual. 2 Israeli soldiers were also injured during the armed confrontation. Additionally, the Israeli army detained the killed individual's wife and 2 sons (3 and 4 years of age) and prevented ambulances and fire trucks from accessing the area. Confrontations also took place between the Israeli army and civilians, during which the Israeli army injured 15 civilians, including 10 children.
- **On 15 February**, Israeli troops positioned near Al 'Arrub refugee camp opened indiscriminate fire towards the main street adjacent to the refugee camp. As a result, 1 child sustained bullet wounds to the face while he was on board a bus.
- **On 19 February**, the Israeli army raided the city of Nablus and Balata refugee camp, imposed curfew over the refugee camp, and opened fire, killing 3 civilians, including 1 child, and injuring 38 civilians, including 19 children. The Israeli army also denied access to ambulances transporting injured civilians, arrested 15 civilians, including an injured civilian, and demolished 1 house in Balata refugee camp. On 22 February, the Israeli army withdrew from the area.

## ANALYSIS OF EVENTS

### 1. Assassinations

In a continuation of the Israeli government's policy of extra-judicial killings, the Israeli army **extra-judicially killed 9 Palestinians** during the month of February during 4 air attacks (including 1 on the district of Northern Gaza and 3 on the district of Gaza), compared to 2 Palestinians in January and 6 in December. The Israeli army also injured 5 civilian bystanders, including 1 civilian who was in critical condition. In addition, the Israeli army carried out an air attack on the district of Northern Gaza in a failed attempt to extra-judicially kill Palestinian individuals, injuring 4 civilian bystanders, including 2 children. The Israeli army also carried out an air attack on the district of Rafah in a failed attempt to extra-judicially kill other individuals.

### 2. Killings

Compared to 14 Palestinians killed in January and 18 in December, **27 Palestinians were killed in February**. The Israeli army killed 15 civilians in the West Bank and 12 in the Gaza Strip, including 1 child, 1 mentally challenged civilian, and 2 female civilians. Additionally, the Israeli army killed 2 wanted Palestinian individuals in an armed confrontation, while surrounding the house in which they were hiding. The Israeli army killed 2 civilians in Ramallah; 3 in Jenin; 9 in Nablus; 1 in Jericho; 4 in Northern Gaza; 3 in Gaza; 2 in Central Gaza; and 3 in Khan Yunis.

### 3. Injuries

Compared to 95 Palestinians injured by the Israeli army in January and 155 in December, the total number of injuries reported during the month of February was **187**. The Israeli army opened fire towards civilians **during raids** on residential locales **on 48 occasions**. The Israeli army also **opened fire on 66**

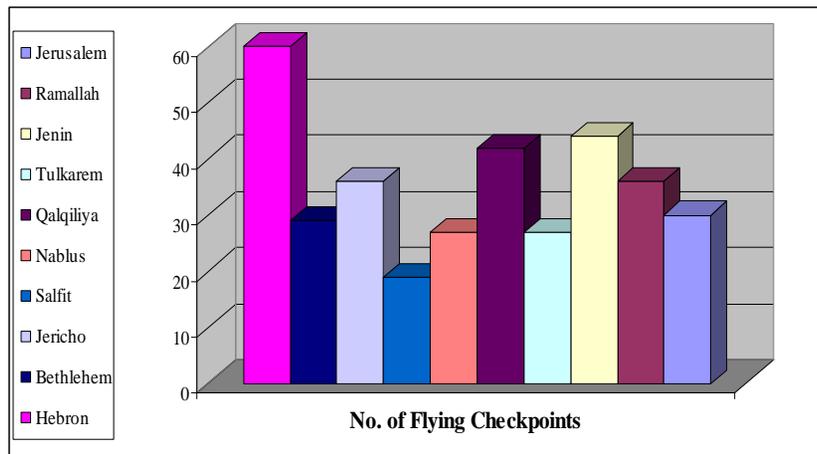
**occasions during confrontations** with civilians and opened fire **from military posts on 179 occasions**. Israeli army combat aircraft also carried out **22 air attacks**. Additionally, Israeli army naval boats carried out **7 attacks**. Israeli settlers opened fire towards Palestinian civilians on **2 occasions**.

In the **West Bank**, the Israeli army injured **171 Palestinians**, including 11 in Jerusalem, 23 in Ramallah, 5 in Jenin, 9 in Qalqiliya, 69 in Nablus, 1 in Salfit; 1 in Jericho, 8 in Bethlehem, and 44 in Hebron. In the **Gaza Strip**, the Israeli army injured **16 civilians**, including 8 in Northern Gaza, 6 in Gaza, and 2 in Central Gaza. Compared to 23 children injured by the Israeli army in January and 60 in December, the **Israeli army injured 59 children** during the month of February. Additionally, Israeli settlers injured 1 female civilian and 2 foreign female journalists.

#### **4. Closure**

Beginning on 16 December 2005, the Israeli army has continued to impose a military blockade on the Gaza Strip districts, claiming that armed Palestinian individuals continue to fire mortars towards the Green Line. The Israeli army, however, allowed a limited number of workers to access areas inside the Green Line. Beginning on 28 December 2005, the Israeli army has also continued to impose a buffer zone (through open fire as well as artillery and air attacks) in the area near the Green Line, including the areas of the debris of evacuated settlements, in the district of Northern Gaza.

In the West Bank, the Israeli army continued to close the city of Jerusalem and to intensify its restrictions at checkpoints around the city throughout the month of February. The Israeli army also continued to impose a closure on the city of Tulkarem and to close and intensify its restrictions at checkpoints around the city, impeding civilian access. In addition, the Israeli army closed ***Einav checkpoint*** for 23 days, denying access to civilian vehicles, and intensified its restrictions at ***Jubara checkpoint*** throughout the month. The Israeli army also intensified its restrictions at ***Tayasir checkpoint*** between the district of Jenin and the Jordan Valley and Jericho throughout the month. Additionally, the Israeli army continues to close the ***checkpoints around the city of Nablus***, (which separate the districts of Jenin and Nablus from the districts of Ramallah and Salfit) overnight and reopens them at varying hours in the morning. The Israeli army also intensified its restrictions at ***checkpoints set up at all entrances to the city of Jericho***.



The Israeli army continued to close all roads to Road #60 leading to the city of Jerusalem, thereby isolating the city of Bethlehem from its towns and villages located west of Road #60.

Special permits are still required for private civilian vehicles to cross ***Qalandiya checkpoint*** in northern Jerusalem, ***Huwwara*** and ***Beit Iba checkpoints*** at the entrances to the city of Nablus, and ***As Sawahira ash Sharqiya (the 'Container') checkpoint*** between the districts of Ramallah and Bethlehem to Hebron.

The Israeli army set up **350 flying checkpoints** in and around Palestinian residential locales throughout the West Bank during the month of February, compared to 363 flying checkpoints in January (a drop of 3.6%) and 558 in December (a drop of 37.3%).

At various times, the Israeli army closed 22 roads, junctions, and entrances to Palestinian residential compounds, 17 of which remain closed. With regard to the settlement evacuation area, the Israeli army continued to close the Jenin-Nablus main road between the junction to the village of Deir Sharaf and the settlement of Shavei Shomron, forcing civilian vehicles to take an unpaved detour road instead. In addition, the Israeli army continued to close Road #90

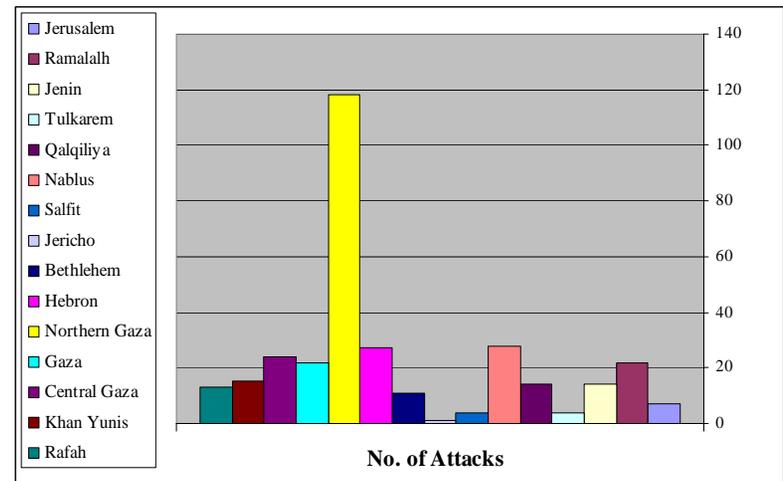
between the city of Jericho and the village of Al ‘Auja. The Israeli army has also continued to completely isolate and close all roads leading to the village of An Nu’man east of the city of Bethlehem for several months. Upon completion of Wall construction, residents in the village of An Nu’man will be under threat of forced displacement from the village. Additionally, the Israeli army continued to close the commercial centre of Hebron, Shalala Street, the area of Khuzq al Far near the settlement outpost of Abraham Avino, and the entrance to the area of Al Khan in the old city of Hebron.

In accordance with **Military Order #5766/06**, effective from 03 February 2006, the Israeli army continues to designate 11 passage points for the use of Palestinian civilians holding West Bank identity cards, including those who hold permits, “who exit the area to Israel and those who enter from Israel into the area,” though most of these are located inside Occupied Palestinian Territory. All are located along the path of the Wall or its approved route.

### 5. Attacks

A total of **324 attacks** were reported during the month of February (compared to 240 attacks in January and 423 in December – a rise of 35% and drop of 23.4% respectively), including **132 attacks** in the West Bank and **192** in the Gaza Strip. The majority of Israeli army attacks took place in Northern Gaza (118), Nablus (28), Hebron (27), Central Gaza (24), Ramallah (22), and Gaza (22).

The Israeli army carried out **48 attacks during raids** on residential areas, **179 attacks from Israeli army military posts** towards civilian houses and property, and **66 attacks during confrontations** between the Israeli army and civilians. Israeli army combat aircraft also carried out **22 air attacks** and Israeli naval boats carried out **7 attacks**. Israeli settlers also opened fire towards Palestinian civilians on **2 occasions**.



*Number of attacks throughout the West Bank and Gaza Strip districts.*

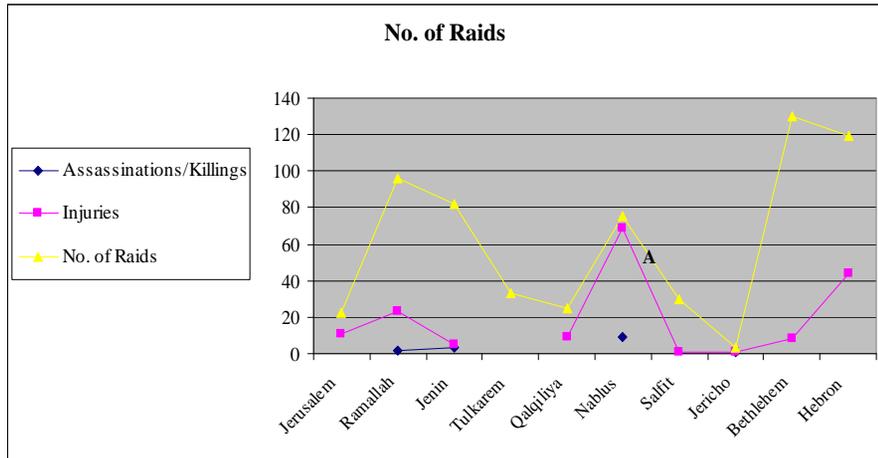
### 6. Raids

The Israeli army carried out a total of **624 raids** on Palestinian residential locales during the month of February (compared to 536 raids during January – a rise of 16.4%, and 668 during December – a drop of 6.6%), including **615 in the West Bank** (22 in Jerusalem, 96 in Ramallah, 82 in Jenin, 33 in Tulkarem, 25 in Qalqiliya, 75 in Nablus, 30 in Salfit, 3 in Jericho, 130 in Bethlehem, and 119 in Hebron). The Israeli army also conducted **9 raids in the Gaza Strip** (3 in Northern Gaza, 1 in Central Gaza, and 5 in Rafah). The Israeli army **opened fire during 48 of the 624 raids**, approximately 7.7% of the total number of raids on Palestinian residential areas. Additionally, the Israeli army **imposed curfew 16 times over 10 residential locales** in the West Bank during raids (compared to 2 in January and 15 in December).

The Israeli army continued to intensify its raids on Palestinian Authority controlled territory (**Areas “A”** under the Oslo Agreement, which the Israeli army reoccupied in 2002). The Israeli army conducted **394** of the 624 raids, approximately 63.1% of the total number of raids, in Palestinian Authority controlled territory in the West Bank. Although the Israeli army withdrew from the Gaza Strip, the Israeli army levelled land on 1 occasion south of Sufa Crossing in the district of Rafah.

Following the Sharm ash Sheikh Summit (08 February 2005), security control of **the city of Jericho and the village of Al ‘Auja** was transferred to the Palestinian Authority on 16 March 2005. On 21 March 2005, security control of **the city of Tulkarem and its eastern areas** was also transferred to the Palestinian Authority. Palestinian and Israeli commanders agreed that the Israeli army would not enter these areas. However, **the Israeli army violated the**

**agreement as it raided** the city of Jericho on 1 occasion, during which the Israeli army arrested 1 Palestinian security officer, and the neighbouring village of Al 'Auja on 2 occasions. Since 13 July 2005, the Israeli army has continued to reoccupy the city of Tulkarem and Nur Shams and Tulkarem refugee camps and carried out **14 raids** into the area, during which the Israeli army arrested 14 civilians. Additionally, the Israeli army raided the eastern areas of the Tulkarem district on 4 occasions, including the town of 'Anabta (2), the town of Bal'a (1), and the town of Kafr al Labad (1).



Palestinian authorities have disagreed with Israeli authorities about the interpretation of the agreement regarding the area of **the town of 'Illar and the village of Seida**; Palestinian authorities consider these areas to be under Palestinian security control, but Israeli authorities say that they would accept a limited Palestinian presence only in these areas. The Israeli army raided the town of 'Illar on 1 occasion and the village of Seida on 2 occasions, during which the Israeli army arrested 7 civilians, including 3 children.

*The chart to the left shows the correlation between the number of raids & resulting human losses. The number of Israeli army raids into the Gaza Strip districts was low and did not result in human losses, and is therefore not reflected in the chart. Human losses in the Gaza Strip were a result of Israeli army air attacks and incidents of open fire.*

### **7. Provocation of Palestinian Military and Security Forces**

The Israeli army carried out **85** incidents of attacking and provoking Palestinian security and military forces and posts during the month of February, compared to 55 in January and 69 in December. **27** incidents were reported to have taken place in the West Bank and **58** in the Gaza Strip. **These statistics, however, do not include the arrest of 27 Palestinian security officers.**

The Israeli army prevented Palestinian security forces from carrying out their security duties on 10 occasions; raided Palestinian security offices on 2 occasions; and opened fire towards Palestinian National Security and Preventive Security locations on 2 occasions. Israeli naval boats also opened fire towards Palestinian National Security locations on 1 occasion. Additionally, the Israeli army fired 399 artillery shells towards Palestinian National Security locations on 50 occasions; fired 11 missiles by combat aircraft towards targets near Palestinian National Security locations on 4 occasions; took position near Palestinian National Security locations on 7 occasions and near Palestinian Police stations on 5 occasions; and detained Palestinian security officers and 3 Palestinian security vehicles on 4 occasions.

### **8. House Demolitions**

The Israeli army **demolished 14 houses** during the month of February (compared to **17** in January and **7** in December). The Israeli army demolished 3 houses in the district of Jerusalem, including 2 houses in the eastern quarters of the city of Jerusalem; 5 houses in the district of Ramallah; 1 house in the district of Jenin; 2 houses in the district of Qalqiliya; 1 house in the district of Nablus; and 2 houses in the district of Hebron. The Israeli army also distributed notices to demolish 13 houses in the districts of Ramallah (2), Jenin (1), Salfit (7), and Bethlehem (3).

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

As in January and compared to 56 incidents in December, **43 incidents of destruction and confiscation of public and private property** were reported during the month of February, including **37** in the West Bank and **6** in the Gaza Strip.

The Israeli army demolished structures; damaged houses and furniture; destroyed vendors' stalls; destroyed caves (using explosives); demolished barracks; damaged and used explosives to destroy civilian vehicles; damaged agricultural crops and fruit-bearing trees; destroyed 1 water well; and killed livestock.

The Israeli army also confiscated 1 pistol belonging to the Palestinian Police forces and 1 civilian vehicle.

### **10. Settlement Activity**

Compared to 12 in January and the same as in December, a total of **20 incidents of settlement activity** were reported to have taken place in the West Bank and Gaza Strip districts during the month of February, including 19 in the West Bank and 1 in the Gaza Strip. The Israeli army confiscated 523.3 *dunums* (130.8 acres) of civilian land in the districts of Jerusalem and Qalqiliya for completion of Wall construction. The Israeli army also continued to confiscate and level land for construction of military posts and surveillance points in the districts of Jerusalem, Ramallah, Jenin, Qalqiliya, Nablus, Bethlehem, and Hebron.

### **11. Settler Violence**

Israeli settlers carried out **22 incidents of violence** in the West Bank districts during the month of February (compared to 32 in January and 29 in December).

Israeli settlers opened fire towards Palestinian civilians. Israeli settler vehicles also ran over 2 female civilians, killing 1 female civilian. Another Israeli settler vehicle also ran over 1 civilian, leaving him with critical injuries. In addition, Israeli settlers severely beat civilians; threw stones at civilians and their houses and vehicles; seized control of civilian land; burnt trees; and sprayed toxic material on civilian land.

### **12. Medical Obstruction**

Compared to 3 incidents in January and 4 in December, the Israeli army carried out **5 incidents of medical obstruction** during the month of February. All incidents of medical obstruction were reported to have taken place in the city of Nablus and Balata refugee camp. The Israeli army arrested 1 injured civilian from an ambulance and denied or impeded access to ambulances to evacuate killed and injured civilians.

### **13. School Disruption**

The Israeli army carried out **18 incidents of school disruption** in the West Bank districts in February (compared to 2 in January and 8 in December). The Israeli army raided and searched 1 school. Israeli troops positioned at a checkpoint prevented students and teachers from accessing their schools. The Israeli army also opened fire and fired sound grenades in the area surrounding 1 school; disrupted classes in several schools due to imposing curfew; converted 3 schools into military posts; took position near schools; and prohibited the construction of 1 school, claiming that it is located in close proximity to the Wall.

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

The Israeli army carried out **4 attacks on religious sites** in the West Bank during the month of February (compared to 1 attack reported in January and 3 in December). The Israeli army took position on the roof of 1 mosque, searched another mosque, and surrounded 2 mosques.

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

The Israeli army completely closed crossing points in the Gaza Strip, including crossing points into the Green Line, on **60** occasions (compared to 77 last month). The Israeli army closed crossing points into Israel on **32** occasions, including *Beit Hanun (Erez) Crossing* on 3 occasions; *Al Muntar (Karnei) Commercial Crossing* on 13 occasions; *Nahal 'Oz Crossing* on 2 occasions; and *Sufa Crossing* on 14 occasions. *Yasser Arafat International Airport* (28 days) remains closed since the outbreak of the current *Intifada* (Uprising).