

PALESTINIAN MONITORING GROUP



MONTHLY SUMMARY OF ISRAELI VIOLATIONS

01 November 2005 – 30 November 2005

The following summary table and overview of events is a survey of Israeli violations during the period 01 November 2005 to 30 November 2005. 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 – NOVEMBER 2005

EVENT	WEST BANK	GAZA STRIP	TOTAL	NOTES
Assassinations	3	2	5	2 Palestinian individuals along the Jenin-Haifa road in the city of Jenin; 1 Palestinian National Security officer in the city of Jenin; and 2 individuals during an Israeli army air attack on Jabalya refugee camp in the district of Northern Gaza.
Deaths	8	3	11	Incl. 2 Palestinian National Security officers, incl. 1 officer killed in cold blood after being injured in the city of Jenin and the other during an armed confrontation with the Israeli army in the town of Qabatiya. The Israeli army also killed 3 children, incl. 1 child north of Sufa Crossing in the district of Rafah, 1 in the city of Nablus, and 1 of injuries sustained on 03 November in the city of Jenin.
Injuries	83	11	94	Incl. 31 children, 2 political prisoners, 5 workers, 2 Palestinian security officers, and 1 mentally challenged civilian.
Attacks	134	121	255	79 attacks during raids; 48 during confrontations with the Israeli army; 116 from Israeli army military posts; 10 from Israeli naval boats; and 1 air attack. Israeli settlers also carried out 1 attack.
Raids	596	19	615	23 in Jerusalem; 83 in Ramallah; 81 in Jenin; 51 in Tulkarem; 59 in Qalqiliya; 57 in Nablus; 30 in Salfit; 8 in Jericho; 137 in Bethlehem; 109 in Hebron; 3 in Gaza; 6 in Central Gaza; 8 in Khan Yunis; and 2 in Rafah.
Arrests (per person)	405	5	410	The Israeli army arrested 40 Palestinians in Jerusalem; 55 in Ramallah; 59 in Jenin; 31 in Tulkarem; 24 in Qalqiliya; 53 in Nablus; 12 in Salfit; 6 in Jericho; 61 in Bethlehem; 64 in Hebron; and 5 in Northern Gaza (includes 55 children, 1 injured civilian, 1 elderly civilian, 1 mentally challenged civilian, 2 female civilians, 2 school teachers, 23 university students (including 1 female student), 1 journalist, and 33 Palestinian security officers).
House Demolitions	15	—	15	The Israeli army demolished 9 houses in the district of Jerusalem, 5 houses in the district of Jericho, and 1 house in the district of Bethlehem, claiming that they were built without the required licenses. Additionally, the Israeli army delivered a notice to demolish 1 house under construction in the town of Tuqu' in the district of Bethlehem, also claiming that it was built without the required license.
Attacks on Property (Destruction & Confiscation)	55	2	57	Destruction of Property: <i>Jerusalem:</i> The Israeli army destroyed 1 water well in the village of Silwan and walls in Dahiyat Beit Hanina, claiming that they were built without the required licenses. <i>Ramallah:</i> The Israeli army uprooted over 300 olive trees on land belonging to the villages of Beit Liqya and Beit 'Anan. An Israeli army jeep also collided with and damaged 1 civilian vehicle in the vicinity of the town of Turmus'ayya. <i>Jenin:</i> The Israeli army searched 2 houses in the town of Qabatiya and 3 other houses in the city of Jenin, damaging house furniture; searched and damaged furniture of 1 house; and demolished 2 commercial shops in the city of Jenin. The Israeli army also fired shells towards 1 building in the city of Jenin, setting fire to the building. Additionally, the Israeli army shelled and damaged another building and demolished its entrance by a bulldozer. The Israeli army also destroyed the door of an old olive oil press (using explosives) in the town of Az Zababida. <i>Qalqiliya:</i> Israeli settlers set fire to olive trees in the village of Jinsafut. <i>Nablus:</i> Israeli settlers cut down olive trees in the village of Salim; set fire to trees in the village of 'Awarta; and broke the windshield of 1 taxi east of the city of Nablus. The Israeli army also damaged the contents of 1 Internet café, and searched 1 house in the city of Nablus, damaging furniture. The Israeli army also demolished the wall of 1 building in the city of Nablus and the wall of 1 house in the village of Kafr Qalil. <i>Jericho:</i> The Israeli army demolished 3 barracks in the villages of Al 'Auja and Marj Na'ja. <i>Bethlehem:</i> The Israeli army uprooted hundreds of olive trees west of the village of Husan; searched 1 house in the city of Bethlehem, 1 house in 'Ayda refugee camp, and 1 other house in the town of Al Khadr, damaging furniture; demolished 1 barracks in the vicinity of the town of Tuqu'; and used explosives to destroy 2 civilian vehicles along Road # 60 near the town of Al Khadr. <i>Hebron:</i> Israeli settlers cut down 300 fruit-bearing trees near the settlement of Harsina; burned a number of fruit-bearing trees near the settlement of Telem; and broke the door of the Municipality Inspectors' Office in the old city of Hebron. The Israeli army also issued an order to close civilian commercial shops on both sides of the road connecting the settlement of Kiryat Arba' to the Ibrahimi Mosque in the old city of Hebron. <i>Northern Gaza:</i> Israeli army combat aircraft fired missiles, destroying 1 civilian vehicle in Jabalya refugee camp. <i>Khan Yunis:</i> Israeli naval boats damaged 1 fishing boat at sea opposite the city of Khan Yunis beach. Confiscation of Property: <i>Jerusalem:</i> The Israeli army confiscated the contents of 1 house in Dahiyat Beit Hanina, claiming that the owner was late in paying property taxes (Arnona). <i>Ramallah:</i> The Israeli army confiscated 4 cardboard boxes from 1 office in the city of Ramallah. <i>Jenin:</i> The Israeli army confiscated 1 taxi along the Jenin-Nablus road; 1 rifle and 1 pistol from Palestinian Police officers in the city of Jenin; 1 vehicle at a checkpoint set up in the area between the town of Qabatiya and the village of Ash Shuhada'; and the

				contents of 2 charitable associations and 1 company in the city of Jenin. Tulkarem: The Israeli army confiscated 1 hunting rifle from 1 house in the town of Deir al Ghusun. Bethlehem: The Israeli army confiscated 1 wireless communications device from 1 Palestinian Police officer, along with 7 rifles and 2 wireless communications devices, after detaining a Palestinian security patrol in the city of Bethlehem.
House Occupations	48	—	48	The Israeli army occupied civilian houses and converted them into military posts in the town of Qabatiya and the villages of ‘Aqqaba and Rummana in the district of Jenin; the town of Bal’a in the district of Tulkarem; and in the village of Sabastiya in the district of Nablus. The Israeli army also occupied 1 building in the city of Nablus and 2 houses in the city of Hebron.
Curfews	24	—	24	The Israeli army imposed curfew in the following districts: Ramallah: The villages of Beit Liqya (on 1 occasion) and Deir Dibwan (1). Jenin: Several neighbourhoods in the city of Jenin and the village of Mirka (1). Qalqiliya: The village of Al Funduq (1). Nablus: The villages of Sabastiya (5), Yatma (2), Burin (1), Madama (1), Duma (1), Beita (1), Salim (1), and the town of Huwwara (1). Jericho: The village of Al ‘Auja (4). Hebron: A neighbourhood in the city of Hebron (1) and the town of Beit Ummar (1).
Closure of Crossing Points	—	68	68	The Israeli army closed Beit Hanun (Erez) Crossing on 1 occasion completely, preventing civilians and workers from crossing, and partially opened it to humanitarian cases, diplomatic missions, and VIPs only throughout the rest of the month. The Israeli army also closed Al Muntar (Karnei) Commercial Crossing on 8 occasions completely; Nahal ‘Oz Crossing (which is allocated for transportation of fuel) completely on 5 occasions; and Sufa Crossing completely on 6 occasions and partially on 5 occasions. Yasser Arafat International Airport remains closed since the outbreak of the current <i>Intifada</i> (Uprising). Additionally, the Israeli army completely closed Rafah Crossing for 18 days completely and opened it for 12 days (2, 4, 7, 8, 15, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 November). On 26 November, the Palestinian Authority assumed operation of Rafah Crossing for 4 hours daily under European supervision.
Flying Checkpoints	400	—	400	15 in Jerusalem; 42 in Ramallah; 45 in Jenin; 60 in Tulkarem; 38 in Qalqiliya; 22 in Nablus; 18 in Salfit; 58 in Jericho; 26 in Bethlehem; and 76 in Hebron.
Medical Obstruction	12	—	12	Ramallah: The Israeli army prevented 1 ambulance from evacuating 1 civilian injured in the town of Silwad. Jenin: The Israeli army raided the emergency section in the Public Hospital in the city of Jenin. Tulkarem: Israeli troops positioned at a checkpoint set up at the southern entrance to the city of Tulkarem detained 1 ambulance. Nablus: The Israeli army opened fire towards ambulances, preventing them from accessing a surrounded house in the city of Nablus. Israeli troops positioned at Huwwara checkpoint south of the city of Nablus halted and searched 1 ambulance transporting 2 injured children, and arrested the 2 children from the ambulance. The Israeli army also detained 1 ambulance transporting an ill civilian along Al Badhan road east of the city of Nablus; prevented ambulances from evacuating civilians injured in the area of the Northern Mountain in the city of Nablus; and prevented ambulances from entering the village of Kafr Qalil. Bethlehem: Israeli troops positioned at the DCO checkpoint in the city of Beit Jala detained 1 ambulance travelling to transport an ill civilian from the village of Battir. Hebron: The Israeli army raided the yard of Al Ahli Hospital in the city of Hebron on 2 occasions and took position in the hospital yard on 1 occasion.
Attacks on Religious Sites	4	—	4	The Israeli army closed the Ibrahim Mosque in the old city of Hebron on 2 occasions, preventing worshippers from performing prayers in the mosque; surrounded 2 mosques in the city of El Bireh in the district of Ramallah; and raided 1 mosque in the village of Marda in the district of Salfit.
School Disruption	18	—	18	Jerusalem: The Israeli army raided 1 school in the village of ‘Anata. Tulkarem: The Israeli army took position in 1 school in the town of Bal’a. Nablus: Israeli troops positioned at Beit Iba checkpoint west of the city of Nablus delayed teachers from reaching their schools on time. The Israeli army also imposed curfew over the village of Sabastiya, disrupting class in 3 schools. Additionally, the Israeli army raided the playground of 1 school in the village of As Sawiya and forced students to evacuate. Salfit: The Israeli army raided the village of Haris School. Jericho: The Israeli army imposed curfew over the village of Al ‘Auja, disrupting classes in the boys and girls schools. Hebron: The Israeli army forced students to pass through a metal detector set up along the road to their school in the old city of Hebron, before accessing their school; disrupted classes in 2 schools for 2 days after preventing students from reaching their schools; and prohibited the construction of 1 school in the neighbourhood of Tall Rumeida in the old city of Hebron. Israeli troops positioned at the entrance to Al ‘Arrub refugee camp also delayed students from reaching their school on time. Additionally, the Israeli army closed the gate set up at the entrance to the town Beit Ummar, preventing students of accessing their schools in the town. Israeli troops positioned at a checkpoint in the old city of Hebron also prevented students at 2 schools from reaching their schools. In addition, the Israeli army detained 1 university instructor and a number of university students in the city of Hebron.

Provocation of Palestinian Forces	14	5	19	<p><u>Raid on Palestinian Security Headquarter:</u> The Israeli army raided Al Muqata'a in the city of Hebron.</p> <p><u>Position near Palestinian Security Offices and Locations:</u> The Israeli army took position near Palestinian National Security locations and checkpoints in the town of Deir Ghassana in the district of Ramallah and in the village of Khirbet Qeis in the district of Salfit. The Israeli army also took position near 1 Palestinian National Security checkpoint in the town of Al Khadr in the district of Bethlehem, detained 1 Palestinian National Security officer while carrying out his security duties, aimed weapons at another officer and forced him to leave the area. Additionally, the Israeli army detained another Palestinian security officer while he was carrying out his security duties. The Israeli army also took position near Palestinian Police stations in the town of Qabatiya in the district of Jenin, in Dahiyat Shuweika in the city of Tulkarem, and in the city of Hebron.</p> <p><u>Detention:</u> The Israeli army detained the motorcade of Jibreel ar Rujoub, the Palestinian President's Advisor on National Security, in the city of Hebron; detained 3 Palestinian Police officers in uniform while they were carrying out their security duties in front of 1 Palestinian Police station in the city of Jenin; and confiscated 1 Kalashnikov rifle and 1 pistol from them. The Israeli army also confiscated 1 wireless communications device from 1 Palestinian Police officer at gunpoint while he was directing traffic in the city of Bethlehem; halted and attempted to search 1 Palestinian Police vehicle in the city of Hebron; and detained 1 Palestinian Police vehicle and examined Police officers' IDs, after forcing them to step off of the vehicle on the overpass to the town of Halhul in the district of Hebron.</p> <p><u>Incidents of Opening Fire and Firing Grenades:</u> The Israeli army opened fire towards Palestinian Civil Defence teams while travelling to extinguish a fire set to 1 house in the city of Nablus; opened fire and fired tank shells repeatedly towards Palestinian National Security locations in the district of Northern Gaza, towards 1 Palestinian National Security patrol east of Al Bureij refugee camp in the district of Central Gaza; opened fire towards 1 Palestinian security patrol and demanded that Palestinian National Security forces not dispatch patrols within an area measuring 1 km. near the Green Line in the district of Rafah.</p> <p><u>Preventing Palestinian Forces from Carrying out their Security Duties:</u> The Israeli army raided the village of Kafr Qalil in the district of Nablus while Palestinian security forces were carrying out their security duties and demanded that they evacuate the area; demanded Palestinian security forces not leave their offices in the city of Nablus; detained Palestinian security officers, along with their vehicle, in the city of Bethlehem; and obstructed the work of a Palestinian security patrol that had halted a suspected civilian vehicle to examine its documents. The Israeli army removed the suspected vehicle from the area. Passengers who were in the vehicle were Israeli Special Forces troops. Additionally, the Israeli army verbally assaulted 1 Palestinian Police officer while he was directing traffic in the city of Bethlehem and demanded that he evacuate the area; surrounded 1 Palestinian National Security location in the city of Bethlehem; prevented Palestinian National Security patrols from approaching a distance of 200 meters or closer in the area between Points 93 and 97 on the Green Line in the area of Wadi Gaza. According to the Israeli army, however, Palestinian National Security patrols might be allowed to access the area after prior coordination (through the DCO) only. Otherwise, the Israeli army would open fire towards any Palestinian present in the area.</p>
Settlement Activity	26	—	26	<p><u>Settlement Expansion:</u> Israeli authorities announced 2 decisions to construct 200 housing units in the settlement of Ma'ale Adumim in the district of Jerusalem and 100 units in the settlement of Ari'el in the district of Salfit.</p> <p><u>Construction of Settlement Outposts:</u> The Israeli army began constructing a new settlement outpost on land belonging to the town of Jayyus in the district of Qalqiliya.</p> <p><u>Wall Construction:</u> The Israeli army confiscated 94.3 <i>dunums</i> in the city of Beit Jala and the town of Al Khadr for construction of a separation wall along Road # 60, and amended 2 military orders in the district of Bethlehem (1 that originally confiscated 155 <i>dunums</i> amended to 115 <i>dunums</i>; another that originally confiscated 448 <i>dunums</i> amended to 307.5 <i>dunums</i>). The Israeli army also issued an order to confiscate 292 <i>dunums</i> in the towns of Dura and Adh Dhahiriya in the district of Hebron. <u>Construction of Settler Bypass Roads:</u> The Israeli army levelled land in the villages of Beit Liqya and Beit 'Anan in the district of Ramallah to construct 1 settler bypass road; constructed a settler bypass road, leading to the settlements of Alon Moreh east of the city of Nablus, on land belonging to the village of 'Azmut; and levelled land at the western entrance to the village of Marda to erect a barbed wire fence on both sides of the Trans-Samaria Highway in the district of Salfit. The Israeli army also levelled land in the area between the settlements of Kiryat Arba' and Harsina to construct a settler bypass road to the Ibrahimi Mosque in the old city of Hebron.</p> <p><u>Checkpoints:</u> The Israeli army allocated a pedestrian lane and constructed a room equipped with electronic search devices at the entrance to the village of 'Azzun 'Atma, which is located behind the Wall in the district of Qalqiliya. The Israeli army also constructed several lanes for vehicles at Za'tara checkpoint in the district of Salfit.</p>

				<p>Confiscation for Military Purposes: The Israeli army confiscated 16.44 <i>dunums</i> of land in the town of ‘Aqraba in the district of Nablus to construct a surveillance point overlooking the settlement of Mekhora and 3 <i>dunums</i> in the town of Bidya in the district of Salfit. Israeli authorities also issued 4 military orders to confiscate 0.8, 11, 19.7, and 4 <i>dunums</i> in the district of Jericho, including 2 orders renewing previously-issued land confiscation orders, to construct 1 military post, 1 checkpoint, and 2 military surveillance points. Additionally, the Israeli army confiscated 3.2 <i>dunums</i> in the village of Al ‘Auja in the district of Jericho to construct a surveillance point east of Road # 90 opposite the settlement of Na’aran. The Israeli army also levelled land at the entrance to the town of Kifl Haris in the district of Salfit (on 2 occasions) to erect a military watchtower overlooking the Trans-Samaria Highway and the settlement of Ari’el and to construct a military post.</p>
Settler Violence	21	—	21	<p>Incidents of Opening Fire: Israeli settlers opened fire towards civilians while harvesting olive crops near the settlement of Itamar.</p> <p>Incidents of Running over Civilians: Israeli settler vehicles ran over 1 civilian on the junction to the settlement of Yitzhar in the district of Nablus and another civilian along the main road connecting the city of Hebron to the town of Yatta.</p> <p>Physical Assaults: Israeli settlers severely beat 1 civilian and stole a sum of NIS 750,000 from him near the settlement of ‘Imanuel in the district of Salfit. Israeli settlers also severely beat 1 female civilian in the village of Sinjil in the district of Ramallah and 1 civilian in the vicinity of the village of Yanun in the district of Nablus. An Israeli settler guard in the settlement of Ma’ale Adumim in the district of Jerusalem severely beat 1 civilian. Additionally, Israeli settlers severely beat 1 civilian near the settlement of Gilo in the district of Bethlehem.</p> <p>Incidents of Throwing Stones at Civilians: Israeli settlers threw stones at civilian vehicles near the settlement of Yitzhar in the districts of Nablus, Qalqiliya, and Jericho. Israeli settlers also threw stones at civilians and their houses in Tall Rumeida in the old city of Hebron, at school students returning home near the settlement of Harsina in the city of Hebron, and at civilians in the area of Wadi an Nasara in the old city of Hebron; and prevented worshippers from accessing the Ibrahim Mosque.</p> <p>Confiscation of Property: Israeli settlers stole 16 sheep belonging to a civilian in the village of Deir ‘Ammar in the district of Ramallah.</p> <p>Damaging Agricultural Crops: Israeli settlers set fire to olive trees in the village of Jinsafut in the district of Qalqiliya and in the village of ‘Awarta in the district of Nablus; cut down a number of olive trees in the village of Salim in the district of Nablus and 300 fruit-bearing trees on civilian land near the settlement of Harsina, and set fire to fruit-bearing trees on civilian land near the settlement of Telem in the district of Hebron.</p>
Palestinian Security Measures	21	12	33	<p>Arrests: Palestinian security forces arrested 9 individuals, including 1 Egyptian citizen, in the district of Rafah after attempting to infiltrate into areas inside Egyptian territory; 1 civilian who burned car tires along the main road in the village of Al ‘Auja in the district of Jericho; and 2 civilians who threw stones at Israeli vehicles in the village of Al ‘Auja. Blocking attempts to Open Fire and Fire Mortars towards Israeli Targets in Palestinian Territory and Inside Israel: 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. Additionally, Palestinian National Security forces blocked an attempt by armed Palestinian individuals to fire mortars towards the Green Line in the district of Khan Yunis. An armed confrontation took place between Palestinian National Security forces and the individuals, who fled.</p> <p>Securing Borders: Palestinian security forces evacuated 1 civilian who approached the Green Line in the district of Northern Gaza; 2 civilians near the Green Line east of Gaza city; and shepherds near the Green Line in the district of Central Gaza. Sealing off Tunnels: Palestinian security forces sealed off 1 tunnel, located in As Salaam neighbourhood in Rafah refugee camp and demolished another tunnel, located 200 meters away from the Egyptian border in Block (O) in Rafah refugee camp. Defusing Seized Weapons: Palestinian security forces defused 1 explosive device, located near the Green Line east of Al Bureij refugee camp in the district of Central Gaza.</p> <p>Israelis Handed Over: Palestinian security forces handed over (to the Israeli authorities) 1 Israeli citizen, located in the city of Ramallah.</p> <p>Weapons Handed Over: Palestinian security forces handed over (to the Israeli authorities) explosives, seized in the city of Ramallah, and coordinated with the Israeli authorities to defuse 1 hand grenade, seized in the city of Tulkarem. Illegal Vehicles Handed Over: Palestinian security forces handed over (to the Israeli authorities) 4 illegal vehicles, seized in the city of Ramallah; 1 vehicle in the city of Jenin; 2 vehicles in the city of Tulkarem; 5 vehicles and 1 motorcycle in the city of Qalqiliya; 3 vehicles in the city of Jericho; and 1 tractor in the city of Salfit. Providing Protection: Palestinian security forces provided protection to a number of Jewish worshippers while they were visiting a synagogue in the city of Jericho and 2 Israeli journalists in the city of Ramallah.</p>
TOTAL	1887	248	2135	

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EVENTS OVER THE PAST THREE MONTHS

EVENT TYPE	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	COMMENTS
Assassinations	7	3	5	The Israeli government continued to implement its assassination policy against Palestinian faction activists.
Deaths	14	19	11	Decrease in death toll (incl. those individuals assassinated by the Israeli army) by 27.3% compared to October and by 23.8% compared to September. Compared to 3 children killed in October and 4 in September, the Israeli army killed 3 children during the month of November.
Injuries	92	78	94	Increase of 20.5% compared to October and 2.2% compared to September (31 children injured this month, compared to 20 in October and 17 in September).
Attacks	271	248	255	Rise in the number of attacks by 2.8% compared to October and a decrease of 5.9% compared to September.
Raids	790	663	615	Drop of 7.2% compared to October and 22.2% compared to September. Israeli army raids on Palestinian Authority controlled territory (Area A-which the Israeli army continues to reoccupy since 2002) rose to 359, compared to 352 in October. On 41 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 village of Al 'Auja (in which security responsibility was transferred back to the Palestinian Authority in March), compared to 48 raids on these areas during October. Following the Israeli withdrawal from the Gaza Strip, the Israeli army raided Palestinian Authority controlled area in the Gaza districts on 19 occasions.
Arrests (per person)	693	371	410	Rise of 10.5% compared to October, and a decrease of 40.8% compared to September (55 children arrested compared to 38 last month & 52 in September).
House Demolitions	5	3	15	Sharp increase by 400% compared to October and 200% compared to September, particularly in the city of Jerusalem.
Attacks on Property	117	41	57	Compared to October, attacks on property by the Israeli army and settlers sharply rose during the month of November. Despite the Israeli withdrawal from the Gaza Strip, Israeli army combat aircraft continued to carry out air attacks on the Gaza districts, destroying 1 civilian vehicle. In the West Bank, the Israeli army demolished barracks, 1 water well, buildings, walls, and commercial shops. The Israeli army and settlers also damaged house furniture, commercial shops, and civilian vehicles; set fire to crops and fruit-bearing trees; and confiscated the contents of 1 house, 2 civilian vehicles, and computers. Additionally, the Israeli army confiscated 8 rifles, 1 pistol, and 2 wireless communication devices from Palestinian security officers.
House Occupations	19	19	48	The Israeli army continued to occupy civilian houses and convert them into military posts.
Curfews	12	23	24	Curfews rose by 4.4% compared to October and 100% compared to September.
Flying Checkpoints	506	452	400	Decrease of 11.5% compared to October and 21% compared to September.
Closures (per District)	Un-known	Un-known	Un-known	The Israeli army lifted the closure between all districts, incl. Jerusalem and the Green Line, which has been imposed over the past 3 months. However, civilian movement between districts of the West Bank & the Gaza Strip continued to be prohibited. Under European supervision, the Palestinian Authority assumed operation of Rafah Crossing on 26 November. Despite its being restored, the Israeli authorities continue to prevent Palestinians from operating Yasser Arafat International Airport.
Closure of Crossing Points (Complete)	101	103	68	Crossing points to Israel were completely closed on 20 occasions in November, compared to 44 in October and 54 in September. International crossing points were closed on 48 occasions, including Rafah Crossing 18 times and Yasser Arafat International Airport throughout the month.
Medical Obstruction	2	5	12	Incidents of medical obstruction rose this month. The Israeli army continued to obstruct access to ambulances at checkpoints and prevent them from evacuating killed and injured civilians. The Israeli army also opened fire towards ambulances and arrested injured civilians from ambulances. Additionally, the Israeli army raided hospitals and took position in their yards.
Attacks on Religious Sites	3	13	4	Israeli troops positioned at checkpoints continued to prevent worshippers from accessing mosques in Jerusalem and Hebron. The Israeli army also surrounded and raided mosques.
School Disruption	10	18	18	Incidents of school disruption continued this month. Israeli army checkpoints and curfews prevented and delayed teachers and students from accessing their schools. The Israeli army also raided schools, forced students to evacuate, prohibited the construction of 1 school, and detained university students.
Provocation of Pal. Forces	58	27	19	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.
Settlement Activity	17	15	26	Incidents of settlement activity rose by 73.3% compared to October and 52.9% compared to September. The Israeli army also confiscated civilian land for Wall construction and construction of settler bypass roads.
Settler Violence	36	42	21	Decrease of Israeli settler attacks against civilians, civilian property and land by 50% compared to October and by 41.7% compared to September.
Palestinian Security Measures	37	24	33	Palestinian security forces handed over 17 illegal vehicles, (8 in October and 10 in September); 2 mortars and explosive devices (2 in October and 23 in September); and Israeli citizens, settlers, and soldiers on 1 occasion (7 in October and 8 in September); arrested 12 suspected Palestinian individuals this month (2 in October and none in September); 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 2 occasions (6 in October and 8 in September); and defused 1 explosive device near the Security Line (4 in October and 3 in September). Additionally, Palestinian security forces sealed off 2 tunnels near the Egyptian border and provided protection to a number of Jewish worshippers while they were visiting a synagogue in the city of Jericho and 2 Israeli journalists in the city of Ramallah.
TOTAL	2790	2167	2135	Total incidents dropped by 1.5% compared to October and by 23.5% compared to September.

SAMPLE OF KILLINGS AND ASSASSINATIONS CARRIED OUT BY THE ISRAELI ARMY DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER

- **At 16:15 on 01 November**, an Israeli army UAV fired 1 missile towards 1 civilian vehicle in Jabalya refugee camp, extra-judicially killing 2 individuals inside the vehicle and injuring 6 civilian bystanders. The 2 assassinated individuals were:
 - (i) *Fawzi Abu Al Qar'*; and
 - (ii) *Hasan al Madhoun*.
- **At 22:00 on 12 November**, Israeli Special Forces raided the southern quarter of the city of Jenin, opened fire towards, and injured *Shuja' Zuheir Bal'awi*, a Palestinian National Security officer, while he was driving a vehicle. Bal'awi, however, fled and hid in a house. The Israeli army, including 20 jeeps, raided the city again, searched a number of houses, located Bal'awi, and extra-judicially killed him in cold blood.
- **At 12:20 on 17 November**, Israeli Special Forces troops driving a vehicle bearing a Palestinian Authority-issued license plate raided the area of As Sa'ada forest along the Jenin-Haifa road and opened intensive fire towards 1 civilian vehicle, extra-judicially killing 2 individuals, including 1 Palestinian National Security officer:
 - (i) *Ahmed Saber Mahmoud 'Abahreh*, a Palestinian National Security officer; and
 - (ii) *Mahmoud Jamal Zayed*.

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 3 Palestinians in October and 7 in September, the Israeli army **extra-judicially killed 5 Palestinians** during the month of November, including 2 Palestinians during an air attack on the district of Northern Gaza (also injuring 6 civilian bystanders) and 3 in the district of Jenin.

2. Killings

Compared to 19 Palestinians killed in October and 14 in September, **11 Palestinians were killed in November**, including 8 in the West Bank and 3 in the Gaza Strip. The Israeli army killed 2 Palestinian National Security officers and 3 children, including 1 child of injuries sustained in the city of Jenin. The Israeli army also killed 1 wanted individual in cold blood in the city of Nablus.

The Israeli army killed 1 civilian in Jerusalem; 4 civilians in Jenin; 2 in Nablus; 1 in Hebron; 2 in Central Gaza; and 1 in Rafah.

3. Injuries

Compared to 78 Palestinians injured by the Israeli army in October and 92 in September, the total number of injuries reported during the month of November was **94**. The Israeli army opened fire towards civilians **during raids** on residential locales **on 79 occasions**. The Israeli army also **opened fire on 48 occasions during confrontations** with civilians, and opened fire **from military posts on 116 occasions**. Israeli army combat aircraft also carried out **1 air attack**. Additionally, Israeli army naval boats carried out **10 attacks** and Israeli settlers opened fire towards Palestinian civilians on **1 occasion**.

In the **West Bank**, the Israeli army injured **83 Palestinians**, including 13 in Ramallah, 24 in Jenin, 4 in Tulkarem, 1 in Qalqiliya, 31 in Nablus, 4 in

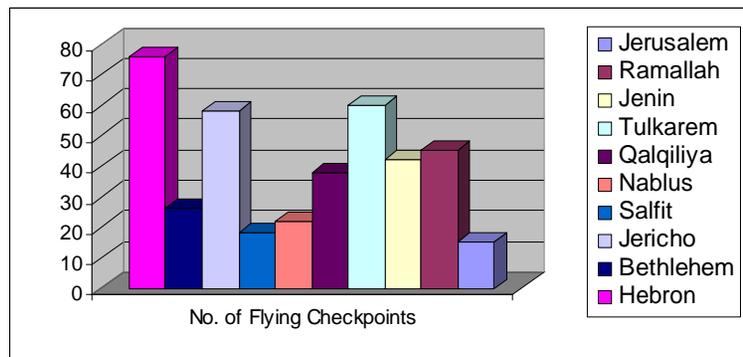
Bethlehem, and 6 in Hebron. In the **Gaza Strip**, the Israeli army injured **11 civilians**, including 6 in Northern Gaza, 1 in Gaza, 2 in Central Gaza, 1 in Khan Yunis, and 1 in Rafah. Compared to 20 children injured by the Israeli army in October and 17 in September, the **Israeli army injured 31 children** during the month of November. Additionally, the Israeli army injured 1 mentally challenged civilian, 2 political prisoners, 5 workers, and 2 Palestinian security officers.

4. Closure

Throughout the month of November, the Israeli army continued to close 11 entrances to Palestinian residential compounds, and closed roads connecting residential areas. Additionally, the Israeli army closed 13 other entrances to Palestinian residential compounds, and closed roads connecting residential areas for varying periods of time. Israeli troops positioned at checkpoints set up at the entrances to Palestinian cities also impeded civilian access and delayed civilians for extended periods of time. At the entrances to the city of Jerusalem, the Israeli army intensified its restrictions at *Beit Iksa* and *Qalandiya checkpoints* throughout the month. The Israeli army also intensified its restrictions at the *‘Atara overpass checkpoint* for 12 days; *Tayasir checkpoint* between the districts of Jenin and Jericho for 11 days; *Al Hamra checkpoint* between districts in the central West Bank and the Jordan Valley for 29 days; *Huwwara* and *Beit Iba checkpoints* south and west of the city of Nablus, respectively, for 4 days partially; *Za’tara checkpoint* between the northern and central areas of the West Bank for 3 days; *Deir Ballut checkpoint* throughout the month; and the *DCO checkpoint set up at the southern entrance to the city of Jericho* for 7 days. The Israeli army also intensified its restrictions at the *checkpoint set up near the settlement of Kfar ‘Etzion* for 16 days. In addition, the Israeli army closed the portion of the Bethlehem-Hebron main road which passes through the settlements of Kfar ‘Etzion, thereby forcing civilians to take a detour road.

Additionally, the Israeli army allowed civilian vehicles to cross ‘Einav iron gate along the Tulkarem-Nablus main road for 5 days only and denied access to vehicles throughout the rest of the month. The Israeli army also 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* in the district of Nablus, and *As Sawahira ash Sharqiya (the ‘Container’) checkpoint* between the districts of Ramallah and Bethlehem to Hebron.



The Israeli army set up **400 flying checkpoints** in and around Palestinian residential locales throughout the West Bank during the month of November, compared to 452 flying checkpoints in October (a drop of 11.5%) and 506 in September (a drop of 21%).

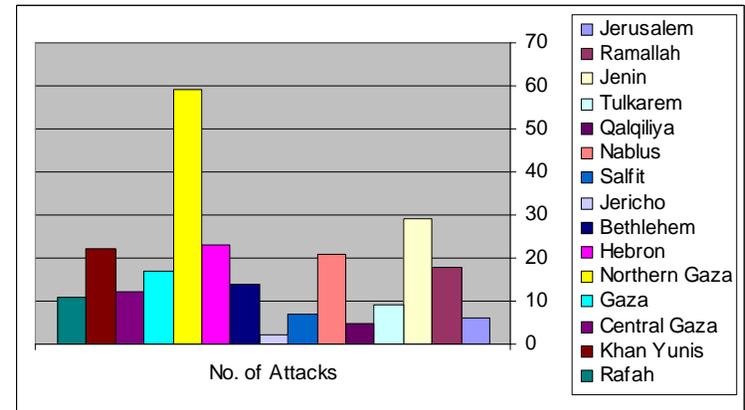
The Israeli army continued to allow civilians over the age of 45 to enter the city of Jerusalem to perform Friday prayers in Al Aqsa Mosque. With regard to the settlement evacuation area, the Israeli army continued to close the Jenin-Nablus main road between the junction to the village of Deir Sharaf 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 also continued to completely isolate and close all roads leading to the village of An Nu’mān east of the city of Bethlehem for several months. Upon completion of

wall construction, residents in the village of An Nu’mān will be under threat of forced displacement from the village. Additionally, the Israeli army continued to close the commercial centre of Hebron, along with Shalala Street in the old city of Hebron, with barbed wire and cement blocks. The Israeli army also continued to close the north-western entrance to the city of Salfit and closed the entrances to the town of Kafr ad Dik and the villages of Sinjil, ‘Izbat Abu Khamish, Bruqin, An Nu’mān, Husan, and Nahhalin. Additionally, the Israeli army continued to close the road connecting the city of Nablus and the town of ‘Asira ash Shamaliya.

5. Attacks

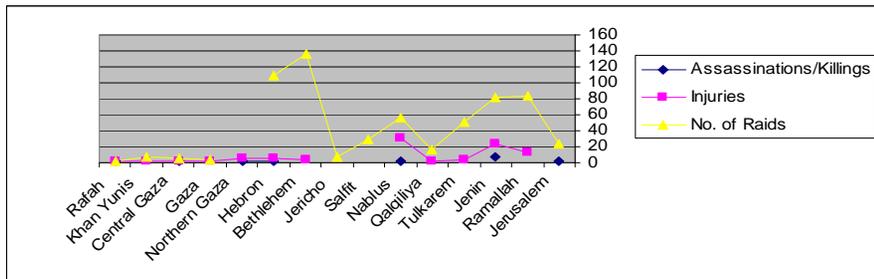
A total of **255 attacks** were reported during the month of November (compared to 248 attacks in October and 271 in September - a rise of 2.8% and a decrease of 5.9% respectively), including **134 attacks** in the West Bank and **121** in the Gaza Strip. The majority of Israeli army attacks took place in Northern Gaza (59), Jenin (29), Hebron (23), Khan Yunis (22), and Nablus (21).

The Israeli army carried out **79 attacks during raids** on residential areas, **116 attacks from Israeli army military posts** towards civilian houses and property, and **48 attacks during confrontations** between the Israeli army and civilians. Israeli army combat aircraft also carried out **1 air attack** and Israeli naval boats carried out **10 attacks**. Israeli settlers also opened fire towards Palestinian civilians on **1 occasion**. *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 **615 raids** on Palestinian residential locales during the month of November (compared to 663 raids during October – a decrease of 7.2%, and 790 during September – a decrease of 22.2%), including **596 in the West Bank** (23 in Jerusalem, 83 in Ramallah, 81 in Jenin, 51 in Tulkarem, 17 in Qalqiliya, 57 in Nablus, 30 in Salfit, 8 in Jericho, 137 in Bethlehem, and 109 in Hebron). The Israeli army also conducted **19 raids in the Gaza Strip** (3 in Gaza, 6 in Central Gaza, 8 in Khan Yunis, and 2 in Rafah). The Israeli army **opened fire during 79 of the 615 raids**, approximately 12.9% of the total number of raids on Palestinian residential areas. Additionally, the Israeli army **imposed curfew over 24 residential locales** in the West Bank during raids (compared to 23 in October and 12 in September).



The chart to the left shows the correlation between the number of raids and resulting human losses

approximately 58.4% 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 carried out **19 raids** in Palestinian Authority controlled territory in the Gaza districts, during which the Israeli army levelled land on 9 occasions.

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 village of Al 'Auja neighbouring the city of Jericho on 6 occasions and imposed curfew on 5 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 2 children and injured 1 civilian. Additionally, the Israeli army raided the eastern areas of the Tulkarem district on 16 occasions, including the town of 'Anabta (10), the town of Bal'a (5), and the village of Kafr al Labad (1), during which the Israeli army injured 3 children.

Palestinian authorities have disagreed with Israeli authorities about the interpretation of the agreement regarding the area of the town of ‘Illar, the village of Seida, and neighbouring areas; 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 4 occasions and the village of Seida on 1 occasion, during which the Israeli army arrested 4 civilians.

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

The Israeli army carried out **19** incidents of attacking and provoking Palestinian security and military forces and posts during the month of November, compared to 27 in October and 58 in September. **14** incidents were reported to have taken place in the West Bank and **5** in the Gaza Strip. **These statistics, however, do not include the arrest of 33 Palestinian security officers.**

Types of Israeli Army Provocation against Palestinian Forces

Type of Provocation	No.	Notes
Preventing Palestinian security forces from carrying out their security duties	6	The Israeli army demanded (through the DCO) that Palestinian security forces not leave their locations in the city of Nablus; raided the village of Kafr Qalil in the district of Nablus while Palestinian security forces were carrying out their security duties and demanded that they evacuate the area; obstructed the work of a Palestinian security patrol that had halted a suspected civilian vehicle to examine its documents. The Israeli army removed the suspected vehicle from the area. Passengers who were in the vehicle were Israeli Special Forces troops. Additionally, the Israeli army verbally assaulted 1 Palestinian Police officer while he was directing traffic in the city of Bethlehem and demanded that he evacuate the area; and prevented Palestinian National Security patrols from approaching a distance of 200 meters or closer near the Green Line in the area of Wadi Gaza. However, Palestinian National Security patrols may be allowed to access the area after prior coordination (through the DCO) only. Otherwise, the Israeli army would open fire towards any Palestinian present in the area. The Israeli army also demanded that Palestinian National Security forces not dispatch patrols at a distance of 1 km. near the Green Line in the district of Rafah.
Surrounding and raiding Palestinian security offices and locations	2	The Israeli army surrounded 1 Palestinian National Security location in the city of Bethlehem and raided Al Muqata’a in the city of Hebron.
Attacks	4	The Israeli army opened fire towards Palestinian Civil Defence teams while travelling to extinguish a fire set to 1 house in the city of Nablus; repeatedly opened fire and fired tank shells towards Palestinian National Security locations in the district of Northern Gaza; and opened fire towards 1 Palestinian National Security patrol east of Al Bureij refugee camp in the district of Central Gaza and towards another security patrol in the district of Rafah.
Taking position / setting up flying checkpoints near Palestinian security posts	7	3 near Palestinian National Security offices, locations, and checkpoints, including in Ramallah (1), Salfit (1), and Bethlehem (1) and 4 near Palestinian Police stations in Jenin (1), Tulkarem (1), and Hebron (2).

8. House Demolitions

The Israeli army **demolished 15 houses** during the month of November (compared to **3** in October and **5** in September). The Israeli army demolished 9 houses in the district of Jerusalem, 5 houses in the district of Jericho, and 1 house in the district of Bethlehem, claiming that they were built without the required licenses. The Israeli army also delivered 1 house demolition notice in the town of Tuqu’ in the district of Bethlehem.

9. Attacks on Public and Private Property

Compared to 41 incidents in October and 117 in September, **57 incidents of destruction and confiscation of public and private property** were reported during the month of November, including **55** in the West Bank and **2** in the Gaza Strip.

Israeli settlers cut down and set fire to olive and fruit-bearing trees in the districts of Qalqiliya, Nablus, and Hebron and uprooted hundreds of trees in the districts of Ramallah and Bethlehem. The Israeli army also destroyed 1 water well in the city of Jerusalem; demolished barracks in the districts of Jericho and Bethlehem; damaged the contents of 1 Internet café in the city of Nablus; demolished 2 commercial shops in the city of Jenin; broke the door of the Municipality Inspectors Office in the old city of Hebron; destroyed the door of 1 old olive oil press in the district of Jenin; and demolished house walls in the cities of Jerusalem and Nablus. Additionally, the Israeli army severely damaged 2 buildings in the district of Jenin; closed commercial shops along the road connecting the settlement of Kiryat Arba' to the Ibrahim Mosque in the old city of Hebron; searched houses in the districts of Jenin, Nablus, and Bethlehem, damaging furniture; destroyed 1 civilian vehicle in the district of Northern Gaza; used explosives to destroy 2 civilian vehicles in the district of Bethlehem; broke the windshield of 1 civilian vehicle east of the city of Nablus; and damaged 1 fishing boat opposite the city of Khan Yunis beach.

The Israeli army confiscated 8 rifles and 1 pistol from Palestinian Police officers; 2 wireless communication devices; 1 hunting rifle; several items from 1 house in the city of Jerusalem, claiming that the house owner was late in payment of property taxes (*Arnona*); 1 pickup vehicle; and the contents of 2 charitable associations and 1 company.

10. Settlement Activity

A total of **26 incidents of settlement activity** were reported to have taken place in the West Bank districts during the month of November (compared to 15 in October and 17 in September).

The Israeli army confiscated a total of 389.3 *dunums* (97.33 acres) of civilian land during the month of November for Wall construction (not including land affected by amendments to military orders). Additionally, the Israeli army continued to level land previously confiscated for Wall construction. The Israeli army also confiscated 55.14 *dunums* (13.79 acres) of land for various military purposes. In addition, the Israeli authorities continued to expand settlements and invited tenders for construction of new housing units in the settlements of Ma'ale Adumim and Ari'el.

Types and Sites of Settlement Activity

Type of Activity	Projects and tenders for settlement expansion	Construction of settlement outposts	Construction of settler bypass roads / Erecting fences along settler roads	Land confiscation / levelling for Wall construction	Land confiscation for military purposes
District					
Jerusalem	Decision announced to construct 200 housing units in the settlement of Ma'ale Adumim in east Jerusalem				
Ramallah			Land levelled & over 300 olive trees uprooted in the villages of Beit Liqya and Beit 'Anan for construction of settler bypass road		
Qalqiliya		The settlement outpost of Nor Tzufim constructed near the settlement of Tzufim on an estimated 500 <i>dunums</i> of land in the town of Jayyus.			
Nablus			A road constructed on land in the village of 'Azmut, leading to the settlement of Alon Moreh east of the city of Nablus and electricity posts erected		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19.7 <i>dunums</i> in the area of Wadi al Far'a to construct a military post • 16.44 <i>dunums</i> in the town of 'Aqraba to construct a military post overlooking the settlement of Mekhora

Salfit	Decision announced to construct 100 housing units in the settlement of Ari'el and tenders to construct necessary infrastructure invited		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barbed wire fence erected along Trans-Samaria Highway extending from Za'tara junction to the town of Jamma'in junction • Land levelled at the western entrance to the village of Marda to erect a barbed wire fence along Trans-Samaria Highway 	3 <i>dunums</i> in the town of Bidya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land levelled at the entrance to the town of Kifl Haris opposite the entrance to the settlement of Ari'el to erect a military watchtower overlooking the entrance to the settlement and the Trans-Samaria Highway. • Several vehicular lanes constructed on Za'tara junction between the districts of Nablus, Salfit, and Ramallah. • Land levelled at the entrance to the town of Kifl Haris to construct a military post
Jericho					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4.8 <i>dunums</i> in the area of Ni'ma to construct 2 surveillance points west of Road # 90 • 11 <i>dunums</i> in the area of Al 'Alami, where Musa Al 'Alami checkpoint is set up along the road to Al Karama (Allenby) Bridge • 3.2 <i>dunums</i> in the village of Al 'Auja to construct a surveillance point north of the village opposite the settlement of Na'aran
Bethlehem				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 94.3 <i>dunums</i> confiscated in the city of Beit Jala and the town of Al Khadr to construct a separation wall along Road # 60 • (The Israeli army amended 2 military orders in the district of Bethlehem: 1 that originally confiscated 155 <i>dunums</i> amended to 115 <i>dunums</i>; another that originally confiscated 448 <i>dunums</i> amended to 307.5 <i>dunums</i>) 	
Hebron			Land levelled in the area of Wadi al Ghrous between the settlements of Kiryat Arba' and Harsina to construct a settler bypass road leading to the old city of Hebron	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 292 <i>dunums</i> confiscated in the area between the towns of Dura and Adh Dhahiriya • Agricultural land levelled near the settlement of Harsina 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A military watchtower erected near the junction to the settlement of Kiryat Arba' between the town of Sa'ir and the village of Beit 'Einun • 2 military watchtower erected, one between the settlements of Kiryat Arba' and Harsina and the other on the junction to the area of Ash Shi'aba east of the city of Hebron
Total	2	1	5	6	12

11. Settler Violence

Israeli settlers carried out **21 incidents of violence** in November in the West Bank districts (compared to 42 in October and 36 in September).

Israeli settlers stole 16 sheep in the district of Ramallah; cut down and burned olive and fruit-bearing trees in the districts of Qalqiliya, Nablus, and Hebron; threw stones at civilians, civilian houses, and vehicles in the districts of Qalqiliya, Nablus, and Jericho and in the old city of Hebron; and severely beat 1 civilian and stole a sum of NIS 750,000 from him in the district of Salfit. Israeli settlers also severely beat 1 female civilian and several other civilians in the districts of Ramallah, Jerusalem, Nablus, and Bethlehem and opened fire towards civilians harvesting olive crops in the southern Nablus district. Additionally, Israeli settler vehicles ran over 2 civilians in the districts of Nablus and Hebron.

12. Medical Obstruction

Compared to 5 incidents in October and 2 in September, the Israeli army carried out **12** incidents of medical obstruction during the month of November, including 1 in Ramallah, 1 in Jenin, 1 in Tulkarem, 5 in Nablus, 1 in Bethlehem, and 3 in Hebron.

The Israeli army opened fire towards ambulances; repeatedly prevented ambulances from transporting injured civilians; and halted and searched 1 ambulance and arrested 2 injured children from the ambulance. Israeli troops positioned at checkpoints frequently detained and denied access to ambulances. Additionally, the Israeli army raided 1 hospital and took position in the yard of another hospital.

13. School Disruption

The Israeli army carried out **18 incidents of school disruption** in November (as in October and compared to 10 in September). The Israeli army prevented students from accessing 2 schools in the old city of Hebron except after passing through a metal detector set up along the road to their schools and disrupted classes in the 2 schools for several days. The Israeli army also prohibited the construction of 1 school in the old city of Hebron. Israeli troops positioned at checkpoints set up in the districts of Nablus and Hebron delayed teachers and students from reaching their schools on time. Additionally, the Israeli army took position in 1 school in the district of Tulkarem; raided schools in the districts of Jerusalem, Nablus, and Salfit; and imposed curfew in the districts of Nablus and Jericho, disrupting classes in schools.

14. Attacks on Religious Sites

The Israeli army carried out **4 attacks on religious sites** throughout the West Bank during the month of November (compared to 13 attacks reported in October and 3 in September). The Israeli army repeatedly closed the Ibrahimi Mosque in the old city of Hebron; surrounded 2 mosques in the district of Ramallah; and raided 1 mosque in the district of Salfit.

15. Closure of Crossing Points

The Israeli army completely closed crossing points in the Gaza Strip, including crossing points into the Green Line, on **68** occasions. The Israeli army closed **Beit Hanun (Erez) Crossing** on 1 occasion completely; **Al Muntar (Karnei) Commercial Crossing** on 8 occasions; **Nahal 'Oz Crossing** on 5 occasions; and **Sufa Crossing** completely on 6 occasions and partially on 5 occasions. **Yasser Arafat International Airport** (30 days) remains closed since the outbreak of the current *Intifada* (Uprising). Additionally, the Israeli army completely closed **Rafah Crossing** on 18 occasions and partially on 12 occasions. On 26 November, the Palestinian Authority reopened Rafah Crossing for 4 hours daily.