

## **PALESTINIAN MONITORING GROUP**



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

**01 January 2006 – 31 January 2006**

The following summary table and overview of events is a survey of Israeli violations during the period 01 January 2006 to 31 January 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 – JANUARY 2006

EVENT	WEST BANK	GAZA STRIP	TOTAL	NOTES
<b>Assassinations</b>	—	2	<b>2</b>	2 Palestinians during an air attack on a civilian vehicle in Jabalya refugee camp in the district of Northern Gaza, also resulting in the critical injury of 4 civilian bystanders (incl. 2 civilians who were in the targeted vehicle) and the destruction of the vehicle. *An Israeli army combat helicopter also fired 1 missile towards a civilian vehicle east of Gaza city in a failed attempt to extra-judicially kill civilians, killing 1 civilian bystander and injuring 6 others.
<b>Deaths</b>	10	4	<b>14</b>	Incl. a 9-year-old female child in the eastern Khan Yunis district; 1 child near the village of Al Mughayyir in the district of Ramallah; 1 female civilian; 1 Palestinian security officer of injuries sustained at the beginning of the current <i>Intifada</i> (Uprising); 2 individuals in an armed confrontation, while the Israeli army was surrounding 1 building in the city of Jenin; 2 wanted individuals while surrounding 1 house in the town of 'Arraba in the district of Jenin; 1 individual in an armed confrontation during an Israeli army raid on Tulkarem refugee camp; and 1 civilian in a failed assassination attempt east of Gaza city.
<b>Injuries</b>	79	16	<b>95</b>	Incl. 23 children, 3 female civilians, 1 school teacher, and 1 student. Israeli Special Forces also opened fire towards 1 house in the village of Rujeib in the district of Nablus, injuring 4 family members, including 3 of whom were in critical condition.
<b>Attacks</b>	95	145	<b>240</b>	55 attacks during raids; 22 during confrontations with the Israeli army; 146 from Israeli army military posts; 10 air attacks (incl. 2 by combat helicopters, 7 by F16 combat aircraft, and 1 by a UAV); and 4 from Israeli naval boats. Israeli settlers also carried out 3 attacks.
<b>Raids</b>	525	11	<b>536</b>	5 in Jerusalem; 96 in Ramallah; 65 in Jenin; 58 in Tulkarem; 20 in Qalqiliya; 45 in Nablus; 27 in Salfit; 7 in Jericho; 109 in Bethlehem; 93 in Hebron; 6 in Northern Gaza; and 5 in Rafah.
<b>Arrests (per person)</b>	384	12	<b>396</b>	The Israeli army arrested 4 Palestinians in Jerusalem; 55 in Ramallah; 53 in Jenin; 60 in Tulkarem; 28 in Qalqiliya; 69 in Nablus; 9 in Salfit; 8 in Jericho; 40 in Bethlehem; 58 in Hebron; 1 in Northern Gaza; and 11 in Central Gaza (includes 46 children; 3 female civilians; 21 Palestinian security officers; 7 university students; 1 employee at the United Nations Work and Relief Agency (UNRWA); 3 injured civilians, and 1 lawyer.
<b>House Demolitions</b>	17	—	<b>17</b>	<b>Jerusalem:</b> The Israeli army demolished 3 houses in the neighbourhoods of At Tur, Silwan, and Beit Hanina, claiming that they were built without the required licenses. The Israeli army also distributed notices to demolish 22 houses in Dahiyat Bir Nabala, Wadi Qaddum in Dahiyat Silwan, and in Shu'fat refugee camp. <b>Jenin:</b> The Israeli army demolished 1 house in the city of Jenin and 1 house in the village of Dhahr al Malih, claiming that they were built without required licenses. The Israeli army also demolished 2 houses in the village of At Tayba, claiming that they were in close proximity to the Wall. <b>Bethlehem:</b> The Israeli army demolished 3 houses in the city of Bethlehem, 3 in the village of Al Walaja, and 2 in the village of An Nu'man, claiming that they were built without the required licenses. <b>Nablus:</b> The Israeli army demolished 2 houses in the city of Nablus, claiming that they were built without the required licenses.
<b>Attacks on Property (Destruction &amp; Confiscation)</b>	40	3	<b>43</b>	<b>Destruction of Property:</b> Israeli settlers cut down olive trees on land belonging to the village of Burin in the district of Nablus and near the settlement of Ma'on in the district of Hebron; uprooted olive seedlings on civilian land in the town of Deir Istiya in the district of Salfit; and damaged a number of greenhouses in the city of Qalqiliya. The Israeli army also damaged furniture of 1 house and broke its windows in the town of Kafr ad Dik in the district of Salfit; searched 1 house in the town of As Silat al Harithiya in the district of Jenin, damaging furniture; damaged furniture of 2 houses in Balata refugee camp and the city of Nablus; destroyed the doors of 10 houses in Al Fawwar refugee camp in the district of Hebron; and closed 1 house and prevented its residents from accessing it, claiming that it is in close proximity to the settlement of Hagai south of the city of Hebron. The Israeli army also issued a notice to expel 1 civilian from his place of residence in the area of Al Buqei'a east of the town of Tubas in the district of Jenin, claiming that the area is a military zone. Additionally, Israeli settlers damaged commercial shops in the old city of Hebron and in the city of Hebron. The Israeli army also closed commercial shops and destroyed vendors' stalls in the village of Al 'Auja in the district of Jericho; demolished 4 barracks for livestock in the district of Bethlehem; distributed notices to demolish 4 barracks for poultry in the village of Tura al Gharbiya in the district of Jenin; destroyed 3 civilian vehicles (using explosives) in the district of Salfit, at the eastern entrance to the city of Qalqiliya, and at the entrance to the village of Beita in the district of Nablus. In addition, Israeli settlers set fire to a number of civilian vehicles near Huwwara checkpoint in the district of Nablus; broke the windshields of a number of vehicles at a checkpoint in the district of Nablus; and buried approximately 10,000 birds near the settlement of Mekhora east of the town of Beit Furik in the district of Nablus. An Israeli settler vehicle also ran over 7 sheep in the district of Hebron. Additionally, Israeli army combat aircraft fired missiles, destroying 1 overpass in the district of Northern

				Gaza. The Israeli army also excavated civilian land in search of archaeological artefacts near the village of Rafat in the district of Salfit and damaged the ID card of 1 Palestinian security officer at Beit Iba checkpoint in the district of Nablus. <b>Confiscation of Property:</b> Israeli troops positioned at a checkpoint in the district of Nablus confiscated NIS 100 and a mobile phone SIM card. In addition, Israeli troops positioned at a checkpoint set up in the area between the districts of Jericho and Nablus confiscated 20 ID cards belonging to civilians from the district of Jerusalem. The Israeli army also confiscated the contents of 4 stalls selling pottery ornaments in the village of Al 'Auja in the district of Jericho and stole gold jewellery while searching 1 house in the town of Kafr ad Dik in the district of Salfit. Additionally, Israeli troops positioned at checkpoints in the district of Hebron and near the village of Hizma northeast of the city of Jerusalem confiscated electoral campaign posters and materials. Israeli troops positioned at the Za'tara junction checkpoint in the district of Salfit also confiscated 1 taxi.
<b>House Occupations</b>	80	—	<b>80</b>	The Israeli army occupied civilian houses and converted them into military posts in the following districts: <b>Ramallah:</b> The town of Silwad (1). <b>Jenin:</b> The city of Jenin (7), Jenin refugee camp (12), and the village of Beit Qad (1). <b>Nablus:</b> The city of Nablus (6) and the village of Beita (1). <b>Tulkarem:</b> The town of 'Attil (2) and the village of Seida (1). <b>Hebron:</b> The town of Bani Na'im (8), Al Fawwar refugee camp (2), the city of Hebron (33), the town of Dura (3), the town of Adh Dhahiriya (1), the village of As Sarra (1), and the area of Sinjir (1).
<b>Curfews</b>	2	—	<b>2</b>	The Israeli army imposed curfew over Al Fawwar refugee camp in the district of Hebron on 2 occasions.
<b>Closure of Crossing Points</b>	—	77	<b>77</b>	The Israeli army closed crossing points to Israel on 46 occasions, incl. <b>Beit Hanun (Erez) Crossing</b> (which is open to VIPs, diplomats, and a limited number of workers) was closed on 2 occasions; <b>Al Muntar (Karnei) Commercial Crossing</b> on 21 occasions; <b>Nahal 'Oz Crossing</b> (allocated for transportation of fuel and gas) on 8 occasions; and <b>Sufa Crossing</b> (allocated for cargo transportation) on 15 occasions. <b>Yasser Arafat International Airport</b> remains closed since the outbreak of the current <i>Intifada</i> (Uprising).
<b>Flying Checkpoints</b>	363	—	<b>363</b>	10 in Jerusalem; 42 in Ramallah; 23 in Jenin; 52 in Tulkarem; 60 in Qalqiliya; 11 in Nablus; 33 in Salfit; 41 in Jericho; 17 in Bethlehem; and 74 in Hebron.
<b>Medical Obstruction</b>	3	—	<b>3</b>	The Israeli army denied access to ambulances to evacuate injured civilians in the city of Jenin, the town of 'Arraba, and the village of Rujeib in the district of Nablus.
<b>Attack on Religious Sites</b>	1	—	<b>1</b>	The Israeli army surrounded 1 mosque in the city of Ramallah.
<b>School Disruption</b>	2	—	<b>2</b>	The Israeli army raided the village of 'Anata School in the district of Jerusalem and fired rubber coated steel bullets. The Israeli army also disrupted classes in 2 schools in the town of 'Arraba in the district of Jenin.
<b>Provocation of Palestinian Forces</b>	25	30	<b>55</b>	<b>Ramallah:</b> The Israeli army raided 1 house belonging to Major General Jibreel ar Rjoub, the Palestinian President's advisor on national security, in the city of Ramallah; took position near Palestinian National Security locations in the city of Ramallah, and searched houses near 1 Palestinian checkpoint in the city of El Bireh. <b>Jenin:</b> Israeli troops positioned at Huwwara checkpoint in the district of Nablus denied access to the Director of the Palestinian Preventive Security agency in the city of Jenin. The Israeli army also demanded that Palestinian security forces not leave their positions in the city of Jenin; refused to coordinate for Palestinian security forces to escort international election observers during the Palestinian legislative elections in 3 Palestinian villages; and took position near 1 Palestinian National Security location and near 1 Palestinian Police station in the town of Tubas. <b>Tulkarem:</b> Israeli troops positioned at Huwwara checkpoint in the district of Nablus denied access to the Director of the Palestinian General Intelligence agency in the city of Tulkarem. In addition, the Israeli army raided 1 Palestinian National Security office in the city of Tulkarem and took position near Al Muqata'a in the city of Tulkarem and near 1 Palestinian Police station in the town of 'Illar. <b>Nablus:</b> The Israeli army demanded that Palestinian security forces not leave their positions in the city of Nablus. <b>Salfit:</b> Israeli troops positioned at a checkpoint denied access to the Commander of Palestinian National Security forces in the area of Salfit. <b>Jericho:</b> The Israeli army demanded that Palestinian security forces not leave their positions in the village of Al 'Auja and took position in front of the Palestinian Preventive Security office in the city of Jericho. <b>Hebron:</b> The Israeli army impeded access to Palestinian Civil Defence trucks while they were travelling to extinguish a fire in the town of Yatta; severely beat 1 Palestinian Civil Defence officer; and prevented Civil Defence teams from extinguishing fires that had erupted in commercial shops in the city of Hebron. The Israeli army also raided the Palestinian Customs Police offices in the city of Hebron; set up 2 checkpoints in the city of Hebron; set up a checkpoint in front of 1 Palestinian Police station in the town of Yatta; occupied 1 house near 1 Palestinian Police station in the town of Adh Dhahiriya and converted it into a military post; and took photographs of Palestinian Police

				officers while they were patrolling an area in the city of Hebron. In addition, Israeli troops positioned at a checkpoint set up in the area between the towns of Kharas and Surif detained 1 Palestinian Police vehicle. <b>Northern Gaza:</b> The Israeli army opened fire towards Palestinian National Security locations on 1 occasion and fired 150 artillery shells towards Palestinian National Security locations on 24 occasions, including 11 shells fragmented into shrapnel inside 1 location. Israeli army F16 combat aircraft also fired 5 missiles towards Palestinian National Security locations during 3 air attacks. The Israeli army also took position near 1 Palestinian National Security location north of Beit Hanun Industrial Zone. <b>Gaza:</b> The Israeli army fired 1 artillery shell towards 1 Palestinian National Security location and 1 shell towards Palestinian National Security patrols carrying out security duties east of Gaza city.
<b>Settlement Activity</b>	11	1	<b>12</b>	<b>Jerusalem:</b> The Israeli authorities approved the construction of a road connecting villages northwest of the city of Jerusalem to the village of Al Jib; confiscated 26.5 <i>dunums</i> of land in the village of Qatanna for Wall construction; confiscated 12.6 <i>dunums</i> in Abu Kamel Mountain belonging to the town of Abu Dis to erect a military watchtower; and continued to seize control of 44.31 <i>dunums</i> in the villages of Qatanna and Biddu in the district of Jerusalem. <b>Ramallah:</b> The Israeli army confiscated 1.88 <i>dunums</i> in the town of Turmus'ayya and the village of Sinjil to improve a road adjacent to the town of Turmus'ayya; levelled land in the village of Deir Qaddis for construction of a water reservoir; continued to seize control of 23.3 <i>dunums</i> in the village of Sinjil for construction of a military post on a 773-metre-high mountain; confiscated 12.5 <i>dunums</i> in the town of Silwad for construction of a military post on a 811-metre-high mountain north of the settlement of 'Ofra; confiscated 3.5 <i>dunums</i> in the village of Al Mughayyir for construction of a military surveillance point; and continued to seize control of 11 <i>dunums</i> in the villages of 'Ein Yabrud and Dura al Qar' for military purposes. <b>Jenin:</b> The Israeli army transported 15 caravans to the settlement of Mevo Dotan. <b>Hebron:</b> The Israeli army levelled a piece of land near the settlement of Hagai for construction of a military post. <b>Northern Gaza:</b> The Israeli army levelled land near the Green Line north of the town of Beit Lahiya.
<b>Settler Violence</b>	32	—	<b>32</b>	<b>Jerusalem:</b> Israeli settlers held a rally in the city of Jerusalem and burned Palestinian flags and effigies of coffins, on which they had written "Palestinian National Authority". Israeli settlers also erected barbed wire around 1 house in Al Musrara neighbourhood in the city of Jerusalem. <b>Ramallah:</b> Israeli settlers continued to seize control of land and prevent civilians from accessing it in the village of Al Mughayyir; attempted to construct a settlement outpost west of the town of Silwad; and threw stones at civilian vehicles in the area between the town of Silwad and the village of Yabrud. <b>Jenin:</b> Israeli settlers raided the debris of the evacuated settlements of Sanur and Homesh. <b>Qalqiliya:</b> Israeli settlers opened fire towards 1 child; threw stones at civilian vehicles travelling along the Qalqiliya-Nablus main road; and opened fire towards 1 electricity transformer supplying the village of Kafr Laqif. <b>Nablus:</b> Israeli settlers raided civilian houses in the village of Yanun; severely beat 1 elderly civilian; seized control of 81 <i>dunums</i> in the village of Kafr Qalil; and opened fire in the town of Huwwara, injuring 2 civilians. Israeli settlers also held a rally near Huwwara checkpoint and set fire to a number of civilian vehicles. In addition, Israeli settlers cut down olive trees on civilian land in the village of Burin. <b>Salfit:</b> Israeli settlers uprooted olive seedlings on land belonging to the town of Deir Istiya. <b>Jericho:</b> An inebriated Israeli settler provoked civilians in the village of Al 'Auja. <b>Bethlehem:</b> Israeli settlers severely beat 1 civilian. <b>Hebron:</b> Israeli settlers severely beat 1 elderly civilian; burnt commercial shops; seized control of other shops; threw stones and empty bottles at civilians and 1 house; set fire to 1 house; raided 1 house, and broke the windshields of civilian vehicles in the old city of Hebron. In addition, Israeli settler vehicles intentionally ran over 3 civilians on the junction to the village of Al Jab'a north of the town of Surif; attempted to run over 2 shepherds; and ran over 7 sheep. Israeli settlers also uprooted and damaged over 100 olive trees near the settlement of Ma'on; erected tents and placed caravans on civilian land east of the town of Bani Na'im; and erected a barbed wire fence around land near a settlement outpost west of the town of Dura.
<b>Obstruction of Elections</b>	38	—	<b>38</b>	<b>Obstruction of the Palestinian Central Elections Commission's (CEC):</b> Israeli troops positioned at checkpoints in the district of Jenin denied access to CEC staff members and detained the driver of 1 CEC vehicle. The Israeli army also surrounded 1 house near a polling centre in the town of Kafr ad Dik in the district of Salfit, where electoral supervisors were attending a training workshop, and prevented them from entering or exiting the polling centre. <b>Obstruction of Elections Candidates:</b> <b>Jerusalem:</b> The Israeli army detained candidates running for the Palestinian legislative elections in the city of Jerusalem; raided 1 house, in which a candidate was holding an electoral campaign meeting, in the village of Sur Bahir and threatened to take him to court; detained a number of candidates and prevented them from holding a press conference on the electoral campaign in the city of Jerusalem; and interrupted a meeting for candidates in the city of Jerusalem. <b>Jenin:</b> Israeli troops positioned at Tayasir checkpoint denied access to candidates. <b>Tulkarem:</b> Israeli troops positioned at a checkpoint denied access to 1 candidate. <b>Hebron:</b> Israeli troops positioned at Al Fawwar checkpoint detained 2 candidates. The Israeli army also took position near an electoral campaign rally in the town of Adh Dhahiriya. Israeli troops positioned at a checkpoint set up near

				<p>the village of Ar Ramadin also detained candidates. The Israeli army also detained 1 candidate on Al Fawwar junction and a number of candidates after an electoral campaign rally in the town of Yatta. <b>Obstruction of Electoral Campaign Supervisors: Jerusalem:</b> The Israeli army beat a number of civilians while they were carrying out electoral campaign activities and raided the office of a political party, claiming that it carried out electoral campaign activities. <b>Ramallah:</b> The Israeli army arrested a supervisor of the electoral campaign of 1 elections candidate in the village of Beit Liqya and prevented civilians from carrying out electoral campaign activities in the village of Beit Sira. <b>Tulkarem:</b> The Israeli army opened fire towards civilians, while they were hanging electoral campaign posters. <b>Damage/Confiscation of Electoral Campaign Materials: Qalqiliya:</b> The Israeli army removed electoral posters in the village of Jit. <b>Nablus:</b> The Israeli army opened fire at electoral posters in the town of 'Asira ash Shamaliya. <b>Hebron:</b> The Israeli army removed electoral posters in the area of Bab az Zawiya; damaged electoral posters of candidates on Al Fawwar junction; and confiscated electoral posters and materials at a checkpoint. <b>Obstruction of International and Palestinian Observers: Jerusalem:</b> The Israeli army prevented Palestinian observers from entering polling centres, despite the fact that they held observers' badges. <b>Jenin:</b> Israeli troops positioned at a checkpoint halted and searched European observers and confiscated maps in their possession. The Israeli authorities did not allow (after coordination through the DCO) to allow a Palestinian security patrol, comprised of 1 officer and 6 soldiers, to accompany and provide protection to European observers. However, the Israeli authorities allowed the Palestinian security patrol to be only comprised of 1 officer and 4 soldiers with 2 weapons to escort the European observers. <b>Impeding Civilian Access to Polling Centres: Jerusalem:</b> Israeli troops positioned at Dahiyat al Bareed checkpoint impeded civilian access to polling centres. The Israeli army also detained a number of civilians in the village of Az Za'ayem. <b>Ramallah:</b> Israeli army infantry forces took position near 1 polling centre in the village of Um Safa. <b>Qalqiliya:</b> The Israeli army set up a checkpoint in front of 1 polling centre in the village of Imreiha and impeded civilian access at a checkpoint. <b>Nablus:</b> Israeli troops positioned at Beit Iba and Huwwara checkpoints detained a number of Palestinian security officers while they were travelling to polling centres. The Israeli army also patrolled the area near 1 polling centre in the village of Sarra. <b>Hebron:</b> The Israeli army attempted to deny civilian access to a polling centre located in 1 school; raided a school, in which a polling centre was located, in the old city of Hebron; and prevented civilians from accessing a polling centre in the village of At Tuwani.</p>
<b>Palestinian Security Measures</b>	24	5	<b>29</b>	<p><b>Evacuation of Civilians:</b> Palestinian security forces evacuated 1 shepherd east of Gaza city.</p> <p><b>Search Measures:</b> Palestinian security forces searched for 1 illegal vehicle, which the Israeli authorities claimed to be located in the town of Deir al Ghusun in the district of Tulkarem.</p> <p><b>Blocking Attempts to Open Fire and Fire Mortars towards Israeli Targets in Palestinian Territory and Inside Israel:</b> Palestinian security forces blocked an attempt by armed Palestinian individuals to fire mortars towards the Green Line and confiscated 1 mortar-launching pad in the district of Khan Yunis.</p> <p><b>Blocking Attempts to Smuggle Illegal Goods:</b> Palestinian security forces sealed 3 holes in the Egyptian border wall, which were made by armed Palestinian individuals during riots.</p> <p><b>Coordination with Israeli Authorities (through the DCO):</b> Palestinian security forces coordinated with the Israeli authorities to defuse a suspicious object, located in a bag, near Rujeib residential project east of the city of Nablus and to detonate a bag rigged with explosives, located along the Jerusalem-Hebron main road in the city of Bethlehem.</p> <p><b>Arrests:</b> Palestinian security forces arrested 1 child, while he was attempting to gain access into areas inside the Green Line in the district of Northern Gaza; and detained 1 mentally challenged civilian after the Israeli army opened fire as he approached the Green Line.</p> <p><b>Israelis Handed Over:</b> Palestinian security forces handed over (to Israeli authorities) 1 inebriated Israeli settler with his motorcycle located in the village of Al 'Auja in the district of Jericho, and 1 Israeli citizen located in the city of Beit Sahur in the district of Bethlehem.</p> <p><b>Illegal Vehicles Handed Over:</b> Palestinian security forces handed over (to Israeli authorities) 15 illegal vehicles and 1 truck seized in the city of Ramallah; 1 vehicle in the city of Tulkarem; 10 vehicles in the city of Qalqiliya; 15 vehicles in the city of Bethlehem, 2 vehicles and 1 hydraulic excavator in the city of Hebron. Palestinian security forces also handed over 1 stolen horse, located in the city of Qalqiliya.</p> <p><b>Providing Protection:</b> Palestinian security forces provided protection to Jewish worshippers and 2 Knesset members while they were visiting a synagogue in the city of Jericho.</p>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1731</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>2037</b>	

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EVENTS OVER THE PAST THREE MONTHS

EVENT TYPE	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	COMMENTS
<b>Assassinations</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	The Israeli government continued to implement its assassination policy against Palestinian faction activists.
<b>Deaths</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	Decrease in death toll (incl. those individuals assassinated by the Israeli army) by 33.3% compared to December 2005 and the same as November 2005. Compared to 1 child killed in December and 3 in November, the Israeli army killed 2 children during the month of January 2006.
<b>Injuries</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>95</b>	Drop of 38.7% compared to December and rise of 1.1% compared to November (23 children injured this month, compared to 60 in December and 31 in November).
<b>Attacks</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>240</b>	Decrease in the number of attacks by 43.3% compared to December and by 5.9% compared to November.
<b>Raids</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>536</b>	Drop of 19.8% compared to December and 12.9% compared to November. Israeli army raids on Palestinian Authority controlled territory (Area A-which the Israeli army continues to reoccupy since 2002) rose to 318, compared to 377 in December. On 48 occasions, the Israeli army raided areas in which security responsibility was transferred back to the Palestinian Authority (Area A) in the city of Tulkarem and 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 75 raids on these areas during December. The Israeli army also raided Palestinian Authority controlled area in the Gaza districts on 11 occasions, compared to 20 raids last month.
<b>Arrests (per person)</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>396</b>	Drop of 8.1% compared to December and 3.4% compared to November (46 children arrested compared to 43 last month & 55 in November).
<b>House Demolitions</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	The Israeli army continued to demolish civilian houses, particularly in the city of Bethlehem and in Palestinian neighbourhoods in the city of Jerusalem.
<b>Attacks on Property</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>43</b>	The Israeli army continued to destroy civilian houses, commercial shops, agricultural crops, and infrastructure.
<b>House Occupations</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>80</b>	The Israeli army continued to occupy civilian houses and convert them into military posts.
<b>Curfews</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	Curfews dropped by 86.7% compared to December and 91.7% compared to November.
<b>Flying Checkpoints</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>363</b>	Drop of 35% compared to December and 9.3% compared to November.
<b>Closures (per District)</b>	<b>Un-known</b>	<b>Un-known</b>	<b>Un-known</b>	Under various pretexts, the Israeli army re-imposed the closure between all districts, incl. Jerusalem, and the Green Line. Civilian movement between districts of the West Bank & the Gaza Strip also continued to be prohibited. The Israeli army also closed roads, junctions, and entrances to Palestinian residential compounds, especially in the districts of Tulkarem and Hebron.
<b>Complete Closure of Crossing Points</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>77</b>	Crossing points to Israel were completely closed on <b>46</b> occasions in January (compared to 20 in December and 20 in November). Yasser Arafat International Airport remained closed throughout the month ( <b>31</b> occasions).
<b>Medical Obstruction</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	The Israeli army continued to detain ambulances and prevent them from evacuating killed and injured civilians.
<b>Attacks on Religious Sites</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</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>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	The Israeli army continued to raid schools.
<b>Provocation of Pal. Forces</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>55</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>26</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>12</b>	Incidents of settlement activity dropped by 40% compared to December and 53.9% compared to November. The Israeli army also continued to confiscate civilian land for construction of military posts and completion of Wall construction.
<b>Settler Violence</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>32</b>	Increase of Israeli settler attacks against civilians, civilian property and land by 10.4% compared to December and 52.4% compared to November.
<b>Palestinian Security Measures</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>29</b>	Palestinian security forces handed over 45 illegal vehicles, (39 in December and 17 in November); mortars and explosive devices on 1 occasion (7 in December and 2 in November); and Israeli citizens, settlers, and soldiers on 2 occasions (14 in December and 1 in November); arrested 2 suspected Palestinian individuals this month (44 in December and 12 in November); blocked attempts to carry out operations or fire mortars towards Israeli targets inside the Green Line and settlements in the Gaza Strip and seized a number of mortars on 1 occasion (2 in December and 2 in November); and defused 1 explosive device (1 in December and 1 in November). Palestinian security forces also sealed off 3 holes in the Egyptian border wall (compared to 4 tunnels in December 2 in November) and 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>2135</b>	<b>2659</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>Total incidents dropped by 24.8% compared to December and by 6.4% compared to November as a result of a decreased number of Israeli army raids on Palestinian residential areas and fewer flying checkpoints. The number of Israeli army attacks also dropped by almost half, resulting in a sharp decrease in the number of civilian injuries.</b> <b>Note:</b> This table does not include Israeli obstruction of the Palestinian legislative elections, which took place on 25 January 2006.

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

- **On 01 January**, an Israeli settler attempted to run over 12 civilians on the junction to the village of Al Jab'a north of the town of Surif in the district of Hebron, injuring 3 civilians, including 2 of whom were in critical condition.
- **On 02 January**, an Israeli army UAV fired 1 missile towards 1 civilian vehicle in Jabalya refugee camp in the district of Northern Gaza, killing 2 civilian passengers and critically injuring 4 civilians, including 2 of whom were in the targeted vehicle.
- **On 12 January**, the Israeli army raided the city of Jenin, surrounded and fired mortars towards 1 building, killing 2 civilians. The Israeli army also prevented ambulances from accessing the area to evacuate the killed civilians and demolished 1 house.
- **On 15 January**, Israeli Special Forces raided the village of Rujeib in the district of Nablus, surrounded and opened intensive fire towards 1 house, killing 2 residents, including 1 female civilian, and injuring 4 others, including 3 of whom were in critical condition. The Israeli army also prevented ambulances from accessing the area to evacuate the injured civilians.
- **On 22 January**, an Israeli army combat helicopter fired 1 missile towards 1 civilian vehicle east of Gaza city, in a failed attempt to extra-judicially kill civilian passengers. The Israeli army air attack resulted in the killing of 1 civilian bystander and the injury of 6 other civilians.
- **On 23 January**, the Israeli army opened fire towards children near the village of Al Mughayyir in the eastern Ramallah district, killing 1 child and injuring another. The Israeli army claimed that the children had placed rocks along the settler bypass road in the village.
- **On 26 January**, the Israeli army opened fire from Point 153 on the Green Line towards Palestinian territory in the eastern Khan Yunis district, killing 1 female child.

## ANALYSIS OF EVENTS

### 1. Assassinations

As evidence of the Israeli government's resumption of its policy of extra-judicial killings, resulting in the assassination of 6 Palestinians in December and 5 in November, the Israeli army **extra-judicially killed 2 Palestinians** during the month of January during an air attack on the district of Northern Gaza. The Israeli army also critically injured 4 civilians, including 2 who were in the targeted vehicle. In addition, the Israeli army carried out an air attack on the district of Gaza in a failed attempt to extra-judicially kill Palestinian individuals, killing 1 civilian bystander and injuring 6 others.

### 2. Killings

Compared to 18 Palestinians killed in December and 11 in November, **14 Palestinians were killed in January**. The Israeli army killed 10 civilians in the West Bank and 4 in the Gaza Strip, including a 9-year-old female child and 1 male child. 1 Palestinian security officer also died of injuries previously sustained. Additionally, the Israeli army killed 5 Palestinian wanted individuals during armed confrontations, while surrounding the houses in which they were hiding. The Israeli army killed 1 civilian in Ramallah; 4 civilians in Jenin; 1 in Tulkarem; 2 in Nablus; 2 in Hebron; 1 in Northern Gaza; 1 in Gaza; 1 in Khan Yunis; and 1 in Rafah.

### 3. Injuries

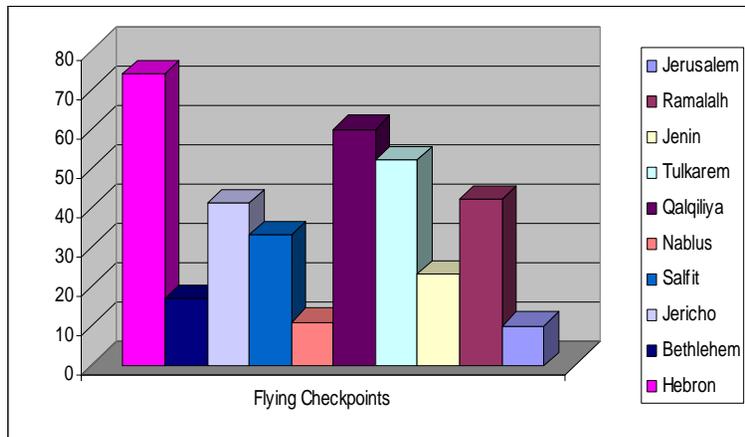
Compared to 155 Palestinians injured by the Israeli army in December and 94 in November, the total number of injuries reported during the month of January was **95**. The Israeli army opened fire towards civilians **during raids** on residential locales **on 55 occasions**. The Israeli army also **opened fire on 22 occasions during confrontations** with civilians and opened fire **from military posts on 146 occasions**. Israeli army combat aircraft also carried out **10 air attacks**. Additionally, Israeli army naval boats carried out **4 attacks** and Israeli settlers opened fire towards Palestinian civilians on **3 occasions**.

In the **West Bank**, the Israeli army injured **79 Palestinians**, including 3 in Jerusalem, 3 in Ramallah, 45 in Jenin, 3 in Tulkarem, 1 in Qalqiliya, 8 in Nablus, 4 in Salfit; 2 in Bethlehem, and 10 in Hebron. In the **Gaza Strip**, the Israeli army injured **16 civilians**, including 7 in Northern Gaza, 7 in Gaza, and 2 in Central Gaza. Compared to 60 children injured by the Israeli army in December and 31 in November, the **Israeli army injured 23 children** during the month of January. Additionally, the Israeli army injured 3 female civilians and 1 teacher. Israeli Special Forces also opened fire towards 1 house, critically injuring 4 family members.

#### 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 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 January. 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 21 days, denying access to civilian vehicles, and *Jubara checkpoint* for 8 days completely and 3 days partially. The Israeli army also closed 10 roads connecting towns and villages in the district of Tulkarem. Additionally, the Israeli army closed *Tayasir checkpoint* between the district of Jenin and the Jordan Valley and Jericho for 2 days and intensified its restrictions at the checkpoint for 22 days. The Israeli army also 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. At *Al Hamra checkpoint*, between the districts of Jenin and Nablus and the district of Jericho, the Israeli army intensified its restrictions for 29 days and installed a metal detector.



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, *Huwara* 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 **363 flying checkpoints** in and around Palestinian residential locales throughout the West Bank during the month of January, compared to 558 flying checkpoints in December (a drop of 35%) and 400 in November (a drop of 9.3%).

At various times, the Israeli army closed 25 roads, entrances, and junctions to Palestinian residential compounds, 19 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

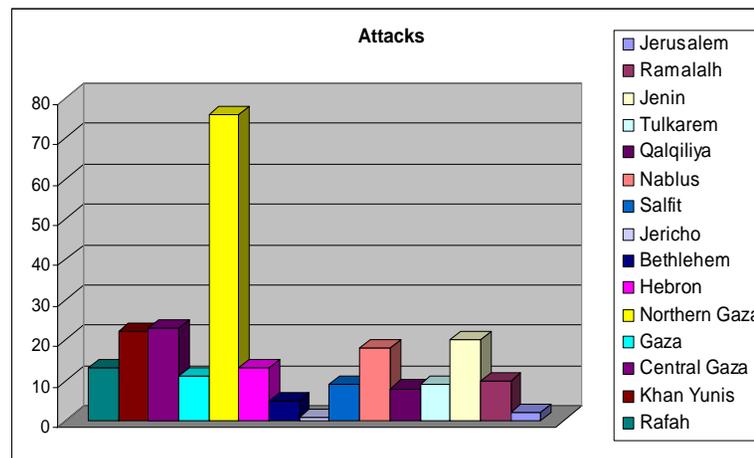
of the city of Bethlehem for several months. Upon completion of Wall construction, residents in the village of An Nu'man will be under threat of forced displacement from the village. Additionally, the Israeli army continued to close the commercial centre of Hebron, Shalala Street, the area of Khuzq al Far near the settlement outpost of Abraham Avino, and the entrance to the area of Al Khan in the old city of Hebron.

### 5. Attacks

A total of **240 attacks** were reported during the month of January (compared to 423 attacks in December and 255 in October – a drop of 43.3% and 5.9% respectively), including **95 attacks** in the West Bank and **145** in the Gaza Strip. The majority of Israeli army attacks took place in Northern Gaza (76), Central Gaza (23), Khan Yunis (22), Jenin (20), and Nablus (18).

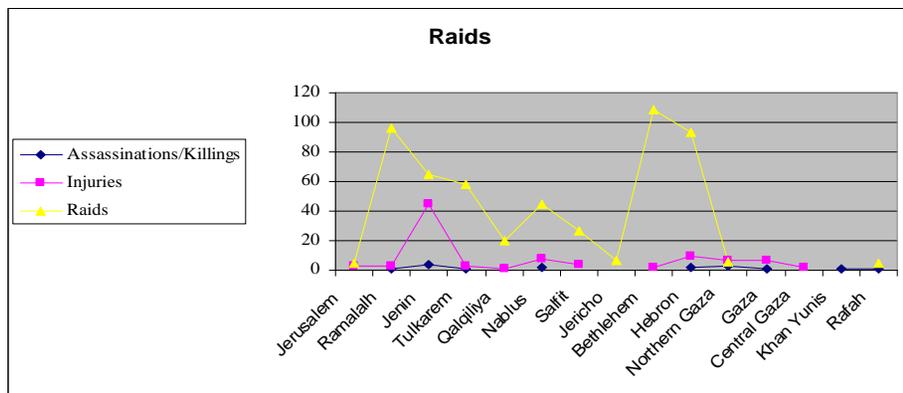
The Israeli army carried out **55 attacks during raids** on residential areas, **146 attacks from Israeli army military posts** towards civilian houses and property, and **22 attacks during confrontations** between the Israeli army and civilians. Israeli army combat aircraft also carried out **10 air attacks** and Israeli naval boats carried out **4 attacks**. Israeli settlers also opened fire towards Palestinian civilians on **3 occasions**.

*The chart to the right represents the number of attacks throughout the West Bank and Gaza Strip districts.*



### 6. Raids

The Israeli army carried out a total of **536 raids** on Palestinian residential locales during the month of January (compared to 668 raids during December – a drop of 19.8%, and 615 during November – a drop of 12.9%), including **525 in the West Bank** (5 in Jerusalem, 96 in Ramallah, 65 in Jenin, 58 in Tulkarem, 20 in Qalqiliya, 45 in Nablus, 27 in Salfit, 7 in Jericho, 109 in Bethlehem, and 93 in Hebron). The Israeli army also conducted **11 raids in the Gaza Strip** (6 in Northern Gaza and 5 in Rafah). The Israeli army **opened fire during 55 of the 536 raids**, approximately 10.3% of the total number of raids on Palestinian residential areas. Additionally, the Israeli army **imposed curfew over 2 residential locales** in the West Bank during raids (compared to 15 in December and 24 in November). *The chart below shows the correlation between the number of raids and resulting human losses.*



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 **318** of the 536 raids, approximately 59.3% 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.

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 2 occasions and the neighbouring village of Al 'Auja on 4 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 **25 raids** into the area, during which the Israeli army killed 1 civilian and arrested 21 civilians, including 2 children. Additionally, the Israeli army raided the eastern areas of the Tulkarem district on 3 occasions, including the town of 'Anabta (2) and the town of Bal'a (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 9 occasions and the village of Seida on 5 occasions, during which the Israeli army arrested 14 individuals, including 2 children and 1 Palestinian security officer, occupied 1 house, and converted it into a military post.

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

The Israeli army carried out **55** incidents of attacking and provoking Palestinian security and military forces and posts during the month of January, compared to 69 in December and 19 in November. **25** incidents were reported to have taken place in the West Bank and **30** in the Gaza Strip. **These statistics, however, do not include the arrest of 21 Palestinian security officers.**

The Israeli army prevented Palestinian security forces from carrying out their security duties on 8 occasions; raided Palestinian security offices on 3 occasions; opened fire towards Palestinian National Security locations and Palestinian security patrols on 1 occasion each; fired 151 artillery shells towards Palestinian National Security locations on 25 occasions; fired 5 missiles by combat aircraft towards targets near Palestinian National Security locations on 3 occasions; took position near Palestinian National Security locations on 8 occasions and near Palestinian Police stations on 5 occasions; and detained 1 Palestinian Police vehicle.

### **8. House Demolitions**

The Israeli army **demolished 17 houses** during the month of January, including 11 houses claiming that they were built without the required licenses, (compared to **7** in December and **15** in November). The Israeli army demolished 3 houses in city of Jerusalem, 4 in the district of Jenin, 2 in the district of Nablus, and 8 in the district of Bethlehem.

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

Compared to 56 incidents in December and 57 in November, **43 incidents of destruction and confiscation of public and private property** were reported during the month of January, including **40** in the West Bank and **3** in the Gaza Strip.

The Israeli army damaged furniture of civilian houses; broke windows and destroyed doors of houses; sealed 1 house claiming that it is in close proximity to a settlement; demolished barracks; distributed notices to demolish other barracks; and cut down and uprooted olive trees and seedlings. The Israeli army also damaged greenhouses; closed and damaged commercial shops; used explosives to destroy and set fire to civilian vehicles; broke the windshields of a number of vehicles; ran over sheep; excavated land in search of archaeological artefact; and destroyed 1 overpass during an air attack.

The Israeli army also confiscated ID cards belonging to civilians; goods; electoral campaign posters and materials; and 1 taxi. Additionally, Israeli troops stole money and gold jewellery.

### **10. Settlement Activity**

A total of **12 incidents of settlement activity** were reported to have taken place in the West Bank districts during the month of January (compared to 20 in December and 26 in November). The Israeli army confiscated civilian land mainly for construction of military posts and surveillance points. According to

previously issued military orders, the Israeli army continued to seize control of and amend borders of 44.31 *dunums* of land belonging to the villages of Biddu and Qatanna north of the city of Jerusalem for Wall construction and of 11 *dunums* of land in the villages of 'Ein Yabrud and Dura al Qar' northeast of the city of Ramallah for military purposes.

### **11. Settler Violence**

Israeli settlers carried out **32 incidents of violence** in the West Bank districts during the month of January (compared to 29 in December and 21 in November).

Israeli settlers opened fire towards Palestinian civilians and Israeli settler vehicles ran over civilians. In addition, Israeli settlers severely beat civilians; raided 1 village; broke the windshields of civilian vehicles; seized control of civilian land; uprooted and cut down olive trees; burned civilian houses, commercial shops, and civilian vehicles; seized control of commercial shops, threw stones and empty bottles at civilian houses and vehicles; and attempted to construct a settlement outpost.

Most incidents of Israeli settler violence were reported to have taken place in the district of Hebron (15), including running over 3 civilians and an attempt to run over 2 others, and in the district of Nablus (6), including open fire, injuring 2 civilians, and seizing control of 81 *dunums* of civilian land.

### **12. Obstruction of the Palestinian Legislative Elections**

The Israeli army obstructed the Palestinian legislative elections on 38 occasions. The Israeli army obstructed activities carried out by the Palestinian Central Elections Commission; impeded access to local and international observers; and prevented elections candidates from accessing some areas or holding electoral campaign rallies. Israeli troops positioned at checkpoints also impeded access to election candidates. In addition, the Israeli army beat and opened fire towards civilians carrying out electoral campaign activities in a number of Palestinian locales; damaged and confiscated electoral posters; and impeded civilian access to polling centres in some areas. The majority of incidents of obstruction of the electoral process were reported to have taken place in Hebron (10), Jerusalem (9), and in Jenin (6).

### **13. Medical Obstruction**

Compared to 4 incidents in December and 12 in November, the Israeli army carried out **3 incidents of medical obstruction** during the month of January, including 2 in Jenin and 1 in Nablus. The Israeli army impeded access to ambulances and prevented them from evacuating injured civilians.

### **14. School Disruption**

The Israeli army carried out **2 incidents of school disruption** in January (compared to 8 in December and 18 in November). The Israeli army raided 1 school and disrupted classes in 2 schools.

### **15. Attacks on Religious Sites**

The Israeli army carried out **1 attack on a religious site** in the West Bank during the month of January (compared to 3 attacks reported in December and 4 in November). The Israeli army surrounded 1 mosque in the city of Ramallah.

### **16. Closure of Crossing Points**

The Israeli army completely closed crossing points in the Gaza Strip, including crossing points into the Green Line, on **77** occasions. The Israeli army closed ***Beit Hanun (Erez) Crossing*** on 2 occasions; ***Al Muntar (Karnei) Commercial Crossing*** on 21 occasions; ***Nahal 'Oz Crossing*** on 8 occasions; and ***Sufa Crossing*** on 15 occasions. ***Yasser Arafat International Airport*** (31 days) remains closed since the outbreak of the current *Intifada* (Uprising).