

PALESTINIAN MONITORING GROUP



MONTHLY SUMMARY OF ISRAELI VIOLATIONS

01 February 2011 – 28 February 2011

The following summary tables and overview of events survey hostile Israeli activities during the period 01 February 2011 to 28 February 2011. The report includes a summary table of events, classified 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 the Daily Situation Reports of the Palestinian Monitoring Group (PMG) of the Negotiations Affairs Department (NAD) of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). The PMG monitors ground conditions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, including Israeli and Palestinian violations. The PMG Daily Situation Reports are a survey of daily events collated from information provided by civil ministries and security agencies of the Palestinian National Authority. The information reported through the PMG process represents data available at the time of distribution only.

SAMPLE OF ISRAELI VIOLATIONS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 2011

- **01 February:** Israeli settlers opened fire on civilians near Khirbet Safa village in Hebron district, killing a child and injuring a civilian.
- **05 February:** The Israeli military opened fire on a number of Palestinian workers east of Gaza city, injuring two workers.
- **08 February:** Confrontations took place between the Israeli military and civilians in Khirbet Safa village and Beit Ummar town in Hebron district, during which Israeli troops opened fire and injured a child.
- **11 February:** Israeli settlers stabbed two civilians with sharp tools in Jerusalem city, killing one and leaving the other with injuries and contusions.
- **15 February:** Israeli settlers opened fire on and wounded a civilian, while he was working on his land in Jalud village in Nablus district.
- **17 February:** The Israeli military, including a combat helicopter, opened machinegun fire on three civilians near the border fence northwest of Beit Lahiya town in Northern Gaza district. All three civilians were killed.
- **18 February:** A mass demonstration, including international and Israeli peace activists, took place in Bil'in village in Ramallah district in protest against Wall construction. Confrontations took place between the Israeli military and protestors, during which Israeli troops wounded five civilians, including a child.
- **28 February:** The Israeli military opened fire on Palestinian workers in the northwestern Northern Gaza district, killing a worker.

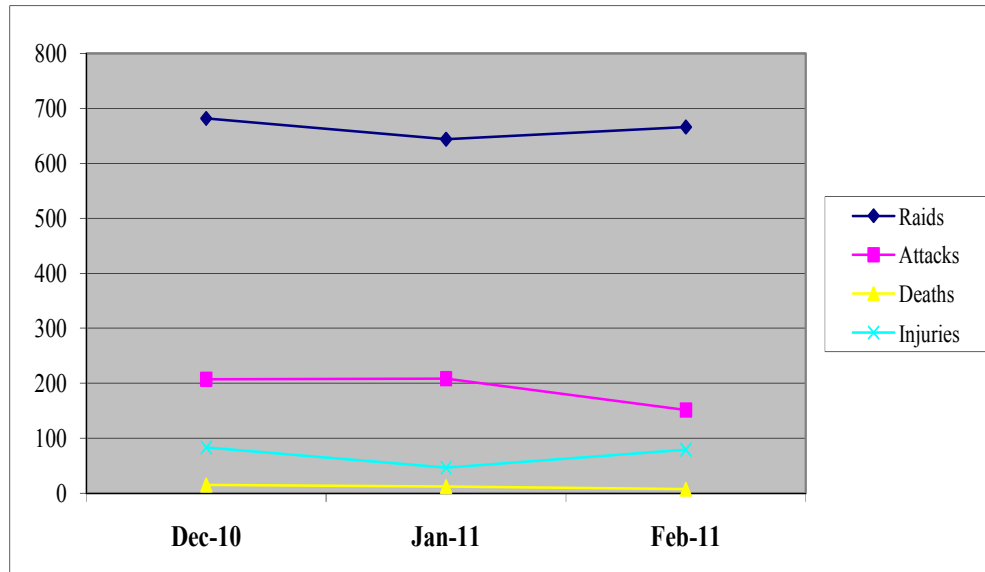
SUMMARY TABLE OF EVENTS IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY – FEBRUARY 2011

EVENT	WEST BANK	GAZA STRIP	TOTAL	NOTES
Deaths	1	6	7	Includes a civilian, whom Israeli settlers killed with sharp tools in Jerusalem city.
Injuries	34	45	79	Includes 16 children; three female civilians; and a journalist. Injured children included an infant baby girl as well as a girl run over by an Israeli settler vehicle.
Attacks	86	65	151	The Israeli military carried out 24 attacks during raids on Palestinian residential areas; 68 attacks during confrontations with Palestinians; and 35 attacks from Israeli army military posts on civilian houses and property. The Israeli navy opened fire on Palestinian fishing boats and territory on three occasions. Israeli combat aircraft carried out 18 aerial attacks on Palestinian territory and combat helicopters opened machinegun fire on civilians and property on one occasion. Israeli troops positioned at checkpoints and Israeli settlers opened fire on civilians and property on one occasion each.
Raids	652	14	666	22 in Jerusalem; 73 in Ramallah; 47 in Jenin; 19 in Tubas; 52 in Tulkarem; 71 in Qalqiliya; 87 in Nablus; 39 in Salfit; 36 in Jericho; 69 in Bethlehem; 137 in Hebron; two in Northern Gaza; two in Gaza; one in Central Gaza; four in Khan Yunis; and five in Rafah.
Arrests	259	1	260	37 in Jerusalem; 25 in Ramallah; 22 in Jenin; 12 in Tubas; six in Tulkarem; 18 in Qalqiliya; 21 in Nablus; 17 in Salfit; 14 in Jericho; 22 in Bethlehem; 65 in Hebron; and one in Northern Gaza. Arrested civilians included 45 children, three university students, and four Palestinian security officers.
Home Demolitions	1	1	2	The Israeli military demolished two civilian homes in the districts of Jerusalem and Central Gaza.
Attacks on Public & Private Property	106	10	116	Destruction of Property: Israeli troops and settlers destroyed two petrol stations; wheat crops; barracks; tents; olive trees; civilian vehicles; house furniture; a swimming pool; civilian houses; sheep pens; a bulldozer; a Palestinian Police officer's ID card; a commercial premise; electricity posts; water wells; a blacksmith's and carpenter's workshops; and a drug store. Confiscation of Property: The Israeli military confiscated personal computers; a truck; a hunting rifle; tractors; a vehicle; a fishing boat; and nets.
Home Occupations	4	—	4	The Israeli military occupied and converted into military posts civilian homes in the districts of Jerusalem (1); Ramallah (2); and Hebron (1).
Closure of Crossing Points	—	134	134	International crossing points were closed on 47 occasions (Rafah Crossing to Egypt and continuing closure of Yasser Arafat International Airport) and crossing points to territory under Israeli administration on 87 occasions.
Flying Checkpoints	681	—	681	The Israeli army set up flying checkpoints and searched Palestinian civilians and vehicles in and around Palestinian residential areas in the districts of Jerusalem (65); Ramallah (48); Jenin (7); Tubas (6); Tulkarem (23); Qalqiliya (138); Nablus (145); Salfit (31); Jericho (61); Bethlehem (45); and Hebron (112).
Medical Obstruction	1	—	1	The Israeli military impeded access to an ambulance to transport an ill child in Bethlehem district.
Attacks on Religious Sites	3	—	3	The Israeli military raided the grounds of the Al Aqsa Mosque compound; demolished a mosque; raided a mosque; and delivered a notice for the demolition of a mosque.
School Disruption	1	—	1	The Israeli military raided and searched a basic school in Dahiyat al Baladiya area in Hebron city.
Provocation of Palestinian Forces	25	—	25	The Israeli military provoked or harassed Palestinian National Security force on 10 occasions, Civil Police on 13 occasions, and Preventive Security on two occasions.
Settlement Activity	8	—	8	The Israeli military constructed a wall around a settlement and levelled land for the expansion of settlements as well as for the construction of a religious school and a military installation. The Israeli authorities also approved the construction of settlement housing units in East Jerusalem.
Settler Violence	78	—	78	In addition to killing a civilian, Israeli injured and assaulted several civilians. Israeli settlers also threw stones at civilians and property; damaged crops and olive trees; attempted to seize control of civilian land; set fire to a civilian house, a bulldozer, and civilian vehicles; raided Palestinian towns and villages; caused damage to the environment; destroyed a swimming pool, electricity posts, and a commercial premise. Israeli settler vehicles also ran over and wounded three children.
TOTAL	1940	276	2216	

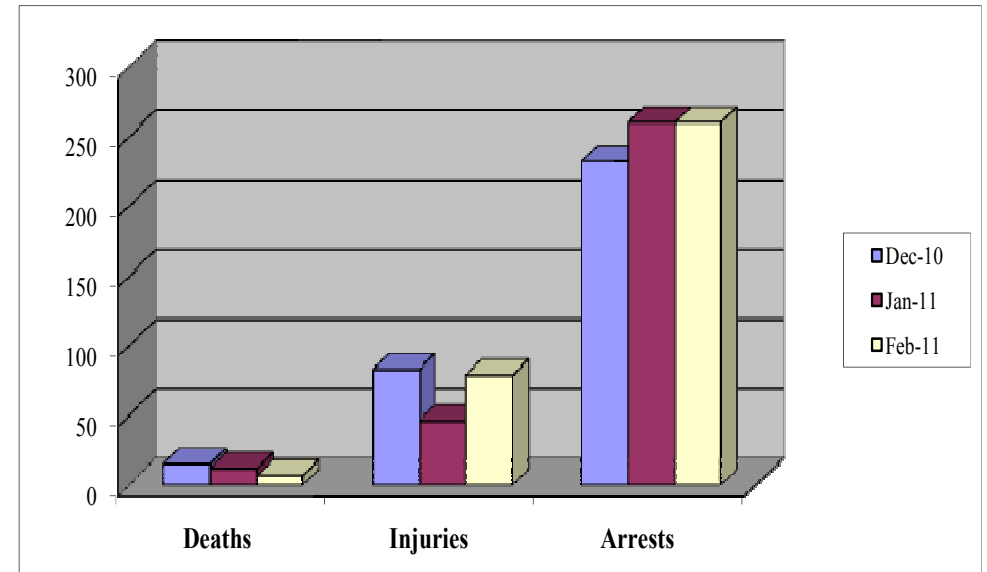
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EVENTS OVER THE PAST THREE MONTHS

EVENT	DEC. 2010	JAN. 2011	FEB. 2011	COMMENTS
Assassinations	—	1	—	Incidents of extra-judicially killing 'wanted' Palestinian individuals were not reported this month.
Deaths	15	11	7	Death toll dropped by 36.4% compared to January 2011 and by 53.3% compared to December 2010.
Injuries	83	46	79	Rise of 71.7% compared to January 2011, but a drop of 4.8% compared to December 2010. In comparison to 10 children wounded in January 2011 and December 2010, 16 children were injured in February 2011.
Attacks	207	208	151	Drop in the number of attacks by 27.4% compared to January 2011 and of 27.1% compared to December 2010.
Raids	682	644	666	Increase of 3.4% compared to January 2011, but a decrease of 2.4% compared to December 2010.
Arrests	232	260	260	The same percentage as in January 2011, but a rise of 12.1% compared to December 2010. 45 children were arrested in February 2011 compared to 39 children arrested in January 2011 and 19 in December 2010.
Home Demolitions	11	2	2	The same percentage as in January 2011, but a drop of 81.8% compared to December 2010.
Attacks on Property	129	87	116	Rise of 33.3% compared to January 2011, but a drop of 10.1% compared to December 2010.
Home Occupations	5	15	4	Drop of 73.3% compared to January 2011 and of 20% compared to December 2010.
Curfews	—	1	—	Incidents of imposing curfews over Palestinian residential areas were not reported to have taken place this month.
Flying Checkpoints	691	778	681	Drop of 12.5% compared to January 2011 and of 1.5% compared to December 2010.
Complete Closure of Crossing Points	137	141	134	Crossing points to Israeli administered territory were closed on 87 occasions in February 2011, compared to 98 in January 2011 and 96 in December 2010. Rafah Crossing was closed for 19 days. Yasser Arafat International Airport has remained closed since the outbreak of the second <i>Intifada</i> (Uprising) in 2000.
Medical Obstruction	2	1	1	The same percentage as in January 2011, but a drop of 50% compared to December 2010.
Attacks on Religious Sites	2	—	3	Rise of 50% compared to December 2010.
School Disruption	3	3	1	A decrease of 66.7% compared to January 2011, but the same percentage as in December 2010.
Provocation of Palestinian Forces	24	23	25	Rise of 8.7% compared to January 2011 and of 4.2% compared to December 2010. In addition, the Israeli military arrested four Palestinian security officers.
Settlement Activity	6	6	8	Increase of 33.3% compared to January 2011 and December 2010.
Settler Violence	66	80	78	Drop of 2.5% compared to January 2011, but a rise of 18.2% compared to December 2010.
TOTAL	2295	2307	2216	During the month of February 2011, total incidents dropped by 4% compared to January 2011 due to the decreasing number of deaths, flying checkpoints, attacks, home occupations, and incidents of complete closure of crossing points. In comparison to December 2010, total events also decreased by 3.4%, reflecting a drop in the number of deaths, injuries, raids into Palestinian residential areas, attacks, flying checkpoints, home demolitions, and attacks on property.

COMPARISON OF ISRAELI RAIDS, ATTACKS AND PALESTINIAN HUMAN CASUALTIES OVER THE PAST 3 MONTHS



COMPARISON OF INCIDENTS OF DEATHS, INJURIES, AND ARRESTS OVER THE PAST 3 MONTHS



ANALYSIS OF EVENTS

1. Deaths

In February 2011, the Israeli military killed **seven** Palestinians, including six in the West Bank and one in the Gaza Strip. Among those killed were two armed Palestinian individuals. Israeli settlers also killed a civilian with sharp tools.

2. Injuries

A total of **79** injuries were reported in the month of February 2011 (34 Palestinians in the West Bank and 45 in the Gaza Strip). These included 16 children; three female civilians; a journalist; and eight armed Palestinian individuals. Injured children included an infant baby girl as well as a boy and girl run over by Israeli settler vehicles. Israeli settlers also injured three civilians.

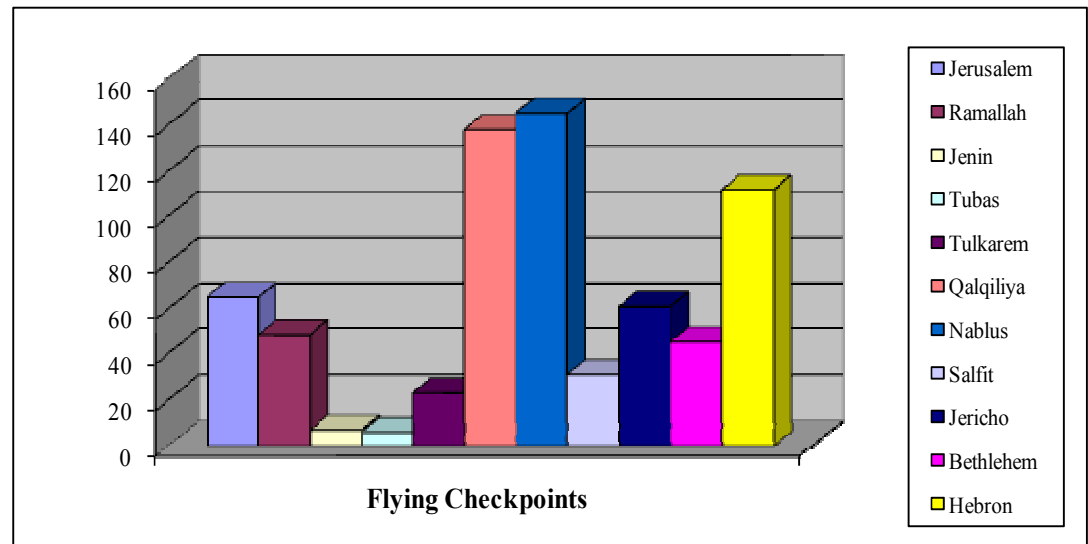
3. Arrests

During the month of February 2011, the Israeli military arrested **260** Palestinians (259 in the West Bank and one in the Gaza Strip). The majority of arrests took place in the districts of Hebron (65), Jerusalem (37), and Ramallah (25). Among those arrested by the Israeli military were: 45 children; three university students; and four Palestinian security officers.

4. Closure

Especially on Fridays, the Israeli military continues to intensify restrictions at checkpoints located at the entrances of Jerusalem, and to restrict entrance to the Al Aqsa Mosque compound in the old city of Jerusalem, preventing worshippers from accessing the Mosque. At the *Qalandiya checkpoint north of Jerusalem*, the Israeli military continues to prevent PNA registered civilian vehicles from crossing the checkpoint towards Ar Ram and Qalandiya as well as Dahiyat al Bareed. The checkpoint is overcrowded daily, particularly during rush hours, due to intensified restrictions and search measures applied by Israeli troops. During the month of February 2011, the Israeli military also continued to intensify restrictions at the *Tayasir checkpoint* and *Al Hamra junction checkpoint* leading to the Jordan Valley area, only allowing access to civilians whose IDs indicate District of Jericho residence or others holding special access permits. In addition, restrictions were intensified and civilian access was obstructed at the *Za'tara junction checkpoint* (separating the northern and central West Bank districts) as well as at the *As Sawahira ash Sharqiya (the 'Container') checkpoint* (separating the central and southern West Bank districts).

Further impeding civilian movement and access, the Israeli military set up **681 flying checkpoints** in and around Palestinian residential areas throughout the West Bank in February 2011, compared to 778 flying checkpoints in January 2011 and 691 in December 2010. In general, Israeli troops positioned at these flying checkpoints disrupted civilian access and movement of goods, including agricultural produce.

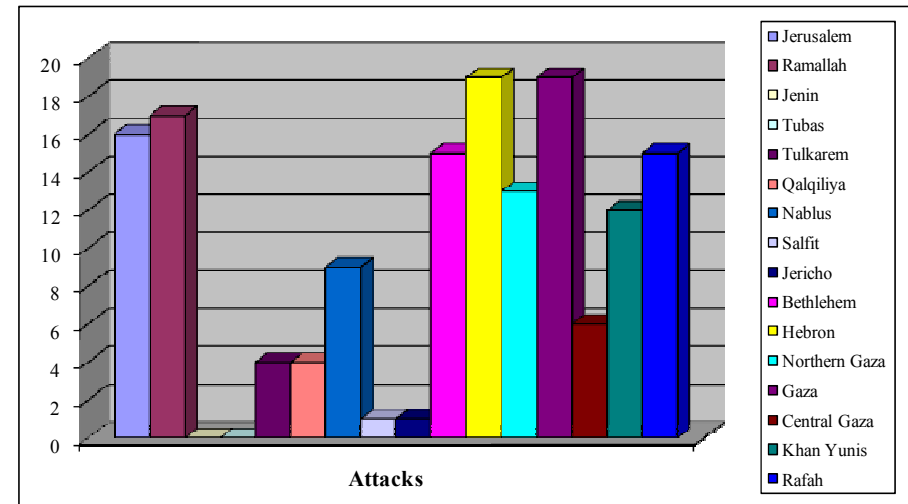


5. Attacks

A total of **151 attacks** were reported to have taken place during the month of February 2011: **86** in the West Bank and **65** in the Gaza Strip.

The Israeli military carried out **24 attacks during raids** into Palestinian residential areas, **68 attacks during confrontations** between the Israeli military and Palestinians, and **35 attacks from Israeli military posts** on civilian homes and property. In addition, Israeli navy boats carried out **three attacks** on Palestinian fishermen and territory. Israeli combat aircraft carried out **18 aerial attacks** and combat **helicopters opened machinegun fire** on civilians and property on one occasion. **Israeli troops positioned at checkpoints** and **Israeli settlers** opened fire on Palestinian civilians and property on one occasion each.

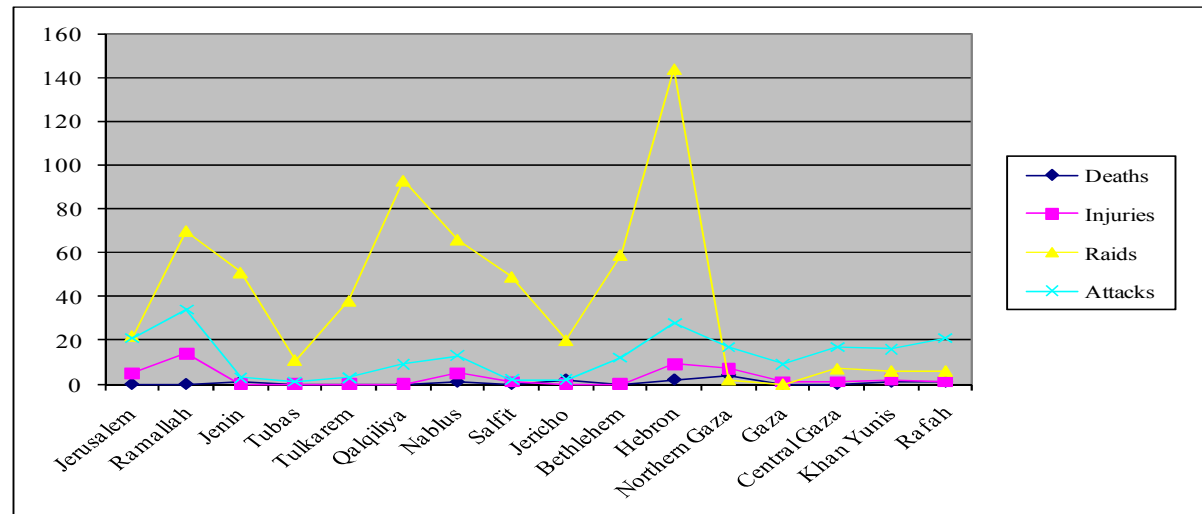
At 02:00 on 18 January 2009, the Israeli military declared a unilateral ceasefire following the large-scale offensive it had launched against the Gaza Strip. However, the Israeli military violated the ceasefire on **65 occasions** during the month of February 2011 (compared to 80 violations in January 2011 and 123 in December 2010). Also disregarding Israel's unilaterally declared ceasefire, armed Palestinian groups fired **31 mortar rounds** towards the Green Line (compared to 61 mortar rounds fired in January 2011 and 54 in December 2010). Armed Palestinian individuals also detonated an explosive device near an Israeli military patrol.



6. Raids

The Israeli military carried out a total of **666 raids** in Palestinian residential areas during the month of February 2011, including **652 in the West Bank** and **14 in the Gaza Strip**. The majority of Israeli military raids were reported to have taken place in the districts of Hebron (137), Nablus (87), Ramallah (73), Qalqiliya (71), and Bethlehem (69). The Israeli army **opened fire** during 14.1%, or **92 of the 666 raids**. Compared to one time in January 2011, the Israeli military **did not impose curfews** over residential areas in the West Bank during reported raids.

The chart to the right shows the correlation between the number of raids and the resulting human casualties in February 2011.



The table below shows Israeli violations and continued attempts to impede large-scale Palestinian security campaigns carried out in the districts of Jenin, Tubas, and Hebron¹, as well as in Nablus city:

Month \ Violations	Raids	Attacks	Deaths	Injuries	Arrests	Home Occupations	Provocation of Palestinian Forces ²	Total
February 2011	222	17	—	11 (incl. three children)	92 (incl. 21 children and three Palestinian security officers)	1	5	348
January 2011	216	29	5 (incl. a child and elderly civilian)	5	76 (incl. 18 children, a mentally challenged civilian, a PLC member, and a Palestinian security officer)	3	9	343
December 2010	224	21	—	—	67 (incl. three children, one female civilian, and three PLC members)	4	4	320

7. Provocation of Palestinian Security Forces

The Israeli army carried out **25** attacks and provocations of Palestinian security forces and posts during February 2011.³

TYPES OF ISRAELI ARMY PROVOCATION AGAINST PALESTINIAN FORCES IN FEBRUARY 2011

Type of Provocation	#	Notes
Taking positions/setting up checkpoints near Palestinian security posts	12	The Israeli military took positions in front of the Police station in ‘Arura town in Ramallah district; near Preventive Security and National Security offices in Qalqiliya city; in front of the Police station in ‘Aqraba town in Nablus district; near the building housing the Police Directorate in Hebron city; and in front of Police stations in Idhna, Dura, and As Samoa’ towns in Hebron district. Israeli troops took position near and photographed a National Security checkpoint in Beit Wazan village in Nablus district. Israeli troops took photographs of the Police station and National Security post in Al ‘Ubeidiya town in Bethlehem district.

¹ This table does not cover Israeli violations in the H2 area of the old city of Hebron, which is under full Israeli security control.

² All incidents of provocation of Palestinian security forces were reported to have taken in the Hebron district. Israeli military patrols took positions in front of two Palestinian Police stations in Dura and Idhna towns. The Israeli military set up flying checkpoints near two Palestinian Police stations in Hebron city and As Samoa’ town. Israeli troops detained 12 Palestinian Police officers, seized their ID cards, and attempted to search them while they were carrying out security duties in the old city of Hebron.

³ These statistics do not include the arrest of four Palestinian security officers.

Detaining and searching Palestinian security officers and patrols	13	Israeli troops positioned at checkpoints detained two National Security vehicles as well as a vehicle transporting medicine to the Palestinian Military Medical Services in Jerusalem district. Israeli troops took photographs of a National Security checkpoint in El Bireh city in Ramallah district. The Israeli army military detained two National Security vehicles in Salfit district and at the southern entrance to Jericho city. Israeli troops positioned at checkpoints detained a Police vehicle in Jerusalem, a Police vehicle in Ramallah, and two Police vehicles in Bethlehem. The Israeli military denied access to Police officers to An Nabi Salih village in Ramallah district. The Israeli military detained 12 Police officers, while they were carrying security duties in the old city of Hebron. Israeli troops positioned at the Za'tara junction checkpoint in Salfit district detained a Preventive Security vehicle.
--	-----------	---

8. Attacks on Public and Private Property

A total of **116 incidents of destruction and confiscation** of Palestinian public and private property were reported in February 2011, including **106** in the West Bank and **10** in the Gaza Strip.

In **Jerusalem**, the Israeli military raided Hizma village, raided two petrol stations, and destroyed pumps. In **Ramallah**, Israeli settlers sprayed chemicals on and destroyed wheat crops in Al Mughayyir village. In **Tubas**, the Israeli military demolished barracks, makeshift houses, and sheep pens in Khirbet Yarza village. In **Qalqiliya**, Israeli troops and settlers demolished a barracks and cut down olive trees in Jinsafut village; raided Jit village and damaged vehicle wheel tyres; and prevented a civilian from accessing his land near Kafr Qaddum village. Israeli settlers also threw stones at civilian vehicles travelling along the Qalqiliya-Nablus main road, breaking a vehicle's windshield. In **Nablus**, Israeli settlers set fire to three civilian vehicles in Burin village; burned a house furniture and caused damage to a swimming pool in Huwwara town; destroyed a house door in Furush Beit Dajan village; and prevented workers from repairing the public electricity network near Madama village. For the fourth consecutive time, the Israeli military demolished 27 barracks, 13 makeshift houses, and sheep pens in Khirbet Tana village. In addition, Israeli settlers cut down approximately 275 olive trees on civilian land in the villages of Qusra, Duma, and 'Urif. In **Salfit**, the Israeli military and settlers uprooted olive trees and levelled approximately 12 *dunums* of olive groves in Deir Istiya town. In **Jericho**, Israeli troops positioned at the Al Hamra checkpoint tore apart an ID card belonging to a Palestinian Police officer. The Israeli military also caused damage to a house furniture in 'Aqbat Jaber refugee camp in Jericho city. In **Bethlehem**, the Israeli military uprooted 275 olive trees on civilian land in Al Jab'a and Al Fureidis villages and damaged a house furniture in Al Khadr town. In **Hebron**, the Israeli military and settlers caused damage to a commercial premise in Tal Rumeida neighbourhood in the old city of Hebron; dismantled five residential tents and destroyed two rainwater collection wells in Sussia village; and damaged electricity and telephone posts near Harsina settlement east of Hebron city. In addition, Israeli troops and settlers destroyed three water wells near the entrance to Bani Na'im town; cut down fruit-bearing trees near At Tuwani village; and uprooted approximately 250 olive seedlings on civilian land in Khirbet Safa village. In **Gaza**, the Israeli air force destroyed a blacksmith's workshop. During an aerial attack on At Tuffah neighbourhood in Gaza city, Israeli combat aircraft destroyed a drug store and carpenter's workshop, also causing damage to neighbouring civilian houses. In Central Gaza, Israeli combat aircraft shelled a civilian house east of Al Bureij refugee camp. In Rafah, Israeli combat aircraft fired missiles on and destroyed a civilian vehicle in As Salam neighbourhood in Rafah city.

The Israeli military distributed notices for the demolition of three barracks and a room in Beit Liqya town in Ramallah district; 10 housing units in Khirbet Yarza village in Tubas district; and five greenhouses and agricultural facilities in Beit Ula town in Hebron district. The Israeli military also distributed notices for the evacuation of makeshift houses and barracks in Al Buqei'a area in Tubas district; tents and makeshift houses north of Salfit city; and 20 *dunums* of land in Kharas town as well as approximately 600 *dunums* near the Wall section west of Nuba town in Hebron district. Furthermore, the Israeli military prevented a civilian from constructing a house on his land near the entrance to Qalqiliya city.

The Israeli military confiscated a personal computer in Dahiyat Samir Amis in Jerusalem district; a truck near 'Ein al Beida village and a hunting rifle in Al Far'a village in Tubas district; a tractor, pipes, a manual concrete mixer in Khirbet Tana village in Nablus district; and a tractor near Al 'Auja village in Jericho district. In Hebron, the Israeli military confiscated a civilian vehicle in Beit Ula town as well as two personal computers in Yatta town and Kharsa village. Israeli navy officers also seized a fishing boat and nets at sea off the Rafah district's beach.

9. Settlement Activity

During the month of February 2011, **eight incidents of settlement activity** were reported to have taken place in the West Bank.

The Israeli authorities approved construction of 124 housing units in two settlements as well as two buildings, comprising 13 housing units, in Ash Sheikh Jarrah neighbourhood in East Jerusalem. The Israeli military began construction of a wall around Maskiyyot settlement in the Northern Jordan Valley area in Tubas district. In Salfit, the Israeli military levelled approximately 12 *dunums* of civilian land near Revava settlement in Deir Istiya town as well as land containing archaeological artefacts in Kafr ad Dik town. In Qalqiliya, the Israeli military levelled farmland in Beit Amin village and near Emanuel settlement in Immatin village. In addition to confiscating approximately 600 *dunums* of agricultural land in Beit Ummar town in Hebron district, the Israeli military seized 100 square metres of land in Saffa village in Ramallah district for construction of a military installation as well as an unspecified area of land in Wadi an Nis village in Bethlehem district for construction of a Jewish religious school.

10. Settler Violence

Israeli settlers carried out **78 acts of violence** in West Bank districts during February 2011.

In **Jerusalem**, Israeli settlers killed with sharp tools a civilian and injured another. Settlers also beat a shepherd near Ma'ale Mikhmas settlement. In **Ramallah**, an settler vehicle ran over a three-year-old child near Al Lubban al Gharbi village. Settlers threw stones at civilian vehicles near Um Safa village, near the 'Court' checkpoint north of El Bireh city, and near Halamish settlement. Settlers raided Turmus'ayya town; gained access to a water spring near Dura al Qar' village; and sprayed chemicals on and destroyed wheat crops near Al Mughayyir village. In **Jenin**, settlers gained access to the evacuated settlements of Homesh and Sanur and threw stones at civilian vehicles travelling along the Jenin-Nablus main road. In **Tubas**, settlers attacked a civilian house in the Northern Jordan Valley area and severely beat a female civilian. In **Tulkarem**, settlers prevented civilian vehicles from travelling along the junction to Beit Lid town on the Tulkarem-Nablus main road. In **Qalqiliya**, settlers stoned civilian vehicles travelling along the Qalqiliya-Nablus main road, breaking a vehicle's windshield and injuring the driver. Settlers raided Jit village, painted the Star of David on house walls, and damaged wheel tyres of a number of civilian vehicles. Settlers also denied access to concrete mixers to a house under construction in Immatin village and cut down a number of olive trees on civilian land in Jinsafut village. In an attempt to seize control of civilian land east of Immatin village, settlers installed caravans and erected tents. In **Nablus**, settlers opened fire on and injured a civilian while he was working on his land near Jalud village. On five occasions, settlers raided Burin village, set fire to three civilian vehicles, attempted to burn a civilian house, threw stones at civilian houses, and severely beat two civilians. Settlers raided Sabastiya village and attempted to gain entry into a public park. In addition to raiding Huwwara town, settlers set a civilian house on fire, caused damage to a swimming pool, broke window glass of a house, threw stones at civilian vehicles travelling near the junction to Yitzhar settlement and at the entrance to Beit Furik town. Settlers uprooted approximately 25 olive trees in 'Urif village as well as approximately 250 olive trees in Qusra and Duma villages; set fire to a bulldozer near the junction to Burin village; gained access to a water spring in Yanun village as well as to agricultural land in Osarin village; closed the junction to Yitzhar settlement and denied access to civilian vehicles; and levelled a detour road leading to farmland in Salem village. In **Salfit**, settlers raided Salfit city and Kifl Haris town; gained access to land belonging to Yasuf village; and uprooted olive seedlings in Wadi Qana area in Deir Istiya town. In **Bethlehem**, settlers discharged wastewater from Beitar 'Ilit settlement, flooding a large area of land cultivated with fruit-bearing trees in Nahhalin village.

In **Hebron**, settler vehicles ran over a 6-year-old boy and a 10-year-old girl in the old city of Hebron and near the junction to Beit 'Einun village, leaving both with injuries, bone fractures, and contusions. While attacking three houses in the As Sahla area in the old city of Hebron, settlers severely beat a civilian and denied access to a Palestinian ambulance to transport him to hospital. Settlers impeded access to a motorcade of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs and Hebron Governor in an attempt to prevent them from making a field visit to monitor the situation and civilians' suffering in the old city of Hebron. In addition to stoning civilian houses in Tal Rumeida neighbourhood, settlers threw stones and garbage at civilians walking along Ash Shalala Street in the old city of Hebron. Settlers also threw stones at civilian houses in Um al Kheir village east of Yatta town as well as at civilian vehicles near Beit Ummar town, injuring two civilians. On two occasions, settlers gained access to Al Buweira area near Harsina settlement east of Hebron city and threw stones at a civilian house. In addition to attacking a civilian house and damaging a commercial premise in Tal Rumeida neighbourhood in the old city of Hebron, settlers gained access on two occasions to a piece of land belonging to Firyal Abu Heikal, a female civilian. Settlers gathered near a cemetery in Beit Ummar town and gained access to Khirbet Jamrura area near Tarqumiya town and to Bir al Qos area in Beit Ula town. Settlers gained entry into a piece of land belonging to the Hebron Municipality near Harsina settlement east of Hebron city, destroyed electricity and telephone posts, and threw stones at civilian passers-by. Settlers also gained access to civilian land near Safa village; raided a civilian houses in As Sahla area in the old city of Hebron; cut down olive trees near At Tuwani village east of Yatta town and in Tal Rumeida neighbourhood in the old city of Hebron; uprooted approximately 250 olive seedlings on civilian land in Khirbet Safa village; and attempted to set fire to a civilian house in Tal Rumeida neighbourhood in the old city of Hebron.

11. Medical Obstruction

During the month of February 2011, **one incident of medical obstruction** was reported in the West Bank. The Israeli military denied access to a Palestinian ambulance to transport an ill child from Um Rukba area in Al Khadr town in Bethlehem district to hospital.

12. Attacks on Religious Sites

Over the month of February 2011, **three attacks on religious sites** took place in the West Bank districts. The Israeli military raided the grounds of the Al Aqsa Mosque compound and made a tour around the Marwani Mosque in the old city of Jerusalem. The Israeli military demolished a mosque in Yarza village in Tubas district; raided and took photographs of a mosque in Beit Dajan village in Nablus district; and delivered a notice for the demolition of a mosque in Ar Ramadin village in Hebron district.

13. School Disruption

Over the month of February 2011, **one incident of school disruption** took place in the West Bank districts. The Israeli military raided and searched a basic school in Hebron city. The Israeli military delivered notices for the demolition of a school in Ar Ramadin village as well as for the evacuation of a basic school in the Arab al Hathalin area in Hebron district.

14. Closure of Crossing Points

The Israeli military completely closed crossing points into the Gaza Strip, including access points within the Green Line, on **134** occasions during February 2011. The Israeli military closed crossing points within the Green Line on **87** occasions. It opened ***Beit Hanun (Erez) Crossing*** for 23 days for previously-coordinated humanitarian cases and foreign nationals; ***Al Muntar (Karnei) Commercial Crossing*** for 11 days for transportation of wheat, animal feed, and construction cargo designated for internationally-funded projects; and ***Karm Abu Salem (Karem Shalom) Crossing*** for 19 days for transportation of food supplies, humanitarian aid, cooking gas, and diesel allocated for the Gaza Electricity Generation Plant. In addition to allowing in cement and iron designated for UNRWA projects, vehicles were imported by the private sector and truckloads of strawberries and flowers were exported through the Crossing. On the other hand, the Israeli authorities unilaterally decided to completely close ***Ash Shuja'iyah (Nahal 'Oz) Crossing*** and ***Sufa Crossing***.

The Israeli military closed international crossing points on **47** occasions. **Rafah Crossing** was open for nine days to allow access to civilians stranded on the Egyptian border and to patients, who had received medical attention at Egyptian hospitals. Civilians, patients, and others holding visas and residence permits abroad also departed the Gaza Strip through the Crossing. **Yasser Arafat International Airport** has remained closed since the outbreak of the second *Intifada*.