



Israel Security Agency

Palestinian Terror in 2008: Statistics and Trends

December 2008

2008 Year-end Summary Statistics and Trends in Palestinian Terror





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Major Trends in 2008

- In general, the number of terror attacks was similar to that of previous years, despite the "Lull". This was due to the worsening of the situation in the Gaza Strip in the first half of the year, as well as following the end of the "Lull" (Dec 19).
- The trend of a decrease in the number of suicide attacks continued. In 2008, like the previous year, one suicide attack was carried out (Dimona, February, 2008 resulting in 1 woman killed and 28 wounded).
- Increase in the number of people killed in 2008 (36 in contrast to 13 in 2007)
- The Gaza Strip maintained its position as the principal "manufacturer" of terror. There was a large increase in rocket launching in 2008 even in contrast to 2007: more than 2000 launchings, as compared with 1271 in 2007.
- Judea and Samaria: the trend of a decrease in the extent of terror (largely in Samaria) continued. Most of the terror attacks in this area were incidents of violent popular resistance, and there occurred a significant decrease in the number of shooting and explosives attacks.
- Jerusalem: increased involvement of East Jerusalem residents in terror, as well as in the number of casualties due to terror attacks in the city. A prominent phenomenon: the "lone terrorist," as exemplified in 3 vehicle attacks and the lethal shooting attack at the "Merkaz ha-Rav" religious seminary.
- The end of 2008 was marked by the end of the "Lull" and the escalation of high-trajectory fire towards Israel; resulting in Operation Cast Lead. This led to a significant increase in the number of terror attacks and the number of casualties.

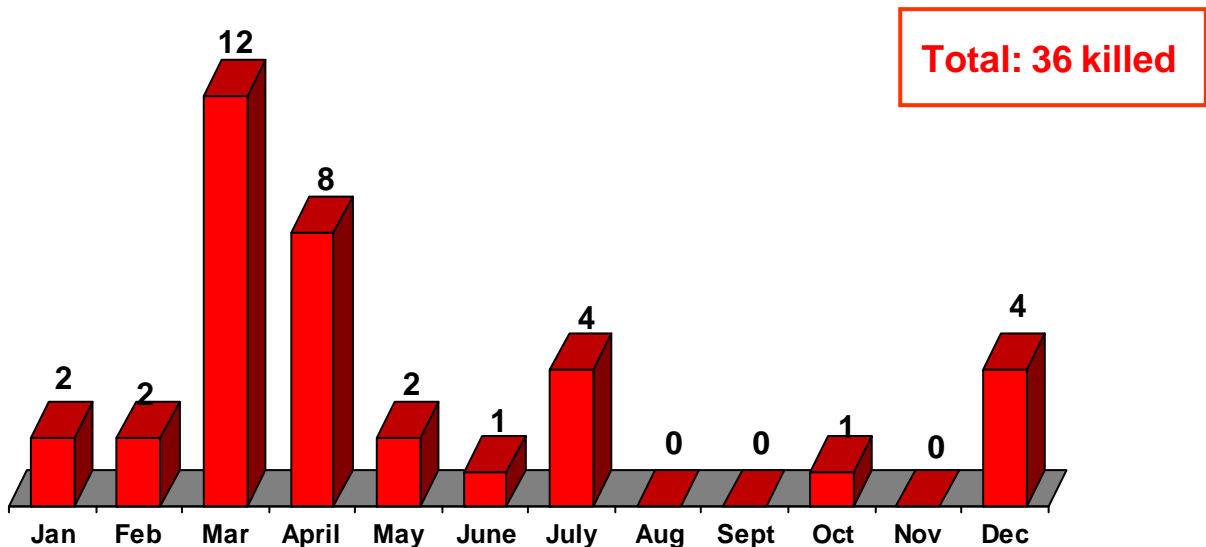
Trends in Terror: 2008

Casualties due to Terror Attacks

The level of terror in 2008 was similar to that of recent years. This, despite the "Lull" during the latter half of the year (beginning June 19), which brought about a drastic decrease in the number of terror attacks originating in the Gaza Strip. On the other hand, prior to the "Lull" and following it, there was an intensification of the conflict in the Gaza Strip, which began with the declaration of the end of the "Lull" (Dec 19) until the beginning of Operation Cast Lead (27 Dec) – which was characterized by the firing of dozens of rockets into Israel daily, by Hamas as well as other terror elements.

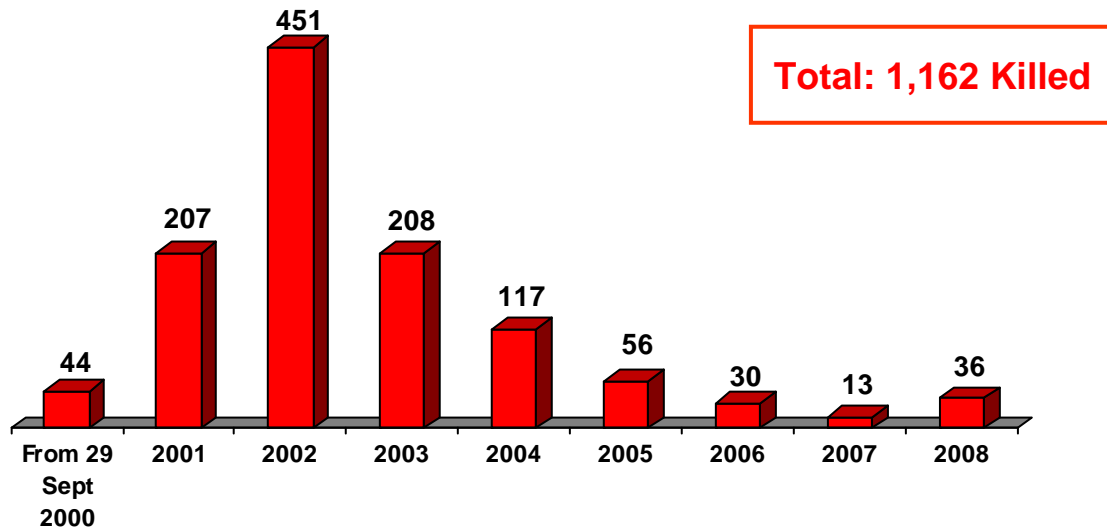
Despite the similar level of terror, the number of fatalities increased in contrast to 2007: 36 killed (current to 29 Dec 2008) in contrast to 13 in 2007. The number of fatalities in 2008 was even higher than that of 2006 (30 killed).

Fatalities due to Palestinian Terror in 2008, by Month



****Data current to December 29**

Fatalities since the beginning of the conflict, by year



Breakdown of fatalities: the majority of the fatalities occurred in terror attacks originating in the Gaza Strip: 8 Israeli citizens were killed by high-trajectory fire (rockets and mortars); 4 soldiers were killed by explosives attacks on the border of the Gaza Strip (the area code-named Hoovers); 7 people (4 soldiers, 2 civilians and 1 foreign volunteer) were killed by shooting attacks on the border of the Gaza Strip (Hoovers area) and within the Gaza Strip; and 2 civilians were killed in an infiltration attack on the border of the Gaza Strip (Hoovers area).

More than one third of the fatalities (14 people) were killed in terror attacks in Jerusalem:- 8 civilians in an attack at Merkaz Ha-Rav in March; 3 civilians in a vehicle attack in July; 2 members of the security forces in shooting attacks in January and July; one civilian in a stabbing attack in October.

The most fatal type of attack this year was light weapon fire; followed by high-trajectory fire:

17 people were killed by light weapon fire: 10 in Jerusalem and 7 in attacks on the border with the Gaza Strip (Hoovers area) and in the Gaza Strip.



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8 people (4 during the final days of December) were killed by high-trajectory fire (rockets and mortars) from the Gaza Strip.

Other types of attacks: explosives attacks: 4 killed; vehicle attacks: 3 killed; infiltration attacks: 2 killed; stabbing attacks: 1 killed; suicide attacks: 1 killed.

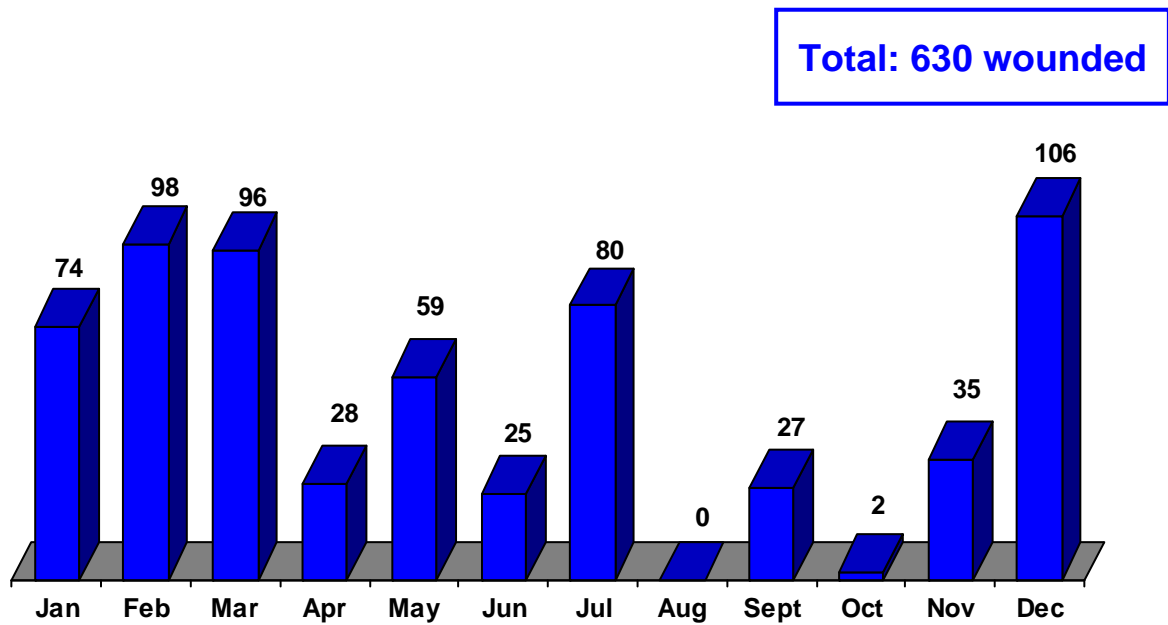
One woman was killed as a result of a terror attack originating in Judea and Samaria – in the suicide attack in Dimona (Feb 08).

Two-thirds of those killed this year (25 people) were citizens and one third (11 people) were members of the security forces. Among the members of the security forces: 8 soldiers were killed in the Gaza Strip; 5 within the strip (3 in shooting attacks and 2 in explosives attacks) and 3 on the border of the strip (Hoovers area): 2 in explosives attacks and one in a shooting attack. 1 soldier was killed by high-trajectory fire towards Nahal Oz (29 Dec). 2 members of the security forces were killed in Jerusalem.

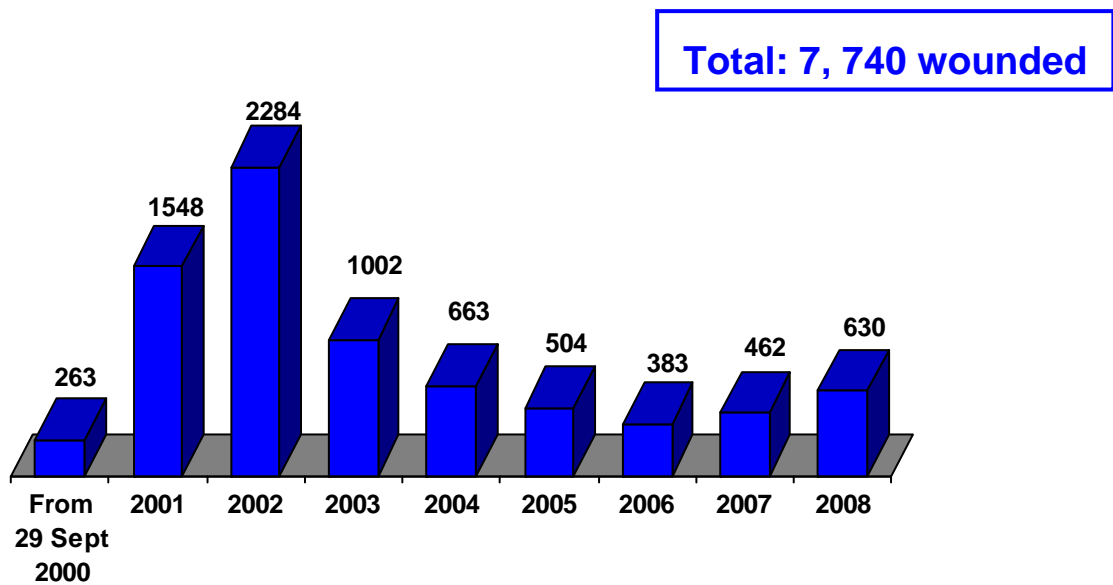
The number of people wounded also increased, in contrast to 2006 and 2007. In 2008 630 people were wounded in terror attacks (current to 29 Dec 2008), in contrast to 462 in 2007 and 383 in 2006. The majority of the wounded in 2008 (about 400 people) were wounded by high-trajectory fire from the Gaza Strip. This data includes victims of shock as a result of high-trajectory fire.

The number of individuals wounded by high-trajectory fire during the month of December 2008 (over 100 wounded) was especially high, as a result of the increase in terror attacks with the end of the "Lull" (19 Dec) and the ensuing Operation Cast Lead.

Distribution of casualties due to Palestinian terror by month, 2008



Distribution of casualties due to Palestinian terror, 2000-2008





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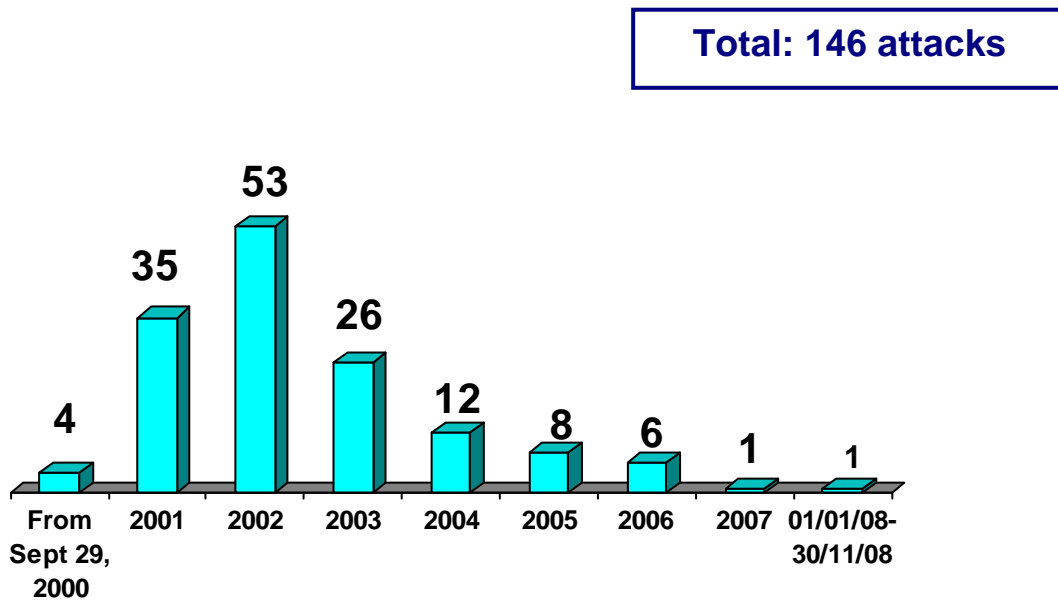
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Suicide Attacks

In 2008, like 2007, there was one suicide attack inside Israel: in Dimona, on February 4. One Israeli citizen was killed and 28 people were wounded.

The low number of suicide attacks in the past two years continues the trend of decrease in suicide attacks carried out within Israel which began some years ago. This decrease is due, in part, to extensive deployment of security forces throughout the country and the continued counterterror activities of the ISA, the IDF and the Israel Police, which have made it difficult for the terror infrastructures to carry out mass killing attacks.

Suicide attacks, 2000-2008



The Gaza Strip as a terror center

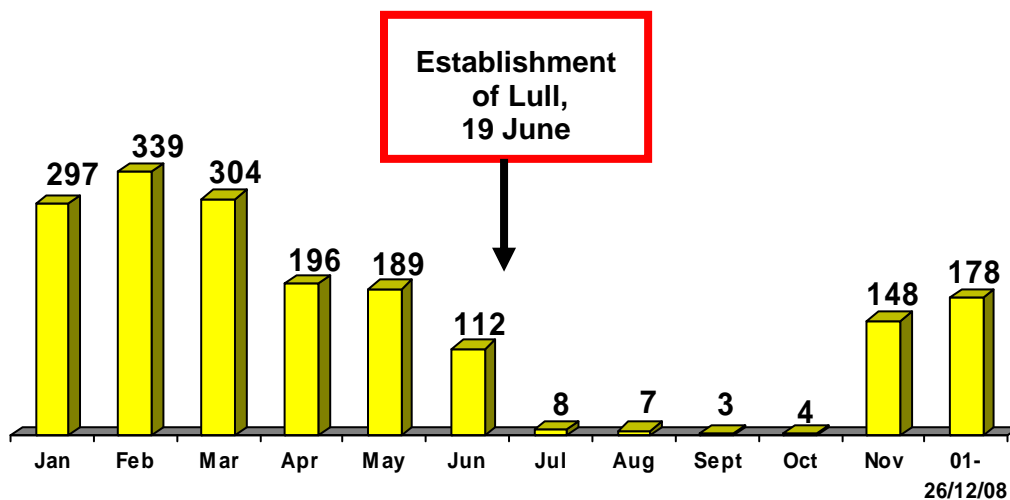
The Gaza Strip continued in 2008 to maintain its status as the central terror "manufacturer." More than two-thirds of the terror attacks carried out in 2008 originated in the Gaza Strip.

The most frequent type of attack from the Gaza Strip was high-trajectory fire (rockets and mortars) towards Israel. A high level of such attacks was maintained throughout the year, despite the "Lull" during the second half of the year (from 19 June) which brought about a drastic decrease in the total number of attacks from the Gaza Strip.

On the other hand, beginning in November 2008 and with increasing intensity following the end of the "Lull" (Dec 19), there was a significant escalation of firing from the Gaza Strip. In response, Israel began Operation Cast Lead (from 27 Dec). During the days of fighting (current to 29 Dec), more than 200 rockets were fired towards Israel, including Ashkelon, Netivot and even Ashdod. The fire included standard manufactured rockets (Grad) as well as improved rockets with ranges of over 30 km.

The following is a graph demonstrating the number of rocket launchings by month (until the beginning of Operation Cast Lead):

Rocket Launchings from the Gaza Strip by Month, 2008



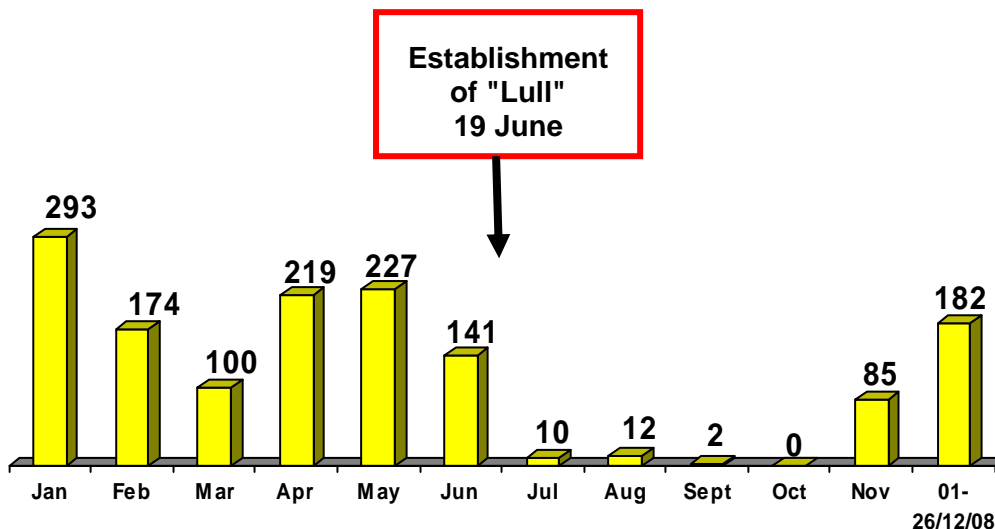
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The number of rocket launchings** from the Gaza Strip during 2008 was higher than that of 2007 (1276 launchings) – Given that in the first three days of Operation Cast Lead more than 200 rockets and mortars were launched towards Israel, the total number of launchings exceeded 2000 launchings.

Regarding mortar launchings: during December, and until the beginning of Operation Cast Lead, 182 mortars were launched towards Israeli targets. During the fighting (current to 29 Dec) 100 mortars were launched – and thus the number of launchings in 2008 (more than 1,600) is higher than that of 2007 (1531).

The following is a graph demonstrating the number of mortar launchings by month (until the beginning of Operation Cast Lead):

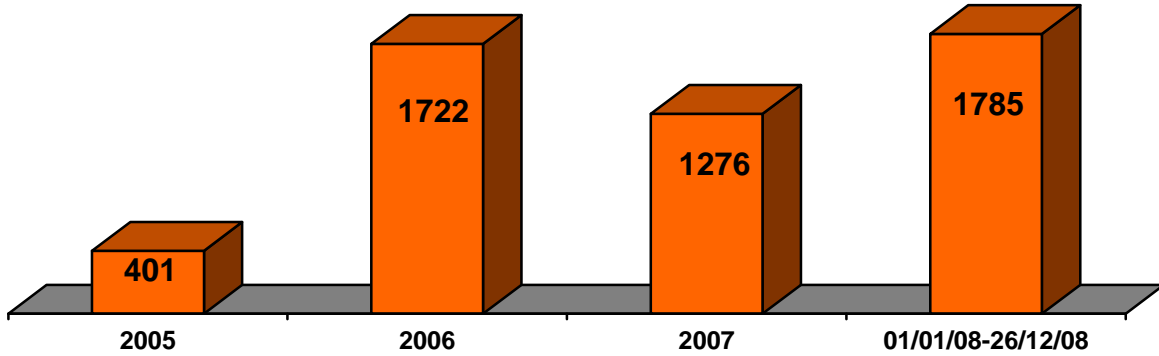
Mortar Launchings from the Gaza Strip by Month, 2008



**Graph is current to the beginning of Operation Cast Lead. It must be emphasized that during the first three days of fighting (27-29 Dec), about 200 more rockets were launched towards Israel.

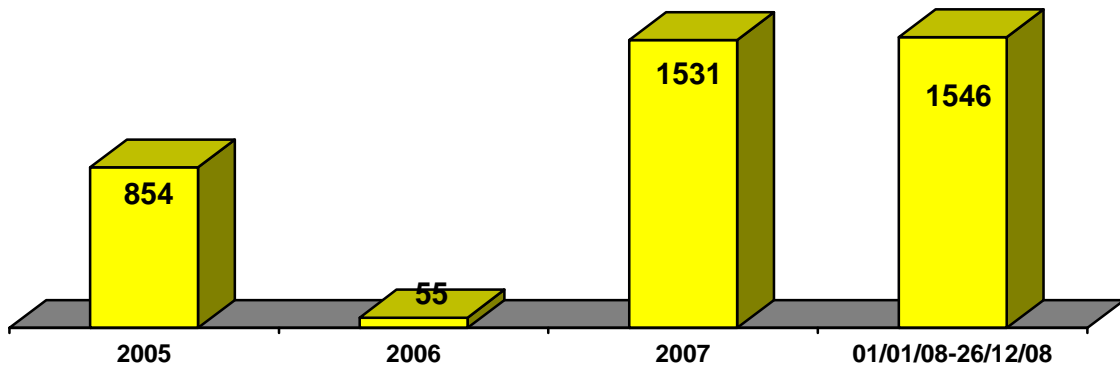
****Clarification:** "Launchings" refers to the number of rockets or mortars fired. For example: a terror attack involving the firing of 3 rockets or mortars is classified as a single attack but three launchings.

Rocket Launchings from the Gaza Strip, 2000-2008



**Graph is current to the beginning of Operation Cast Lead. It must be emphasized that during the first three days of fighting (27-29 Dec), about 200 more rockets were launched towards Israel.

Mortar Launchings from the Gaza Strip, 2000 - 2008



**Graph is current to the beginning of Operation Cast Lead. It must be emphasized that during the first three days of fighting (27-29 Dec), about 100 more mortars were launched towards Israel.



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Regarding casualties due to high-trajectory fire: in 2008 there was an increase: 8 people killed (4 at the end of the year, 28-29 Dec). This, in contrast to 2 killed during 2007.

There was also an increase in individuals wounded due to high-trajectory fire in 2008: 410 wounded, current to December 2008, in contrast to 343 wounded in 2007.

Hamas – Force Buildup and Strengthening

During 2008, Hamas worked to consolidate their political control over the Gaza Strip, and simultaneously to force buildup and strengthening towards possible future confrontation with Israel.

In the first half of 2008 there was a significant increase in terror from the Gaza Strip. However, due to the Israeli response and the possibility of a massive Israeli invasion of the Gaza Strip, Hamas pushed for the establishment of the "Lull," which began on June 19.

During the "Lull," Hamas elements generally refrained from carrying out terror attacks, however they concentrated on preparing "shelved" terror attacks – that is, attacks ready to be executed, which were temporarily "shelved" till a later date) – as well as on the upgrading of Hamas's military abilities as well as force buildup. These actions included the following:

- The establishment of a quasi-army by organizing the activists into army-like units, and carrying out fighter training and exercises.
- Effort to upgrade and improve the Qassam rockets in local production, by expanding their range, their exactitude, and extending their "shelf life" in order to accumulate a significant stock.
- Expansion of the underground infrastructure. Hamas built underground rocket launching posts, according to the "nature reserve" model of Hizbullah, alongside systems of bunkers for hiding out, for the storage of weapons and to serve as control rooms. Tunnels were built to connect the bunkers, in order to allow underground passage between military posts, training camps, launching sites, etc.



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- Weapon smuggling. A significant event at the beginning of the year (Jan 2008) was the breaching of the border between the Gaza Strip and Egypt, during which enormous amounts of upgraded weaponry were smuggled into the Gaza Strip, including standard manufactured Grad rockets, which were later used against Ashkelon and targets in the western Negev desert. During the year, there were continued efforts to smuggle weapons into the Gaza Strip through the tunnels: dozens of kilograms of explosives were brought in, which were used to produce rockets and explosive charges as well as standard manufactured weapons such as Grad rockets, as well as hundreds of bombs and anti-tank missile launchers . Hamas used this weaponry during the three days of fighting at the end of the year, during which improved long-range rockets were fired toward multiple Israeli targets, including Ashkelon, Netivot, Ashdod and Rahat.

Exploitation of Humanitarian Policy

Following the Hamas takeover of the Gaza Strip in June 2007 and the continuation of the high-trajectory fire from the Gaza Strip into Israel, Israel limited the entry permits from Gaza to Israel to humanitarian cases alone, and carefully weighed security risk against medical need in each individual case.

Various elements in the Gaza Strip, including terror organizations, attempted to skirt this limitation on entry into Israel, and in 2008 an "industry" of forging medical certificates sprang up in the Gaza Strip. These certificates were issued by doctors and hospitals for payment, even in cases in which the individual in question suffered from no illness whatsoever.

The terror organizations identified the window of opportunity for using such humanitarian entry permits to promote terror activity. In this framework, they carried out the following actions:

- They produced forged medical certificates, as described above, which were used to request entry permits into Israel
- They located Palestinians requiring medical treatment, and recruited them or their family members, exploiting their ability to acquire entry permits into Israel.



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- They exploited authentic visit permits, which are provided to family members who accompany sick Palestinians hospitalized in Israel, and gave these family members various tasks to carry out during their stay in Israel.



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Sinai as a central terror arena

During 2008, the Sinai Peninsula emerged as a major arena of terror, in cooperation with elements within Israel and the Gaza Strip, as well as locally-oriented activity.

On the ground, the terror infrastructures exerted intensive efforts to infiltrate terrorists and explosive charges into the Egypt-Gaza border area – resulting in a significant increase in the number of alerts regarding terror attacks within Sinai and originating in Sinai, as well as in the number of attacks originating in Sinai, which were foiled. In practice, the number of alerts and countering operations was double that of 2007.

All in all, the year 2008 was characterized by a significant increase in the thwarting of terror attacks originating in Sinai, but intended to be carried out within the state of Israel.

The Sinai area can be characterized as:

- Transfer route for infiltrating terrorists and weapons from the Gaza Strip into Israel, via the Gaza- Egypt-Israel- border.
- Area for smuggling high-quality weapons into the Gaza Strip, as well as large quantities of ammunition.
- Area in which "World Jihad" elements and other terrorist organizations have set up bases for action on local fronts as well as for the export of terror to other locations.



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Al-Qaeda and World Jihad

In 2008, World Jihad ideology increasingly influenced the Palestinian arena; and was increasingly used as a basis for operational activity by Palestinian elements who had adopted such ideology.

The Gaza Strip was a center for such activity, and there – under Hamas governance as well – groups which function on the basis of al-Qaeda and World Jihad ideology flourished. Some of these groups were active in carrying out terror attacks against Israeli and international targets. Among these groups was the “Army of Islam” of Mumtaz Dughmush; the “The Army of the Nation,” which was established by dissenters from the Popular Resistance Committees, and “Fatah Al-Islam on the land of Ribat”; as well as other groups including Jaljalat, established by Islamic extremists who left Hamas and object to any degree of ideological moderation. In their view, the recent “Lull” was one such unacceptable moderation of stance.

In both Israel and in Judea and Samaria, there was a sharp increase in exposure to World Jihad ideology. Lone activists also took part in PR activity on behalf of such organizations, and some of them aided in operational activity to promote terror attacks against Israeli targets.

The major instrument for the broadening of the World Jihad activity is the internet; through which activists maintain connections with World Jihad elements around the world – as well as maintaining the connection between Judea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip. The internet permits easy access to World Jihad ideological indoctrination; provides publicity regarding terror attacks carried out, especially those of al-Qaeda, and permits easy access, via forums, to operational knowledge such as the preparation of explosives, the establishment of terror cells, and the prevention of intelligence penetration and exposure.

During 2008 a number of such cells were exposed, and indictments were served against activists who acted as part of al-Qaeda and World Jihad. Some of them were actually in the process of planning terror attacks, but were arrested before they succeeded in carrying them out (see Supplements).

The speeches of Al-Qaeda leaders Osama bin Laden and his deputy Ayman al-Zawahiri, relating directly to the Palestinian-Israeli arena, also persuaded activists to enlist to



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promote World Jihad ideology. In two speeches in particular (May 16 and 18, 2008), Bin Laden called for “the carrying out of jihad to liberate the land of Palestine” and to fight to remove the siege on the Gaza Strip. Bin Laden also castigated Arab regimes and called for struggle against them in response to their support for Israel.



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Judea and Samaria and Jerusalem

Decrease in terror in Judea and Samaria

There was a low level of terror attacks in Judea and Samaria in 2008, in contrast to 2007, largely due to the difficulties encountered by Hamas and Islamic Jihad infrastructures in carrying out attacks, especially large scale terror attacks. This difficulty was due in part to continued Israeli countering of such terror – most significantly, countering of attacks planned by the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, including arrests and eliminations of seniors and fugitives. (See Supplement for details on the most significant countering operations of 2008). The Palestinian security services, in the cities where they were responsible for security, also made a significant contribution to the decrease in terror attacks (Nablus, Jenin and Hebron).

Characteristics of terror attacks in Judea and Samaria and Jerusalem

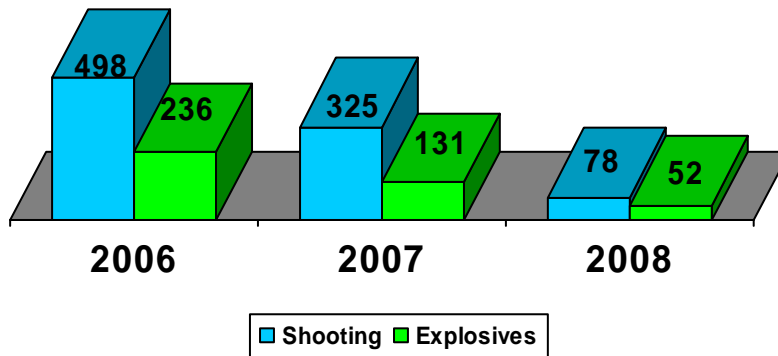
Judea and Samaria: continued decrease in the volume of terror, as a result of Israeli countering activity. In 2008 762 attacks were carried out in Judea and Samaria and Jerusalem (current to mid- Dec 08); in contrast to 946 attacks in 2007 and 1,309 in 2006.

The majority of the attacks carried out in Judea and Samaria and Jerusalem (more than 80%) can be characterized as violent popular resistance: stabbings, assault and Molotov cocktails (619 of the latter).

During Operation Cast Lead in the Gaza Strip (from 27 Dec), violent demonstrations occurred in Judea and Samaria and in East Jerusalem, largely in the area of Ramallah (Na'lin, Silwad), Hebron and East Jerusalem (Abu Dis, al-Ram, and the Shu'afat refugee camp). There was also an increase in violent popular resistance, including 2 stabbings as well as dozens of Molotov cocktail attacks daily.

There was a sharp decrease in shooting and explosive attacks in 2008: 78 shooting attacks, in contrast to 325 in 2007; and 52 explosives attacks, in contrast to 131 in 2007.

Shooting and Explosive Attacks, 2006-2008



**2008 data is current to December 16, 2008

In Jerusalem the number of attacks in 2008 was similar to 2007 (73), however there was an increased number of individuals wounded in terror attacks. This was due to the increased involvement of East Jerusalem residents in terror, as well as the “lone terrorist” phenomenon, as will be described below.

Involvement of East Jerusalem residents in terror

In 2008, there was a marked increase in the number of East Jerusalem residents involved in terror. This was seen in the amount of lethal terror attacks carried out by Palestinian residents.

Among the most prominent terror attacks were 3 vehicle attacks, two of which involved using tractors; shooting attacks including the fatal attack at the Merkaz ha-Rav yeshiva (March 2008) in which 8 Israelis were killed. For further details on these attacks, see Supplement.

The central characteristic of these attacks was their execution by “lone terrorists,” with no organizational affiliation, and usually, without any prior involvement in terror. Other incidents involved an independent and localized organization of Jerusalem terror activists, without external direction.

These Jerusalem terrorists made use of their intimate knowledge of the site of the attack, as well as their freedom of movement as residents of the city. It is possible



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that some of these terrorists felt pressure due to the completion of the “buffer zone” in the Jerusalem area, and its consequences, that is, their separation from the Palestinian population in Judea and Samaria.



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War on Terror Funding

The war on terror in our time is an integrated effort not only to locate terrorists and counter the activity of terror infrastructures, but also to activate all the tools designed to make it difficult to carry out terror attacks. One key tool is "drying up" the sources which fund terror. In other words, the funding of terror is what allows it to exist, and ending this funding is one of the best ways to stop terror.

From this perspective, an important stage in the war on terror funding was achieved in May 2008, with 36 charity organizations around the world, members of the "Union of Good" being declared illegal in Israel. In addition, the "Union of Good" was declared a terror organization by the US Treasury (November 2008).

The "Union of Good" is an umbrella organization which includes dozens of extremist Islamic funds, active in Europe and Gulf states, and is part of the apparatus for soliciting funds for Hamas.

The Union of Good transfers yearly to Hamas tens of millions of dollars collected abroad. The funds are transferred to the "territories" via banks, moneychangers, and businesses, and they serve to maintain the civil infrastructure of Hamas (the *da'wah*) as well as to fund terror.

As a result of the step described above, a closure warrant was imposed (August 2008) on the office of the Al-Aqsa Institution in Umm al-Fahm, after it was proved that the Institution, one of the central bodies of the northern branch of the Islamic Movement headed by Raed Salah, cooperated closely with the Hamas headquarters in Jerusalem, and received funding from Hamas's illegal funding bodies, including the Union of Good.

A further development which will aid in the fight against terror funding as well as international cooperation on the issue, was the sentencing of 5 Palestinians with US citizenship, who were found guilty of funding terror via the Holy Land Association. In the trial of the five, in which an ISA employee served as expert witness, and which concluded in late November 2008, the federal jury in Dallas found the five guilty on all counts, including: support of terror, money laundering, tax evasion, and the transfer of more than 12 million dollars to Hamas charity organizations in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip.



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Iran and Hizbullah

In 2008 as well, Iran and Hizbullah were prominently involved in the encouragement of terror against Israel. Iran worked in concert with Hamas and with its government in the Gaza Strip, as well as with terror activists of other Palestinian groups. This was accomplished by funding terror elements, as well as operational aid such as providing weapons and operational military training usually in Iranian territory. The interface with Syria was also prominent in this area; Syria permitted candidates for Iranian training camps to pass through its territory.

Hizbullah – the operational tool of Iran against Israel and in the "territories" – acted similarly, funding and directing the terror carried out by Palestinian organizations in the "territories" and in parallel, acting to increase its hold within the Arab Israeli population. This was carried out in many ways, including recruitment of Arab Israelis studying overseas. Such recruits served the organization as an information source on Israel, especially regarding military installations, important infrastructures, and potential targets for terror attacks, as well as to locate further recruits.



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Supplements





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Supplement A

Examples of terror inspired by "World Jihad" ideology in 2008:

1. In July, indictments were served on six youths, Israeli citizens and East Jerusalem residents, some of whom were students at the Hebrew University. They formed an insular religious group which was active in the Jerusalem area and planned to create a branch of Al-Qaeda in Israel. The group held its meetings in the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem. Their personal computers stored extremist Islamic material which was disseminated on various internet sites, as well as instructions on the preparation of explosives and explosive devices. Muhammad Najm, one of the group members, admitted in his interrogation that he planned in January 2008 to carry out a terror attack on a VIP helicopter which would land on a landing strip by the Hebrew University, near to where he lived. During that period, Bush, the President of the United States, was visiting Israel. Najm used his cell phone to film helicopters taking off and landing at the landing strip, and registered a question on the World Jihad internet forum in which he asked about the possibility of bringing down President Bush's plane.
2. In July 2008, indictments were served on two Bedouin youths, residents of Rahat, who admitted in their interrogation that they were in contact with World Jihad activists, and that the youths sent to them, through internet forums, information on possible targets for suicide attacks in Israel (including IDF bases, entertainment areas in Eilat, the central bus station in Beersheba, the train station in Lehavim, the power plant in Ashkelon, the Azrieli towers in Tel Aviv, the Ben-Gurion international airport, and more). They also provided information regarding hiding places for terrorists. In addition, the two used the internet to collect information on how to prepare explosives and weapons, and aided in the distribution of propaganda and incitement to terror attacks against Israeli and Western targets.



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3. In February 2008, indictments were served on two religious youths from Jaljulya, who acted according to the principles of World Jihad and al-Qaeda. The activists admitted in their interrogation that they had attempted to carry out a number of attacks, including attempts to stab a soldier at the Kufr Qassem intersection, and to grab his weapon and to carry out a shooting attack against soldiers; they also planned to stab the guard at the entrance to the town of Sdei Hemed, in order to take his weapon and to carry out a shooting attack in the community. They also admitted to having made improvised explosives, which they learned to prepare via the internet.
4. In August 2008, an indictment was served on Khaled Abu Reqaeq, a 24 year old resident of Tel Sheva, who was involved in World Jihad activity. In his interrogation, Abu Reqaeq reported that he frequently surfed internet sites identified with al-Qaeda and World Jihad, calling for the destruction of the state of Israel among other goals. He participated in forums where he had contact with World Jihad activists, with whom he discussed suicide bombings around the world. Abu Reqaeq downloaded incendiary material from these sites, including Islamic songs encouraging terror attacks, films of suicide bombings, instructions for the preparation of explosive devices, and films on the preparation of various types of explosives. Abu Reqaeq planned to establish a military cell (around the year 2004) and to carry out suicide attacks in Israel, and even suggested to a classmate that he carry out a suicide attack in the central bus station in Beersheba, but the classmate refused. In 2006, Abu Reqaeq planned to make an explosive device from chemicals he obtained, in order to bury it east of Tel Sheva on a trail that army jeeps often used.
5. In August 2008, Yusuf Miqdad, born in 1987 and resident of the Shati refugee camp in the Gaza Strip, was found guilty and sentenced to 6 years imprisonment for his actions to establish an Al-Qaeda branch in the Gaza Strip which would act militarily against Israeli targets. Miqdad and others acted to spread al-Qaeda ideology, were in Internet contact with



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other al-Qaeda activists around the world, and even met with al-Qaeda activists in Saudi Arabia and received funding from them for their activity.

6. In February 2008, an indictment was served on Hasan Qrea, born in 1987 and resident of Abu Dis, for the establishment of a military cell based on al-Qaeda ideology, with the goal of acting against Israeli targets as well as for the production of an explosive device and explosives according to instructions he found on World Jihad identified sites on the internet. In his interrogation it was revealed that Qrea had contact with a World Jihad activist abroad, through the internet forums, and requested funding from him for the activity of the cell. In addition, prior to his arrest, Qrea volunteered through an Internet site to provide maps and photographs, which could aid in targeting and striking President Bush during his visit to Israel.



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Supplement B

Involvement of East Jerusalem Residents in Terror Significant Attacks in 2008:

- Vehicle attack in Kikar Zahal (Sept 22) involving a private vehicle (BMW) driven by Qassem Mughrabi, an unlicensed driver and resident of Jabel Mukabber, whose family members are known to be Hamas activists. 18 Israeli citizens were injured in the attack, most of them soldiers. 2 were severely wounded.
- Vehicle attack on Mapu St (July 22) involving a tractor driven by Ghassan Abu Tir, a resident of Umm Tuba. One Israeli citizen was wounded severely in the attack and 22 were lightly wounded.
- Shooting attack in the Old City (July 11) in the area of the Lions Gate. A member of the Border Police was killed and another policeman was wounded. The attack was carried out by a group whose members are largely from northern Jerusalem, with Israeli identity cards.
- Vehicle attack on Jaffa St (July 2) involving a tractor and carried out by Husam Dwaiyat, resident of Sur Baher. 3 Israelis were killed in the attack, and 42 were wounded, including 2 moderately wounded.
- Stabbing attack (March 18) in the Old City near the Damascus Gate. One Israeli citizen was wounded.
- Shooting/suicide attack (March 6) in the Merkaz ha-Rav seminary, carried out by 'Ala Abu Duhaym, resident of Jabel Mukabber. 8 Israelis were killed in the attack and 12 were wounded.
- Shooting attack (January 24) at the Ras Khamis checkpoint, near the Shuafat refugee camp. A member of the Border Police was killed, and a policewoman was severely wounded.
- **In addition, a stabbing attack was carried out on 23 October in Jerusalem by a terrorist from the West Bank. One man was killed and a policeman was severely wounded.



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Supplement C

Examples of prominent countering operations against the Islamic Jihad in the West Bank, 2008:

December 2008: Jihad Ahmad Amin Nawahda, born in 1988 and resident of Yamoun, was killed during the attempt to arrest him. Jihad belonged to the Islamic Jihad military infrastructure in Yamoun, which operated continuously in recent years to carry out terror attacks of different types within Israel, including shooting attacks and explosives attacks against civilians and security forces.

August 2008: Arrest of activists of the Islamic Jihad in the Ramallah area, which included two Arab youths from Shefaram (Israeli citizens). Interrogation of those arrested revealed that the group planned to carry out a shooting attack against an IDF checkpoint in the Ramallah area, as well as to strike suspected collaborators. The members of the group also raised the idea of assassinating Israelis in key positions such as pilots, scientists and university lecturers – although such plans were in their early stages. The two Israeli Arab members of the group worked to obtain funding for the purchase of weapons, and even attempted to make contact with the Islamic Jihad headquarters in Syria. The group possessed weapons which were used in training sessions, and planned to make use of the weapons in the attack planned against the IDF checkpoint in the Ramallah area.

June 2008 – Tareq Jum'ah Ahmad Abu-Ghali, born in 1983 and resident of Jenin, a senior Islamic Jihad fugitive, was killed during an operation intended to counter an Islamic Jihad terror attack. The Islamic Jihad infrastructure in northern Samaria was involved in recent years in a number of suicide attacks within Israel as well as serious terror attacks within the areas of the Palestinian Authority. This infrastructure was considered one of the central terrorist threats in northern Samaria in recent years. Abu Ghali, who was one of the senior military Islamic Jihad members in Jenin, headed a military cell which was planning a terror attack involving a booby-trapped car, which was thwarted due to the arrest of the potential suicide terrorist as well as the majority of the individuals involved.

April 2008 – During a joint operation to arrest fugitives in Qabatya, the head of the Islamic Jihad infrastructure and his aide were killed. During the operation, M-16 rifles were found



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on the terrorists' bodies, as well as three bullet-proof vests, an explosive device and night vision equipment. Islamic Jihad infrastructures in Samaria actively work to successfully execute suicide attacks and other terror attacks in Samaria as well as in Israel.

March 2008 – Muhammad Shhadeh Ta'amri and 3 other Islamic Jihad fugitives, who served as the military leadership of the organization in Bethlehem, were shot and killed during an attempt to arrest them. The fugitives were armed with rifles and pistols.

Ta'amri, who served as a head of the military Islamic Jihad in the city, was under an arrest warrant for about 8 years, due to his participation in a number of serious terror attacks, in which many Israelis were wounded and killed. The others, who were members of the military infrastructure, also took part in terror attacks in which Israeli citizens were killed. The infrastructure, which has been active since the beginning of the current conflict, continued with wide-ranging activity in recent years. The infrastructure maintained direct communications with the Islamic Jihad headquarters in Syria, who also provided them with direction..

March 2008 – Salih Qarqur, a senior member of the Islamic Jihad military infrastructure in northern Samaria, was killed during an attempt to arrest him, when he fired on troops and threw explosives at them. Weapons and other explosive devices were found on his body. Qarqur was involved in a dominant way in planning a suicide attack, together with other Islamic Jihad activists.

January 2008 – Arrest of Muhammad Isa Khalil Abda, head of the Islamic Jihad in Bethlehem. Abda was in charge of a number of Islamic Jihad cells and was involved in directing and funding terror attacks against military and civilian targets during the years of the current conflict. In addition, he was significant in the establishment of the organizations' policy not only in Bethlehem but also throughout Judea.

January 2008 – Walid 'Abeid, the head of the Islamic Jihad military infrastructure in northern Samaria, was killed during activity of Israeli security forces, and another activist was arrested. An M-16 rifle was found on 'Abeid's body. 'Abeid had been directly responsible for the carrying out of a number of serious suicide attacks, including the suicide attack in Tel Aviv



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(April 2006), in which 11 were killed and dozens were wounded.

Supplement D

Examples of the war on terror funding, 2008:

August 2008 – closure of an Umm al-Fahm building belonging to the Al-Aqsa Institution, which was declared an "illegal organization". The closure warrant was signed by the Defense Minister, in accordance with his authority in clause 84 of the defense ordinances of 1945 for emergency situations. Documents, computers and other equipment were confiscated on the site.

The Al-Aqsa Institution was established in 2000 by Sheikh Raed Salah, and it was the most central and prominent body of the northern wing of the Islamic Movement. This body was responsible for the majority of the wing's initiatives, and was a vital element in its organizational apparatus.

Information accumulated regarding this institution, pointed to joint activity with the Hamas headquarters in Jerusalem, and funded, inter alia, by the Union of Good (an umbrella organization of extremist Islamic funds throughout the world, which was operated by Hamas, and which was declared by the Defense Minister to be an "illegal organization within Israel" in 2002).

The Union of Good transferred large sums of money, free of documentation, for joint activity of the Hamas and the Al-Aqsa Institution in Jerusalem, using moneychangers, smuggling and bank transfers.

The Al-Aqsa Institution served as the operative arm of the Hamas *da'wa* in the Jerusalem area, and its members aided Hamas activists in Jerusalem by providing financial and logistical aid for their activities in Jerusalem. Funds which were transferred from Hamas associations around the world to Hamas elements in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, were used, among other things, for carrying out terror attacks.

The Al-Aqsa Foundation worked together with the "Rafada" and "Wafada" institutions, who acted on behalf of Hamas in the past, and which were declared illegal organizations in 2005.



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February 2008 – Exposure of the connection between Hamas and the “Education Club”, located in the Sur Baher village in southern Jerusalem, and its definition as an illegal organization. Interrogations of Hamas members from the Jerusalem area produced much testimony relating to the institution, which was run by Hamas activists and which was continuously and amply funded by Hamas elements in Israel and abroad.

It was also revealed that the institution was a foundation stone of the *da'wa* activity of Hamas in Jerusalem, which was intended to recruit a wide range of supporters for the movement. Past experience demonstrates that many Hamas activists involved in terror activity against Israel were educated in this social-religious activity – purporting to be innocent –which Hamas continuously carries out among the entire population.



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Supplement E

Examples of Iranian and Hizbullah involvement in encouraging terror against Israel, 2008:

The deep Iranian involvement in terror against Israel which involves, inter alia, providing support, financing and military training for the activists of terror organizations acting in the Gaza Strip against Israel, was especially notable during 2008.

Example, April 2008 -- Ala' Abu Mdeif, activist in the "Abu Rish" wing who underwent advanced military training in Iran, was arrested. Activists of the Abu Rish wing in the Gaza Strip maintained contact with terror-directing elements from Lebanon, and were involved in the current conflict by carrying out terror against Israel, especially high-trajectory fire and placing explosive devices intended to target IDF forces.

Abu Mdeif was one of a number of activists who left the Gaza Strip via Rafah to Egypt, and flew from Cairo to Damascus and from there to Iran. The group was transferred to military camps in an isolated mountainous area of Iran and underwent extensive military training. The training included physical training, navigation, military knowledge such as weapon use (including light weapons, machine guns, grenades and anti-tank weapons), practice in the shooting range, assembly and activation of explosive devices; alongside indoctrination regarding Israel and the US as sources of evil, as well as training in clandestine activity such as evading surveillance.

Abu Mdeif was also recently involved in rocket fire towards Israel, and expressed willingness on two separate occasions to serve as a suicide attacker in an attack against IDF forces in the area of the Kissufim checkpoint. He was videotaped for this purpose, however the attacks (one in cooperation with the DFLP; the other with the Islamic Army) were not carried out.

Hizbullah exploits the European arena (where it has not yet been declared a terror organization) to recruit and operate agents, using an apparently legitimate platform, for example charity funds, mainly targeting Arab Israelis living abroad, often for studies.



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Example: July 2008 Haled Qashqush, born in 1979, from Qalansua who lived in recent years in Gottingen, Germany and studied medicine there. In his interrogation by the ISA, Qashqush told about his connections with Hizbullah. The organisation's operator had asked him to supply information about Israel, including names of Israeli citizens studying abroad, with the aim of recruiting them to Hizbullah. Qashqush was instructed to try to get work at one of the hospitals in Israel, so as to gather information about hospitalized members of the security forces . He was given basic security training so as to avoid exposure. Qashqush received 13,000 Euros in payment for his activity for Hizbullah.
