

PALESTINIAN MONITORING GROUP



MONTHLY SUMMARY OF ISRAELI VIOLATIONS

01 October 2004 – 31 October 2004

The following summary table and overview of events is a survey of Israeli violations during the period 01 October 2004 to 31 October 2004. The report includes a summary table of violations by type throughout the West Bank and Gaza Strip, in addition to a comparative table surveying events over the past three months. The survey is compiled from Daily Situation Reports of the Palestinian Monitoring Group (PMG), Negotiations Affairs Department, Palestine Liberation Organization. The PMG monitors all aspects of ground conditions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, including Israeli violations, Palestinian violations and Palestinian achievements. The PMG Daily Situation Reports are a survey of daily events collated from information provided by Palestinian Authority civilian ministries and security agencies. The information reported through the PMG process only represents data available at the time of distribution.

SUMMARY TABLE OF ISRAELI VIOLATIONS AGAINST PALESTINIANS–OCTOBER 2004

EVENT	WEST BANK	GAZA STRIP	TOTAL	NOTES
Assassinations	3	6	9	7 assassination attempts (compared to 8 during the month of September), including 2 failed assassination attempts, resulting in the killing of 9 targeted individuals, including 2 Palestinian National Security officers in the city of Ramallah; injuring 2 targeted civilians, and 1 targeted civilian who survived an assassination attempt. A total of 17 civilian bystanders were injured. Israeli army helicopters, UAVs, and Special Forces carried out the assassination attempts.
Deaths	8	160	168	Incl. 25 children; 3 female civilians; 3 elderly civilians, including 1 as a result of a stroke at a checkpoint; 1 mentally challenged civilian; and 12 Palestinian officers.
Injuries	108	385	493	Incl. 103 children, including a 7-month old female baby and 1 mentally challenged child; 1 female nurse; 25 female civilians, including 1 elderly civilian; 3 sisters run over by an Israeli settler vehicle; 3 international peace activists during a demonstration; 1 mentally challenged civilian; 1 physically disabled civilian; and 12 Palestinian officers.
Incursion	—	1	1	On 28 September, the Israeli army, including ground and infantry troops supported by helicopters and UAVs, carried out an incursion into the district of Northern Gaza and withdrew on 15 October. During the incursion, the Israeli army killed 70 civilians, including 13 children, injured 163 civilians, including 27 children, and severely damaged civilians infrastructure and houses.
Attacks	217	349	566	Incl. 184 attacks during raids; 68 during confrontations with the Israeli army; 241 from Israeli army military posts; 64 air attacks from Israeli army helicopters; 7 attacks by Israeli settlers; and 2 attacks from naval boats. Israeli army tanks and helicopters also continued to open fire in the district of Northern Gaza. The majority of attacks took place in the district of Northern Gaza due to the large-scale incursion into the district, followed by the districts of Ramallah, Tulkarem, and Jenin.
Raids	659	67	726	The Israeli army took position repeatedly and for extended periods of time in residential areas in the following districts: Ramallah: Qarawat Bani Zeid and An Nabi Salih; Jenin: the city of Jenin, Qabatiya, and 'Arraba; Nablus: 'Asira Ash Shamaliya, the area south of Balata refugee camp, Madama, and 'Ein Beit El Ma' refugee camp; Bethlehem: the cities of Bethlehem and Husan; Hebron: the cities of Hebron and Idhna; Khan Yunis: An Namsawi neighbourhood.
Arrests (per person)	597	34	631	Incl. 44 children; 14 female civilians; 1 mentally challenged civilian; 15 male students; 1 female student; 1 university instructor; 5 injured civilians; 1 ambulance driver; 163 civilians allegedly for not possessing permits to cross the Green Line; 2 fishermen arrested on high seas; and 35 Palestinian officers.
House Demolitions	6	118	124	The Israeli army demolished a large number of houses during October, including: 1 house partially demolished in the city of Hebron belonging to the family of 1 civilian killed by the Israeli army; 4 houses belonging to the families of political prisoners demolished in the cities of Nablus (1), Qalqiliya (2), and Hebron (1); 1 house belonging to 1 civilian wanted by the Israeli army in the village of Jalbun in the district of Jenin; 23 houses in neighbourhoods west of the city of Khan Yunis, allegedly in close proximity to the security fence of the Gush Katif settlement bloc; & 42 houses in Rafah refugee camp along the Egyptian-Palestinian border for expansion of the Philadelphia route. The Israeli army continued to demolish civilian houses as a form of collective punishment against civilians in areas where the Israeli army conducted incursions or raids in the Gaza Strip, including 52 houses, 33 in Northern Gaza alone.
Destruction of Property	38	67	105	Destruction of Property: The Israeli army destroyed the Presidential Reception Hall, Palestinian National Security locations, blacksmiths' workshops, workshops for repairing refrigerators and electrical transmitters, water wells, civilian vehicles, and poultry farms; damaged crops; set fire to civilian houses; uprooted olive trees; damaged olive crops; destroyed doors of commercial shops (using explosives); damaged house furniture; destroyed 2 brick factories and 4 sheep pens; and distributed notices to demolish water wells and greenhouses. Confiscation of Property: The Israeli army confiscated money and jewellery in the town of Beit Ummar, including jewellery estimated at JD 500 in Jenin. JD 250 and USD 100 were reported lost after the Israeli army searched 1 house in the town of 'Arraba, in addition to tens of thousands of dollars in the area of As Samiri in Al Qarara. The Israeli army also confiscated several civilian vehicles, 1 wireless device from 1 Palestinian National Security post, 2 mobile phones, and 1 journalist's camera CD.

House Occupations	27	15	42	The Israeli army occupied civilian houses and converted them into military posts in: Jenin: the city of Jenin, Jenin refugee camp, and Silat Adh Dhahr; Tulkarem: the city of Tulkarem and Seida; Nablus: 'Ein Beit El Ma' refugee camp, the house of Hussam Khadr, a Palestinian Legislative Council member in Balata refugee camp, and in 'Azmut; Salfit: the city of Salfit; Bethlehem: Izbab Abed Rabbu; Hebron: the city of Hebron and Dura; Northern Gaza: numerous areas north of the district; Gaza city: Salah Ad Din road in Gaza city; Central Gaza: the area of Deir Al Balah; Khan Yunis: the areas of Abu Al 'Ajin, Al Qarara, As Samiri, and Al 'Atatira.
Curfews	60	—	60	The Israeli army imposed curfew over residential areas in the following districts: Jerusalem: Hizma; Ramallah: Silwad, Qarawat Bani Zeid, An Nabi Salih, Beit 'Ur At Tahta; Abu Mash'al, Deir Ghassana, and Beit Rima; Jenin: Jenin refugee camp, Qabatiya, Silat Adh Dhahr, and 'Arraba; Tulkarem: Far'un and Qaffin; Nablus: 'Asira Ash Shamaliya, 'Awarta, Qarawat Bani Hassan, 'Ein Beit El Ma' refugee camp, Huwwara, Qusra, 'Einabus, & 'Urif; Salfit: Marda; Bethlehem: Husan, Al Khadr, and Nahhalin; Hebron: Sa'ir & Idhna.
Closures (per District)	310	155	465	The Israeli army imposed an almost complete closure over the West Bank and Gaza Strip, set up flying and permanent checkpoints along main roads, and closed entrances to civilian residential areas with dirt barricades. The Israeli army declared several cities closed military zones, preventing civilians from entering or exiting, and intensified the closure imposed over the city of Jerusalem and the Green Line.
Closure of Crossing Points	—	135	135	Beit Hanun (Erez) Crossing remained closed during the month of October, prohibiting civilians, including labourers, from crossing from and into the Green Line and the West Bank. Al Muntar (Karni) Crossing , the only crossing point into the West Bank, Israel and the outside world, was closed for 11 days. Sufa Crossing , used to transport construction cargo and as a crossing for labourers and merchants, was closed for 8 days and partially closed for 23 days. Al 'Awdeh Crossing (Rafah Border Crossing) , the only crossing point connecting the Gaza Strip to the outside world via Egypt, was closed for 2 days and partially closed for 29 days. The Israeli army continues to prevent civilians between the ages of 16 – 35 from crossing. Gaza International Airport remains closed since the outbreak of the current <i>Intifada</i> (Uprising).
Medical Obstruction	1	5	6	Ambulances prevented from transporting ill civilians; open fire (including tank shells) towards Balsam Hospital near Beit Lahiya, Mubarak Hospital in Khan Yunis, and the European Hospital in Rafah; 1 ambulance driver arrested at a checkpoint; and 1 physician physically assaulted.
Attacks on Religious Sites	9	—	9	Incl. raid and closure of Al Marwani Mosque in Al Aqsa Mosque compound and prevention of maintenance works in the mosque; closure of the Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron and prohibition of calls to prayer being broadcast; 1 mosque raided in the town of Qabatiya and worshippers detained; 1 mosque raided in 'Ein Beit El Ma' refugee camp; and 1 mosque surrounded in the city of Ramallah, 1 mosque in the city of Tulkarem, and 1 mosque in the city of Hebron.
School Disruption	25	16	41	Incl. open fire & tear gas fired towards schools; schools closed; classes disrupted in dozens of schools due to incursions, raids & curfews; universities surrounded & raided; teachers beaten; and students & teachers impeded from reaching schools due to checkpoints.
Provocation of Palestinian Forces	21	38	59	Incl. attack on Presidential Reception Hall; destruction of Palestinian National Security locations; open fire towards security locations; taking position near Presidential compounds and security offices, locations, and checkpoints; officers detained; and raids on security locations.
Settlement Activity	13	1	14	Incl. expansion of 1 settler bypass road in the old city of Hebron; barbed wire fence erected south of Kissufin road; settler bypass roads constructed; 50 <i>dunums</i> (12.5 acres) of land levelled for annexation to Hebrew University; expansion of the settlement of Rotem; additional barbed wire fence erected around the settlement of Avnei Hefetz; and construction of 120 housing units in the settlement of El Kana in the district of Salfit.
Settler Violence	64	—	64	Incl. open fire towards civilians, killing 1 civilian and injuring 2 others; running over 1 child, 1 female civilian, and 3 female students (sisters); civilian houses and school students stoned; civilians and their property assaulted; civilians severely beaten; Christian procession in Jerusalem assaulted; attempted raid of the Ibrahimi Mosque; and theft of water network installations in the town of Tuqu'. Israeli settlers carried out 21 acts of violence during the month of October against farmers harvesting olive crops.
TOTAL	2166	1552	3718	

COMARATIVE TABLE OF ISRAELI VIOLATIONS OVER THE PAST THREE MONTHS

EVENT TYPE	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	COMMENTS
Assassinations	1	13	9	7 assassination attempts (compared to 8 last month resulting in 13 deaths) during which the Israeli army extra-judicially killed 9 targeted civilians.
Deaths	44	104	168	Death toll rose due to incursions and reoccupation of large areas in the district of Northern Gaza.
Injuries	351	491	493	Injuries rose this month as in September due to incursions and reoccupation of large areas in the district of Northern Gaza. Injuries included 103 children (compared to 124 during the month of September).
Incursions	1	1	1	Beginning on 28 September until 15 October in the district of Northern Gaza.
Attacks	375	407	566	Rise in number of attacks due to incursion for 15 days of October in Northern Gaza and rise in air attacks and attacks during raids.
Raids	719	798	726	Relatively constant over the past 3 months; the Israeli army primarily carried out raids in the city of Nablus in the West Bank and the town of Beit Hanun in the Gaza Strip.
Arrests (per person)	403	699	631	Despite the relatively calm situation, the Israeli army continues to arrest civilians. The number of children arrested rose from 24 in September to 44 in October.
House Demolitions	96	137	124	The Israeli army continued to demolish a large number of houses to implement an Israeli plan to expand the area separating Rafah and the Egyptian border (the Philadelphi Route) and demolished houses in West Khan Yunis refugee camp near the security fence of the Gush Katif Settlement Bloc.
Destruction of Property	90	107	105	The Israeli army continued to raid and close charitable associations and attack a number of blacksmiths' workshops.
House Occupations	68	71	42	The Israeli army continued to occupy civilian houses and convert them into military posts.
Curfews	62	48	60	Increase compared to the month of September.
Flying Checkpoints	(100s)	(100s)	(100s)	Separating and closing all districts; to carry out arrest campaigns.
Closures (per District)	465	450	465	Complete closure over the past 3 months in all districts, incl. Jerusalem and the Green Line, preventing civilian movement.
Closure of Crossing Points	128	183	135	Between the Gaza Strip and the Green Line, preventing workers from entering industrial zones and crossing into the Green Line; Rafah Crossing partially open; however, the Israeli army continues to prevent civilians between the ages of 16 and 35 from crossing.
Medical Obstruction	11	12	6	The Israeli army continued to raid hospitals and prevent medical personnel and ambulances from carrying out their duties.
Attacks on Religious Sites	6	13	9	The Israeli army continued to attack religious sites, particularly Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem and the Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron, and prevented civilians carrying Palestinian Authority ID cards from entering Jerusalem to conduct Friday prayers.
School Disruption	1	65	41	The Israeli army continued to disrupt classes in schools as a result of incursions, raids, and curfews.
Provocation of Palestinian Forces	54	50	59	Constant rate of provocation of Palestinian forces.
Settlement Activity	32	16	14	The Israeli army intensified settlement activity throughout the West Bank, continued to construct housing units and settler bypass roads, and expanded settlement outposts.
Settler Violence	19	32	64	Sharp rise in the number of attacks on civilians, their property and land at the beginning of the olive harvest season and increased rate of incidents of civilians run over by Israeli settlers, particularly children.
TOTAL	2926	3697	3718	

SELECTED EVENTS

A. Political Prisoners

On 02 September 2004, Palestinian political prisoners suspended their open-ended hunger strike, which began on 15 August 2004, after the Israeli Prisons Service met several of the prisoners' demands following negotiations with the Israeli Prisons Service. However, the Israeli Prisons Service continued to postpone implementing the agreement reached with the political prisoners and to impose inhumane prison conditions.

1. The Palestinian Ministry of Detainees' Affairs issued a report on Palestinian political prisoners who have been killed by the Israeli army within Israeli prisons. The report states that the Israeli army caused the death of 51 political prisoners inside Israeli prisons from the outbreak of the current *Intifada* (Uprising) until the end of September 2004, including 9 prisoners from the Gaza Strip and 42 from the West Bank. Of the 51 political prisoners killed, 41 were killed after being arrested, 5 as a result of intentional medical negligence, and 1 as a result of torture.
2. The daughter of Palestinian female political prisoner Manal Ghanim, arrested by the Israeli army when she was 3 months pregnant, celebrated her first birthday in prison.
3. The Palestinian Prisoners' Club appealed to human rights and humanitarian organizations to offer medical treatment to ill political prisoner *Tha'er Aziz Halahleh*, 25 years old (from Hebron), who was arrested by the Israeli army on 27 December 2003. Halahleh suffers from severe stomach pain, poor eyesight, and dental and nervous system disorders. The Israeli Prisons Service has continued to intentionally postpone providing necessary medical treatment and to deny him access to a hospital. The Israeli Prisons Service has also refused to provide him with prescription eyeglasses and has prohibited him from meeting with his 2 brothers, who are being held in the same prison.
4. Ar Ramleh Prison administration continues to force 58 Palestinian female prisoners, including 8 children, to strip for searches. Each 6 female prisoners are held in 1 cell due to overcrowding in the prison, and several female prisoners suffer from skin, eye, and dental disorders.
5. Bir as Sabe' Prison administration continues to punish and humiliate Palestinian political prisoners by imposing high financial fines on them, preventing them from pursuing higher education, and prohibiting daily newspapers into the prison. The Israeli army frequently conducts searches of prisoners while they are in the prison yard and as they return to their prison cells, and deprives prisoners from family visits. Prisoners are also in need of basic clothing items.
6. Beginning on 25 October 2004, female political prisoners in Telmond Prison continued their open-ended hunger strike in protest against their harsh conditions of imprisonment. The prison administration forced female prisoners to strip for searches and squat naked for extended periods of time. The female prisoners have also complained about poor quality food. 56 female political prisoners, including 10 girl-child prisoners, are held in the prison and several have been subject to medical negligence.
7. Female political prisoners in Neve Tertza Prison are subject to harsh conditions of imprisonment and lack basic clothing and blankets. The prison administration erected a plastic barrier in the family visits area, thereby preventing political prisoners and their relatives from being able to hear one another. In addition, the prison administration continues to prohibit female prisoners from pursuing their higher education.

B. Assassinations

The Israeli army continued to conduct extra-judicial killings, carrying out **7** assassination attempts (compared to 8 during the month of September), including **2** in the West Bank and **5** in the Gaza Strip, which resulted in the killing of **9** targeted individuals, including 2 Palestinian officers. The Israeli army failed in 2 assassination attempts but critically injured 2 targeted individuals. The Israeli army injured **17** civilian bystanders, including 3 in critical condition. Assassination attempts took place in Qalqiliya (1), Ramallah (1), Gaza (4), and in Rafah (1) by way of helicopters (1), Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) (4), and Israeli Special Forces supported by Israeli army ground troops (2).

1. At 18:00 on 02 October, Israeli army helicopters fired missiles towards a civilian vehicle travelling along Salah Ad Din road in the city of Gaza, destroying the vehicle and extra-judicially killing 2 civilians:
 - (i) **Mahdi Mushtaha**; and
 - (ii) **Khalid Al 'Armouti**.
2. At 00:15, on 04 October, an Israeli army unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) fired 2 missiles in an attempt to assassinate 2 civilians near 1 house in the neighbourhood of Ash Shuja'yah in Gaza city, critically injuring both civilians.
3. At 21:30 on 04 October, Israeli Special Forces raided the city of Ramallah and opened intensive fire towards 1 commercial shop while surrounding it, extra-judicially killing 2 Palestinian National Security officers:
 - (i) **Ibrahim Mohammed Taway'a**; and
 - (ii) **Fawwaz Mash'hour Farhat**.

The Israeli army injured 3 civilian bystanders and arrested 2 other civilians, including 1 injured civilian
4. At 16:30 on 05 October, an Israeli army UAV fired 1 missile towards a civilian vehicle northeast of Ash Shati' refugee camp in Gaza city, extra-judicially killing 2 civilians:
 - (i) **Bashir Ad Dabash**; and
 - (ii) **Tharib Al 'Ar'ir**.

The Israeli army also injured 3 other civilians and destroyed the vehicle.
5. On 13:45 on 11 October, an Israeli army UAV fired 1 missile towards 1 house in an attempt to assassinate **Mohammed Ash Sheikh Khalil** in the neighbourhood of Yabna in Rafah refugee camp, injuring 5 civilians, 3 of whom were in critical condition, and completely demolishing the house.
6. At 20:50 on 21 October, an Israeli army UAV fired 1 missile towards 1 civilian vehicle in the neighbourhood of Ash Shuja'iyya in Gaza city, extra-judicially killing 2 civilians:
 - (i) **Adnan Al Ghoul**; and
 - (ii) **Imad 'Abbas**.

The Israeli army injured 6 civilian bystanders and destroyed the vehicle.
7. At 19:50 on 28 October, Israeli Special Forces raided the city of Qalqiliya and extra-judicially killed **Ibrahim Mohammed Issa**.

C. Killings

In comparison with 104 civilians killed during the month of September, the Israeli army killed **168** civilians in October (an increase of 62%), including **25** children (compared to 12 in September), 3 female civilians, **1** mentally challenged civilian (compared to 2 last month), **3** elderly civilians (compared to 2 last month), and **12** officers (compared to 4 last month).

The number of civilians killed by the Israeli army in the West Bank dropped to **8** (compared to 18 during the month of September), including 4 civilians killed in the district of Jenin. The Israeli army killed **160** individuals in the Gaza Strip (compared to 86 last month), including 110 civilians in the district of Northern Gaza, 27 in the district of Khan Yunis, and 15 in the district of Rafah. The number of civilians killed rose due to the Israeli army incursion into areas neighbouring the towns of Beit Hanun, Beit Lahiya, Jabalya and Jabalya refugee camp which began on 28 September 2004.

The death toll rose this month as a result of frequent incursions and raids (**726**) on residential locales, attacks (**566**) including indiscriminate fire, tank shelling, air attacks by Israeli army helicopters and UAVs, and as a result of Israeli settler violence.

1. At 07:50 on 02 October, the Israeli army opened intensive fire in the area of 'Ureibeh northeast of the city of Rafah, killing **Mahmoud Mohammed Al Hashash**.
2. At 20:00 on 02 October, 10-year-old **Ahmed Abu at Tuyour** died of injuries sustained 2 months earlier in the city of Khan Yunis.

3. At 09:20 on 04 October, 65-year-old female civilian **Lam'iyyeh Qassim Kuleib** died in Ar Ramleh Hospital as a result of injuries sustained on 21 July 2004 during an Israeli army raid on the village of Haris in the Salfit district.
4. At 13:30 on 04 October, the Israeli army, including 2 tanks and 2 bulldozers, raided Palestinian territory east of the village of 'Abasan east of the district of Khan Yunis and opened intensive fire towards the area of Khuza'a, killing 4-year-old **Lu'ay An Najjar**.
5. At 08:30 on 05 October, the Israeli army opened intensive fire from its location at Tall Zu'rub checkpoint towards civilian houses in Tall Zu'rub in Rafah refugee camp, killing 11-year-old female **Iman Al Hims** after critically injuring her. The Israeli army detained her corpse for 13 hours before delivering it to the child's family.
6. At 02:15 on 05 October, the Israeli army raided the town of Sa'ir northeast of the district of Hebron and opened intensive fire towards 1 house while surrounding it, killing **Mousa Jabbarin**.
7. At 01:30 on 09 October, an Israeli army UAV fired 1 missile towards West Khan Yunis refugee camp, killing 2 Palestinian National Security officers:
 - (i) **Imad Badr**; and
 - (ii) **Saqr 'Awni Saqr**.
8. At 01:30 on 09 October, the Israeli army killed **Marzouq Abu 'Adwan** as he was working inside the settlement of Rafiah Yam north of the district of Rafah.
9. At 22:24 on 13 October, an Israeli army helicopter fired several missiles towards a civilian crowd in Ash Sha'ut neighbourhood in Rafah refugee camp, killing 3 civilians, including 1 elderly civilian;
 - (i) **Isma'il Ahmed Al Sawalhah, 70 years old**;
 - (ii) **Ali Abdul Kareem Sha'th**; and
 - (iii) **Ahmed Salih Al Mash'harawi**.

The Israeli army also injured a number of civilians, including 2 female civilians, one of whom is 70 years old.
10. At 02:00 on 24 October, Israeli army helicopters fired missiles towards a civilian crowd in Al Amal neighbourhood in the city of Khan Yunis, killing 2 brothers:
 - (i) **Omar Abu Mustafa**; and
 - (ii) **Ziyad Abu Mustafa**, a Palestinian National Security officer.

The Israeli army also critically injured 3 civilians, including 1 child.
11. At 10:50 on 28 October, the Israeli army opened intensive fire from Point 9 towards civilian houses in West Khan Yunis refugee camp, killing 9-year-old female **Ranya 'Iram**.

D. Injuries

The total number of injuries reported in October was **493**, including **108** in the West Bank and **385** in the Gaza Strip. Civilian injuries rose as a result of frequent **raids**, (659 raids in the West Bank and 67 raids in the Gaza Strip), indiscriminate **attacks**, **tank shelling**, and **air attacks** by the Israeli army (217 attacks in the West Bank and 349 attacks in the Gaza Strip).

The majority of civilian injuries took place in the West Bank, including 27 in Jenin, 18 in Nablus, 18 in Ramallah, and 26 in Hebron. In the Gaza Strip, 198 civilians were injured in Northern Gaza, 19 in Gaza city, 24 in Central Gaza, 112 in Khan Yunis and 32 in Rafah.

A total of **103** children were injured, including 26 children, amongst them a 7-month old female baby, in the district of Northern Gaza. **25** female civilians were injured, including 1 elderly civilian, 1 female nurse, and 3 sisters run over by an Israeli settler vehicle. Additionally, the Israeli army injured 3 international peace activists during demonstrations in protest against the Wall, 1 mentally challenged civilian, 1 physically challenged civilian, and 12 officers.

1. At 22:30 on 01 October, an Israeli army patrol raided the city of Ramallah and intentionally collided with a civilian vehicle, injuring 3 civilians, including 1 female child, and damaging the vehicle.
2. At 07:30 on 02 October, a student demonstration took place near the settlement of Kfar Darom in protest against the killing of civilians by the Israeli army in the district of Northern Gaza. The Israeli army opened fire towards the students, injuring 4 children.
3. At 10:50 on 03 October, the Israeli army opened intensive fire and fired several tank shells towards civilians in An Namsawi and Al Amal neighbourhoods and West Kahn Yunis refugee camp, injuring 2 children:
 - (i) **Jamal Bassim Al Qidrah**, 5 years old; and
 - (ii) **Fida' Jawad Hamdan**, an 8-year-old female child.
4. At 11:00 on 03 October, a mass demonstration, including international and Israeli peace activists, took place in the town of Beit 'Awwa west of the district of Hebron in protest against the construction of the Wall. Confrontations took place between the Israeli army and civilians, during which the Israeli army injured 11 civilians, including 3 peace activists and 1 female civilian. The Israeli army also injured 12 civilians as a result of tear gas inhalation.
5. At 17:30 on 05 October, the Israeli army raided the village of Beit Liqya west of the district of Ramallah. Confrontations took place between the Israeli army and civilians, during which the Israeli army critically injured **'Uday Yousef**, Ali, a 12-year-old mentally challenged civilian, in the head.
6. At 09:40 on 10 October, Israeli troops positioned at the settlement of Kfar Etzion checkpoint on the Bethlehem-Hebron road severely beat 1 female civilian, after which she was hospitalized.
7. On 11 October, the Israeli army raided the village of Al Isawiya east of the city of Jerusalem, opened fire, and fired sound grenades towards school students, injuring **Imad 'Ubeid**. The Israeli army severely beat the injured civilian, breaking his right leg, and arrested him.
8. At 11:00 on 13 October, 11-year-old **Ghadeer Jabr Mukheimer** died of injuries sustained when she was shot by the Israeli army inside her classroom in Al Khalidiya UNRWA School in West Khan Yunis refugee camp.

E. Deportation

The Israeli army continued to attempt to evacuate residential areas located between the Wall and the Green Line, particularly in the area surrounding the district of Jerusalem.

- On 26 October, the Israeli army issued orders for the transfer of 17 families residing in the town of Abu Dis from their houses located west of the Wall to the area east of the Wall.

F. Closure

Since 22 March 2004, following the assassination of Shiekh Ahmad Yasin, the Israeli army has imposed a total closure on the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The Israeli army prevented civilians with Palestinian Authority ID cards from crossing the Green Line and entering Jerusalem and restricted movement between cities in the West Bank. The Israeli army closed dozens of permanent checkpoints, set up hundreds of flying checkpoints and dirt barricades throughout districts, closing all entrances to cities, levelled roads connecting towns and villages, and prevented civilians from crossing and goods from being transported. The closure continues to increase poverty and unemployment rates, negatively impacting economic, education and livelihood activities and impeding access to health facilities.

Beginning on 11 September until the end of the Jewish New Year holidays, the Israeli army intensified the closure between the West Bank and the Green Line. On 18 September, the Israeli army renewed the closure between districts of the West Bank and the Green Line following the Jewish holidays of the new Hebrew Year until the end of the month of October.

In the Gaza Strip, the Israeli army continued to close Nitsareem (*Ash Shuhada'*) junction south of Gaza city and the coastal road (the *Gaza-Sheikh 'Ajlin* road), separating the districts of Northern Gaza and Gaza from districts south of the Gaza Strip. The Israeli army also continued to close Abu al 'Ajin road (*Khan Yunis Al Sharqiya*) and Western road (*Khan Yunis*), and continued to impose a partial closure on Al Mawasi/Khan Yunis road (*Al Tuffah checkpoint*). The Israeli army partially opened Abu Holi road, but continued to close it on a daily basis in the areas between Al Matahin checkpoint, south of the city of Deir Al Balah, and Abu Holi checkpoint, north of the city of Khan Yunis, and detained civilians and vehicles, effectively closing Salah Ad Din road from Beit Hanun in the north to Rafah city in the south. Israeli troops positioned at the checkpoint opened fire towards civilians, critically injuring 1 female civilian.

1. The Israeli army continued to set up flying checkpoints throughout the district of Jerusalem, closing all entrances to the city and roads connecting towns and villages, and prevented pedestrians and vehicles from crossing. The Israeli army also continued to prohibit worshippers from other districts from accessing Jerusalem to perform Friday prayers at Al Aqsa Mosque. During the month of Ramadan, the Israeli army allowed civilians from the city of Jerusalem and the Green Line, who are above the age of 60 years, to enter Al Aqsa Mosque to perform Friday prayers.
2. The Israeli army continued to close the only road leading to the village of Al Nu'man, northeast of the Bethlehem district, isolating the village and placing it, together with the adjacent village of Al Khas, under the jurisdiction of the Jerusalem municipality. The Israeli army considers the civilian presence in the villages illegal.
3. The Israeli army continued to set up flying checkpoints throughout the district of Hebron, closing all entrances to the city and roads connecting towns and villages, and preventing pedestrians and vehicles from crossing. On 01 September, the Israeli army declared the city of Hebron a closed military zone until 11 October.
4. The Israeli army set up dozens of checkpoints throughout the district of Jericho, closing all entrances to the city and roads connecting towns and villages, and prevented civilians from crossing. Beginning on 13 September, the Israeli army prohibited 1948 Palestinians (Palestinians holding Israeli IDs/citizenship), Jerusalem ID holders, and West Bank ID holders from entering the city of Jericho. Entrance is only permitted to Jericho ID holders.
5. The Israeli army set up flying checkpoints throughout the district of Qalqiliya, closing all entrances to the city and roads connecting towns and villages, and prevented pedestrians and vehicles from crossing. From 13 October to 19 October, the Israeli army also closed the only eastern entrance to the city and prevented civilians from crossing.
6. The Israeli army set up flying checkpoints throughout the district of Jenin, closing all entrances to the city and roads connecting towns and villages, and prevented pedestrians and vehicles from crossing. From 15 September – 05 October, and again from 21 – 31 October, the Israeli army declared the city of Jenin a closed military zone and closed all roads leading to the city with dirt barricades.
7. The Israeli army set up dozens of flying checkpoints throughout the district of Ramallah, closing all roads connecting towns and villages, and prevented pedestrians and vehicles from crossing. Beginning on 11 October, and from 21 – 31 October, the Israeli army declared the villages of Al Mughayyir, Budrus, and Deir Abu Mash'al closed military zones.
8. The Israeli army set up flying checkpoints throughout the district of Tulkarem, closing all entrances to the city and roads connecting towns and villages, and prevented pedestrians and vehicles from crossing. From 01 – 05 October, the Israeli army declared the city of Tulkarem a closed military zone.
9. The Israeli army set up dozens of flying checkpoints throughout the district of Nablus, closing all entrances to the city and roads connecting towns and villages, and prevented pedestrians and vehicles from crossing.

G. Incursion

Beginning on 28 September at 22:00 until 15 October at 18:35, Israeli army ground troops and infantry forces, supported by helicopters, UAVs, reconnaissance aircraft, tanks and bulldozers, continued a large-scale incursion into the district of Northern Gaza and east of the town of Jabalya and north of the town of Beit Lahiya, including the area of Abu Safiyyeh, Al Qaraya al Badawiya, and the area opposite the former building of the Israeli Civil Administration on Salah ad Din road. The Israeli army opened intensive machinegun fire and fired tank shells, and Israeli army combat aircraft and naval boats fired missiles. Beginning at 00:01 on 01 October and until its withdrawal at 18:35 on 15 October, the Israeli army **killed 70 individuals**, including 13 children, 1 female civilian, 4 Palestinian officers (3 Palestinian National Security officers and 1 Palestinian Police officer); **injured 163 individuals**, including many in critical condition, 27 children (including a 7-month female baby), 7 female civilians (including 2 critically, 1 of whom is an elderly civilian), and 3 officers (2 Palestinian National Security officers and 1 Preventive Security officer). The Israeli army prohibited ambulances from transporting the injured, arrested 7 Palestinian officers, demolished 2 Palestinian National Security posts, and fired tank shells towards and destroyed the Presidential Reception Hall near Beit Hanun crossing. The Israeli army demolished 18 houses and 1 kindergarten, occupied many houses, and converted them into military posts. The Israeli army also caused the disruption of classes in 19 schools, including morning and afternoon shifts, destroyed 1 bus and 1 tractor, demolished several commercial shops, levelled vast areas of land, and destroyed infrastructure in the area. The Israeli army killed:

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| (1) 9-year-old female Samah Nassar; | (2) Mohammed An Najjar, 13 years old; | (3) Islam Ad Dahdar, 13 years old; | (4) Raed Abu Zeid, 13 years old; |
| (5) Suleiman Abu Foul, 13 years old; | (6) Hassan Sharatiha;, 13 years old; | (7) Nidhal Al Madhoun, 14 years old; | (8) Adnan Al Bura'i; 16 years old; |
| (9) Mohammed Al Sharafi, 16 years old; | (10) Abdullah Qamhan; 17 years old; | (11) Mohammad Abu Seif, 17 years old | (12) Yasser Al Khatib, 17 years old; |
| (13) Ahmed Subh; 17 years old; | (14) Fatimah Hussein, 65-year-old female; | (15) Amin Mas'oud; | (16) Waseem Qandeel; |
| (17) Ra'ed Abu Seif; | (18) Mohammad Al 'Ulay; | (19) Jihad Abu Al Jabeen; | (20) Mustafa Hamash; |
| (21) Hani Mushtaha; | (22) 'Aatef Sabbah; | (23) Shadi Safi; | (24) Tamir Ad Darini; |
| (25) Ibrahim Abu Al Qumsan; | (26) Ibrahim 'Useileh; | (27) Rami Qaddas; | (28) Misbah Ar Rantisi; |
| (29) Mohammed Salim; | (30) Raed Al Hajj Ahmed; | (31) Fadi Az Za'anin; | (32) Romel Al Baraei; |
| (33) Raed Abu Wadi; | (34) Mohammed Al Hassi; | (35) Mohammed Al Baba; | (36) Ramzi Hassab Allah; |
| (37) Faris Al Habil; | (38) Isam'il Qumsan; | (39) Hamdan 'Ubeid; and his brother | (40) Hammoudeh 'Ubeid; |
| (41) Hassan Darwish; and his brother | (42) Mousa Darwish; | (43) Abdul Ra'ouf Nabhan; | (44) Amin Salim; and his brother |
| (45) Lu'ay Hamad; | (46) Salameh Abu Sil'ah; | (47) Raed Al Mabhouh; | (48) Sameh Al Wahidi; |
| (49) Sufian Salim; | (50) Mahir Zaqqout; | (51) Mohammed Ma'rouf; | (52) Khadr At Touli; |
| (53) Yousef Abu Seif; | (54) Ahmed Hamad; | (55) Wa'el Saleh; | (56) Muhyee Ad Din Al Madhoun; |
| (57) Jihad Abu Mousa; | (58) Issam Abu Tu'eimeh; | (59) Muhammad Abu Hileil; | (60) Rizq Az Zeiti; |
| (61) Nidhal Mas'oud; | (62) Mohammed Al Masri; | (63) Ramzi Abu Shaqfeh; a Police officer | (64) Nidhal Matar, an officer; |
| (65) Jad Abu Sakhileh, an officer; | (66) Sufian Abu Al Jidyán, an officer; | (67) Unidentified civilian; | (68) Unidentified civilian; |
| (69) Unidentified civilian; and | (70) Unidentified civilian; | | |

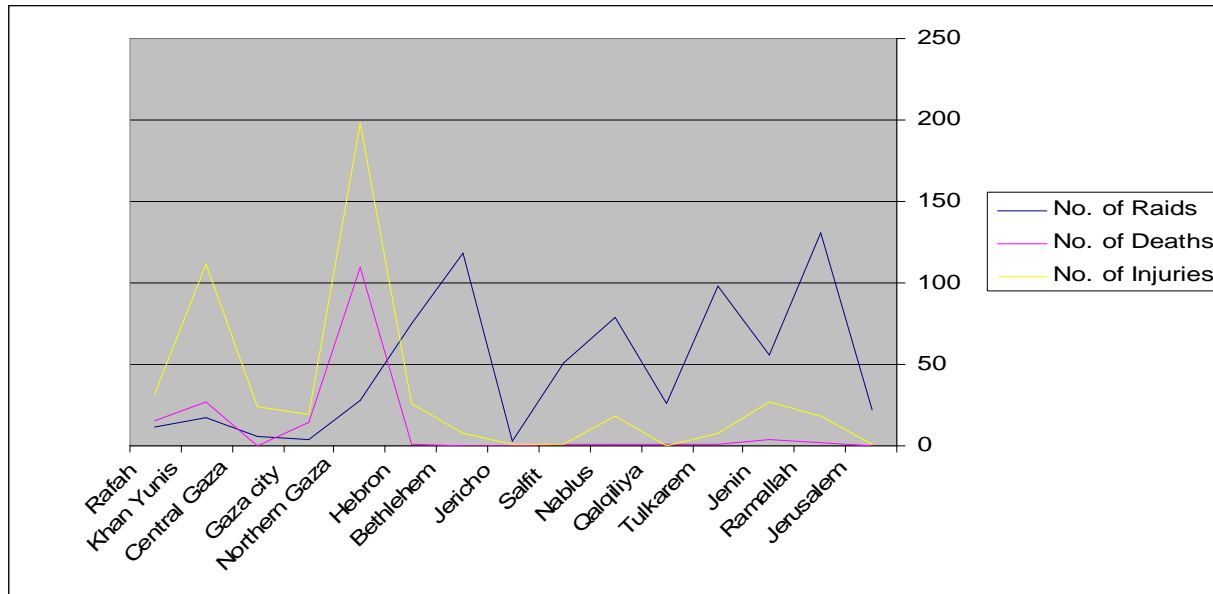
H. Raids

The Israeli army carried out a total of **726** raids during the month of October, including **659** in the West Bank (including 22 raids in Jerusalem, 56 in Jenin, 140 in Tulkarem, 79 in Nablus, 51 in Salfit, 131 in Ramallah, 118 in Bethlehem, and 75 in Hebron). The Israeli army also conducted **67** raids in the Gaza Strip (including 28 in Northern Gaza, 17 in Khan Yunis, and 12 in Rafah).

The Israeli army opened fire during 184 of the 726 raids, approximately 25% of the total number of raids on residential areas.

The Israeli army continued to intensify raids on Palestinian Authority controlled territory (Area “A” under the Oslo Agreement). The Israeli army conducted 482 of the 726 raids, approximately 67% of the total number of raids, on Palestinian cities, towns, villages, and refugee camps, resulting in assassinations, killings, injuries and arrests of dozens of civilians, and the demolition of dozens of civilian houses.

The following chart shows the correlation between the number of raids and resulting human losses:



The sharp rise in civilian deaths in the district of Northern Gaza, which does not parallel the number of raids, is due to the large-scale incursion into the district and the intensive use of various weapons, including tank shelling and air attacks from helicopters and UAVs.

1. At 09:00 on 02 October, an Israeli army infantry force raided the area of Al Qarara east of the district of Khan Yunis, opened intensive fire towards civilian houses, injuring 1 female civilian, searched several houses, arrested 4 individuals, including 1 Palestinian National Security officer, and detained 2 female civilians for several hours before releasing them.
2. At 02:00 on 03 October, the Israeli army raided the town of Silwad east of the district of Ramallah and fired sound grenades while surrounding 1 house, setting fire to the house and injuring 1 child with burns. The Israeli army also searched several houses and arrested 6 individuals, including 1 Palestinian National Security officer.

3. At 09:20 on 16 October, the Israeli army raided the area south of Balata refugee camp in the city of Nablus and closed the southern entrances to the camp with dirt barricades. Confrontations took place between the Israeli army and civilians, during which the Israeli army injured 4 children, 2 of whom were in critical condition.
4. At 05:00 on 24 October, the Israeli army, supported by helicopters, raided 'Ein Beit El Ma' refugee camp in the city of Nablus and imposed curfew. The Israeli army opened indiscriminate fire, occupied several houses, converted them into military posts, and searched several houses. The Israeli army also detained dozens of civilians in the camp's school yard, arrested 1 civilian, and disrupted classes in the camp's school.
5. At 23:30 on 24 October, the Israeli army, including several tanks and bulldozers, raided the areas of Batn as Samin and Al Maqabir, and An Namsawi neighbourhood in the city of Khan Yunis and opened intensive fire towards civilian houses. Israeli army UAVs patrolled the skies over the area and fired missiles towards a civilian crowd, killing 14 individuals, including 2 children and 1 Palestinian National Security officer:

(i) <i>Hisham 'Ashour, 9 years old;</i>	(ii) <i>Sa'id An Najjar, 14 years old;</i>	(iii) <i>Sami Bureikh;</i>	(iv) <i>Khadr Abu Sultan;</i>
(v) <i>Haythan An Nabris;</i>	(vi) <i>Sami Zu'rub;</i>	(vii) <i>Abdul Rahman Abu An Nimr;</i>	(viii) <i>Suleiman Zu'rub;</i>
(ix) <i>Mohammed Zu'rub;</i>	(x) <i>Ahmed Al Bayyouk;</i>	(xi) <i>Ibrahim Al Qidreh;</i>	(xii) <i>Mahmoud Al Bashiti;</i>

 (xiii) *Iyad Abu Lihyeh;* and (xiv) *Hussein Abu Namous,* a Palestinian National Security officer.
 The Israeli army injured 58 civilians, many of whom were in critical condition. The Israeli army also demolished 19 houses, 2 brick factories, and 5 sheep and cattle pens, levelled agricultural land in the area of Batn as Samin, and caused the disruption of classes in 6 schools, serving 5,123 students. The Israeli army withdrew at 07:00 on 26 October.
6. At 21:45 on 27 October, the Israeli army raided the city of Jenin and Jenin refugee camp, opened intensive fire, and detained several civilians in the city of Jenin after forcing them to evacuate their houses. The Israeli army raided the house of the Commander of the Palestinian National Security forces in the District of Jenin, confiscated communication devices, and detained several civilians inside the house. The Israeli army also raided the house of Burhan Jarrar, a Palestinian Legislative Council member, took position in the area surrounding Al Muqata'a, imposed curfew on Jenin refugee camp, and opened intensive fire, killing 3 civilians including 2 children:

(i) <i>Ibrahim Kmeil,</i> 12 years old;	(ii) <i>Salah Abu 'Eitah,</i> 17 years old; and
(iii) <i>Ammar Ghawadreh.</i>	

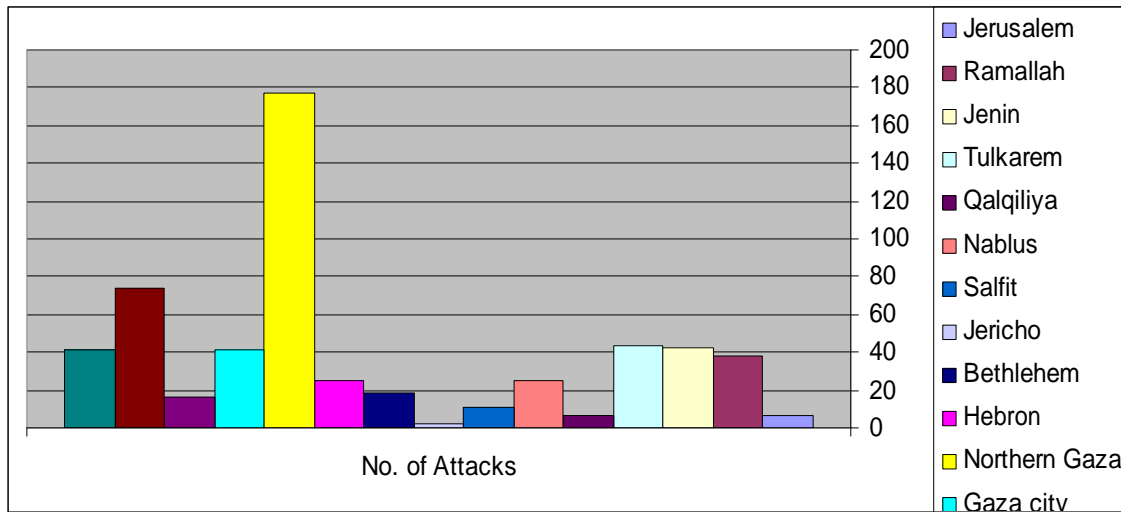
 The Israeli army injured 19 civilians, including 12 children, searched several houses, and destroyed the interior of 1 house by explosives. The house residents stated that Israeli troops stole jewellery worth JD 2,500, in addition to a sum of JD 500. The Israeli army also occupied several houses in the city and camp, converted them into military posts, and arrested 20 civilians, including 1 female child. The Israeli army remained positioned in the city and camp as of 24:00 on 31 October 2004.

I. Attacks

566 attacks took place during the month of October, utilizing various forms of weaponry (e.g. helicopter laser-guided missiles, tanks shells, navy boats and machineguns), including **217** attacks in the West Bank and **349** in the Gaza Strip.

The Israeli army carried out **184** attacks during raids on residential areas, **241** attacks from Israeli army military posts towards civilian houses and property, and **68** attacks on demonstrations in solidarity with political prisoners and against construction of the Wall or during confrontations between the Israeli army and civilians. The Israeli army also carried out **64** air attacks and **2** attacks from Israeli naval boats. **7** attacks by Israeli settlers were reported in October. The majority of Israeli army attacks took place in the district of Northern Gaza due to the large-scale incursion into the district, followed by Ramallah, Tulkarem, and Jenin.

The following chart shows the number of attacks carried out in residential areas in the West Bank and Gaza Strip:



1. At 01:35 on 05 October, an Israeli army UAV fired 1 missile towards a civilian crowd near Jabalya Police station in the district of Northern Gaza, injuring 5 civilians.
2. At 10: 20 on 04 October, the Israeli army opened intensive fire from its location in the settlement of Gadid north of the district of Khan Yunis towards civilian houses in West Khan Yunis refugee camp, injuring 3 civilians, including 1 child. At 18:20, the Israeli army opened fire again, injuring 1 female civilian.
3. At 10:50 on 04 October, Israeli troops positioned at Beit Kahil checkpoint west of the city of Hebron opened fire towards civilians, injuring 1 Palestinian Police officer.
4. At 17:30 on 07 October, the Israeli army opened intensive fire from its location at Point 189 on the Green Line towards the area south of Khuza'a in the district of Khan Yunis, injuring 3 children.
5. At 17:50 on 13 October, the Israeli army opened intensive fire from its location at Point 9.5 on the Egyptian border towards civilian houses in the neighbourhood of Al Barahima in Rafah refugee camp, killing 16-year-old **Jihad Hassan Barhoum** and injuring another child.
6. At 19:55 on 14 October, the Israeli army opened intensive fire towards civilian houses in Tall as Sultan neighbourhood in the city of Rafah, injuring 2 individuals, including 1 Palestinian National Security officer.
7. At 02:15 on 16 October, an Israeli army UAV fired 1 missile towards a civilian crowd west of the town of Jabalya, killing 3 civilians:
 - (i) **Amin Khalil Mas'oud**;
 - (ii) **Raed Khalil Abu Seif**; and
 - (iii) **Wael Mousa Salih**.

The Israeli army also critically injured 3 civilians, one of whom remained in critical condition.
8. On 27 October, Israeli troops positioned at Al Hamra checkpoint along the Nablus-Jericho road opened fire towards civilians, injuring 1 civilian.

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

The Israeli army continued to attack Palestinian security locations and Police stations. **59** such attacks (compared to 50 during September) were reported, including **21** in the West Bank and **38** in the Gaza Strip. These figures do not include the killing of 12 Palestinian security and military officers, the injuring of 12 officers, and the arrest of 45 officers.

The Israeli army escalated attacks against Palestinian security forces this month in implementation of the Israeli Government's decision to reject the Palestinian Government's decision that Palestinian security officers carry weapons to enforce law and order and preserve security in Areas (A) in the West Bank.

Israeli army provocations against Palestinian forces took place throughout the West Bank, including demolishing 7 security locations and offices, including the Presidential Reception Hall north of the town of Beit Hanun, raiding 4 security locations and Police stations, and detaining officers within posts during searches. The Israeli army opened fire on 30 separate occasions towards Palestinian security offices and locations, including 2 air attacks, and 1 incident of forcing Palestinian security officers to evacuate their locations. The Israeli army also set up 17 checkpoints near Palestinian security locations and Al Muqata'a in the city of Ramallah, provoked Palestinian security officers, and beat 1 officer.

In response to the Palestinian Cabinet's decision that Palestinian security forces carry arms to maintain internal security, the Israeli authorities informed Palestinians, through the DCO, that Palestinian security forces are prohibited from carrying weapons in occupied Palestinian cities and that any Palestinian officer found carrying arms would be at risk.

1. At 13:35 on 08 October, the Israeli army raided the city of Ramallah, raided 1 Palestinian National Security location, and detained several officers.
2. At 11:35 on 08 October, the Israeli army, including several tanks, raided Salah Ad Din road north of the town of Jabalya, raided 1 Palestinian National Security location, and levelled it.
3. At 11:00 on 20 October, the Israeli army opened intensive fire from its location at Point 7 on the Egyptian border towards the area surrounding Salah Ad Din gate, killing **Jihad Hassanein**, a Palestinian National Security officer.
4. At 12:00 on 21 October, the Israeli army opened intensive fire towards 1 Palestinian National Security location north of Sheikh 'Ajlin coastal junction south of Gaza city.
5. At 17:00 on 24 October, Israeli army helicopters opened machinegun fire towards 1 Palestinian National Security location east of the town of Beit Hanun.
6. At 22:10 on 24 October, Israeli army UAVs fired missiles towards 1 Palestinian National Security location in An Namsawi neighbourhood in the city of Khan Yunis, injuring 3 officers. Israeli army UAVs also fired missiles towards 1 Palestinian National Security patrol near An Namsawi neighbourhood in the city of Khan Yunis, killing 2 officers:
 - (i) **Amin Al Jubour**; and
 - (ii) **Hussam Al Bureim**.
7. At 24:00 on 24 October, the Israeli army raided the city of Ramallah and took position in the area surrounding Al Muqata'a. An Israeli army reconnaissance aircraft patrolled the skies over the area. The Israeli army detained 1 Palestinian National Security officer and severely beat him.
8. At 21:00 on 25 October, the Israeli army raided the area of Al 'Atatira in the town of Beit Lahiya and levelled 1 Palestinian National Security location.

K. House Demolitions

The Israeli army demolished **124** houses in October (compared to **137** in September), including **6** in the West Bank (1 in Jenin, 2 in Qalqiliya, 1 in Nablus, and 2 in Hebron) and **118** in the Gaza Strip, including 2 partial demolitions (33 in Northern Gaza, 1 in Gaza city, 1 in Central Gaza, 23 in Khan Yunis, and 60 in Rafah).

The Israeli army partially demolished 1 house in the city of Hebron belonging to a family of a civilian killed by the Israeli army; demolished 4 houses belonging to the families of political prisoners (1 in Nablus, 2 in Qalqiliya, and 1 in Hebron); 1 house belonging to a civilian wanted by the Israeli army; 42 houses in the neighbourhoods west of the city of Khan Yunis, claiming that they were in close proximity to the security fence of Gush Katif Settlement bloc; and 42 houses in Rafah refugee camp adjacent to the Egyptian-Palestinian border for expansion of the Philadelphi Route. The Israeli army demolished 52 houses as a form of collective punishment against civilians living in areas raided, particularly in the Gaza Strip, including 33 houses in Northern Gaza.

1. At 23:10 on 02 October, the Israeli army, including several tanks and Special Forces, raided the town of Beit Hanun, searched 1 house, and demolished 7 houses on As Sikka Street.
2. At 17:50 on 02 October, the Israeli army, including several tanks and bulldozers, raided the area of 'Uribeh northeast of the city of Rafah, opened intensive fire, injuring 1 female civilian, and forced residents in the area to evacuate their houses. The Israeli army also demolished 7 houses, 1 poultry farm, and 1 water well.
3. At 19:20 on 09 October, the Israeli army, including several tanks and bulldozers, raided the area of 'Uribeh northeast of the city of Rafah, forced civilians to evacuate their homes, levelled agricultural land, and demolished 5 houses.
4. At 02:00 on 12 October, the Israeli army raided the village of Beit Wazan at the western entrance to the city of Nablus and demolished a 2-storey house (using explosives) belonging to the family of a political prisoner.
5. At 22:30 on 13 October, the Israeli army, including several tanks and bulldozers supported by helicopters, raided Ash Sha'ut neighbourhood in Rafah refugee camp, opened intensive fire towards civilian houses, and demolished 4 houses.
6. At 03:00 on 21 October, the Israeli army raided the city of Qalqiliya and demolished 2 houses (using explosives), allegedly for belonging to the families of political prisoners.

L. Destruction of Public and Private Property

Compared to 101 attacks during the month of September, the Israeli army carried out **105** attacks on public and private property in October. The Israeli army carried out **38** attacks on property in the West Bank (including 6 in Jenin, 5 in Tulkarem, 8 in Nablus, 5 in Ramallah, 5 in Bethlehem, and 7 in Hebron), and **67** in the Gaza Strip (including 27 in Northern Gaza, 13 in Gaza city, 9 in Khan Yunis, and 13 in Rafah).

The Israeli army destroyed the Presidential Reception Hall, blacksmiths' workshops, appliance repair workshops, electricity generators, water wells, civilian vehicles, 1 kindergarten, 2 brick factories, sheep pens, and poultry farms. The Israeli army also destroyed doors of commercial shops, damaged furniture in civilian houses, burned civilian houses, damaged crops, uprooted olive trees, and damaged olive crops.

The Israeli army confiscated money and jewellery in the towns of 'Arraba and Beit Ummar and in the city of Jenin, and stole thousands of US dollars in the area of As Samiri in Al Qarara. The Israeli army also confiscated civilian vehicles in the towns of Deir Abu Mash'al and Dura and the city of Nablus, in addition to several other vehicles at the entrances to the villages of Deir Al Hatab and Salim. The Israeli army also confiscated 2 mobile phones and 1 camera CD belonging to a journalist.

1. At 19:50 on 01 October, Israeli army helicopters fired 2 missiles towards a workshop for repairing washing machines and refrigerators in Ad Daraj neighbourhood in Gaza city, injuring 2 civilians and causing damage to the workshop and neighbouring civilian houses.
2. At 20:00 on 01 October, the Israeli army raided Nur Shams refugee camp east of the city of Tulkarem and opened fire towards an electricity generator, cutting off electricity to the camp.
3. On 02 October, the Israeli army raided the town of Beit Ummar north of the district of Hebron and searched several houses. Civilians reported that Israeli troops stole money and jewellery during house searches.
4. At 03:00 on 26 October, the Israeli army raided the city of Hebron and set fire to 1 carpenter's shop and a 4-storey house after raiding it, destroying all its furniture. The Israeli army also arrested 4 civilians.
5. At 12:00 on 30 October, an Israeli army patrol raided the city of Bethlehem, destroyed 1 civilian vehicle (using explosives), and detained its driver after forcing him to a pay a fine of NIS 1,500.

M. Settlement Activity

A total of **14** incidents of settlement activity were reported in October (compared to 16 incidents in September), including **13** in the West Bank and **1** in the Gaza Strip. The majority of settlement activities took place in the city of Jerusalem with 3 incidents reported, including 2 of settler bypass road construction and 1 of confiscation of 50 *dunums* (12.5 acres) of civilian land for expansion of Hebrew University; 1 incident of confiscation of 240 *dunums* (60 acres) of civilian land for settlement expansion took place in Ramallah; 2 incidents in Jenin of confiscation of 350 *dunums* (87.5 acres) for expansion of 1 settler bypass road and confiscation of 100 *dunums* (25 acres) for settlement expansion; 1 incident in Qalqiliya of installing new electricity cables for 1 settlement; 2 incidents in Nablus of expansion of settlement outposts; 2 incidents in Salfit of land levelling for expansion of 1 settlement and construction of 120 new housing units in 1 settlement; 1 in Jericho of settlement expansion; 1 in Hebron of construction of a settler bypass road; and 1 incident in the district of Central Gaza of erecting a fence along 1 settler bypass road.

The distribution of settlement activities carried out during the month of October include: **3** incidents of land confiscation for expansion of existing settlements and expansion of Hebrew University; **2** incidents of construction of new neighbourhoods in settlements; **1** incident of installing electricity cables for settlements; **1** incident of land levelling for expansion of settlements; **1** incident of erecting a fence along 1 settler bypass road; **2** incidents of construction of new settlement outposts; and **4** incidents of construction of settler bypass roads.

1. On 03 October, the Israeli army continued work for construction of a settler bypass road in the area of Wadi 'Ayyad between Dahiyat Al Bareed and the area of Al Aqbat in the city of Jerusalem. Land levelling for the construction of a settler bypass road on civilian land in the villages of Hizma and 'Anata, connecting the settlements of Neve Ya'aqov and Adam, was completed.
2. On 03 October, Israeli settlers from the settlement outpost of Bruchin constructed 42 new housing units in order to expand the settlement outpost.
3. On 04 October, the Israeli army constructed a new settlement neighbourhood, including 120 housing units, in the settlement of Al Kana, north of the district of Salfit.
4. On 11 October, the Israeli army confiscated vast areas of land in the village of Al Lubban Ash Sharqiya south of the district of Nablus for expansion of the settlement of 'Eli.
5. On 19 October, the Israeli army demolished several heritage houses in the old city of Hebron for the expansion of a settler bypass road connecting the settlement of Kiryat Arba' to the Ibrahimi Mosque.
6. On 20 October, the Israeli army began levelling approximately 50 *dunums* (12.5 acres) of land on Mount Al Masharif in the city of Jerusalem to

annex it to Hebrew University.

7. On 27 October, the Israeli army erected an additional barbed wire fence around the settlement of Avnei Hefetz in the Tulkarem district. The new fence annexes approximately 100 *dunums* (25 acres) of land cultivated with olive trees.
8. On 30 October, the Israeli army issued a military order confiscating 305 *dunums* (76.25 acres) of agricultural land in the village of Izbat Shufa in the Tulkarem district along a settler bypass road.

N. Settler Violence

Israeli settlers carried out **64** attacks (compared to 32 during the month of September) against Palestinian civilians and their property, all taking place in the West Bank (18 attacks in Hebron, 13 in Nablus, 11 in Ramallah, 10 in Salfit, 6 in Bethlehem, 4 in Jerusalem, and 2 in Jenin).

The majority of settler violence was carried out during October to prevent Palestinian civilians from harvesting olive crops and to cause damage to the olive harvest season this year.

Israeli settlers assaulted 1 Christian procession; prevented civilians from performing prayers in the Ibrahimi Mosque; carried out 7 attacks resulting in killing 1 civilian and injuring 2 civilians (1 elderly civilian and 1 civilian critically injured in the neck), and including 4 attacks against civilians harvesting olive crops; ran over 5 civilians, (4 children, including 3 sisters on their way to school, and 1 female civilian); 12 incidents of severely beating civilians, resulting in the injury of civilians by bone fractures, including 1 elderly civilian and 6 incidents against civilians harvesting olive crops; 10 incidents of assaulting civilians, beating them, and stoning them and their property; 21 incidents of preventing civilians from harvesting olive crops, including stealing and damaging olive crops harvested by civilians; 1 incident of setting fire to olive trees; 1 incident of stealing 1 herd of sheep; occupying 3 civilian houses; 1 incident of vandalizing and stealing water pipes; and 1 incident of preventing civilians from travelling along a road in the old city of Hebron.

1. At 17:30 on 01 October, an Israeli settler vehicle ran over and injured 1 child in the old city of Hebron. The child was transported to hospital.
2. On 02 October, a group of Israeli settlers threw stones at 1 civilian house near the settlement of Kiryat Arba' and erected several tents on civilian land. Another group of Israeli settlers threw stones at students from 3 schools in the old city of Hebron.
3. On 03 October, a group of Israeli settlers from the settlement of Ma'ale Shomron attacked civilian property in the village of Kafr Thulth. The Israeli settlers uprooted a large number of olive trees in order to confiscate civilian land and annex it to the settlement. Israeli settlers also beat several civilian farmers and prevented them from accessing their land.
4. At 16:40 on 07 October, a group of Israeli settlers severely beat **Walid Jabir** as he was harvesting olives in the village of Yanun south of the district of Nablus.
5. At 16:15 on 08 October, a group of Israeli settlers opened fire towards civilians as they were harvesting olives near the Israeli settler bypass road east of the village of Salim located at the eastern entrance to the city of Nablus. At 16:30, a group of Israeli settlers, driving a vehicle belonging to guards of the settlement of Alon Moreh, detained 2 civilians in the same area and damaged the olives they had harvested.
6. On 10 October, a group of Israeli settlers assaulted a Christian procession on its way to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in the city of Jerusalem to conduct mass. The Israeli settlers cut off the cross of the patriarch and threw his hat on the ground.
7. At 16:30 on 10 October, a group of Israeli settlers damaged and stole water network installations, as well as pipes and water meters installed by the Municipality of Tuqu' south of the district of Bethlehem.
8. At 11:40 on 11 October, an Israeli settler opened fire towards civilians near the village of 'Asira Al Qibliya west of the district of Nablus as they were harvesting olive crops, critically injuring **Hani Shihadeh** by live ammunition in the neck.

9. At 07:30 on 21 October, an Israeli settler travelling in his car along the Nablus-Ramallah main road near the town of Huwwara ran over and injured 3 students (sisters) on their way to school.
10. At 19:25 on 21 October, a group of Israeli settlers attacked a number of civilians in the village of Al Mughayyir north of the district of Ramallah and opened fire at 60-year-old **Rawhi an Na'san**, injuring him.
11. On 25 October, a group of Israeli settlers confiscated 2 civilian houses near Bilal Bin Rabah Mosque (Rachel's Tomb) in the city of Bethlehem.
12. At 16:30 on 26 October, an Israeli settler from the settlement of Yitzhar in the Nablus district opened fire towards and killed **Suleiman Yousef As Safadi**, a Palestinian National Security officer who was off duty at the time, as he was harvesting olive crops in his land in the village of 'Urif, neighbouring the settlement.
13. On 27 October, Israeli settlers from the settlement of Itamar stole 61 sheep near the village of 'Awarta south of the district of Nablus belonging to **Hilal 'Ubiedat** (the value of the sheep is estimated at USD 14,310).

O. Attacks on Religious Sites

A total of **9** attacks on religious sites were reported in October (compared to 12 attacks in September). All attacks took place in the West Bank, including 2 in Jerusalem, 1 in Ramallah, 1 in Jenin, 1 in Tulkarem, 1 in Nablus, and 3 in Hebron.

The Israeli army continued to prohibit worshippers from other districts from accessing Jerusalem to perform Friday prayers in Al Aqsa Mosque, forcing many civilians to conduct prayers near the outer gates of Al Aqsa Mosque compound and at checkpoints. The Israeli army also raided Al Aqsa Mosque compound and Al Marwani Mosque and obstructed maintenance works in the Mosque. In Hebron, the Israeli army closed the Ibrahimi Mosque, prohibited civilians from accessing the mosque during the month of Ramadan, and prevented the call to prayers from being broadcast from the mosque. The Israeli army raided 2 mosques, surrounded 3 mosques, and detained worshippers.

1. On 03 October, the Israeli army closed the Ibrahimi Mosque in the old city of Hebron due to the Jewish holidays and prevented civilians from performing prayers.
2. On 04 October, Israeli Special Forces raided Al Marwani Mosque in Al Aqsa Mosque compound in the old city of Jerusalem. An Israeli army helicopter and a surveillance balloon patrolled the skies over the area in order to monitor events taking place during the raid.
3. On 16 October, Israeli troops positioned at Gilo checkpoint, south of the city of Jerusalem, detained Father Atallah Hanna, the official spokesman of the Orthodox Church, and prevented him from entering the city of Jerusalem for over 2 hours.
4. At 18:45 on 22 October, the Israeli army raided the city of Nablus and 'Ein Beit El Ma' refugee camp, raided 1 mosque in the refugee camp, fired sound grenades, searched worshippers after detaining them, and severely beat several civilians.
5. On 25 October, the Israeli army raided the city of El Bireh, surrounded Al 'Ein Mosque as worshippers were performing evening prayers, detained worshippers, and examined their IDs.

P. Medical Obstruction

The Israeli army continued to attack health facilities, including hospitals, clinics, and ambulances, in addition to medical personnel. A total of **6** incidents were reported in October (compared to 12 in September), including 1 in the West Bank and 5 in the Gaza Strip. 2 such attacks took place in Northern Gaza and 2 in Khan Yunis.

The Israeli army opened machinegun fire and fired tank shells towards hospitals, causing damage to hospitals and destroying medical equipment. The Israeli army killed 1 civilian inside a hospital. In addition, Israeli troops positioned at a checkpoint severely beat 1 physician.

According to a report issued by the Palestinian Ministry of Health outlining material and human losses inflicted in the health sector during the month of October, the Israeli army killed 4 medical personnel and employees and injured 5, including 1 female nurse.

1. At 15:15 on 04 October, the Israeli army opened intensive fire towards the maternity ward and the doctors' rooms in Balsam Hospital north of the town of Beit Lahiya, causing damage to the hospital sections. At 16:50, the Israeli army fired 1 tank shell towards the area surrounding the hospital.
2. On 22 October, Israeli troops positioned at Gilo checkpoint set up at the northern entrance to the city of Bethlehem severely beat and injured physician *Mahir Mallouhah*.
3. At 16:00 on 26 October, the Israeli army opened intensive fire from the area surrounding Sufa crossing towards the area of the European Hospital near the city of Rafah, killing *Abdul 'Aziz Mu'ammam* inside the hospital.
4. At 22:40 on 28 October, the Israeli army fired 1 tank shell towards Mubarak Hospital in An Namsawi neighbourhood in the city of Khan Yunis.

Q. School Disruption

During the second month of the academic year, **41** incidents of school disruption (compared to **65** last month) were reported, including **25** in the West Bank and **16** in the Gaza Strip. The Israeli army opened fire and fired tear gas grenades towards schools, closed schools, disrupted classes in dozens of schools due to incursions, raids, and curfews, and surrounded and raided universities. The Israeli army beat teachers and impeded students and teachers from accessing their schools due to checkpoints.

According to a report issued by the Palestinian Ministry of Education describing the material and human losses inflicted on the educational process during the month of October, the Israeli army killed **18** students and **1** teacher, injured 55 students and 1 teacher, and arrested 25 students and 2 teachers. The Israeli army also completely disrupted classes in 52 schools, serving 24,283 students in the West Bank and in 45 schools, serving 33,339 students, in the Gaza Strip.

1. At 08:30 on 03 October, the Israeli army raided the town of Silat Adh Dhahr south of the district of Jenin, fired tear gas grenades inside the town's secondary school and raided it. The Israeli army also raided the Industrial School and closed the 2 schools after detaining 3 teachers, beating them and forcing them to remove rocks from the town's road. The Israeli army also occupied 2 houses and converted them into military posts. At 13:00, the Israeli army withdrew from the area.
2. Beginning at 17:10 on 07 October until 07:00 on 11 October, the Israeli army imposed curfew on the village of An Nabi Salih and caused the disruption of classes in the village's elementary school.
3. On 10 October, due to strict measures imposed by the Israeli army, 30 teachers were delayed in reaching their schools in the villages of the western areas in the district of Bethlehem.
4. At 11:00 on 11 October, the Israeli army raided the village of Deir Abu Mash'al west of the district of Ramallah, opened indiscriminate fire, and imposed curfew, disrupting classes in the village's 2 schools, serving 894 students. The Israeli army also closed the entrance to the village with dirt barricades.
5. At 10:10 on 16 October, the Israeli army raided the city of Beit Sahur, raided Al Quds Open University campus, and detained several students.
6. At 03:00 on 20 October, the Israeli army raided the town of Idhna west of the district of Hebron, imposed curfew, and opened fire, disrupting classes in 11 schools serving 5,599 students. At 09:00, the Israeli army withdrew from the area.

7. At 08:00 on 25 October, a group of Israeli settlers opened fire towards school students in the town of Silat Adh Dhahr south of the district of Jenin.

R. Closure of Crossing Points

The Israeli army closed crossing points in the Gaza Strip, including crossing points into the Green Line and Egypt, denying travellers, workers and goods access.

1. Beit Hanun (Erez) Crossing in the district of Northern Gaza remained closed during the month of October. The crossing had been used for civilian crossing from the Gaza Strip to the West Bank and workers' crossing into the Industrial Zone (Erez) and into the Green Line.
2. The Israeli army closed Al Muntar (Karni) Crossing east of Gaza city for 11 days. Al Muntar Crossing is the only crossing point into the West Bank, Israel, and the outside world.
3. The Israeli army closed Sufa Crossing east of the district of Rafah for complete 8 days. The Israeli army also closed Sufa Crossing partially during 23 days. This crossing is used for transporting construction cargo and had been used earlier for workers and merchants crossing.
4. The Israeli army closed Al Karamah Crossing (Rafah Border Crossing) south of the district of Rafah for 2 days completely and during 29 days partially. Al Karamah Crossing is only crossing point connecting the Gaza Strip to outside world via Egypt. The Israeli army continues to prevent young civilians between the ages of 16 – 35 years to cross.
5. Gaza International Airport remains closed since the outbreak of Al Aqsa *Intifada* (Uprising).