



Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem (ARIJ)  
P.O.Box 860, Caritas St.  
Bethlehem, Palestine  
Tel: +972-(02)-277-0535  
Tel: +972-(02)-274-1889

## **Undermining Peace**

# **" Israel's Unilateral Segregation Plans in the Occupied Palestinian Territory "**

Prepared by: Jad Isaac, Nael Salman, Nader Hrimat,  
Khalidoun Rishmawi, Majed Abu Kubi, Iyad Abu Rdeineh, Issa  
Zboun, Roubina Ghattas, Fuad Ishaq, Juliet Bannoura, Helen  
Ghawali.

# 1. Preface

The Palestinian issue is the heart of the Arab - Israeli conflict, which has been going on for decades. The Madrid conference in the fall of 1991 offered a historic opportunity to conclude a just and lasting peace in the Middle East based on international legitimacy and the principle of “land for peace”. Yet, after ten years, peace is still far away. The PLO, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people accepted the Interim Agreement as a step towards a final peace treaty between Israelis and Palestinians. The essence of the Interim agreement stated that: *“neither side shall initiate or take any step that will change the status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip pending the outcome of the permanent status negotiations”*.

In reality, Israel has continually violated and manipulated the Interim Agreement to create de facto realities on the ground. These actions have continued the severe fragmentation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. This will not only affect the outcome of the final status negotiations, but will abort any possibility to create a viable and sustainable Palestinian state.

During the period of July to September 2001, the Israeli government launched its new-old policy of unilateral segregation between the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT) and Israel. Military orders were issued to seize 224,000 dunums from the northern districts of the West Bank, especially Jenin, Ramallah, Qalqilyia and Tulkarem in order to construct the “Segregation Wall”. According to these military orders, isolated Palestinian areas along the 1949 Armistice Line (Green Line) were designated closed military areas; i.e. no Palestinian is allowed to enter those areas without having a special permit issued by the Israeli authorities.

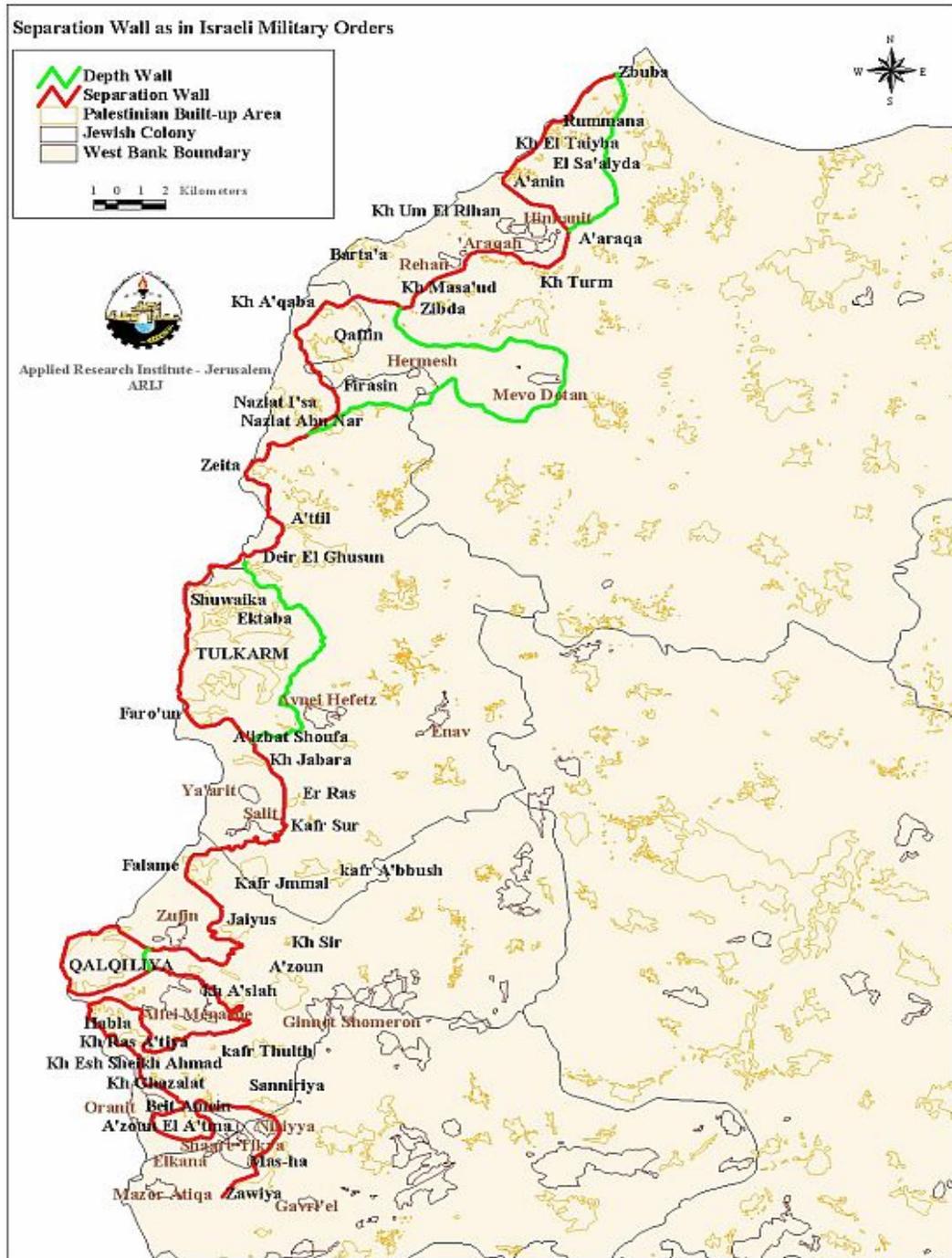
The Israeli government’s general segregation plan was implemented more intensively during the latest massive invasion of the Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF) in the West Bank after April 2002. The IOF annexed land to create military zones around the Jerusalem boundaries south of Ramallah and at the northern part of Bethlehem. Israel thus is expanding the illegal boundaries of Jerusalem again in order to create facts on the ground, aborting any possibility for the creation of a viable Palestinian state. Around Jerusalem, Israel is creating the so-called “Jerusalem Envelope” on Palestinian lands

The construction of Phase I of the Segregation Wall (Map1) on Palestinian land within the boundaries of the northern Palestinian districts as well as around Jerusalem is proceeding. In addition, while the whole world is busy following the events in Iraq, the Israeli government unveiled its overall segregation map that will include both a western and an eastern segregation zones. The confiscation in the northern districts has been the first step in the plan that will result in the complete restriction and imprisonment of the Palestinian population in the West Bank.

This report will address the geopolitical situation in Palestine, highlighting the ongoing fragmentation of Palestinian lands and communities in the West Bank into disconnected cantons, based on the Israel’s policies, plans and unilateral acts of segregation between

the Palestinian and Israeli communities.

**Map 1: A map showing the direction of the Segregation Wall in phase I**



Source: ARIJ, GIS database 2003

## 2. Historical background

The twentieth century witnessed dramatic geopolitical changes especially in the Middle East, where state boundaries were carved by superpowers, and remain a source of conflict to this day; the case of Palestine is a striking example. Palestine has a rich history due to its strategic location at the crossroads of Africa, Asia and Europe and to its religious significance for the three monotheistic religions (Judaism, Christianity, and Islam). Palestine has witnessed a parade of conquerors throughout its long history from the Romans at the time of Jesus, to the ottomans and finally the Israelis. In 1923, the League of Nations defined the borders of mandate Palestine to include an area of 27000sq.km, and in 1948, a UN partition plan was proposed to divide Palestine into a Jewish and a Palestinian state (**Map 2**).

The Arabs rejected the partition plan on the ground that Jews who at that time represented 7 % of the total population could not be entitled to such a large proportion (52%) of historic Palestine. War erupted as a result between the Arabs and Israelis, and in 1948, the state of Israel was created and given control over 78 % of mandate Palestine. As a result of the 1948 War, approximately 714,000 Palestinians lost their lands, homes and properties, and at least 418 villages were depopulated and/or demolished.

In 1967, Israel occupied the West Bank including East Jerusalem and Gaza Strip. The West Bank including East Jerusalem covers an area of 5,885 km<sup>2</sup>, while the Gaza Strip spans an area of 365 km<sup>2</sup>. At present, the overall Palestinian population is estimated at 9.3 million, 4.5 million of whom are living in their homeland. The rest are refugees in neighboring Arab countries and abroad.

### Jerusalem

According to the 1947 UN Partition Plan, Jerusalem was supposed to be a Corpus Seperatum, i.e. a political entity under the UN's trusteeship and separated from both the proposed Palestinian and Jewish states. However, as a consequence of the 1948 war, West Jerusalem came under the control of Jewish forces and East Jerusalem ended up part of the West Bank under the administration of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

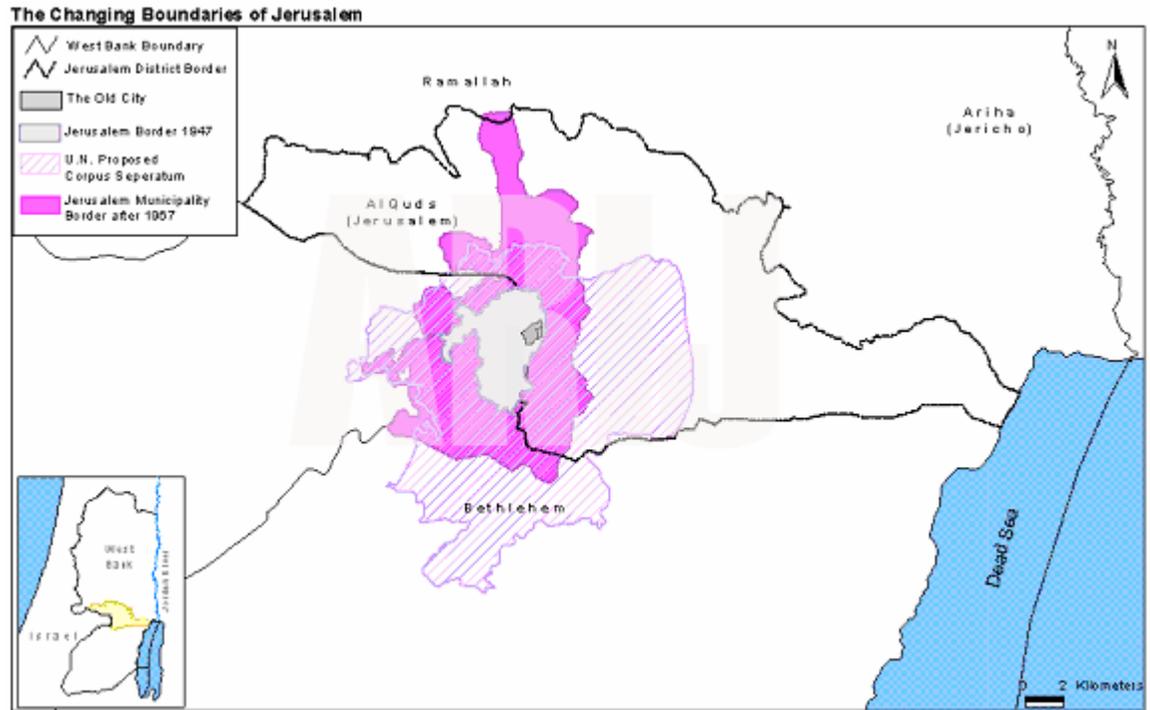
Following 1967, Israel occupied East Jerusalem and immediately started a progressive process of its Israelization. Israel expanded the borders of East Jerusalem from 6.5 km<sup>2</sup> to 71 km<sup>2</sup> to cover areas from Ramallah and Bethlehem. Those borders were drawn to include as much vacant land and as little developed Palestinian land as possible (**Map 3**). The Israeli Knesset formally annexed East Jerusalem in 1980 but the expansion of the municipal borders and colonization by confiscation of Palestinian property started soon after the 1967 war. Following is a summary of the first generation of Israeli plans to colonize and israelize the Occupied Palestinian Territories.

**Map 2: UN Resolution 181, partition plan of 1947**



Source: ARIJ, GIS database

**Map 3: The changing boundaries of Jerusalem.**



*Source: ARIJ, GIS database*

### **3. The Israeli plans to colonize the Occupied Palestinian Territories**

In 1967, after the occupation of the West Bank including East Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip, Israel immediately began an intensive campaign of colonization and segregation. Attempts were made to change the demographic character of Palestine by taking over Palestinian land and isolating Palestinian population centers. In June 1967 Israel took control of the city of Jerusalem and its outer zone. Israel also confiscated additional Palestinian land and transferred Palestinian citizens in a drive to Israelize Jerusalem. Israel implemented the same policies in the Gaza Strip as part of its efforts to isolate the Gaza Strip from the Egyptian borders.

Today, a visitor to Palestine sees the result of these Israeli policies everywhere. Israeli colonies are scattered all over the West Bank and the southern coast of the Gaza Strip. Some Israeli governments have encouraged the development of specific blocks more than others, but the colonization process has never been halted. In the West Bank, the focus has been on the following areas:

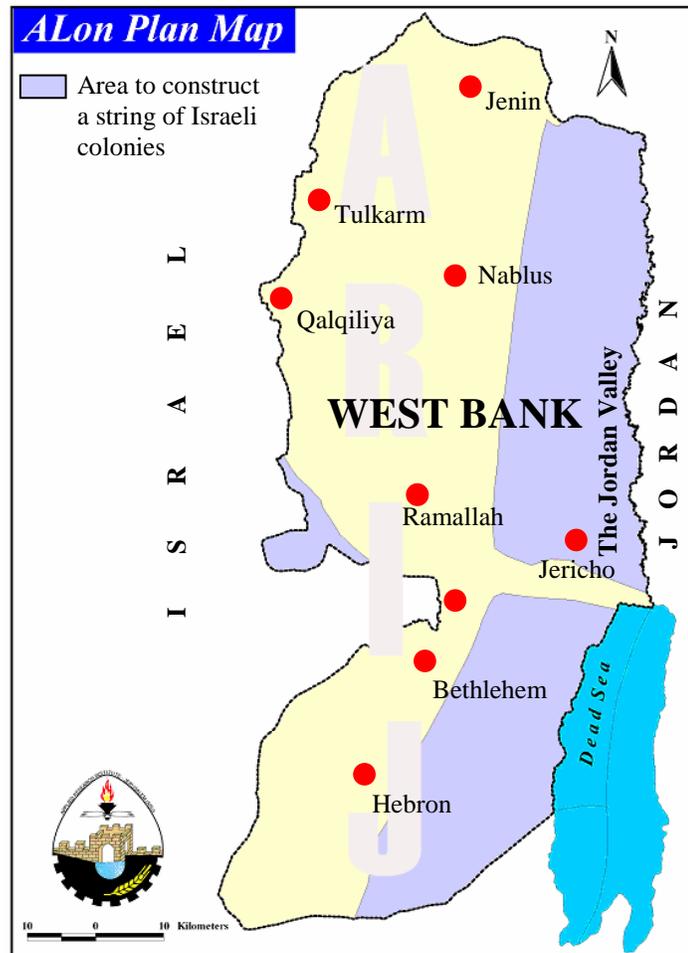
- **The Jerusalem area:** to create demographic barricades in front of any Palestinian claims to Jerusalem,
- **Along the West Bank's western edges:** to make the return to the 1967 borders practically impossible, and to make the colonies appealing to colonists, who commute to work inside Israel,
- **The Jordan valley:** for its presumed importance to Israel's security as well as for its valuable agricultural resources.

In addition, the growth of colonies is designed to promote the formation of blocks; i.e. the colonies grow toward each other and cover ever greater areas of Palestinian land.

### 3.1 Alon Plan

Directly after the 1967 war Yigal Alon, head of the Israeli Ministerial Committee on Colonies at that time, prepared a plan to segregate the OPT from Jordan, with an intention to turn the Jordan River into the political and security boundary for Israel. Within the Jordan Valley area, the plan called for the construction of a bloc of Israeli colonies at a width of approximately 20 kilometers as a first step towards their formal annexation to the state of Israel. The string of colonies, which covered the Palestinian areas were constructed around East Jerusalem, the Etzion Block to the south of Bethlehem, most of the Jordan Valley, and a strip of Palestinian lands south of Hebron. As a result of implementing the Alon plan, Israel gained control over 50% of the West Bank lands (Map 4).

Map 4: Alon Plan to colonize the West Bank



### 3.2 Gush Emunim Plan

1975 –1985, Saw the rise of Gush Emunim (Bloc of the faithful), an Israeli right wing religious movement aimed at the establishment of “Greater Israel” from the Jordan River to the Mediterranean Sea. Gush Emunim sees colonization in the OPT as the way to achieve this dream. This group’s plans differed from the Alon Plan by focusing colonial settlement construction along the central mountain ridge of the West Bank in areas containing most of the Palestinian population. The majority of the colonization in this part of Palestine was executed initially without the permission of the Israeli government. Only at the end of 1981 did the government of Israel approve, legalize and fund the Gush Emunim plans. Many colonies were created without government approval by Gush Emunim followers and then later incorporated into the overall governmental colonial plan. The Gush Emunim movement has constructed more than 80 Israeli colonies in the West Bank and is still a key factor in creating new colonies and influencing Israeli governmental policy.

### **3.3 The Drobless Plan**

In 1977, Matitiyahou Drobless, head of the World Zionist Organization Settlement Division, prepared a comprehensive plan for the establishment of colonies throughout the West Bank. Most of the colonies that were established as part of the Drobless plan were constructed on the central mountain ridge around Palestinian population centers. The Drobless plan embraced the aims of Gush Emunim and signaled a governmental shift away from the Alon Plan. This shift correlated to the Likud party coming to power in Israel.

### **3.4 Sharon Plan**

The former Minister of Agriculture Ariel Sharon (1977-1981) (now Prime Minister of Israel) modified and expanded the Drobless Plan and Gush Emunim by intensifying colonization along the Green Line in order to secure the borders between the West Bank and Israel. Sharon's plan also called for the increased colonization along the central mountain ridge. According to the Sharon Plan only a small number of high density Palestinian communities were not to be under Israeli sovereignty in the future. The Alon Plan dealt with the demographic "problem" posed to Israel by the Palestinian population through avoidance. The Sharon Plan continued the more aggressive policies that relied on removal and transfer of the Palestinian population out of the OPT. The ultimate aim of Sharon's plan was the annexation of the West Bank, excluding small densely populated Palestinian enclaves.

Following the preparation of Sharon's plan, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Construction and Housing established ten colonies on the western slopes of the central mountain ridge in the West Bank, north of Jerusalem. Sharon's vision also included preventing the contiguity of developed Palestinian areas along the Green Line by disconnecting and segregating the West Bank territory north of Nablus, west of Jenin and north of Ramallah, from the Palestinian communities adjacent to the green line within Israel such as Umm el -Fahm. According to his vision, this disconnection would be accomplished by the creation and construction of sets of Israeli colonies on those areas. Sharon also planned to create corridors of colonies and a network of bypass roads all over the West Bank connecting the Green Line with the Jordan Valley (**Map 5**).

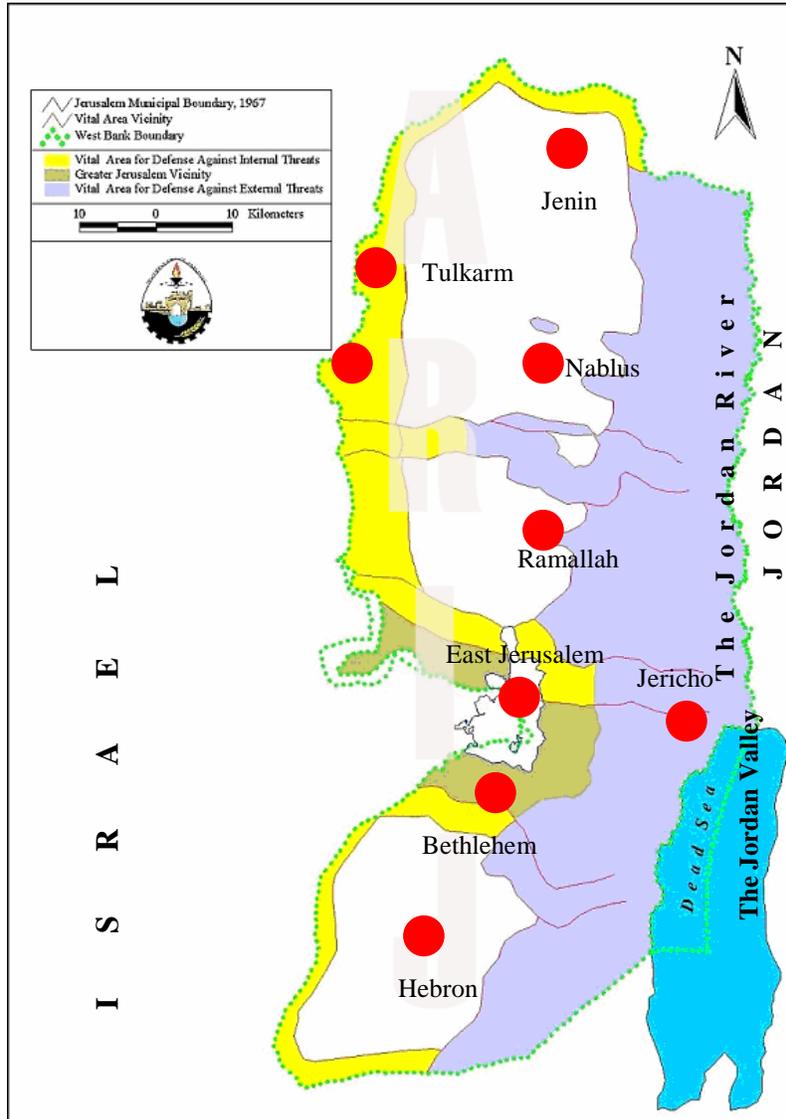
### **3.5 The "Hundred Thousand" Plan**

In 1983, the Israeli Ministry of Agriculture published a master plan for colonies in the West Bank through 2010 including an implementation plan for the years 1983-1986. The plans aimed at the attraction of 80,000 Israelis to live in 43 new Israeli colonies pushing the total number of colonists to **100,000**. Along with the construction of colonies, 300 to 450 kilometers of new roads were to be paved.

In 1984, the Israeli national unity government allocated part of its budget to promote colonies in the Jordan Valley compromising between the supporters of Alon plan and the

supporters of the Drobless- Sharon plans. From 1988-1992 the colonization activities accelerated rapidly during the Likud government and the number of colonists increased by more than 60%.

**Map 5: Israel Strategic Interests in the West Bank**



Source: ARIJ, GIS database

### **3.6 The Israeli governments' role in the colonization process**

After the occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in 1967, the Israeli governments', whether led by Likud or by Labor, the two main political parties in Israel, implemented several colonization policies and constructed Israeli colonies on Palestinian lands in order to gain control over most of the OPT. The scope and type of land affected by the Israeli colonization activities was determined by the unique geopolitical ambitions of Israel to create an ethnic Jewish state in as much of historical Palestine as possible.

Two primary goals guided the expropriation of Palestinian land for the colonization project: First, the establishment and expansion of Israeli colonies, and second, the separation from the Palestinian population. Although Likud emphasizes the former and Labor the latter, both of Israel's main political parties juggle these two goals as they extend and reinforce Israeli control over the Palestinian territories.

Land is therefore chosen for expropriation on hilltops overlooking and surrounding Palestinian populated areas, areas that block the merging of Palestinian populated areas while facilitating the merging of colonies, areas that may be easily annexed to Israeli proper in the future, or areas that secure economic resources, militarily advantage or negotiating leverage.

The Labor and Likud Israeli governments have maintained a policy of progressive colonial expansions, and to achieve this goal, they have confiscated Palestinian land, demolished Palestinians houses, and uprooted thousands of Palestinian trees. Between 1993 and 2002, more than 260,905 dunums of land have been confiscated, 266,461 trees have been uprooted and over 1317 houses were demolished in the West Bank alone.

The Israeli governments, whether led by Likud or Labor, have pursued the promotion and development of colonies in contradiction of the peace agreements and the aspirations of the international community to resolve the conflict between Palestinians and Israelis.

## 4. Growth of Israeli colonies and bypass roads in the Palestinian Territories

### 4.1 Colonies increase and expansion

Israel has succeeded in confiscating Palestinian land by framing their activities within a legal framework; but these justifications changed over time and never created a deterrent to the policy of colonization itself. The primary Military Order used to legitimate the confiscation of Palestinian land is Military Order 58 of 1967, known as the Absentee Property Law. The Military Order transfers lands and properties of absentee Palestinians to the Civil Administration. An absentee is defined as any Palestinian who left the West Bank before or after June 7, 1967. As a result, 340 km<sup>2</sup> were confiscated at favor of Military order 58 and defined as abandoned property.

In 1969, the Civil Administration issued Military Order 321, which gave the military the power to confiscate land for public services, where “public” in Israel’s terminology, which actually means “for Jews.” Thus “Public” works in the Palestinian territory are inevitably those that benefit the Jewish colonies and bypass roads. These Military Orders and others have for the past 35 years facilitated the expropriation of Palestinian land for Israel’s colonial project.

The colonies are not subject to any of the legal difficulties that Palestinian communities face. They are administered through a completely different process and the colonists live under Israeli civil law. The plans for the colonies are approved smoothly and the colonists are free to use the land as they please. Even if new colonies are built or land confiscated outside the legal process by the colonists, they are rarely challenged and perhaps are encouraged by Israel authorities. The implications of this discrimination on Palestinian landholding are clear and severe.

According to Israeli data,

**Table 1: the growth of Colony Areas in the West Bank**

there are 149 Israeli colonies in the West Bank and Gaza, but by the end of 2002, satellite images show that there are 310 Jewish built-up areas in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and 26 in the Gaza Strip (*figures exclude Israeli military sites*). Currently more than 435,000

Year	Colony Area (sq. km)	Percent of the West Bank
1990	77.4	1.4%
1996	103.9	1.8%
2000	149.6	2.6%
2001	154.7	2.7%
2003	167.25	2.96%

*Source: Applied Research Institute, GIS Database, 2003*

Israeli colonists live illegally in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, 7,000 of them reside in Gaza and 200,000 in East Jerusalem. Between 2000 and 2002, satellite

images showed 24 new Israeli colonies and 113 new outposts. Those colonies and outposts are distributed all over the West Bank, but primarily concentrated around Jerusalem.,

**Table 2: Areas controlled by Israel in the Gaza Strip**

*Source: Applied Research Institute, GIS Database, 2003*

Jewish colony area	53.7 Km <sup>2</sup>
Israeli colony	26.66 Km <sup>2</sup>
Israeli security zone	58.03 Km <sup>2</sup>
Israeli Military Installation Areas	15.8 Km <sup>2</sup>
Yellow Areas	8.43 Km <sup>2</sup>
Buffer Zones (Shaved)	2.42 Km <sup>2</sup>

Latroun area, the Jordan Valley and Gush Etzion (**Map 6**). Building colonies and attempting to change the demography in any occupied area is a direct violation of international law, specifically the Fourth Geneva Convention, Article 49, item 6, which states: “The occupying power shall not deport or transfer part of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies.”

Analysis of land use classification in the colonies of the Gaza strip reveals a pattern of colony expansion. These land use classifications include new outposts as well as residential, agricultural, industrial and security areas (**table 2**).

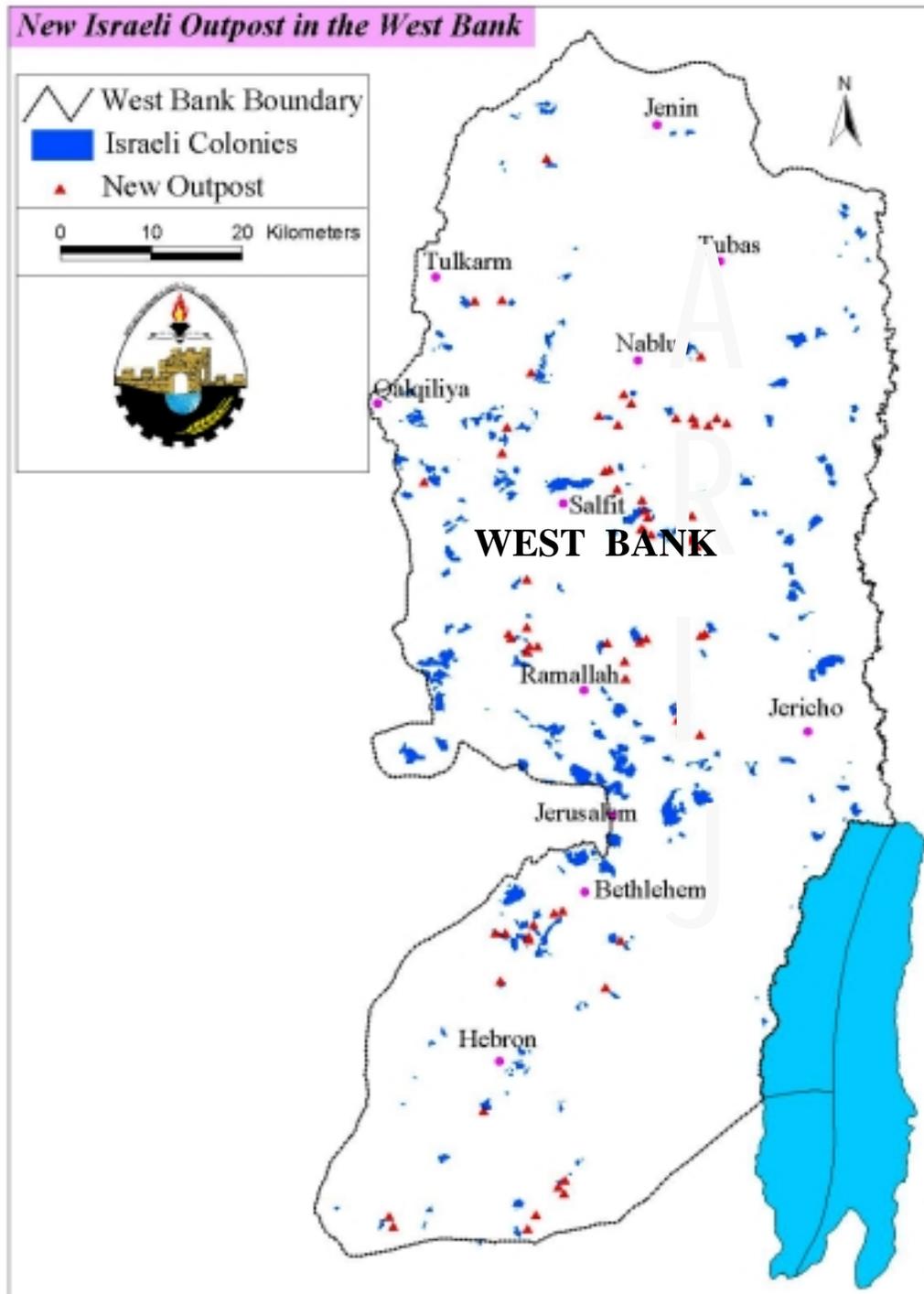
The total area controlled by Israel in the Gaza Strip is 165.04 km<sup>2</sup>, which is 45.7% of Gaza's total area. The land under Israeli control includes Israeli colony areas, security zones, military installations, buffer zones and yellow areas.<sup>1</sup>

In the Gaza Strip there are 6429 Israeli colonists who occupy 165.04 square kilometers, in contrast 1,001,569 Palestinians in Gaza occupy the remaining 197 km<sup>2</sup>. The Palestinian population density of 4471 persons/km<sup>2</sup> is therefore 100 times greater than that of the colonists' population density, which is 43-persons/ km<sup>2</sup>. Since the outbreak of the second Intifada on September 2001, the Israeli army has launched massive “Shaving of land” in the Gaza Strip. Almost, 3.5 km<sup>2</sup> of agricultural lands had been bulldozed, and almost 750,000 trees have been uprooted until December 2002.

<sup>1</sup> *Yellow areas are those areas that remain and Israeli military control in the Gaza Strip*

The growth of colonies is mainly geared to the formation of blocks; i.e. they grow outwards and towards each other. Successive Israeli governments have encouraged the development of specific blocks more than others. The result of such a growth is the grouping of Palestinian towns and villages into many separate cantons. Indeed, the Israeli intention is to make the contiguity of any Palestinian state in the future practically unattainable.

**Map 6: Israeli colonies and outposts in the West Bank 2003**



Source: ARIJ, GIS database, January 2003

Tables 3-a to Table 3-d illustrate the expansion in Israeli colonies in Gaza Strip since the eruption of the second Intifada. This expansion is clear evidence on the continuation of the Israeli colonization policy in the Palestinian territories.

**Table 3-a: Increase in Colonies' areas in north Gaza Governorate 2001-2003**

No.	Colony name	Total area in dunums 2001	Total area in dunums 2003	Increase during 2001- 2003	Percent
1	Dugit + Dugit Site	591.34	674.6	83.26	14%
2	Elei Sinai	447.13	549	101.87	22.7%
3	Erez	565.99	565.99	0	0.00%
4	Nisanit + Nisanit (New Site)	1132.1	1266.12	134.02	11.8%
<b>Total</b>		<b>2736.56</b>	<b>3055.71</b>	<b>319.15</b>	
<b>Total in (Percent)</b>					<b>11.6%</b>

Colonies such as Dugit, Elei Sinai, Erez, Nisanit located in Jabalya district witnessed a considerable increase of their area since 2001. The total area of the colonies in 2001 was 2736.56 dunums whereas this area increased as the Israeli government continued their violations to expand the colonies area to reach 3055.71 dunums in 2003.

**Table 3-b: Increase in Colonies' areas in Gaza Governorate 2001-2003**

No.	Colony name	Total area in dunums 2001	Total area in dunums 2001	Increase	Percent
1	Netzarim + Netzarim B	1546.22	1566.25	20.03	1.3 %

A total increase of 20.03 dunums was registered in Netzarim colony in Gaza city since 2001. As shown in the table, the colony's area in 2001 was 1546.22 dunums whereas this area increased as a cause of the Israeli expansion through shaving of lands to reach 1566.25 dunums.

**Table 3-c: Increase in Colonies' areas in Khan Yunis Governorate 2001-2003**

No.	Colony name	Total area in dunums 2001	Total area in dunums- 2003	Increase	Percent
1	Bedolah	3043.03	3049.97	6.94	0.2%
2	Gan Or	982.21	993.77	11.56	1.18%
3	Ganei Tal	1920.68	1933.37	12.69	0.66%
4	Gaza Beaches	186.93	188.49	1.56	0.83%
5	Gaza Beaches Site	108.16	111.46	3.30	3.05%
6	Kfar Yam	90.66	96.09	5.43	5.9%
7	Morag	1101.54	1201.61	100.07	9%
8	Netzar Hazani	1965.93	2441.80	475.87	24.2%
9	Neve Dekalim	1910.28	1939.83	29.55	1.55%
10	North west Netzar Hazani	228.78	302.33	73.55	32.1%
<b>Total</b>		16010.41	16730.93	720.52	<b>4.5%</b>

As for Khan Younis city, there has been an enormous increase of the colonies' areas since 2001, specifically in Morag, Netzar Hazani and North West Hetzar Hazani colonies. The table above shows that a total increase of 720.52 dunums were registered till 2003 which is a clear evidence of the continuous Israeli policy to shave lands at favor of colony expansion under the pretext of security reasons or for military purposes.

**Table 3-d: Increase in Colonies' areas in Rafah Governorate 2001-2003**

No.	Colony name	Total area dunums in 2001	Total area dunums in 2003	Increase	Percent
1	Pe'at Sade	1471.16	1476.59	5.43	0.37 %
2	Pe'at Sade (New Site)	442.72	450.21	7.49	1.7%
25	Rafih Yam	1121.62	1138.13	16.51	1.5%
<b>Total</b>		5903.51	5932.94	29.43	<b>0.5 %</b>

In Rafah district as shown in the table above, a total increase of 29.43 dunums was registered since 2001, specifically in Rafih Yam colony where most of the expansion occurred. The area witnessed and is still under the threat of more land shaving or land

confiscation for military purposes, which in turn affects the future of the Palestinian communities in Gaza Strip since Gaza is very populated area.

#### 4.2 Evidence of new Israeli outposts in the West Bank

Since Al-Aqaba summit and until recently only 8 outposts were dismantled (*according to the Israeli movement: Peace Now*). However, the Israeli colonists re-erected another 12 new outposts but the Israeli government under international pressure forced them to dismantle only 4 of those new outposts. Therefore, the colonists were successful to maintain the same number of outposts in the Occupied West Bank and even developing the infrastructure of some existing outposts.

The Israeli Knesset took a decision on July 22, 2003 to dismantle all "unauthorized" outposts, while in reality no real action was taken by the Israeli army to dismantle those illegal colony outposts. On the other hand, if there is an Israeli military order to demolish a Palestinian house, the Israeli bulldozers rush to the site, raze and demolish that house and any sign of its existence. According to Peace Now, the number of newly erected outposts is eight, which are the ones remained from the 12 newly erected outposts after Al- Aqaba summit. Those outposts are shown in table 2:

**Table 4: Outposts established after Aqaba summit 3rd of June 2003 and still exist**

	<b>Outpost Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b># of Structure</b>
1	Hill Imbalin	South East to Ma'aleh Michmas	1 container
2	Hill 777	West to Kochav Hashahar	1 container
3	Kochav Hshahar South	Hill South to Kochav Hashahar	1 container
4		Hill Southeast to Kochav Hashahar	1 container
5	Hill # 804	East to Shvut Rahel	8 containers (inhabited)
6	Ofra Southeast	Southeast to Ofra	1 container
7	Hill 652	West to Bat A'in	1 container
8	NT 840 (Jabal Tantur)	Hill between Shilo and Elit	2 containers (not inhabited)

*Source: PeaceNow 2003*

The other outposts that were established after the Aqaba summit and then dismantled are the following outposts:

**Table 5: New outposts established after the 3rd of June 2003 and dismantled**

	<b>Outpost name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Number of structures</b>
1	Skali ( East Elon Moreh)	600 -700m East Elon Moreh	1 container
2	Rechalim East	South to Rechalim	1 container
3	Revava West	West to Revava ( north to Ariel)	1 container
4	Giva't Ariel	South to Yetzhar	Container

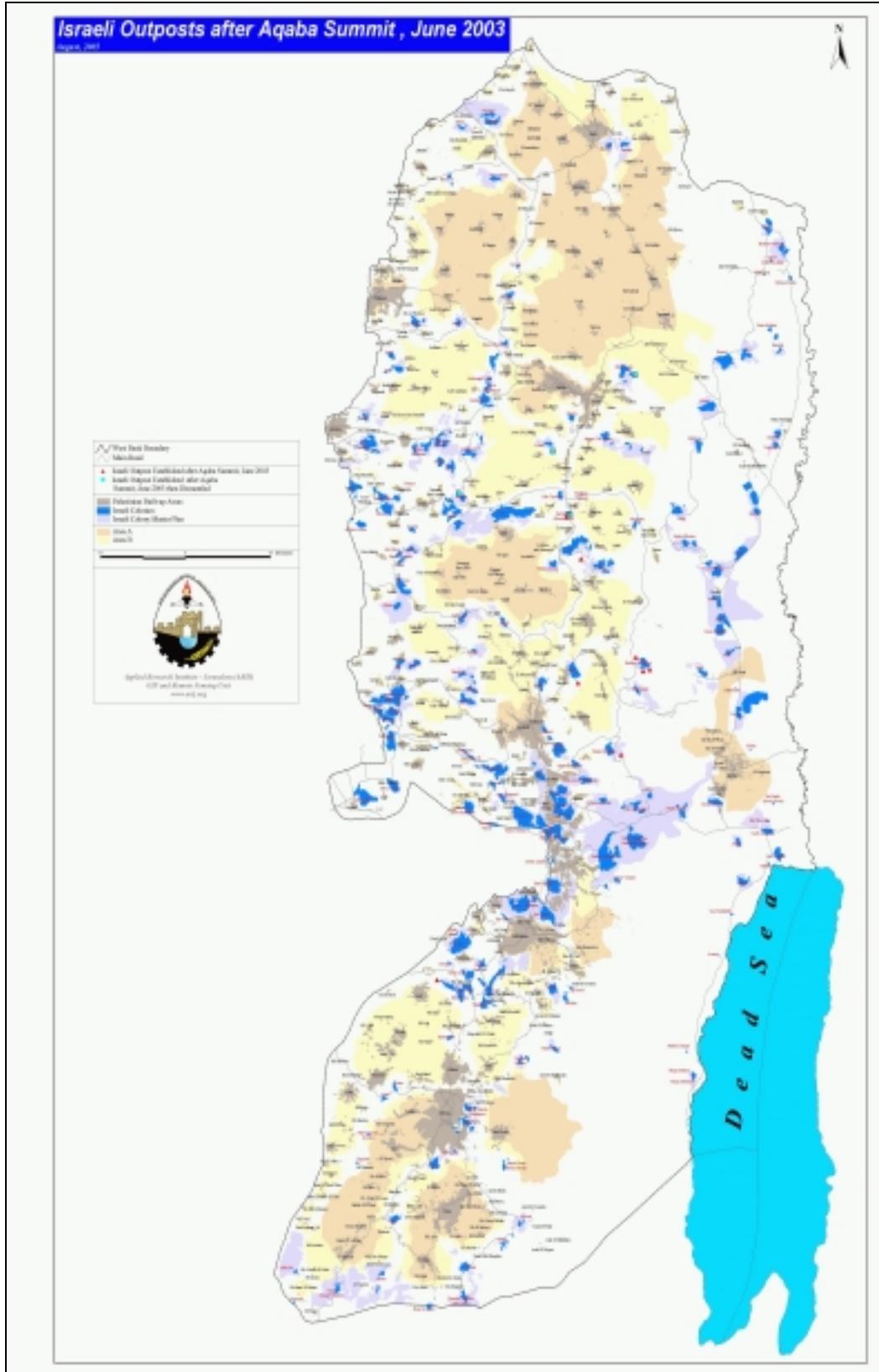
In addition, there is evidence that many existing colony outposts in the West Bank are still under ongoing development processes, such as the construction of infrastructure networks. An example is the construction of an electricity network at the colony outpost of Neve Daniel located at the northern part of Bethlehem district, and at the outpost of Gilad Farm 4 new additional caravans were placed at the construction site.

While AL-Aqaba Summit stressed on freezing all settlement activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT), there is clear evidence that these activities are increasing daily (*see aerial photos below*). It can be noted also here that all colonial and settlement activities in the Palestinian Territories are illegal according to the international law and the fourth Geneva Convention which mentions that the occupying power is not allowed to transfer a part of its population into the territories it occupies. See [Photo 1](#) & [Photo 2](#).



*New Israeli erected colony Outposts on Palestinian Lands in the West Bank  
(Ofra outpost ( left ) , Eli ouput ( right ) )*

**Map 7: Land fragmentation and restriction of movement**



## Land fragmentation and restriction of movement

For the past two and a half years, the Israeli Occupation Forces erected more than 170 checkpoints and roadblocks all throughout the main and secondary roads of the West Bank. These checkpoints divide the Palestinian cities and villages into cantons and severely restricted the ability of Palestinians to travel, work and maintain a relatively normal life.

The closures, checkpoints, roadblocks and curfews major effect is on the economic and agricultural sectors of the Palestinian community, which in turn, cause the unemployment rate and number of those living in poverty to increase. In addition to depriving Palestinians from their right of freedom of movement, the right to work, the right to health care and the right to education are all violated.

The following Table gives numbers of checkpoints and roadblocks in the northern districts including those, which have been removed recently.

**Table 6:- Numbers of checkpoints, roadblocks, Wall Gates and Trenches in the West Bank.**

District	# of Road blocks	# of Permanent checkpoints	# Of Wall Gates	Number of Trenches
Bethlehem	13	9	-	-
Hebron	24	5	-	-
Jenin	9	13	1	2
Jerusalem	13	10	1	-
Jericho	8	4	1	1
Nablus	9	9	8	-
Qalqilyia	4	2	2	-
Ramallah	19	10	4	-
Tulkarm	7	6	3	-
Tubas	1	2	1	-
Salfit	-	2	4	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3</b>

From above table, a high number of checkpoints and roadblocks were erected in the West Bank affecting all aspects of life. The Israeli justification for these actions is ostensibly, for security purposes. Yet, Israel has a history of using the excuse of “security purposes”

in order to implement other less legitimate strategies. Some examples of this history are land confiscation for colonial settlements, aggressive military invasions, curfews and other collective punishment, etc.

### 4.3 Israeli Bypass roads in the Palestinian Territories

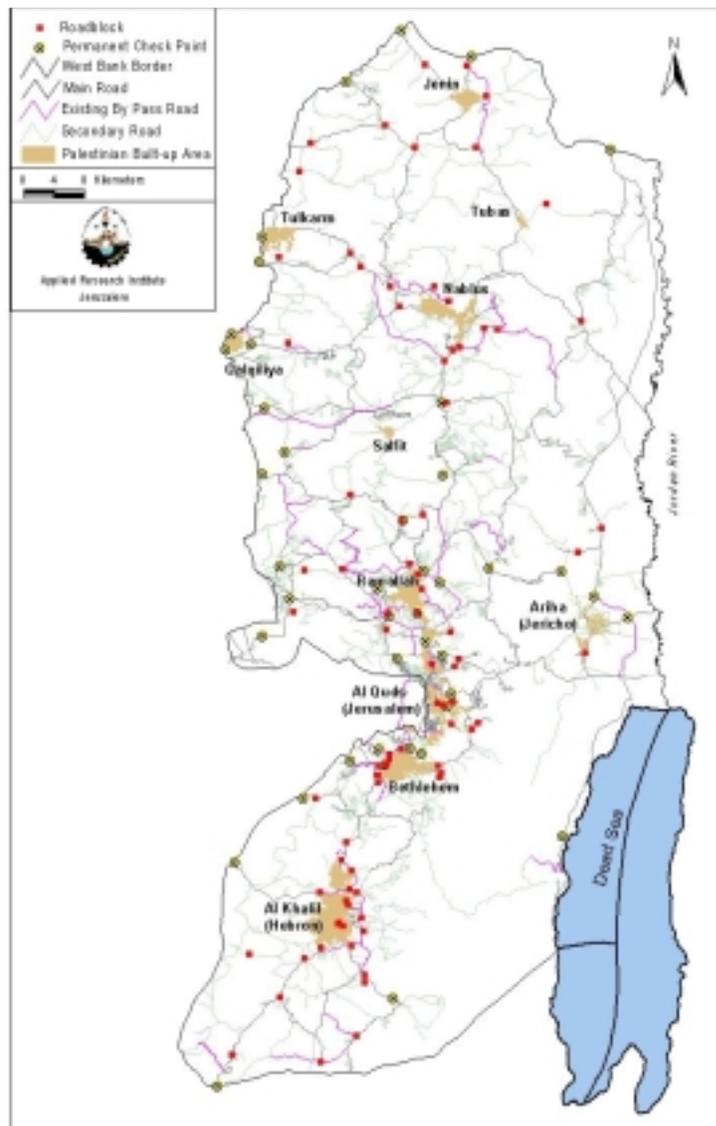
The term bypass road came into existence with the advent of Oslo Accords. Before Oslo the term bypass roads in the Palestinian Territories did not exist as there were no Israeli by-pass roads. These were created to be used by the Israelis to link colonies with each other and with Israel. In the Oslo agreements they are called "Lateral Roads" but the more common term is "bypass roads" because they circumvent Palestinian built up areas. The IDF controls the bypass

roads, and enforces a 50 to 75 meter buffer zone on each side of the road in which no Palestinian construction is allowed.

The construction of bypass roads commonly occurs along the perimeter of Palestinian built-up areas. As a result, these roads carve up Palestinian areas into isolated ghettos and often deprive Palestinians of vital agricultural land. Bypass roads intentionally fragment both the land and the people of West Bank.

In the major cities bypass roads form asphalt boundaries that limit the expansion and development of Palestinian communities, that Result in increased isolation and disconnection between Palestinian communities. Map 7 marks those roads

**Map 8: Israeli bypass roads and road blocks in the West**



built by the Israelis since the Oslo Accords.

The construction of by-pass roads required the confiscation and destruction of approximately 87 km<sup>2</sup> of Palestinian land, most of which is originally agricultural. These bypass roads were constructed through a \$3.2 billion grant from the USA government in order to “help” Israel comply with the Oslo agreements and avoid friction between Israeli colonists and Palestinians. The role of the bypass roads became evident during the Intifada; they became the scissors that cut the Palestinian areas into 64 cantons in the West Bank and 3 cantons in Gaza.

### 4.3.1 The growth of Israeli colonies

#### The myth of natural growth

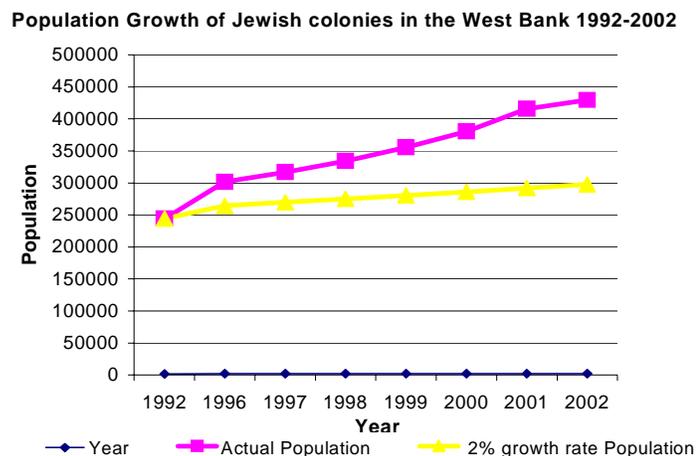
Since the Oslo Accords construction of housing units has increased in both existing and new Israeli colonies in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT). In addition, many Israeli citizens living inside Israel are trying to use colony addresses as their permanent addresses in order to benefit from the financial incentives and grants given to colonists such as the 7% tax exemption and a grant of NIS

80, 000 (app.17,778USD)for purchasing a new housing unit.

A recent study done by an Israeli economist in cooperation with the Israeli movement “Peace Now” provides clearly that a huge portion of the Israeli government budget is allocated each year to Israeli colonies. The research attests that in 2001 NIS 2.2 Billion (app.489Million USD) from the general government budget were transferred to fund the Israeli colonies in the OPT.

The number of Israeli colonists in the West Bank at present is around 435,000. In Israel, the yearly natural population growth rate is calculated at around 2%. If the same population growth rate is applied to the Jewish population living in Israeli colonies in the OPT during the last 10 years, the number by the year 2002 should have been around 300,000 colonists, which indicates that the real increase in the number of colonists (430,000) is incompatible with the natural growth rate in Israel. The reason behind this enormous increase in the number of colonists refers to the Israeli policies of colonization and the many financial incentives given to the colonists and colonies.

Figure 1: The myth of natural growth in Israeli colonies in the Palestinian Territories



Source: ARIJ, GIS database 2002

Following is a summary of the financial incentives and the financial allocations given for colonists and colonies.

#### **4.3.2 Financial allocations given for Colonists and colonies in 2001**

- Incentives given to Israeli colonists NIS 200 million(app. 44.4 million USD),
- The Israeli Colonies Unit: NIS114 million(app.25.3 million USD),
- Israeli Local Authority budget: West Bank colonists received NIS 618 million(app.137 million USD),
- Housing budget: The government allocated NIS 374 million(app.83.1 million USD) in loans and grants to help Israelis purchase housing units inside the colonies,
- Development and infrastructure budget: The Israeli Ministry of Housing allocated NIS186 million(app.41.3 million USD) to the colonies,
- Transportation: The Ministry of Transportation allocated NIS 396 million(app.88.0 million USD) for the development of roads and infrastructure in the Israeli colonies,
- Development of industrial zones: The Ministry of trade and Industry invested NIS 28 million (app.6.2 million USD) for the development of industrial areas in the colonies,
- Development of water resources: under the framework of a special plan the Israeli government transferred NIS 41 million (app.9.1 million USD) to the Israeli colonies in the OPT.

#### **4.3.3 Financing Israeli colonization in the Palestinian Territories in 2003**

- The Israeli government is devoting 1.9 billion USD (app. 8.5 trillion NIS) for the colonies in 2003,
- The *Keren Keyemet* is providing 172.4 million NIS (app. 38.3 million USD) for the seizure of lands,
- The Ministry of Transportation will use 253.5 million NIS (app. 56.3 million USD) from Israeli taxes to pave roads,
- *The Ministry of Defense* will construct new bypass roads with a cost of 228 million NIS (app. 50.6 million USD),
- *The Ministry of Commerce & Industry* will provide between 22.3 and 51.9 million NIS (app.4.96 and 11.5 million USD) for this sector in the colonies,

- *The Ministry of Housing* is providing the colonies with 350 million NIS (app.77.8 million USD). The ministry is paying 20.6 million NIS (app. 4.58 million USD) for the protection of those colonists who are living in the old neighborhoods of Jerusalem. In addition, the ministry is offering 76.8 thousands NIS (app. 17.1 thousand USD) as loans for each person who wants to buy a new apartment of which 16.8 thousand NIS (app. 3.73 thousand USD) are grants,
- *The Ministry of Agriculture* is paying 137.8 million NIS (app. 30.62 million USD) for colonies,
- *The Ministry of Religious Affairs* is giving 50 million NIS (app. 11 million USD) where 30 % of its budget is allocated for the building of Synagogues in these colonies,
- *The Ministry of Education* is offering free education for colonists at the age of 4 years and provide incentives for teachers working in the colonies' schools, such as free studies at the university to upgrade their diplomas and levels of higher education at a cost of 30 million NIS (app.6. 7 million USD),
- *The Ministry of Infrastructure* is providing 9.7 million NIS (app. 2.2million USD) for water projects,
- *The Ministry of Interior* is offering 480 million NIS (app. 106 million USD) for the small colonies and localities, with the privilege of recuperating half a million NIS of taxes each year.

### ***How can Israel afford such a financial demand?***

- Israel has asked the USA for 12 billion USD(app.54 billion NIS) as a loan guarantee, of which 4 billion USD (app. 18 billion NIS) became a grant. Following the onset of the war in Iraq the USA decided to grant Israel 9 billion USD (app. 41 billion NIS) (*Israeli newspaper, Haaretz, March 21, 2003*).
- It is worth mentioning here that the USA granted Israel in 1991 another 10 billion USD (app. 45 billion NIS) as a loan guarantee to convince the Shamir government to participate in the Madrid Conference for Peace in the Middle East. This is in addition to many other financial resources that the colonies receive from inside and outside Israel.

## 5. The Geopolitics of the Peace Accords

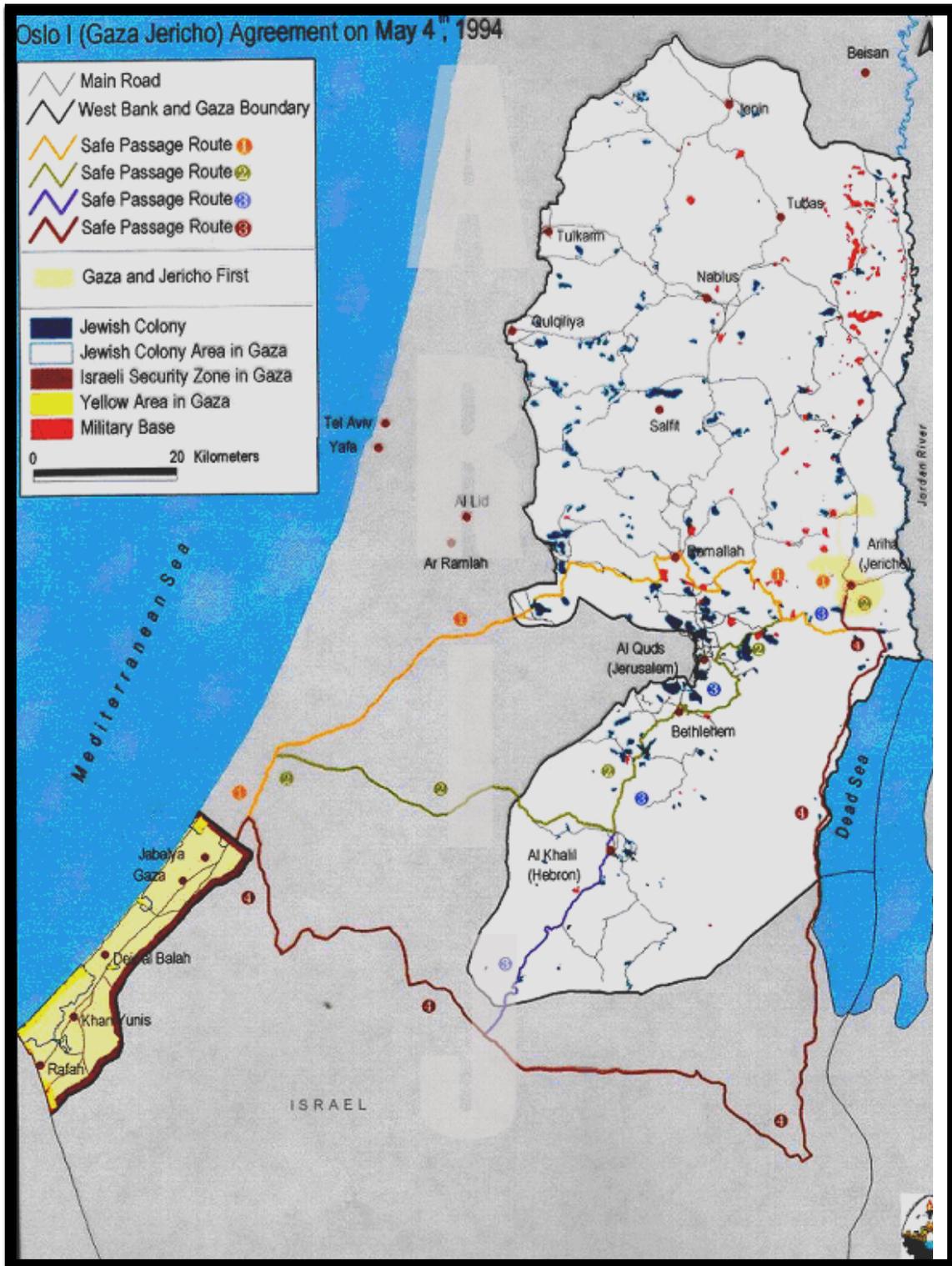
### 5.1 The First Intifada

In 1987, the Intifada broke out, carrying its message of total rejection of the occupation and a call for a resolution to the historic conflict between the Israelis and Palestinians. The Intifada was met with severe repression by Israel, but nevertheless was successful in bringing the issue of Israeli occupation to light in the international community. The Intifada was critical in paving the way to the Madrid Peace Conference of 1991. The Palestinian people, by and large, accepted the discourse of peaceful negotiations based on the grounds outlined in the conference. The guiding principles of these negotiations were 'land for peace' and the implementation of United Nations Resolutions 242 and 338, which call for a withdrawal of Israeli forces from the areas it conquered in the 1967 war.

The Madrid Conference faltered mainly around the issue of freezing colonial activity. Despite this loss of momentum, secret negotiations were held between Israel and the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) which culminated in signing of the Declaration of Principles (DOP), on September 13, 1993. The DOP called for an interim period of 5 years during which the Israeli military would gradually withdraw its army from the Palestinian territory and the repatriated PLO, as representatives of the Palestinian people, and the Israeli government would initiate negotiations over the unresolved (final status) issues, which include Jerusalem, refugees, colonies, borders and water, all corner stones of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The final status negotiations were scheduled to begin in May 1996 and finish by May 1999. It was also agreed upon that neither party should initiate any action during the interim period that might jeopardize the outcome of final status negotiations.

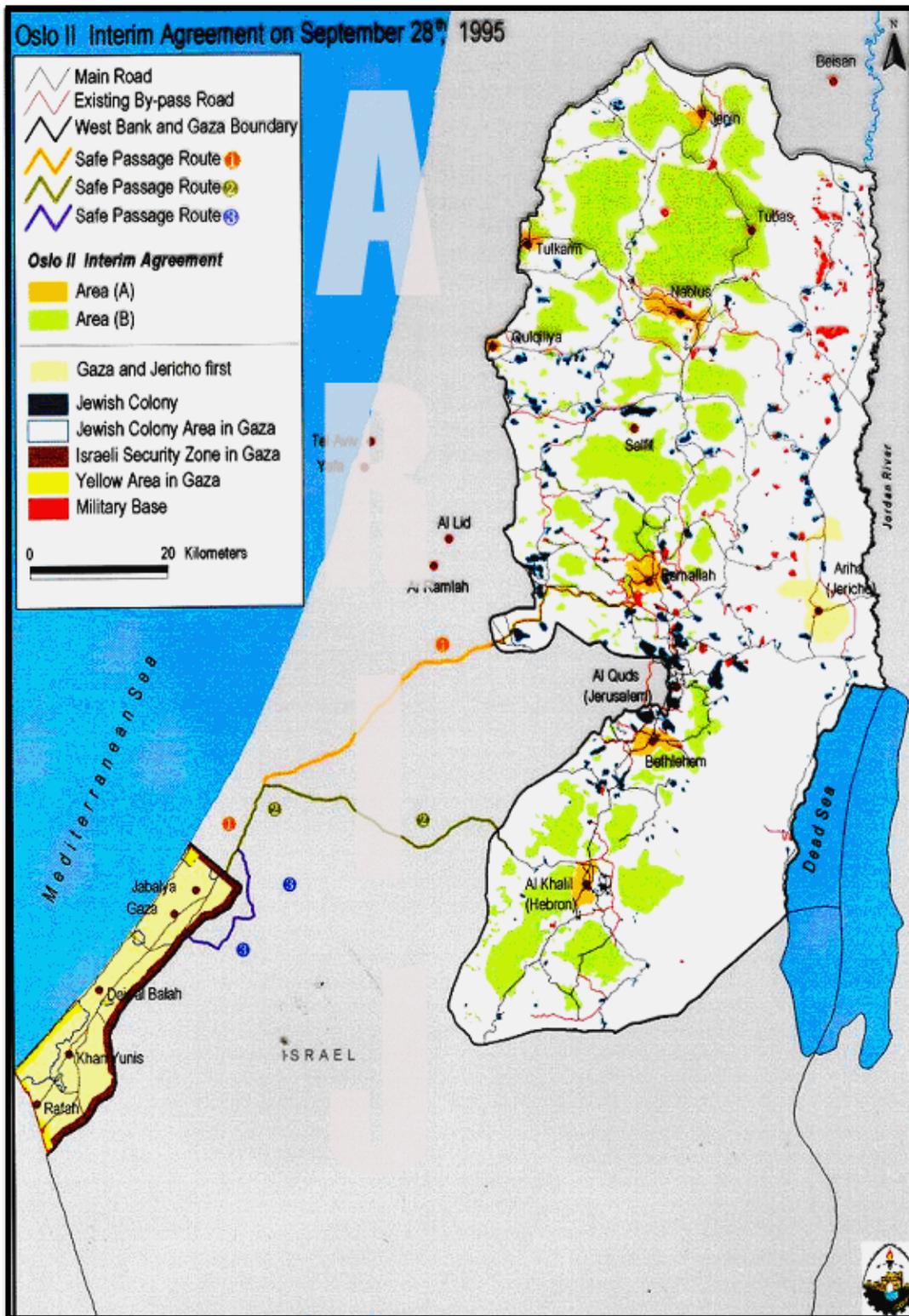
A series of subsequent agreements, popularly known as the Oslo Accords, were signed in order to implement the DOP. In Oslo I of May 4, 1994 (Map 8), the Israeli government agreed to withdraw from Jericho and most of Gaza, where the newly formed Palestinian National Authority (PNA) would assume control. In accordance with the "Oslo II" agreement of September 28, 1995, Israel withdrew its forces from more areas of the West Bank and the land was further divided into Areas A, B, and C, which are designated as varying levels of control (**Map10**). The Israeli military withdrew from lands classified as area A, and complete control was assumed by the PNA. This marked the first time that a Palestinian government retained sovereignty over any Palestinian land. In area B, the Palestinians have full control over civil matters but Israel continues to have overriding responsibility for security. In area C, Israel retains full control over land, security, people and natural resources.

**Map 9: Qslo I Agreement Between, May 1994**



*Source: ARIJ, GIS database*

Map 10: "Oslo II" agreement of September 28



Source: ARIJ, GIS database 1995

The Interim Agreement states that the first phase of the Israeli military forces redeployment will be completed prior to the eve of the Palestinian elections, further redeployments were to be completed within 18 months from the date of the inauguration of the Council. During this time, the powers and responsibilities relating to territory will be transferred gradually to Palestinian jurisdiction to cover West Bank and Gaza Strip territory, except for the issues that will be negotiated the permanent status negotiations (i.e. Jerusalem and the Colonies). For the Palestinians, this meant that 95 % of the West Bank and Gaza should have become under Palestinian control by July 1998.

However, on the ground, this did not happen. Stalling of negotiations and delays as well as renegotiation of what was already agreed upon led to partial Israeli withdrawals so that by March 2000, area A comprised 1,004 km<sup>2</sup> of the West Bank and a further 254.2 km<sup>2</sup> of the Gaza Strip while Area B comprised 1,204 km<sup>2</sup> of the West Bank, The rest remains under full Israeli control in area C (**Map 11**).

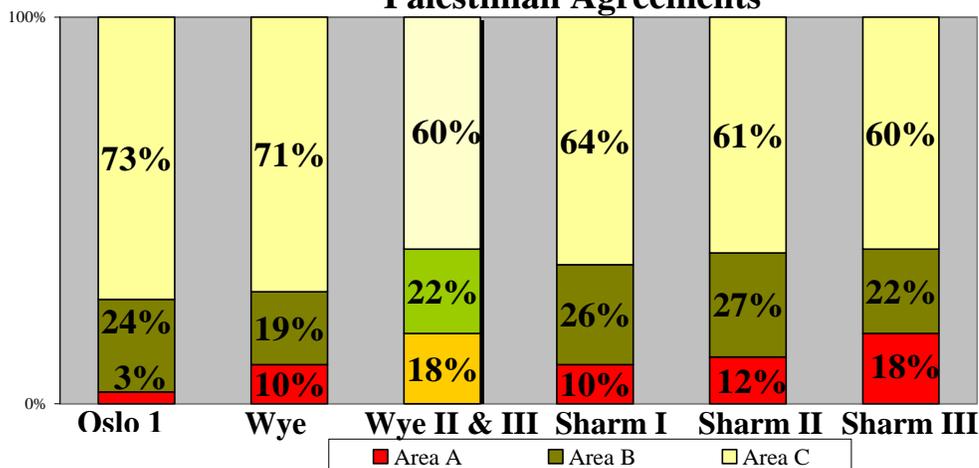
The following table outlines the various stages of the interim agreements and the corresponding changes.

**Table 7: The Redeployment percentages according to the agreements**

Agreement	Date	Area		
		A	B	C
Oslo II	September 1995	3 %	24 %	73 %
Wye I	October 1998	10.1 %	18.9 %	71.0 %
Wye II & III (not implemented)		18.2 %	21.8 %	60.0 %
Sharm I	September 1999	10.1 %	25.9 %	64.0 %
Sharm II (implemented in delay)	January 2000	12.1 %	26.9 %	61.0 %
Sharm III (implemented in delay)	March 2000	18.2 %	21.8 %	60.0 %
What should have been	1997	> 95 %	0 %	< 5 %

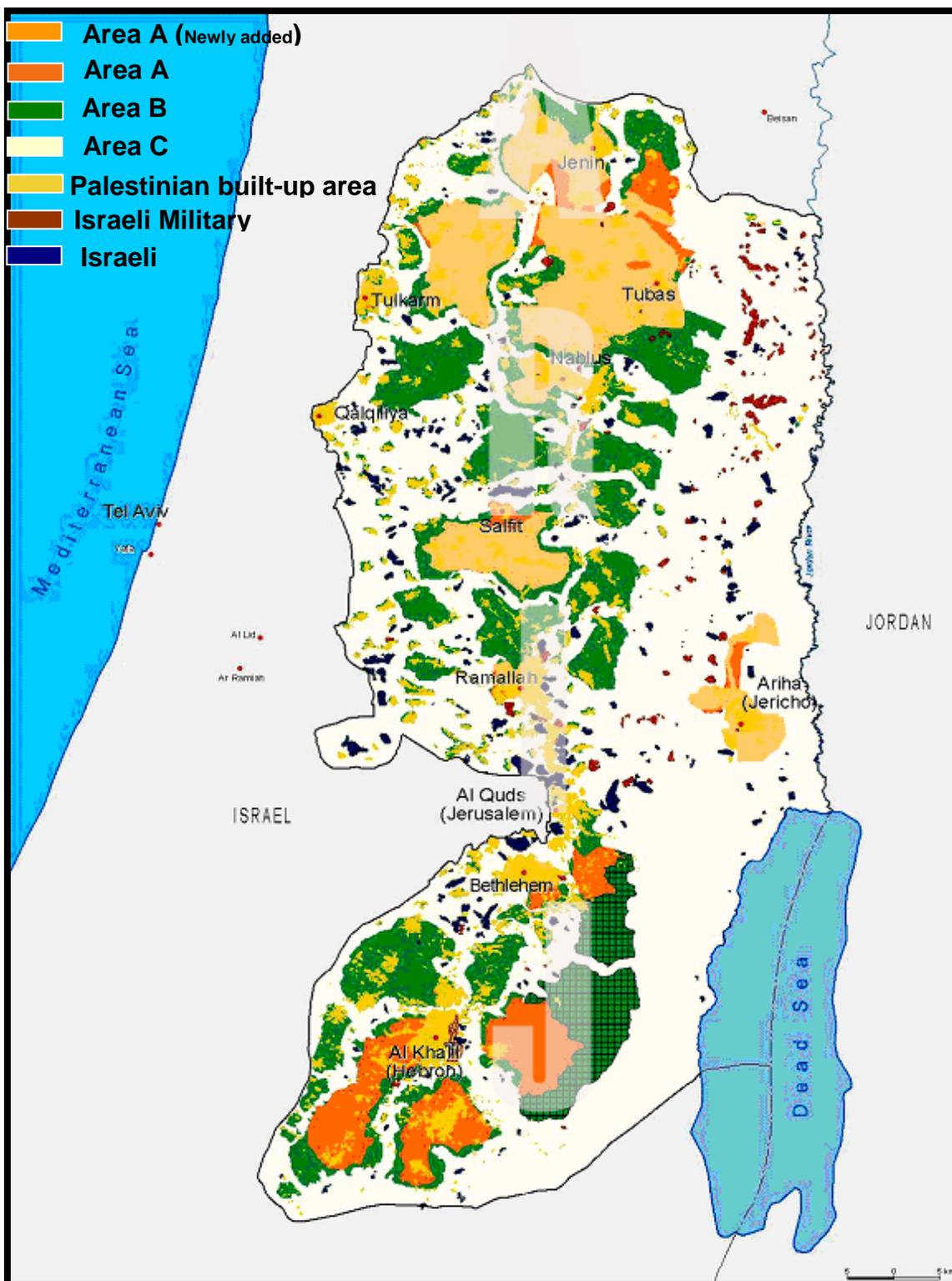
Source: ARIJ, GIS Database 2000

**Figure 2: Land Categorization in the West Bank According to Israeli-Palestinian Agreements**



Places where agreements took place

Map 11: Sharm Esh Sheikh Memorandum Phase Three, March 2000



Source: Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem (ARIJ), GIS database, 2000

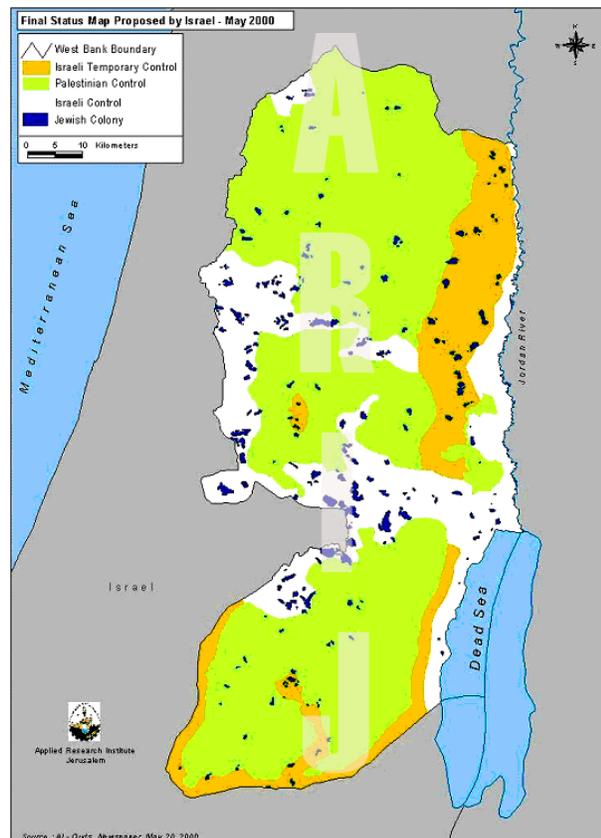
## 5.2 The second Intifada

On September 28, 2000, the second Intifada, known as Al Aqsa Intifada, erupted, following the provocative entry of Ariel Sharon into the sacred space of the Al Aqsa mosque on the Dome of the Rock. Since that time, Israel has imposed a strict closure on the Palestinian Territories and has restricted the ability of Palestinians to travel and work to a degree unprecedented in the 34-year Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The internal closure (cantonization) separates Palestinian localities from each other and hampers the economic, political, educational, medical, and social service activities necessary for a healthy society. Such cantonization of the Palestinian Territories is achieved through the use of roadblocks, including the destruction of sections of the roads themselves, checkpoints and military patrols, all built upon the skeleton of the Israeli colonies. However, during this period, unofficial negotiations about the final status continued.

In July 2000, US President Bill Clinton convened talks in Camp David between Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak and Palestinian President Yasser Arafat in which a framework for a final agreement was discussed. The Palestinian negotiators were offered approximately 85% of the West Bank on a discontinuous landmass for their future state (**Map12**). The proposed state would be completely surrounded by Israel and have no international boundaries, effectively eliminating its viability and sovereignty. The resulting Palestinian enclaves would be completely surrounded by Israel and movement from and between these areas would be dependent upon Israeli approval. The bulk of Jerusalem would remain under Israeli control, with the exception of a few peripheral Palestinian neighborhoods. The Palestinians would have no basis for economic development.

In an attempt to rescue the peace process, President Arafat launched an initiative to resume negotiations. In January 2001, Israeli and Palestinian negotiators held marathon negotiations in Taba. By then, Israeli elections were close and so the Israeli leadership was unwilling to take the necessary decisions. Instead, the Israeli side repackaged their old positions which did not meet Palestinian aspirations. The Israeli side

**Map12: Final Status map presented during negotiations by Israel, May 2000**



Source: ARIJ, GIS database 2000

blamed the Palestinians for not accepting their “generous” offer and played the percentage game claiming they offered the Palestinians more than 97 % of the West Bank. In fact Israel insisted on retaining the large colony blocks of Modi’in, Gush Etzion, Ariel and East Jerusalem, which account for more than 12 % of the West Bank. The Taba negotiations failed and Israel continued its unilateral actions.

Consequently, the Palestinians rejected the plan. In sum, the proposal opened the Pandora’s Box of final status issues in a hasty manner with a take it or leave it approach that had no real chance to succeed, and Camp David negotiations failed.

On April 21, 2001, George J. Mitchell presented a report to U.S. president George W. Bush with recommendations to end the violence between Israelis and Palestinians and to rebuild confidence and resume negotiations.

On June 13, 2001, , United States CIA director George Tenet proposed an Israeli-Palestinian Ceasefire and a Security Plan. The plan emphasized that both Israeli-and Palestinian parties should reaffirm their commitment to the security agreements forged at Sharm el-Sheikh in October 2000, embedded in the Mitchell Report of April 2001.

On September 17, 2002, representatives from the U.S., European Union, the United Nations, and Russia formed a group known as the "[The Quartet](#)" which began to shape international policy toward resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and issued a statement regarding a road map for peace and outlined a plan to reach a final peaceful settlement between Israel and the Palestinians. The program is an outline that is evolving over time where the destination is a final and comprehensive settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict by the year 2005.

Palestinians and Israelis have greeted each version with various reservations. At present, the conflict continues, and it is unclear whether the roadmap will be implemented or not.

### **5.3 President Clinton’s Parameters for a final status agreement between Palestinians and Israelis**

Back to December 2000, President Clinton put forward his parameters for a final status agreement on colonies, borders and Jerusalem which included the following:

#### **1. Territory**

*Based on what I heard, I believe that the solution should be in the mid-90 percents, between 94-96 percent of the West Bank territory of the Palestinian State. The land annexed by Israel should be compensated by a land swap of 1-3 percent in addition to territorial arrangements such as a permanent safe passage. The parties also should consider the swap of leased land to meet their respective needs. The parties should develop a map consistent with the following criteria:*

- 80% of colonists in blocks,
- Contiguity,
- Minimize the annexed areas,
- Minimize the number of Palestinians affected.

## **2. Jerusalem**

*The general principle is that Arab areas are Palestinian and Jewish ones are Israeli. This would apply to the Old City as well. I urge the two sides to work on maps to create maximum contiguity for both sides.*

*Regarding the Haram /Temple Mount, I believe that the gaps are not related to practical administration but to symbolic issues of sovereignty and to finding a way to accord respect to the religious beliefs of both sides.*

*I know you have been discussing a number of formulations. I add to these two additional formulations guaranteeing Palestinian effective control over the Haram while respecting the conviction of the Jewish People. Regarding either one of those two formulations will be international monitoring to provide mutual confidence.*

*1. Palestinian sovereignty over the Haram and Israeli sovereignty over a) the Western Wall and the space sacred to Judaism of which it is a part or b) the Western Wall and the Holy of Holies of which it is a part. There will be a firm commitment by both not to excavate beneath the Haram or behind the Wall.*

*2. Palestinian sovereignty over the Haram and Israeli sovereignty over the Western Wall and shared functional sovereignty over the issue of excavation under the Haram and behind the Wall such that mutual consent would be requested before any excavation can take place.*

## 6. Israel's segregation of the Palestinian communities

During the peace process, the Israeli governments continued the actions to prevent any contiguity between Palestinian areas through the construction of a network of bypass-roads to connect the Israeli colonies throughout the West Bank and facilitate the movement of Israeli colonists. Through overlaying several maps, a composite map was developed showing a large number of Palestinian communities enclosed by such Israeli colonization activities. This composite map interprets how the Israeli army has carried out its plan to divide the West Bank into 64 isolated areas, and where those areas lie (**Map 13**).

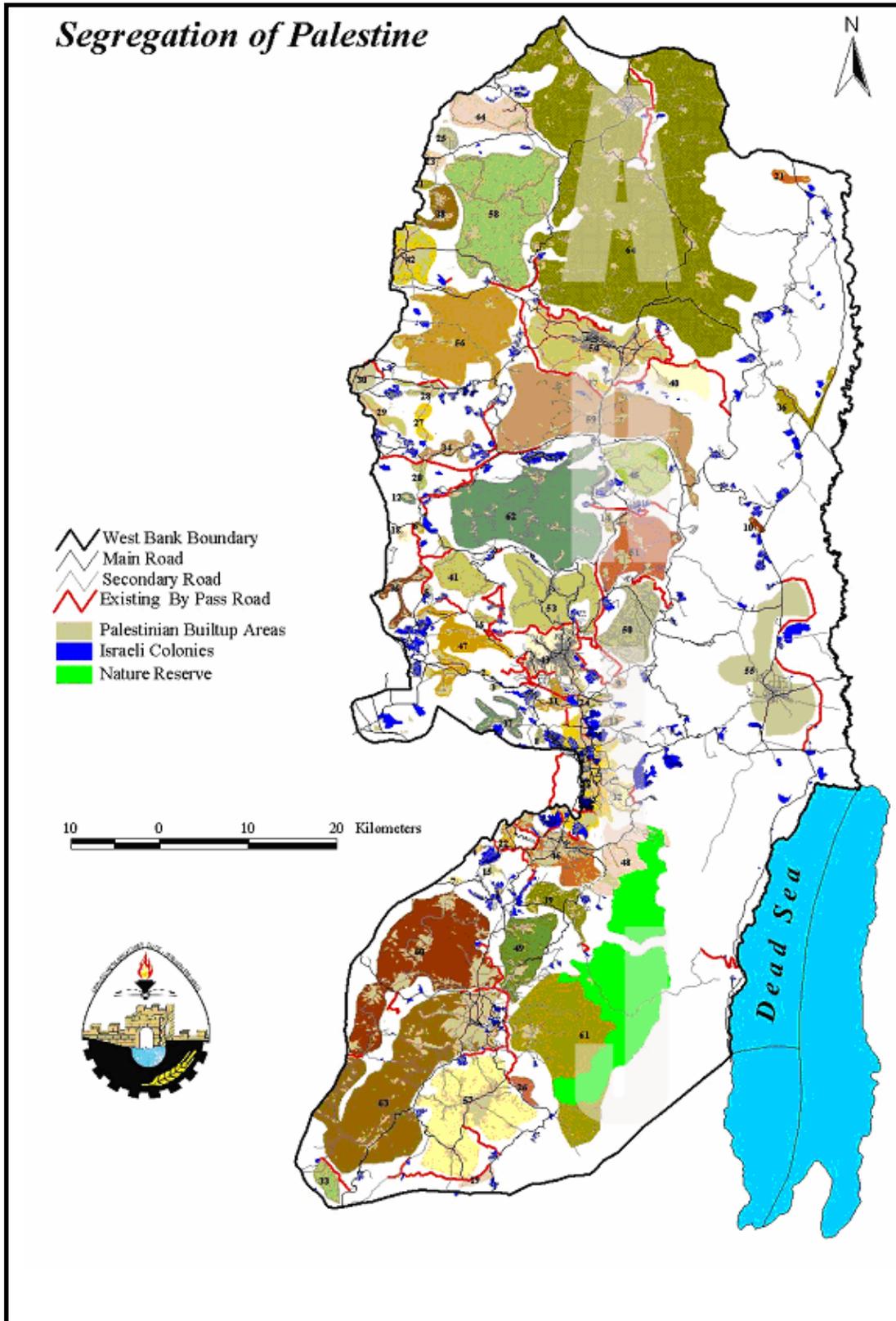
In addition to the immediate impact of the internal closure on Palestinian life in all West Bank districts, the isolation of the Palestinian communities by Israeli authorities has far-reaching political implications. In an interview by the Israeli daily news paper Ha'aretz correspondent on April 12, 2001, Israel's Prime Minister Ariel Sharon declared that he would relinquish only 42% of the West Bank for a future Palestinian state. He also declared a complete unwillingness to evacuate any Israeli colony, what he called "the centerpiece of Israeli claims to the land", he stated:

*"It's not by accident that the colonies are located where they are. They safeguard the cradle of the Jewish people's birth and also provide strategic depth, which is vital to our existence. The colonies were established according to the conception that, come what may, we have to hold the western security area, which is adjacent to the Green Line, and the eastern security area along the Jordan River and the roads linking the two, and Jerusalem of course, and the hill aquifer."*

The cumulative area of the 64 cantons constitutes about 40% of the West Bank. If Sharon has his way, this area will correspond closely with that of any Palestinian "state" recognized by Israel in the indefinite future.

The Israeli bypass roads are used as a central tool in Israel's creation of an apartheid system in the Palestinian Territories. The Israeli military has complete control of these roads and frequently forbids Palestinians to use them.

Map 13: The West Bank 64 segregated cantons

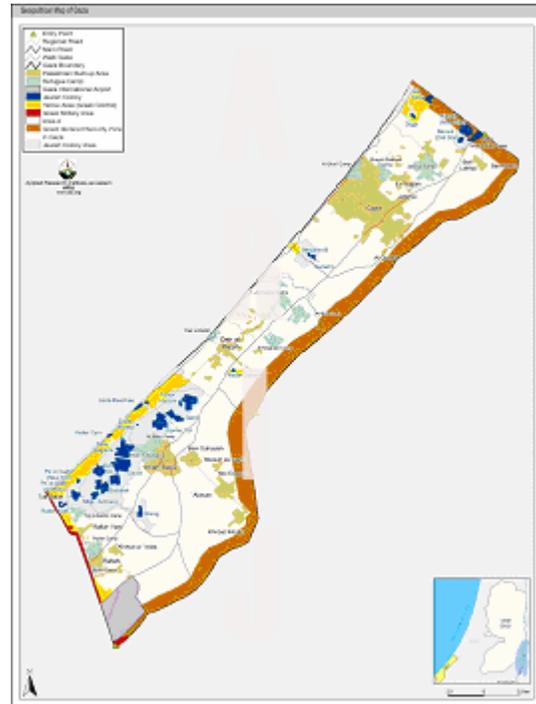


Source: Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem (ARIJ), GIS database, 2003

During the second Intifada, the Israelis have made full use of this capability, segregating the Gaza Strip (**Map 14**) and splitting it into three segregated cantons (**Map 15**) and the West Bank into 64. This has caused immense damage to the Palestinian economy and has deprived the Palestinian people of the ability to make use of their land.

Between July and September 2001, Sharon's government launched its new-old policy of unilateral segregation between the West Bank and the Israeli-controlled territories. Military orders were issued to seize a total of 224,000 dunums from the northern districts, especially Jenin, Ramallah, Qalqilyia and Tulkarm. According to these military orders, isolated sectors along the 1949 Armistice Line (Green Line) were rendered closed military areas; i.e. no one is allowed to enter these areas without having a special permit issued by the Israeli authorities. Sharon's plan was more intensively implemented during the latest massive invasion in the West Bank, where land confiscation concentrated around the Jerusalem boundaries in order to create military zones and expand the illegal boundaries of Jerusalem.

**Map 14: Segregating the Gaza Strip**



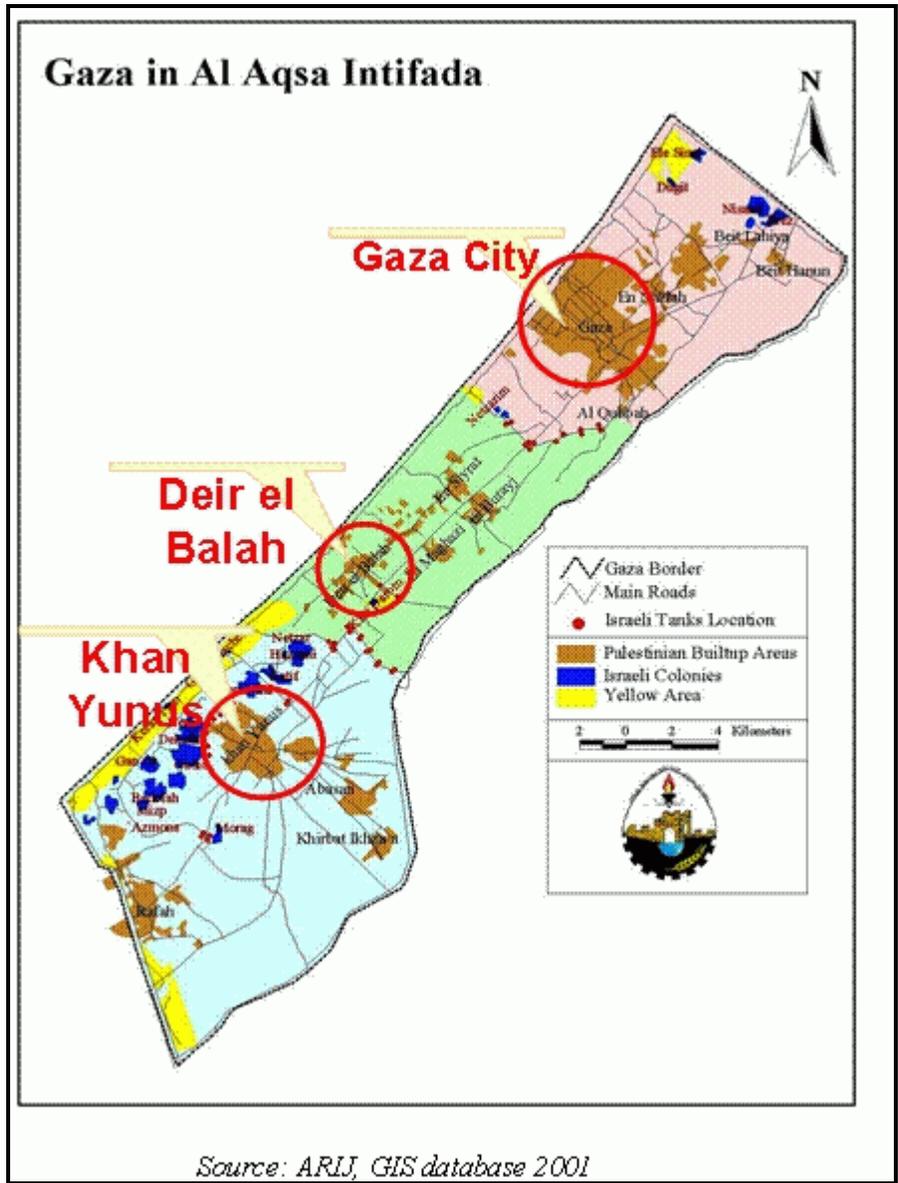
*Source: ARIJ, GIS database 2002*

Furthermore, on May 15, 2002, Israel announced a policy of dividing the West Bank into 8 siege areas, and requiring Palestinians to obtain special permits from the Israeli authorities to be able to move between these areas. According to Israel's military plan of segregation, the West Bank will be divided into three longitudinal slices:

- 1. The Western Security Slice,**
- 2. The Eastern Security Slice,**
- 3. The Remaining Palestinian Area in the center.**

- The Western Security Slice extends along the Green Line from Jenin in the north of the West Bank to Hebron in the south. This security zone has a total area of 1328 Km<sup>2</sup>, representing 23.4% of the West Bank. It also encloses 158 Israeli colonies and 146 Palestinian localities.
- The Eastern Security Slice includes the Jordan Valley and the shores of the Dead Sea with a total area of 1237 Km<sup>2</sup>, representing 21.9 % of the West Bank. 40 Israeli colonies and 27 Palestinian localities are included within this zone.
- The Remaining Palestinian Area (in the center) includes main Palestinian cities, area A and part of Area B. This area is already fragmented into 64 cantons, surrounded by 46 permanent Israeli checkpoints and 126 Israeli roadblocks. The total area of this fragmented region is 3096 Km<sup>2</sup>, representing 54 % of the West Bank.

Map 15: The Gaza Strip divided into 3 cantons



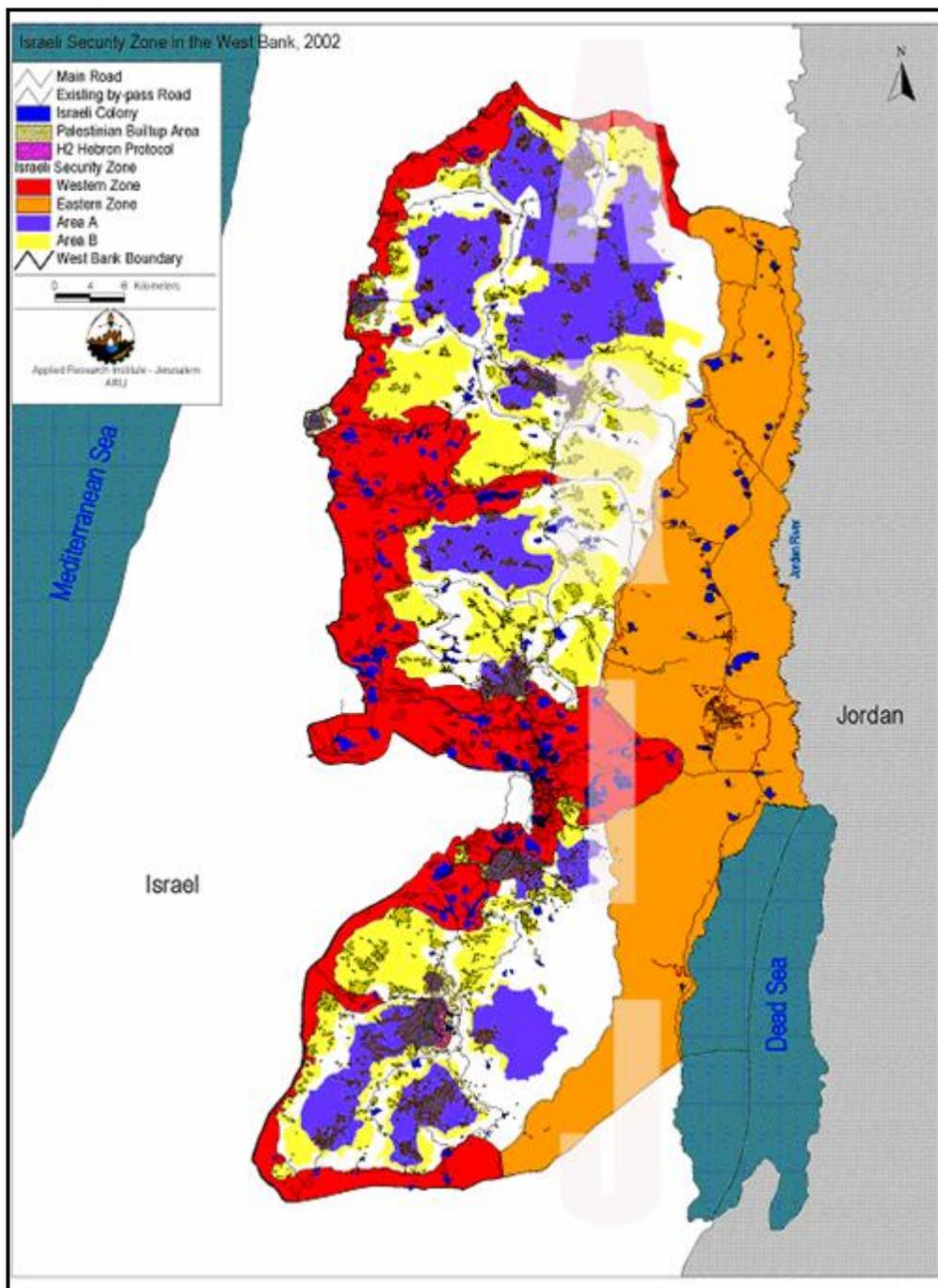
**Figure 3: A satellite image showing the shaving of trees in the Gaza Strip**



*Photo courtesy of ARJI, 2002*

The satellite image shows how the Israeli military forces have uprooted a vast number of citrus trees from Palestinian lands in the Gaza Strip, south of Gaza city, in order to connect Netzarim colony with the Israeli borders, while segregating the northern part of the Gaza Strip from the middle and the southern parts. During the second Intifada more than 750,000 of bearing trees were uprooted from the Gaza Strip alone.

Map 16: Israel's Security zone in the West Bank, 2002



Source: ARIJ, GIS Database, 2002

## **7-The Segregation Wall:-**

### **7.1- The Segregation Wall in the West Bank**

*“A Wall looping like a snake in the Palestinian Territories is a problem that made it very difficult to develop confidence between the Palestinians and Israel”* was President George W. Bush criticism to the Israeli Segregation Wall being erected inside the Palestinian West Bank during the Palestinian Prime Minister Mahmoud Abbas visit to Washington on July 25, 2003. The Wall is not only swallowing the Palestinian lands and natural resources and destroying the Palestinian environment and landscape, but it is destroying the Palestinian cultural heritage, social life and economy and causing suffering to thousands of Palestinian citizens in a very repulsive way.

With slight adjustments to the Israeli Security Zone Plan, the Israeli Government started on June 16, 2002, the construction of a massive Segregation Wall between the West Bank and Israel. The Segregation Wall is currently being built on Palestinian land east of and parallel to the 1948 Armistice borders, the so-called Green Line. The Green Line, which forms the border between the West Bank and Israel, is approximately 360 kilometers in length. The path of the Segregation Wall is designed to enfold and annex all Israeli colonies, valuable Palestinian agricultural lands and groundwater resources within the West Bank east of the Green Line. Since June 2002, the Israeli government has been hanging military requisition orders on trees at Palestinian lands and farms on the Palestinian side of the Green Line, declaring these lands the property of the State of Israel.

The erection of the huge concrete wall is another Israeli policy to confiscate more Palestinian lands and not a rationale for the security of Israeli citizens as the Israeli government claims, but it comes as a result of a long-termed Israeli plans and land grab policies to control the Palestinian Territories. If the intention is security, the Segregation Wall should have been erected at the Green Line, which separates the Occupied Palestinian Territories from Israel on the borders recognized by the International community after the occupation of the West Bank in 1967. Therefore, the Israeli attempts to annex any occupied Palestinian territory or change the 1967 borders are illegal according to United Nations resolutions 242 / 478 / 497, and contradict with International Laws, the basis of Madrid conference for Peace and the Road Map designed by the Quartet and not accepted to Palestinians and to the International Community.

The first phase of this Segregation Wall is 123.3 km long and between 40 to 100 meters wide and has been completed from the village of Salem located at the upper north of the West Bank to the village of Masha and Elkana colony located on Palestinian lands within the governorate of Salfit. The Segregation Wall in phase one penetrates the West Bank in certain areas to depths that reach 6 to 7 kilometers parallel to the Green Line and in phase three to more than 23 kilometers east of Ariel colony. The area of Palestinian lands trapped between the Green Line and the Segregation Wall in phase 1 is 112.5km<sup>2</sup> and constitutes the most fertile agricultural lands of the West Bank. This area of agricultural

lands is 35.4 km<sup>2</sup> and contains over 701 thousands of bearing trees and is known as the Palestinian food basket since it is planted with a variety of fruit trees, vegetables and crops. **See Table 8**

The trapped Palestinian lands are located on the Palestinian western water aquifer that contains 30 artesian wells and supply the West Bank with over 3.54 million cubic meters of groundwater annually. In addition, during the implementation of phase 1 of the Segregation Wall, a large number of Palestinians green houses were damaged and others were removed as a result of its construction.

**Table 8: Agricultural lands and trees segregated from the West Bank behind the Segregation Wall in Phase 1, 2003**

Type of Plantation	Land area (in Dunams)	Number of trees
Fruit trees (mainly olives)	29231.8	701563
Field crops	3162.6	--
Vegetables	3074.8	--
Total	35469.1	701563

*Source: ARIJ, GIS database, 2003*

**Photo 3: The Segregation Wall 6-8 meters high west of Qalqiliya city, 2003**



Photo Courtesy of ARIJ

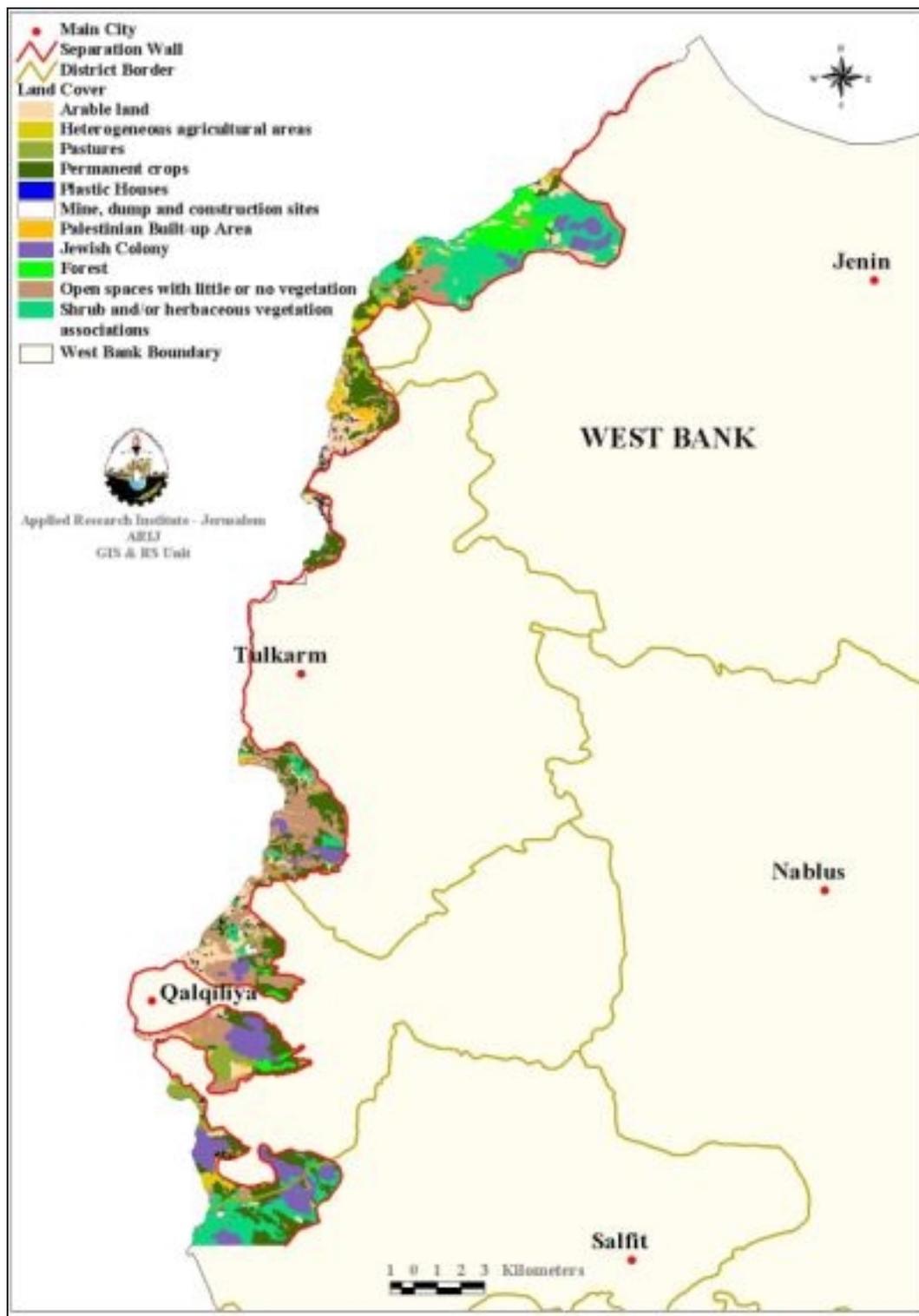
**Photo 4: The Segregation Wall north of Bethlehem city, ARIJ, August 2003**



**Photo 5 & Photo 6: Work continues in the Segregation Wall East of Beit Sahour, Bethlehem Governorate, ARIJ, and August 2003**



Map 17: Segregation Wall Phase 1, northwest of West Bank, 2003



Phase 1 of the Segregation Wall encloses 15 Palestinian villages with more than 12000 Palestinian citizens who were cutoff of their trade centers, education, health and all other civil services in addition to 69 villages with 217837 Palestinians who became affected; as a result of segregating their agricultural lands and countryside at the other side of the Segregation Wall. Living in enclaves created by the wall, the Palestinian citizens especially the farmers have been severely affected, their social life has been damaged and their economic condition has worsened to an alarming level where unemployment rate has reached over 72%.

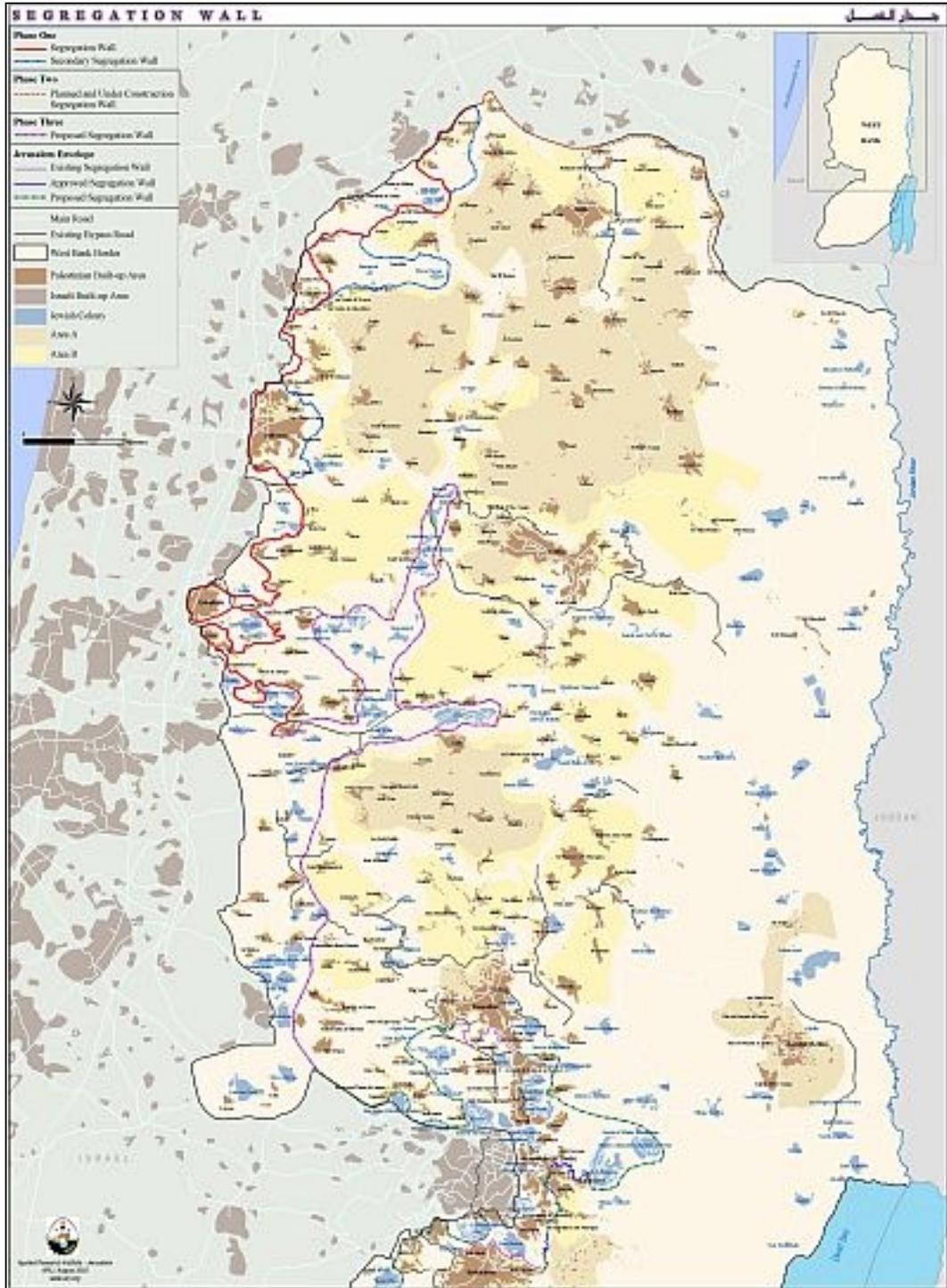
The arising new situation and the harsh living conditions will result in forceful migration and ethnic cleansing to thousands of Palestinian families who are left without any source of income or support. Access to the lands became extremely difficult and farmers require special permits in order to enter their farms through the limited number of gates opened in the Wall. The Palestinian farmers have to travel 3 to 5 kilometers through many Israeli checkpoints in order to reach the nearest gate which is guarded by Israeli soldiers. There are 47 gates openings in the wall that are utilized by the Palestinian citizens and farmers, as well as Israeli military forces and colonists. The gates open from 6 am to 7a.m in the morning, which is a little time for farmers who used to be at their farms even before sunrise in order to collect their harvest and bring it to market. The gates open again for two hours in the evening from 6.00 pm to 8.00 pm and farmers are not allowed to sleep in their fields. Many cases were reported on delays at those gates resulting from irregular open hours and humiliation imposed on Palestinians.

In most cases as in the governorates of Tulkarm and Qalqiliya, the way to the markets is obstructed by many Israeli checkpoints, and farmers have to wait for long time in order to pass-through, or have to take long routes that are usually obstructed by road blocks and the farmers are obliged to transfer their yield from one vehicle to another at each roadblock in order to transport their yield to trade centers. Reaching market after all the suffering and even humiliation by the Israeli soldiers, the yield is becoming limp and spoiled, and the farmers have to go through another process of suffering in order to sell their harvest. If the area becomes under curfew or siege, the farmers will not be able to reach their farms or markets and their yield is damaged.

The components of the Segregation Wall spread over a width of 40 to 100 meters as indicated in the requisition orders. These components, from east to west, include several attached loops of barbed wires, a trench creating an obstacle against Palestinian vehicles, a dirt path with forbidden access to constitute a “killing zone”, a 3 meters high warning electric fence built on a 1 meter concrete wall, a trace path to disclose the footprints of infiltrators, a two-lane patrol road and another set of barbed wires. Opposite to the Palestinian city of Qalqilya, the concrete wall has a height of 6 to 8 meters and contains military control towers every 200 meters. The wall completely surrounds the city of Qalqiliya, making the city as an object inside an open jar, but leaving one entrance to the city from the eastern side with a width of about 100 meters. This arrangement is imposed on other Palestinian urban centers east of the Segregation Wall such as Tulkarm.

Another fenced wall (depth wall) has been planned along certain parts to the east of the Segregation Wall, which enclaves many Palestinian villages adjacent to the “Green Line” borders. See map of the segregation wall. See **map 18**

**Map 18: Map of the Segregation Wall (Phase 1)**



Over 150 military orders were issued and trenches were dug in some areas located along the depth wall path.

The Israeli aggression on Palestinian land to build the Segregation Wall is not solely based on security reasons but to grab as much as possible of Palestinian lands. In addition to the checkpoints, roadblocks and other physical barriers, the Segregation Wall is intended to segregate Palestinian localities from each other and inhibit or completely freeze the economic, political, educational, medical, and social service activities necessary for a healthy society.

Implementation of demolition campaigns entailed in construction of the Segregation Wall spells a disaster for Palestinians living in the West Bank, particularly for those who live in the villages near the Green Line. The Israeli policy behind such actions is to reduce as much possible, the number of Palestinian citizens living in the areas between the Green Line and the Segregation Wall. The Israeli policy involves the illegal annexation of large areas from the OPT and more housing demolitions. Therefore, Israel's unilateral plan of segregation will sharply reduce the number of Palestinians living in these areas.

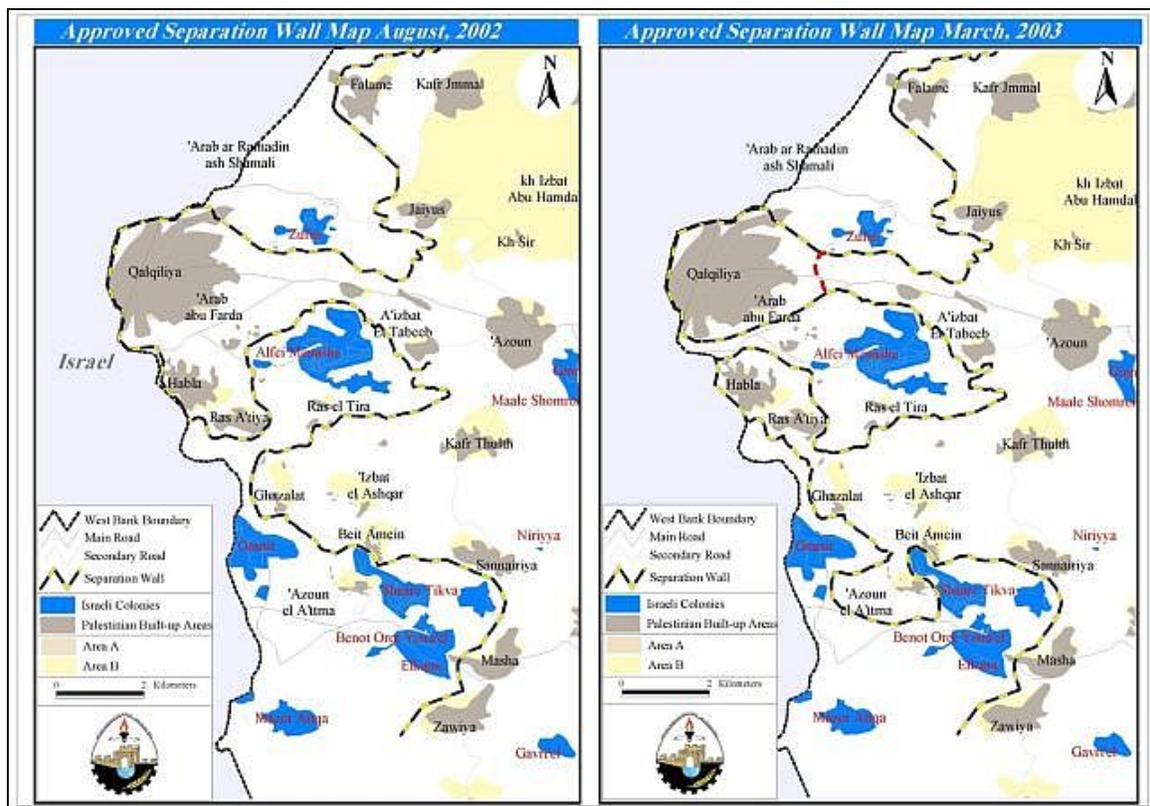
Most of the segregated villages in phase 1 in the Jenin, Tulkarm, and Qalqiliya districts as mentioned earlier became imprisoned between the Green Line and the Segregation Wall and have no social services except for some small retail shops, and they are mostly dependent on nearby villages and small towns.

Educational and health facilities are non-existent in most villages. Some villages have elementary schools but only one secondary school exists in the 15 segregated villages west of the main segregation wall. Health facilities are rare at the village level. The few health clinics and pharmacies such as in Barta'a ash Sharqiya in Jenin district and Baqa ash Sharqiya in Tulkarm district are the only exception. The villages became part of a closed military area as defined by the Israeli government and the villages' daily life became a nightmare. Access of children to elementary schools and students to secondary schools or universities is extremely difficult. Transfer of sick persons to hospitals is also difficult and risky. Entrance to those areas by Palestinian ambulances requires special permits from the Israeli military forces, which causes time delays, and human life in cases of emergency are endangered.

The nearest hospitals to the segregated area in the Jenin district are located in the city of Jenin. Jenin hospital is administered by the Palestinian Ministry of Health and Al-Shifa Hospital is privately administered. The distance from the segregated area to the city of Jenin is about 20 km. In Tulkarm district, the Tulkarm hospital is the only hospital and is located in the city of Tulkarm. This hospital is administered by the Palestinian Ministry of Health. In Qalqiliya district the UNRWA hospital is the only hospital and is located in the city of Qalqiliya. Access to the city of Qalqiliya is extremely difficult as the city will be now surrounded by the Segregation Wall, and access to it from the neighboring segregated villages to the western side of the Wall or even from the Palestinian communities on the other three sides of the Segregation Wall is almost impossible.

The adjustments of directions done by the Israeli Authorities to the path of the Segregation Wall always have cost the Palestinians more land, but provided more facilities to Israeli colonists. The map issued by the IOF on March 2003 concerning the path of phase I of the Segregation Wall showed the tragic changes happened on the ground especially to the villages of Habla, Ras 'Atiya located to the south of the city of Qalqilya and Qaffin that is located to the north of Tulkarm.

According to the route of the Segregation Wall that was approved in August 2002, Qalqilya, Habla and Ras 'Atiya are found in one "Ghetto"; while the villages of Habla and Ras 'Atiya became disconnected from the main city of Qalqilya, and citizens are now obliged to make a round trip to reach the city. The reason behind this change is that the settlers (about 2,500) living in the settlement of Matan strongly opposed the old route of the Wall; their main concern was that the colonists of Alfei' Menche will be using the new road that passes through Matan. So, after pressure, the Israeli Authorities decided to keep the main road that leads the colonists of Alfei Menashe to Israel open, and to enclave around 6,700 residents of Habla and Ras 'Atiya and isolating them from the main city of Qalqilya. **See Map 19**



**Map 19: Changing the path of the Segregation Wall**

Another fact is that an additional or secondary wall imprisons 21 Palestinian localities into 6 "Ghettos" in the area between the main Segregation Wall and the new secondary wall which will create enclaves as in the case of Qalqilya where the wall turns into a shape of a bottle. The localities are found in the following table:

**Table 9: localities imprisoned between the Segregation Wall and the Secondary one**

<b>Block number</b>	<b>Locality</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Population 2002*</b>
<b>Block 1</b>	At Tayba	Jenin	2,155
	Rummana		3,049
	As Sa'ida		n.a
	'Anin		3,359
	Khirbet Suruj.		35 **
	'Arab al Hamdun		39 **
			<b>8,637</b>
<b>Block 2</b>	Daher al 'Abed	Tulkarm	335
	Imreiha		385
	Firasin		n.a
	'Akkaba		236
	Qaffin		7,901
			<b>8,857</b>
<b>Block 3</b>	Tulkarm city	Tulkarm	41,109
	Tulkarm camp		12,206
	Shuweika		
	Iktaba		1,786
	Nur Shams camp		7,133
	Far'un		2,884
	Izbat Shufa		891
	Dhinnaba		7,625
	Kafa		315
	Khirbet at Tayyah		315
	Qeiqis	99 **	
			<b>74,363</b>
<b>Block 4</b>	Qalqilya city	Qalqilya	39,580
			<b>39,580</b>
<b>Block 5</b>	Habla	Qalqilya	5,445
	Ras 'Atiya		1,415
			<b>6,860</b>
<b>Block 6</b>	'Azzun 'Atma	Qalqilya	1,479
			<b>1,479</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>139,776</b>

Following is a glimpse of some of the villages that are segregated or affected by the Segregation Wall.

- **Baqa ash Sharqiya:**

Baqa ash Sharqiya is a Palestinian village located in Tulkarm district to the northeast of the city of Tulkarm. Its elevation is about 100m above sea level. Baqa ash Sharqiya has a land area of 3786 dunums and a population of approximately 3,700 people. The village is cut off by the western side of the Segregation Wall. Baqa ash Sharqiya became known during the Memlouks regime of Islamic rule 1265A.C. when the Islamic leader Thaher Bebars came to the village and delegated it to prince Aladdin Al-Salhi. During ancient times, people from Sayda, Jet and Deir Al Ghusun, of other neighboring villages, stayed in Baqa ash Sharqiya and mixed with its inhabitants. Some archeological monuments, such as water canals and crown columns, are still found there today. Most of the village lands are planted with olive trees.

- **Nazlet Abu Nar:**

Nazlet Abu Nar is a Palestinian village located in Tulkarm district 0.5 km south of Baqa ash Sharqiya. Its elevation is about 100m above sea level and has approximately 180 inhabitants. The name of the village stems from Abu Nar family, who came from Faluja during the Ottoman period. Most of the village lands are planted with olive trees, beans and other field crops. The village is segregated on the western side of the Segregation Wall

- **Nazlet Issa:**

Nazlet Issa is a Palestinian village located in Tulkarm district near Nazlet abu Nar. It has a land area of 1850 dunums. The name of the village was derived one hundred years ago from Issa Ibin me'sef, a Palestinian man who came from the village of Kufur Ra'ee in Jenin district and resided in Nazlet Issa. His grand children still live in the village today. Nazlet Issa contains ancient graves, graveyards, and water canals. The village is currently segregated on the western side of the segregation wall.

- **Barta'a**

Barta'a is a Palestinian village located in the Tulkarm district. It has a land area of 13500 dunams. The name of the village originated from the Aramaic word *Parta*, meaning ewe, or *Perta*, meaning fertile. New Barta'a was built 1 km west of the ancient village. Known as Khirbet Barta'a, an archeological site that is still preserved until today. Barta'a was divided into two parts after the 1948 war between Arabs and Israel, which resulted in the creation of the Jewish state. West Barta'a (*Barta,a Al Gharbiya*) fell on the Israeli side of the 1948 armistice line (the Green Line), while East Barta'a (*Barta'a ash-Sharqiya*) stayed within the West Bank borders to the east of the 1948 armistice line. East Barta'a, which is famous for its fertile agricultural lands, its grazing fields and animals, became isolated on the west of the Segregation Wall. Most of the population who live in Barta'a

belongs to *Qabha* family. This family came from the nearby village of Yabad 150 years ago and resided in Barta'a because of its fertile lands and fresh water. Barta'a has an old mosque and a strong spring that is still used for drinking water. The land of the village fell on both sides of the Segregation Wall, and thus the historical and traditional function of the village are broken up because of the geographical discontinuity resulting from the Wall.

- **Falamiyeh**

Falamiyeh is a Palestinian village located 8 kilometers to the north of Qalqiliya city inside the West Bank. It has a land area of 2380 dunums. Its fertile agricultural lands are planted mostly by citrus trees. The village is located on the richest water aquifer of the West Bank, which supplies the whole area with water for irrigation. Falamiyeh is directly affected by the segregation wall. Eight artesian wells and hundreds of dunums of fertile land are sloughed from the village by the Segregation Wall. Three historical sites are located in the vicinity of the village: Khirbet Kar'ash, Khirbet Yobak, and Khirbet Al furayhiyeh. These sites contain historical foundations, ancient water canals, and epigraphy in the rocks that show their historical value. These sites have been preserved by the Palestinian inhabitants of the area throughout the ages.

## **7.2- The Segregation Wall that envelopes Jerusalem**

### **a-The southern part of the Segregation Wall**

The Segregation Wall that surrounds Jerusalem, the Israeli so-called *Jerusalem Envelope* is also under construction along the northern and southern borders of Jerusalem. To the north of Bethlehem, the Segregation Wall in phase 1 was completed in a length of 10.5 kilometers. It is segregating more than 15 thousand dunums of Palestinian agricultural lands planted mostly with olive trees, which belong to Palestinian citizens living in Bethlehem area. Unilateral separation and segregation walls ensure that Occupied East Jerusalem is completely sealed off from the rest of the Occupied West Bank. It is significant to note that this buffer is built solely for political reasons, ignoring the implications of such action on Palestinian geographical contiguity.

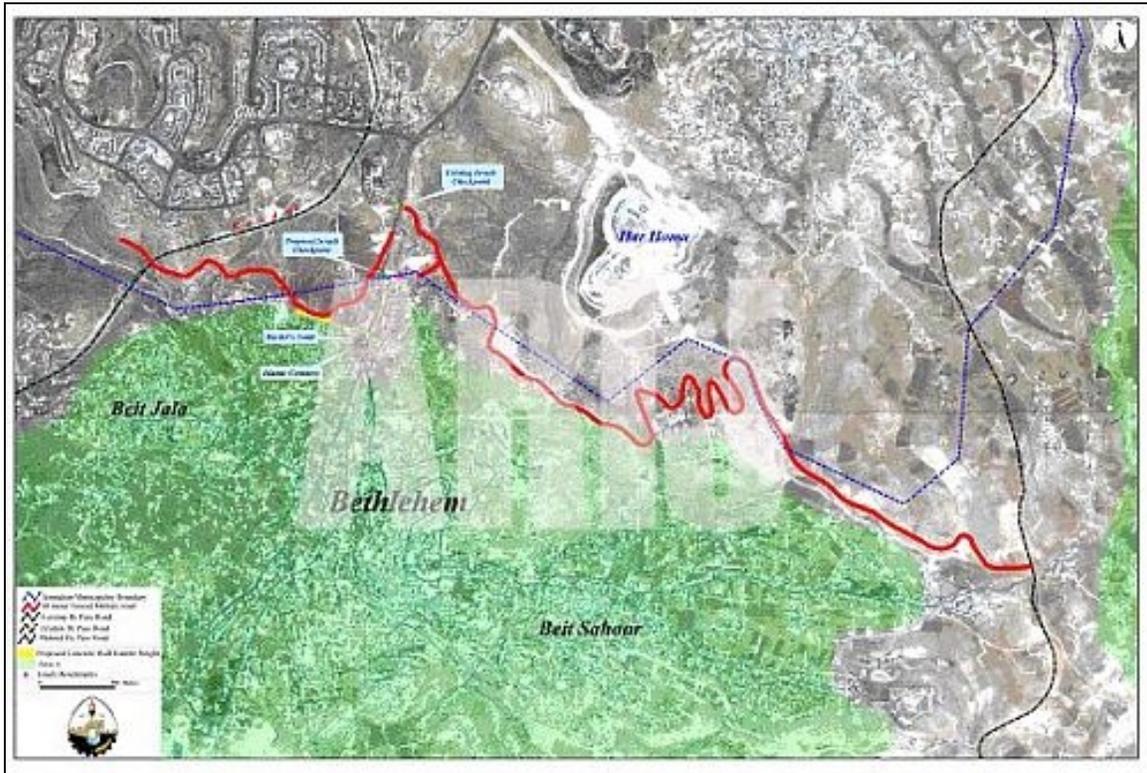
Creating facts on the ground or unilateralism drastically changes the parameters of a permanent solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Israel's expansion of Jerusalem's illegal boundaries is one example of such de facto policies that aim to augment the course of the negotiations over Jerusalem. Israel's Prime Minister Ariel Sharon's old-new plan to separate the city of Jerusalem from its Palestinian neighborhoods is a plan in progress.

Land confiscation orders have increased since April 2002 invasion of Bethlehem governorate. A number of Israeli confiscation orders were issued and handed out to Bethlehem, Beit Jala and Beit, Sahour municipalities. Confiscation of land for Israeli military purposes has negative consequences on the Palestinian communities (Christians and Moslems) and their economy. Bulldozing the land has resulted in the uprooting of hundreds of olive and fruit trees, as well as the diminution of Palestinian agricultural land. Many Palestinians depend on the crops and the products of the olive and apricot trees. Depriving these families of this source of income will indeed have a negative effect on their economic situation.

The most threatening aspect of establishing the buffer zone around Jerusalem is the annexation of Palestinian neighborhoods such as Bir'Ona, a part of the town of Beit-Jala. Bir'Ona is a Palestinian neighborhood of around 1,000 people, located southwest of Beit Jala. Israel has always tended to annex Bir'Ona, which comprises 29% of Beit Jala total area, towards the Jerusalem boundaries. Jerusalem Municipality planned to compel the house owners to apply for building permits from the municipality of Jerusalem in an attempt to annex Bir'Ona boundaries to Jerusalem. On January 22 ,1999, the Jerusalem Municipality declared its intention to annex Bir'Ona by putting the village under its jurisdiction and levying Israeli tax known as "Arnona" on its Palestinian inhabitants. Today, the wall is already erected on northern part of that neighborhood.

Israeli attempts to change the geographical and the demographical shapes of Jerusalem either by altering its boundaries or separating it from its Palestinians neighborhoods. Any final talks between the Palestinians and the Israelis regarding Jerusalem will be further complicated by the violations committed by the Israeli government in creating more facts

on the ground to reinforce its control over the negotiations with the Palestinians. See **Map 20**



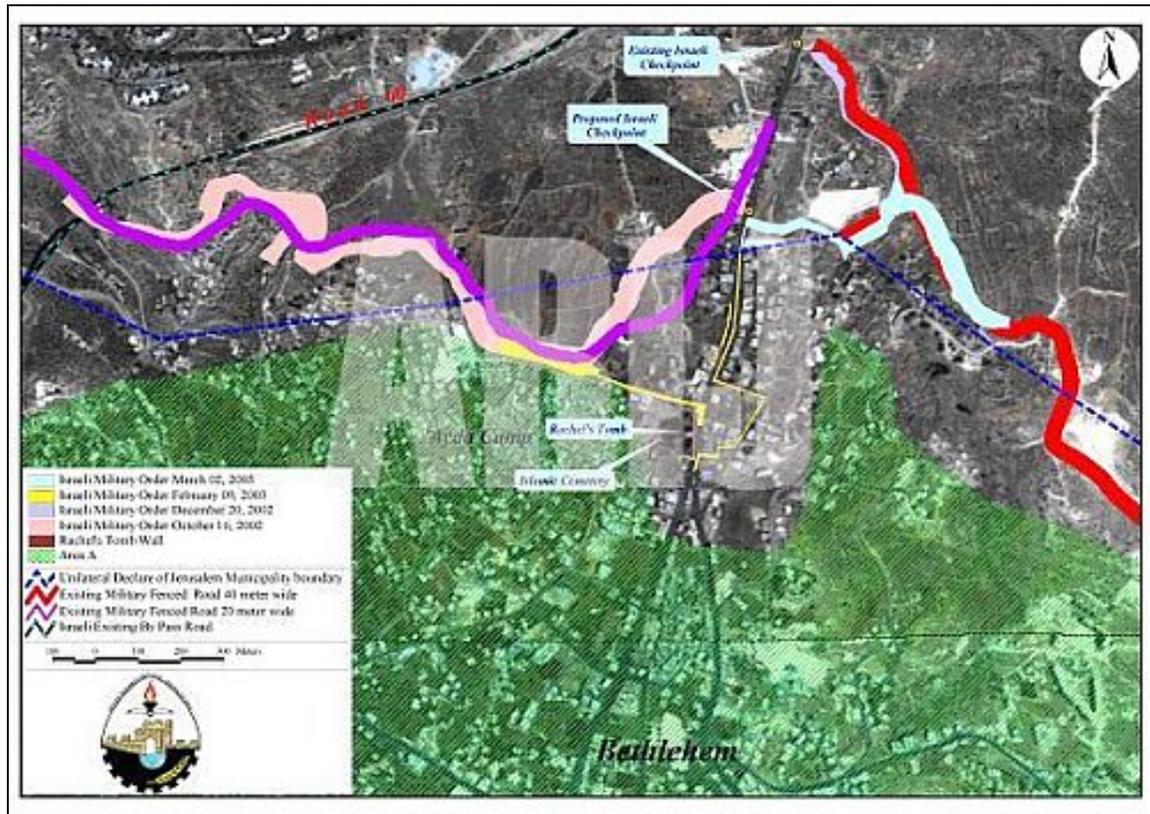
**Map 20: the segregation Wall north of Bethlehem**

### **The annexation of Bethlehem's Rachel Tomb to Israel**

Rachel's tomb, located at the northern part of Bethlehem, is considered a pilgrimage place for Christians, Muslims and Jews. Rachel, the wife of Jacob, died in childbirth on the way to Hebron and was buried on the road to Bethlehem. The Tomb was neglected for many years until the Crusaders rebuilt it. The simple building which now houses the tomb was erected by the Turks in 1620 during the Ottoman period. Muslims considered the place sacred for its relation to Abraham and thus kept its keys. Rachel's Tomb is one of Bethlehem's historical sites and a part of the city's heritage. In the past two years, the Israeli occupying forces have prevented Christians and Muslims from visiting the Tomb, thereby denying the Palestinians right of worship and limiting the shrine to Jewish groups in a primary step to annex the Tomb to Jerusalem.

According to the Oslo II Agreement signed in 1995, the location of Rachel's Tomb falls in area C of the Bethlehem district, i.e. under temporary Israeli security and civil control. The Palestinians retain the right to use the main road. Area C was supposed to be transferred to the Palestinian Authority (PA) within 18 months of the inauguration of the Palestinian legislative council. The Oslo II Agreement, Annex 1, Article V, section 7

states: “The present situation and existing practices in the Tomb shall be preserved”. See **Map 21**



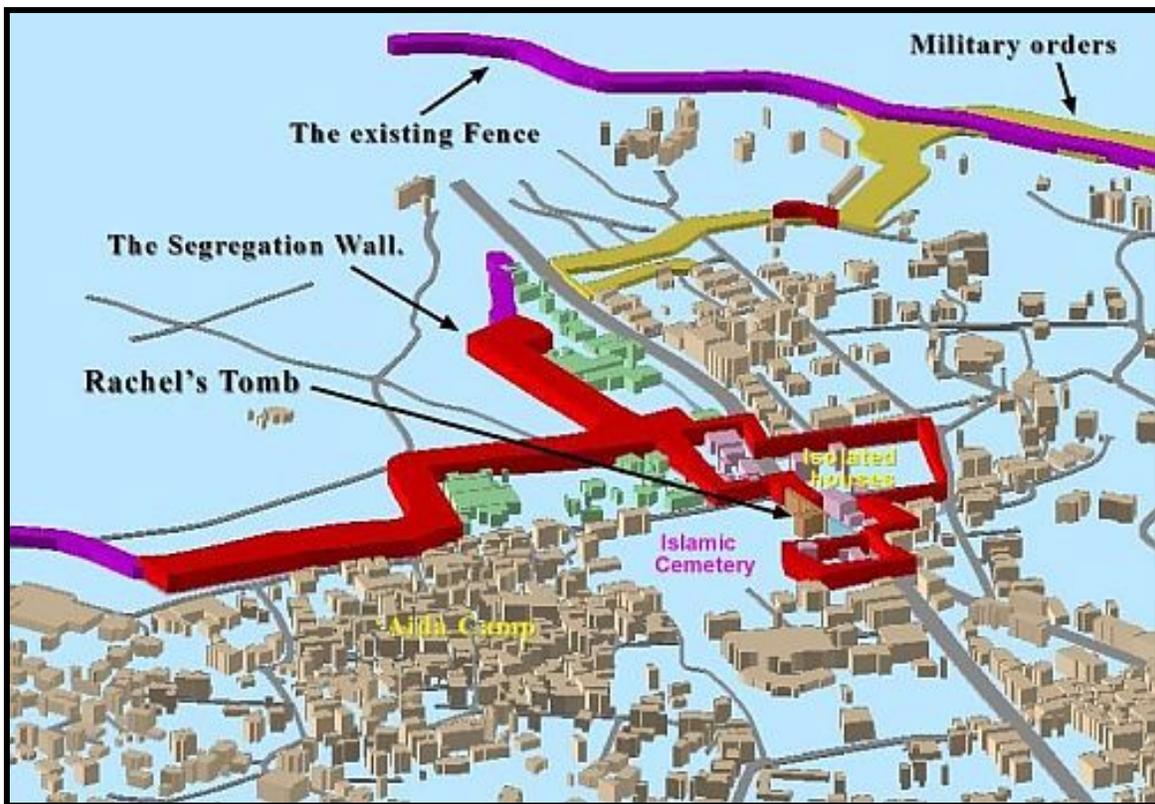
**Map 21: the wall at the northern entrance of Bethlehem near Rachel’s Tomb**

On September 11, 2002, the Israeli security cabinet approved a plan to keep Rachel’s Tomb under Israeli control by including the Tomb behind the Segregation Wall. Rachel’s Tomb has always been a part of Bethlehem, and a pilgrimage place for people of the three monotheistic religions. Today the Tomb is becoming a military camp and is open only for Jews. The Israeli government plans to annex the Tomb to Jerusalem will cost Palestinian citizens of Bethlehem - Christians and Moslems - precious parts of their land, homes and heritage that they have conserved throughout history. Such Israeli policies also damage tourism in Bethlehem area, as well as the Palestinian economy in general.

On February 9, 2003 Mosheh Kaplenski, Chief Commander of the Israeli Occupation Forces in Judea & Samaria, issued military order number (03/14/T Judea & Samaria 2003) to seize land in the North of Bethlehem to construct the Wall that will enclose and annex Rachel’s tomb vicinity to Jerusalem. The map that the Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF) put at the residents’ disposal showed that 18 dunums of land were to be seized and Israel would actually segregate around 3000 dunums of land behind the Wall. Kaplenski classified in the order, the parcels of land that were to be seized, with no other explanation than “military reasons”. He also declared that the Israeli Occupation Forces

(IOF) have an “absolute control over it”. The wall will physically segregate the city of Jerusalem with its two parts, east and west, from the West Bank.

On the 16<sup>th</sup> of February 2003, the IOF handed the residents military orders that showed the plan to strangulate the city of Bethlehem by confiscating its northern entrance and annexing it to Israel. Forty residential buildings that house 500 people, a small industrial complex, a gas station and commercial shops were to be isolated in this zone (any person will need a permit to visit them) and therefore forced to leave. The municipality of Bethlehem city went to the Israeli Supreme Court in order to revise the military order that was issued in February 2003. The municipality also tried to explain the issue to different international organizations by showing the disadvantages of erecting such a Wall at the main entrance of the city. The answer was given 6 months later by giving a new map for the area. An updated plan was issued on August 2003, the new map showed that there are changes on the ground but the wall itself will still be erected. A number of 12 families will be enclosed inside this wall, which will segregate them from Bethlehem city and will limit their movement while going out of this new ghetto or entering to it. **See Map 22**



**Map 22: A 3-D representation of the Wall according to the adjusted military order that was issued on August 7, 2003**

On August 12, 2003, a military order no.03/44/T was issued by Gadi Ezinkot, the Israeli Commander of Yehuda and Samaria region, ordering the annexation of 23.8 dunams of land belongs to Palestinians from AL-Walaja village and the town of Beit Jala west of Bethlehem. The claim behind this seizure was as usual for “security needs”, the route of the land being seized is clearly showing the intention behind such violation; to circulate Al Walaja village as a part of the so called “Jerusalem envelope”. A military fenced road will circulate the village from its four sides and limits the possibility for any natural expansion; moreover, it will imprison the inhabitants in a new ghetto, (*See Satellite image, Map 23*); thus, isolating the northwestern part of the village which is close to the Israeli illegal boundary of Jerusalem. **See photo 7, Photo 8 and Map 23**

**Photos 7 & 8** show the start of work of the segregation wall near Rachel’s Tomb 20/10/2003





Map 23: Map of Al Walaja and Beit Jala cities

### **b- The Eastern part of the Segregation Wall in Jerusalem:**

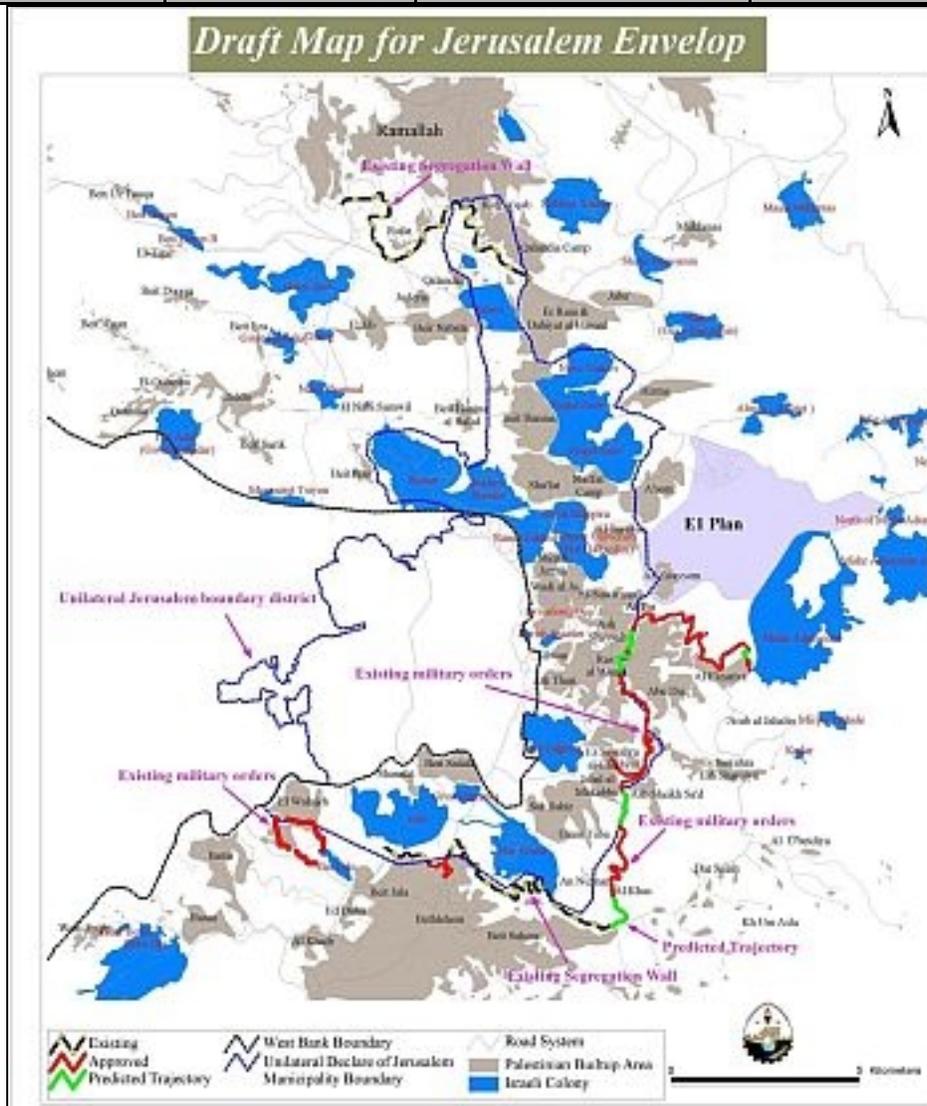
One of the most alarming issues in the Eastern part is the two villages of *Al-Khas* and *Al-Nu'man* that are located close to the border of the city of Jerusalem according to the Israeli definition of these borders. The villagers of Al-Nu'man especially are living a daily threat because of the construction of the separation wall is taking place not far away from their village. On the 22<sup>nd</sup> of July 2003 the IOF issued new military orders to complete the section of the wall that corresponds to the area east of Beit Sahour isolating Al-Nu'man village from the governorate of Bethlehem. Residents of the two villages were handed military orders by the IOF to confiscate 136 dunums of the villages agricultural land to continue the second part of phase one of the Segregation Wall “the Envelope of Jerusalem”.

The military orders are corresponding to three sections of the wall; the first section is extending from Al-Nu'man village reaching to the town of Sur Baher in Jerusalem. The second section is a small spot near the village of Al-Sheikh Sa'ad and the third section is

from the Jerusalem University of Abu Dis reaching near the Palestinian Legislative Council office in Abu Dis. See Table 10

**Table 10: Table of military orders**

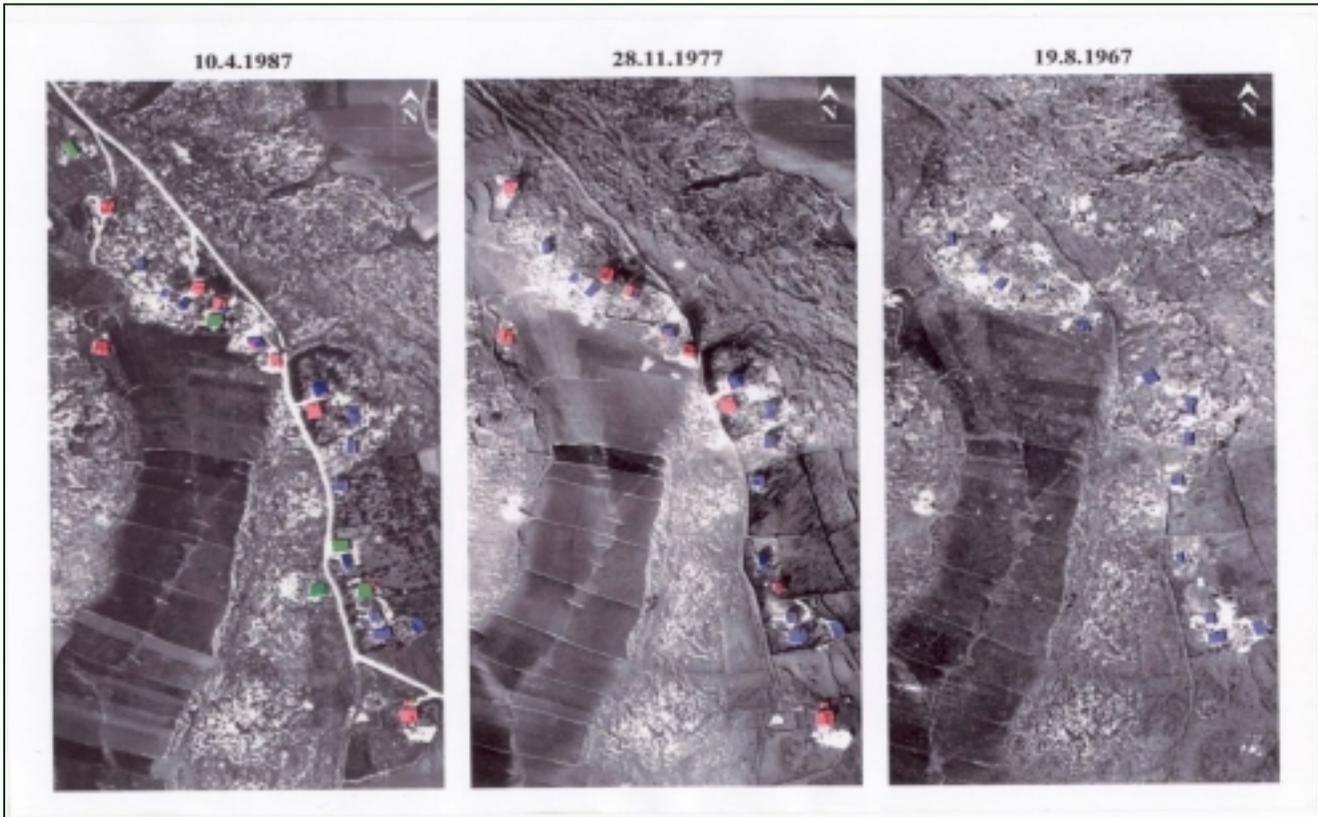
N <sup>o</sup> of Military order	Issue date	Region	Area seized in Dunums
03/47/T	21/7/2003	Al-Sheikh Sa'ad	1.5
03/48/T	21/7/2003	Abu Dis	42.6
03/49/T	21/7/2003	Al-khas & Al-Nu'man	134.5
03/52/T	7/8/2003	Ezeria (Bethany)	202
03/53/T	7/8/2003	Ezeria (Bethany)	105
<b>Total</b>			<b>485.6</b>





show evidence that the village existed before the occupation of the Palestinian Territories in 1967. [See Map 26: Satellite image](#) of Al Khas and Al Nu'man villages since 1967.

**Map 26: Satellite images of Al Khas and Al-Nu'man since 1967**



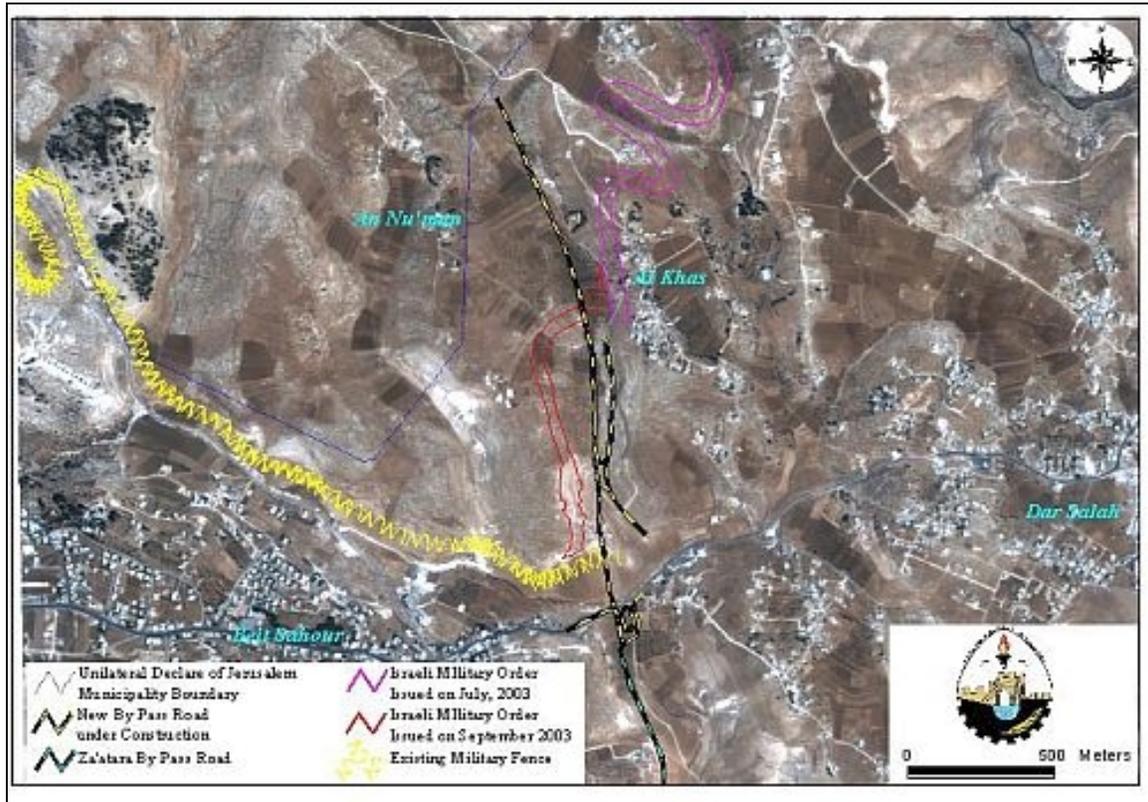
Source: [www.Betsalem.org](http://www.Betsalem.org)

From the satellite images, the houses colored with blue are those which existed before 1967.

On September 26, 2003, the Israeli occupation forces IOF declared the confiscation of 100 dunums of agricultural lands from Al Khas and Al Nu'man villages to construct a new bypass road with a length of 1.2 km and a width of 160 meters alongside the Segregation wall.

The path of the new bypass road will connect [Za'atra bypass road](#), which was constructed earlier in February 2003 over Palestinian lands with Al Nu'man village main road, which is considered “the only exit of the village”, to reach [Harhoma Colony \(Abu Ghniem\) in the north](#), to then connect with the south-eastern part of Jerusalem city. Implementing of this Israeli bypass road means that the Israeli authorities are connecting the southeastern colonies of Bethlehem governorate with Jerusalem to further strangulate Bethlehem governorate. [See map 27](#)

**Map 27: Map of military order concerning Al-Khas & Al-Numan villages**



The IOF distributed a number of copies of the military order at night, without pre-warning, notifying the residents of the two villages of the new activities that are going to take place in the area. The residents woke up the next day to find the military orders thrown out in the streets and some others were found on their agricultural lands. The confiscated lands belong to Al Dar'awi family from Al Nu'man village, Hmiedan family from Al Ta'mra, Bannoura and Qumsieh families from Beit Sahour.

The Israeli activities in the occupied territories cost the Palestinians high prices either by the loss of their land or through the destruction of their private properties. The encroachment of the Israeli Segregation Wall in the occupied Palestinian villages is a growing danger that threatens the development of Palestinian communities. Not only does it deprive them of valuable agricultural and grazing lands but it also puts physical barriers to their natural growth and disconnects them from each other.



**See Photo 9 & Photo 10**

The impact of the segregation wall has left the above areas suffocated and disrupted. The total number of the Israeli military orders issued for land confiscation was 11 consuming approximately 971.8 dunums, a total length of 21.08 Km of Palestinian land; including parts of several monasterial lands “Der Almahaba”, “Der Gargoury” and “Der Beit Fajey” in Al-Eizariya.



Photo Courtesy of ARIJ



Photo Courtesy of ARIJ

Part of the Segregation Wall in Abu Dis.

The existing wall literally penetrates the Palestinian residential areas splitting the communities into two parallel entities; **See Photo 11 & Photo 12**



Photo Courtesy of ARIJ  
The existing concrete Wall in Abu Dis city.



Photo Courtesy of ARIJ

There is one entrance opening that allows the residents living east of the wall to step to the other side. It is located in Al-Eizariya and the Palestinian people call it “Hajiz Al-Bawabeh” the Gate’s Checkpoint. [See Map 29](#) of Segregation path, photo 13 & photo 14 below

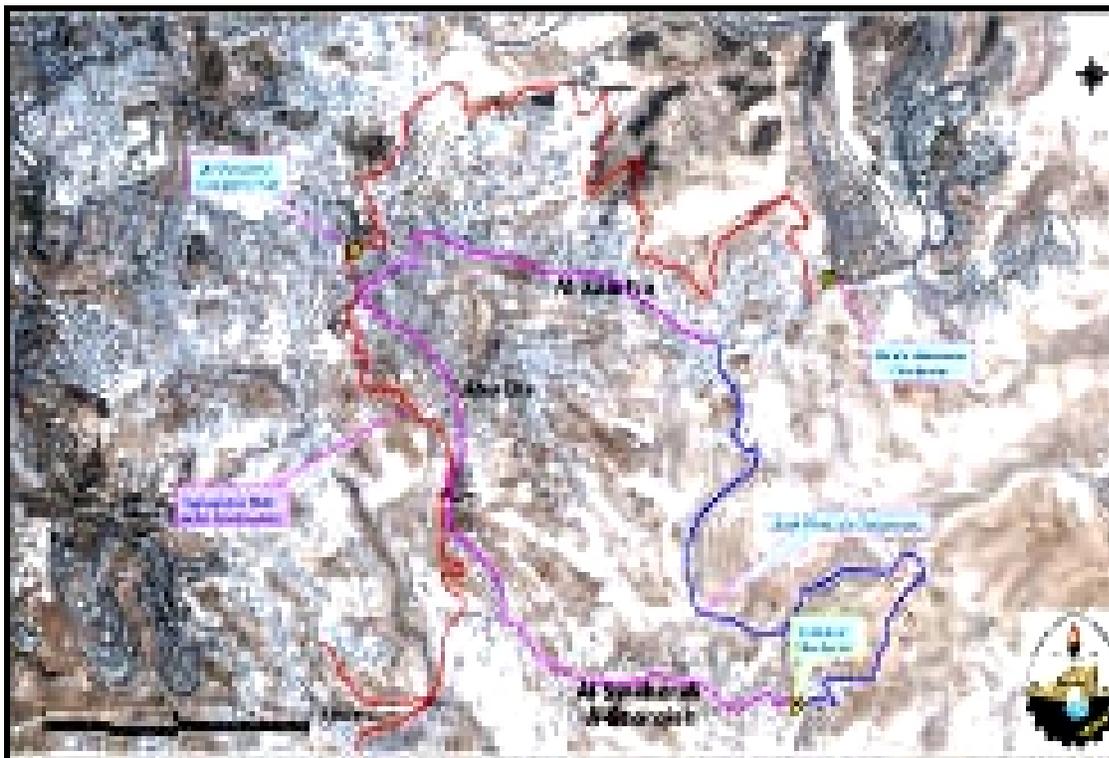




Photo Courtesy of ARIJ  
Palestinian people are waiting for their turn to climb over the concrete wall on their way to work.



Photo Courtesy of ARIJ  
A young Palestinian guy is helping an old woman to climb over the wall.

This single gate is the mere way access for approximately 35 thousand Palestinian to meet each other, their families, go to work, go to school, hospitals or conduct their trade.  
**See photo 15 & photo 16**



Photo Courtesy of ARIJ  
A Palestinian student is climbing over the Wall on his way to school in Abu Dis city.



Photo Courtesy of ARIJ  
A Palestinian women is climbing over the concrete wall in Abu Dis city.

The Gate's Checkpoint is an absurdity to use; usually there are lines of people waiting to get through and it is all up to the mood of the Israeli soldiers' at the gate to let the people cross and that translates into hours of waiting under the burning sun where many fainted.  
**See Photo 17 & photo 18**



Since the checkpoint became impractical way to utilize, it became crucial for the residents to find new means and ways to carry-on with their daily lives. People (Men, women, elderly, school children, workers ...etc) now, riskily climb the wall from both sides trying to get to their work, school, families or get to the hospital. Many of them were injured, or subjected to beatings, arrest and/or fined by the Israeli soldiers. See photos of suffering: **See photo 19 & photo 20**



Further impact of the wall was the tearing of the agricultural lands from the residential areas. People were banned from their lands; to cultivate it, hundreds of fruitful trees were uprooted; including decades old olive trees, which put the entire agricultural development status there at the risk of extinction.

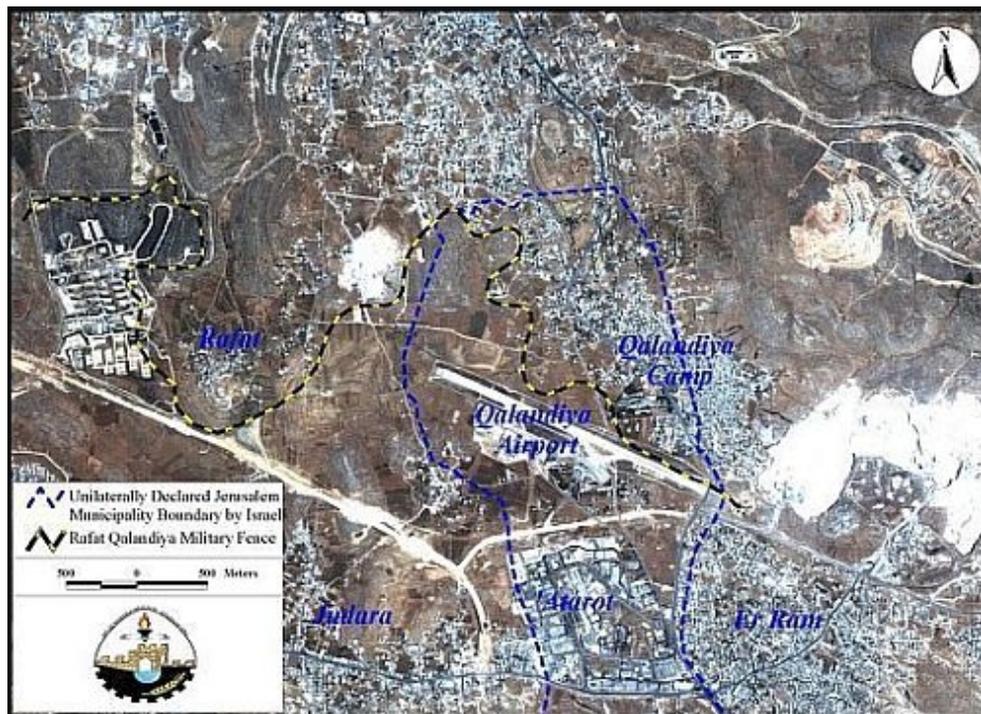
### c-The Northern Part of Jerusalem Envelope

The Segregation Wall that surrounds Jerusalem, the Israeli so-called *Jerusalem Envelope* is under construction along the northern and southern borders of Jerusalem. To the south of Ramallah, the Segregation Wall has a length of 8 kilometers. By the 15<sup>th</sup> of August 2002 a military order was issued to construct a "Security Barrier", that is the Segregation Wall, to the north of Jerusalem municipality border. This order was issued according to the emergency law of 1949 for land seizure, and since then- August 2002- the land is under the Israeli army control.

This order is a violation to the Israeli laws as the area mentioned in the military order is annexed to the Israeli municipality of Jerusalem and obeys the civil law not the military law. However, the Israeli Authorities explains that the army is taking control over the lands in that area due to urgent security reasons. The work to erect the corresponding part of the Segregation Wall around Jerusalem started on August 22, 2002 at the village of Rafat.

The part of the fenced Segregation Wall in Ramallah is now expanding over the lands of villages located to the North of the district. The villages are: Al-Ram ( Khalet el Sheikh), Qalandia, Kufr Aqeb, El Bireh ( Rafat al Massioun) and Rafat. The length of this new barrier is 8 Km, with a width ranging between 40 to 100 meters. The area of the isolated lands is 500 dunums, and another 300 dunums will be a military restricted area as a security zone along the path of this barrier. **See Map 30**

**Map 30: Map Segregation Wall in Ramallah District**



### **Effects of the Wall:**

1- The spatial analysis reveals the following facts when the Segregation Wall plan is fully implemented at the northern part of Ramallah district:

2- Around 15,000 Palestinians holders of Israeli IDs from Qalandia town, Qalandia refugee camp and Kufur Aqeb will be enclosed between the new barrier and Jerusalem municipality border. The residents will be paying the taxes as the other Israelis but will not be receiving the same facilities and services as they will be staying in a special security zone.

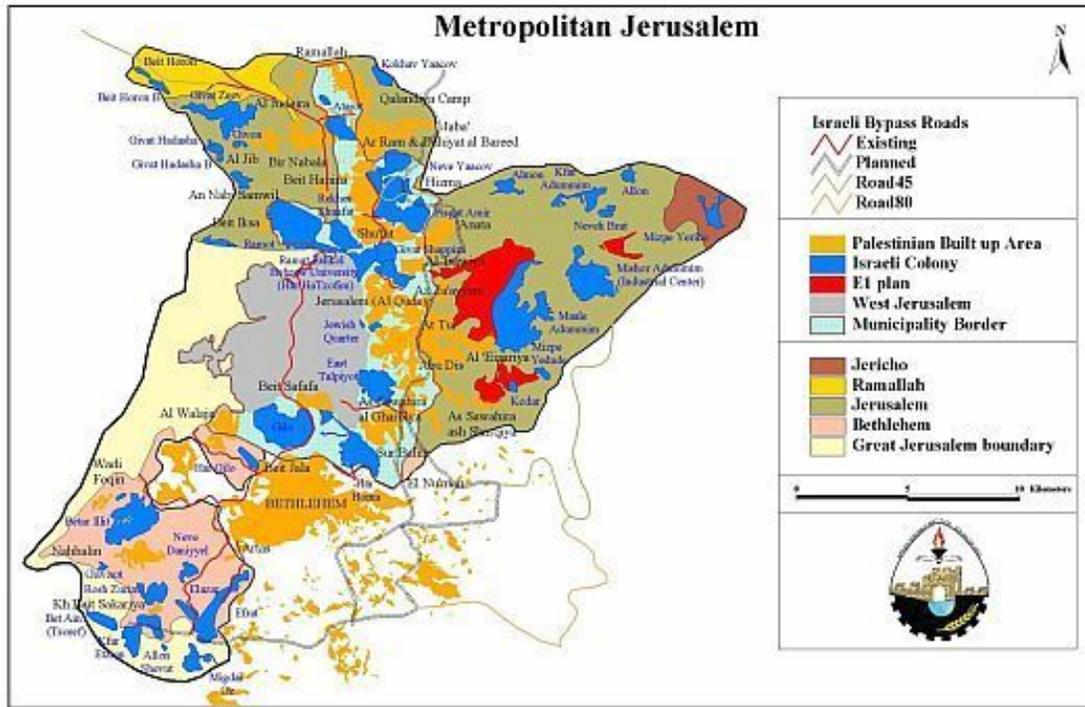
3- Qalandia airport will be annexed and totally controlled by the Israeli Authorities. This act is considered as another violation to the Oslo II agreement that mentions the transfer of this airport to the Palestinian Authority by the final status solution. **See Photo 21**



**Photo Courtesy of ARIJ**  
**Fence around Qalandia Airport.**

4- The erection of this fenced Wall to the north and to the east of Qalandia's cross road means that there will be a new border adjustment to the municipality of Jerusalem and consequently a new step toward the enlargement of Jerusalem municipality boundaries. **See Map 31**

**Map 31: Metropolitan Jerusalem**



**Map 31: Metropolitan Jerusalem Plan**

**5-** Because of the Wall, lands that belong to the villages located to the north of Ramallah are confiscated. Some of these lands are Agricultural and the rest are useful for urban expansion. This act has therefore limited any future urban expansion for those villages. **See Photo 22**

**Photo 22:** Works continue to erect the Segregation Wall near Ramallah Villages.



**6-** The separation of East Jerusalem from its Palestinian media of the West Bank is paralyzing its commercial, industrial and tourism activities.

**7-** This barrier will limit the right of free religious worship in the city of Jerusalem for Muslims and Christians living in the West Bank.

**8-** The Segregation Wall expands to the west is causing the separation between the residents of the village of Rafat and their lands that are located to the south and to the west of the village, in spite of the fact that Rafat lands are located within the West Bank Boundaries.

**9-** In addition, the Wall encloses the lands and the village councils of Qalandia, Judeira, Beir Nabala and Al Ram villages which belong to the West Bank, but will be founded in a security zone. The implications of the security zone will be horrible to those people who are holders of Palestinian IDs, as they will be deprived their freedom of movement, and their right to build new houses, therefore will be endangered indirect migration.

**10-** Near the village of Rafat a by-pass road along with the fenced Segregation Wall is creating a security zone of 600 dunums. The land in this zone is planted mainly with olive trees. Bitunia military camp that is close to the village seizes a land of 800 dunums.

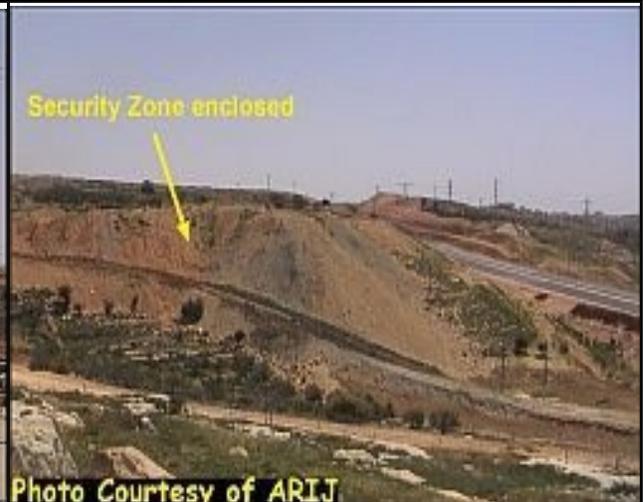
**11-** The total area of Rafat village is 4580 dunums, after the land confiscation for different Israeli security and military purposes the village is left with about 330 dunums of land. In other words, Rafat village will loose 75% of its original lands.

See Photo 23 & Photo 24



**Photo Courtesy of ARIJ**

Homes, School and a Mosque near the Fenced Wall in Rafat Village.



Security Zone enclosed

**Photo Courtesy of ARIJ**

Security Zone enclosed between a bypass road and the Wall.

### 7.3 -The new phases of the Segregation Wall to trap Palestinians in enclaves as provided by the Israeli Government

On October 1, 2003, the Israeli government approved a new route of the Segregation Wall, which will run deeper in the West Bank and will cause the confiscation of vast areas of Palestinian Lands. The route is described below

1. 145 kilometers from Elkana colony, to the south of Qalqiliya district to Ofer Camp near Ramallah district. (Stage 3)
2. 115 kilometers from Har Gilo colony, south of Jerusalem city, to Carmel colony to the south of Hebron. (Stage 4)
3. 15 kilometers along the northeastern borders of Jerusalem municipality (Part of the Jerusalem Envelope).

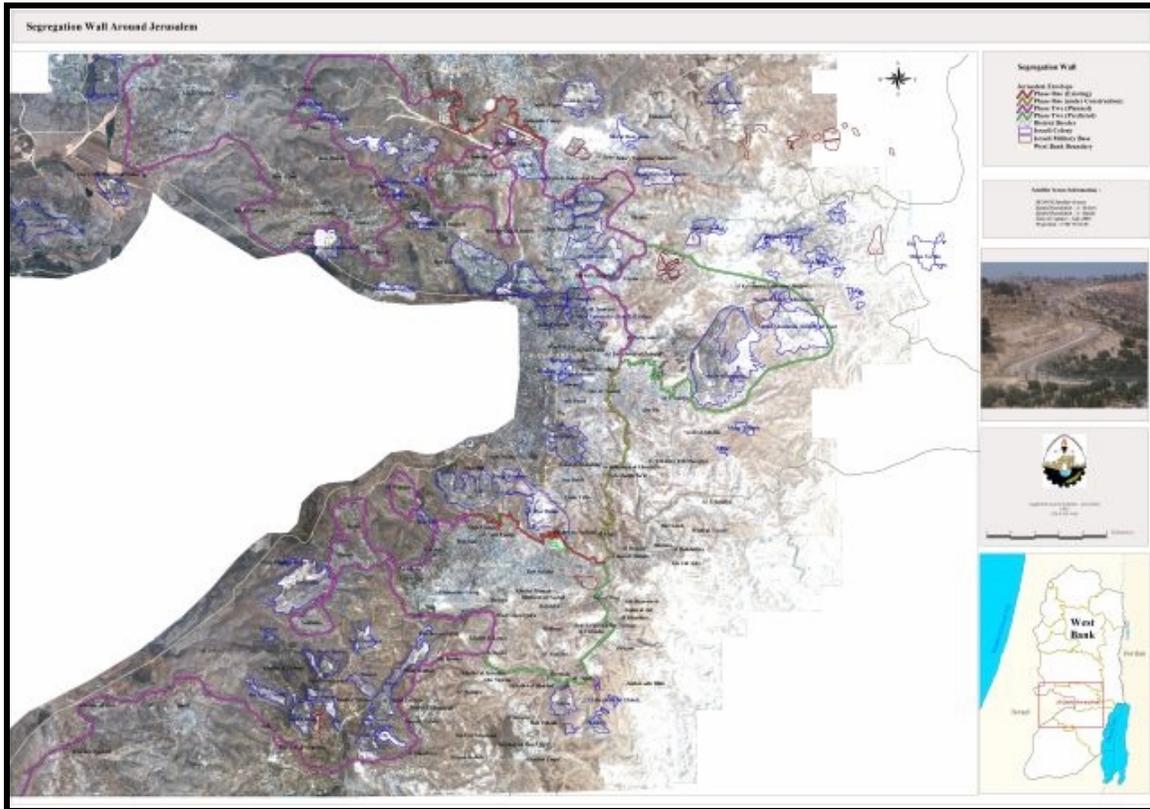
**Table 11: shows the lengths of the constructions phases of the main Segregation wall**

Sections	Length in Kilometers	Phase
Salem village to Ilkana colony (Phase 1)	123.5	Approved and the majority was constructed
From Salem village to Tayaseer (Phase 2)	42	Approved, 30 kilometers were constructed and the rest is still under construction
From Ilkana colony to Ofer Camp (Phase 3)	145	Approved, still not implemented
From Har Gilo to Carmel colony (Phase 4)	115	Approved, still not implemented.
Jerusalem Envelope	50	Approved. Part of it was constructed while the rest of it is under construction.
<b>Total</b>	<b>475.5</b>	

Phase 1 and 2, which constitute an area of 200 kilometers (170 kilometers plus 30 kilometers constructed as part of the Jerusalem envelope) were previously approved and the majority has been constructed within the West Bank areas and were described in previous sections.

The approved route of phases 3 and 4 will result in 44 Israeli colonies that will be positioned west of the Segregation Wall. More than 650000 dunums comprising 11.6 % of the West Bank will lie between the Segregation Wall and the Green Line. In addition to 12 Israeli colonies in East Jerusalem which comprise 70000 dunums (1.3 of the West Bank). The path of colonies is detailed below. **See Map 32-a**

**Map 32-a: Segregation Wall around Jerusalem**



- **Southeastern part: includes the following villages: Sur Bahir, Jabal Al Mukabbir, Al Sawahra Al Sharqiya, Abu Dis, AlEzariya, Al Z'ayyim.**
- **Northeastern part: includes the following villages: 'Anata, Hezma, Jaba' and Mukhmas**

The above-mentioned parts will be surrounded by a series of colonies from the east and west

1. Colonies located east of Jerusalem
2. Colonies located in the West: Kokhav Yacov, Remonim, Adam, Neve Yacov and Pisgat Za'ev
3. Colonies located in the south: Gilo, Har Homa (Abu Ghniem) and Kidar.
4. **The Northern part: Qalandia Camp, Qalandia Airport, Samir Amis and Kafr 'Aqab**
5. **Northwestern part: Daheyat Al Barid, Ar Ram, Al Sumud neighborhood**

The above-mentioned parts will be surrounded by the following series of colonies:

1. Colonies located in the East: Ram Neve Ycov, and Pisgat Za'ev colonies.
2. Colonies located in north and west of Jerusalem: Givat Za'ev, Giv'on Hadasha, Har Dar, Maale Hamisha.
3. Colonies located in the West: colonies located inside the green line and alongside the Palestinian Coast.

**Table 12: shows the total number of Israeli colonies contained in the main and secondary Segregation Zones in the West Bank in phases 1 to 4**

Location	Number of Israeli colonies	Area in km2	Percent from the West Bank area
Colonies contained in the main Segregation Zone	98	99.5	1.7%
Colonies contained in the secondary Segregation Zone	4	2	0.03%
<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>1.73%</b>

**Effects of the new approved Israeli route on the Palestinian communities:-**

- A number of 79 villages with 87,589 Palestinian residents will be isolated western side of the main Segregation Wall.
- A number of 47 Palestinian cities and villages with 183,986 Palestinian residents will be trapped between the main and the secondary Segregation zones (*main and depth walls*).
- The total number of segregated communities will be 126 Palestinian communities with over than 271.5 thousand Palestinians.

**Table 13: shows the number of Palestinian communities and population trapped in the segregation zones**

Location	Number of villages and cities	Population	Segregated Area in km2	Percentage from the West Bank area
West of main Segregation Wall	79	87,589	838	14.3%
Trapped between main and secondary walls	47	191,271	205	3.5%
Total	126	278,860	1043	17.8%

- Village that are trapped between 2 Segregation Walls, main and secondary (depth)

There are 12 Palestinian villages which will be almost totally surrounded by the Main Segregation Wall in enclaves, those communities will be living in Ghettos either to the west of the wall or be connected to the west Bank with only one entrance or gate, those communities are:

- **Villages in disconnected enclaves (Isolated Ghettos):**

1. Al-Walaja: located in Bethlehem governorate and has a population of 1593 Palestinian residents,
2. Bir Nabala located in Jerusalem governorate and has a population of 5739 Palestinian residents,
3. Beit Hanina Al-Balad: located in Jerusalem governorate and has a population of 1306 Palestinian residents,
4. Al Jeeb: located in Jerusalem governorate and has a population of 4374 Palestinian residents,
5. Al-Jadera: located in Jerusalem governorate and has a population of 2000 Palestinian residents,
6. Qalaniya AlBalad: located in Jerusalem governorate and has a population of 1087 Palestinian residents.

- **Villages in Connected Enclaves:**

1. Battir: located in Bethlehem governorate and has a population of 3095 Palestinian residents,
2. Husan: located in Bethlehem governorate and has a population of 4186 Palestinian residents,
3. Nahhalin: located in Bethlehem governorate and has a population of 4701 Palestinian residents,

4. Azzoun Atmeh: located in Qalqilya governorate and has a population of 1555 Palestinian residents,
5. Hableh: located in Qalqilya governorate and has a population of 5725 Palestinian residents,
6. Ras Atiyeh: located in Qalqilya governorate and has a population of 1488 Palestinian residents

**Table 14: Palestinian communities that are trapped between 2 segregation walls, main and secondary (depth) (Sources: ARIJ, November 2003)**

There are 22 communities with over 191 thousand people who will be trapped between the main and secondary (depth) walls. Those communities experience daily suffering since they have to cross through specific Israeli military checkpoints located only at the main entrances. The movement of individuals to commute to work, to markets, to schools or hospital will be extremely difficult. Individuals will be required to obtain special permits from the Israeli authorities to

Community	Population
	2688
Rantis	
Faro'un	3016
Rummana	3186
A'anin	3514
Beit Surik	3597
Saffa	3755
Baqa Esh Shargiya	3869
Beit A'nan	4018
Shuqba	4028
Beit U'r Tihta	4100
Ni'lin	4414
Qibya	4580
Kh.El Misbah	4874
Biddu	6001
Qatanna	7064
Nur Shams Camp	7460
Beit Leqia	7498
Dhinnaba	7974
Qaffin	8263
Tulkarm Camp	12765
Qalqiliya	41616
Tulkarm	42991
Total	191271

**Table 15: shows the Palestinian communities which will be enclaved in Ghettos as a result of implementing the Segregation wall**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Number of villages and cities</b>	<b>population</b>	<b>Enclave Area in km2</b>
Disconnected enclave west of main wall	6	16098	10
Connected enclave to west Bank boundary	6	24126	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>40224</b>	<b>30</b>

**Table 16: Palestinian localities inside the main and secondary wall excluding east Jerusalem**

<b>Type</b>	<b>Number of localities</b>	<b>Population</b>
Palestinian localities inside the Main Segregation wall (Secondary Wall)	79	87589
Palestinian localities inside the secondary segregation wall	47	191,271
<b>Total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>278,860</b>

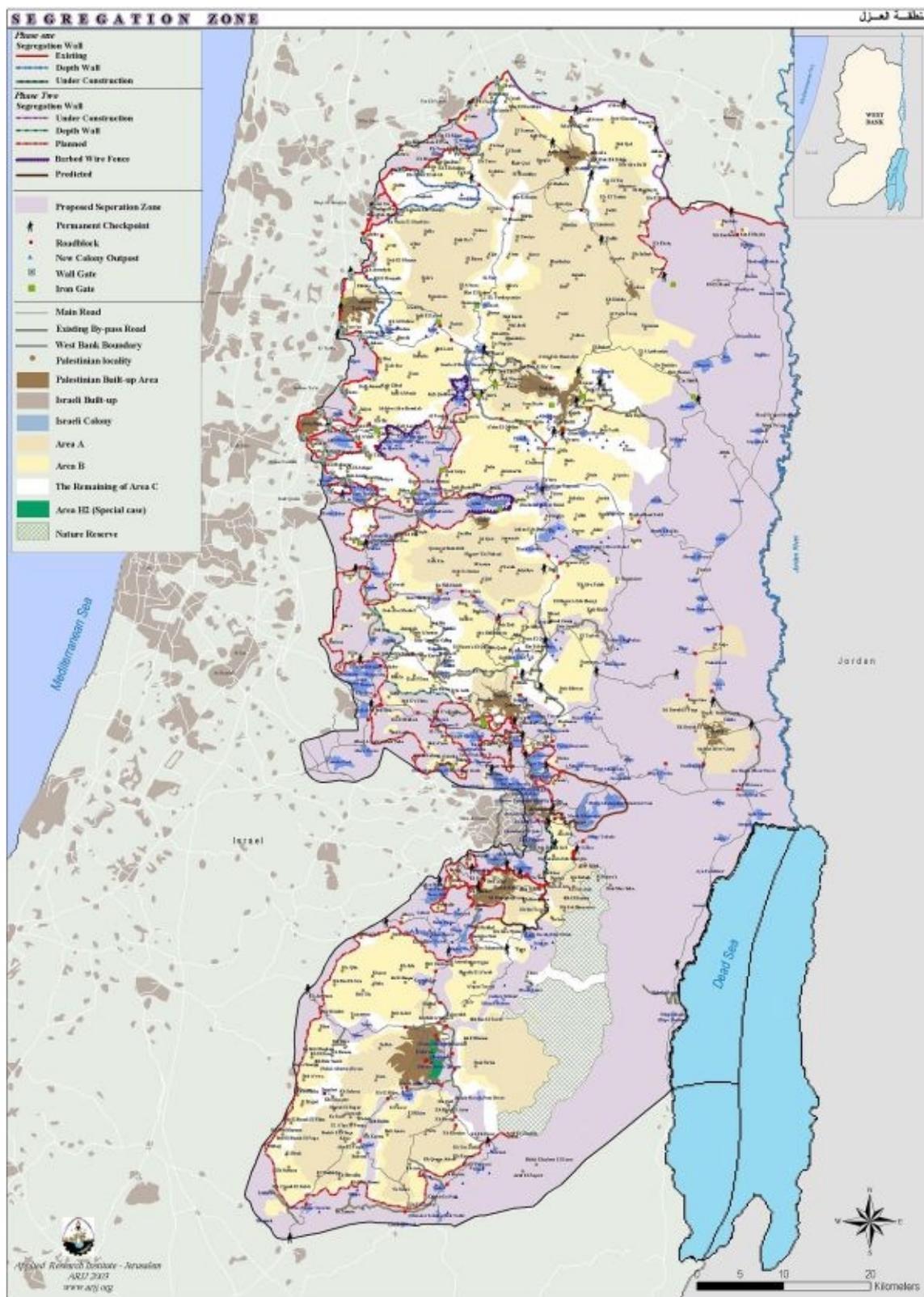
*ARIJ GIS unit 2003*

**Table 17: Number of Israeli colonies contained by the main and the segregation Wall excluding east Jerusalem**

<b>Type</b>	<b>Number of colonies</b>	<b>Area</b>
Israeli colonies contained by the Main wall	98	99.5 km2
Israeli colonies contained by the secondary wall	4	2 km2
<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>101.5 km2</b>

*ARIJ GIS unit 2003*

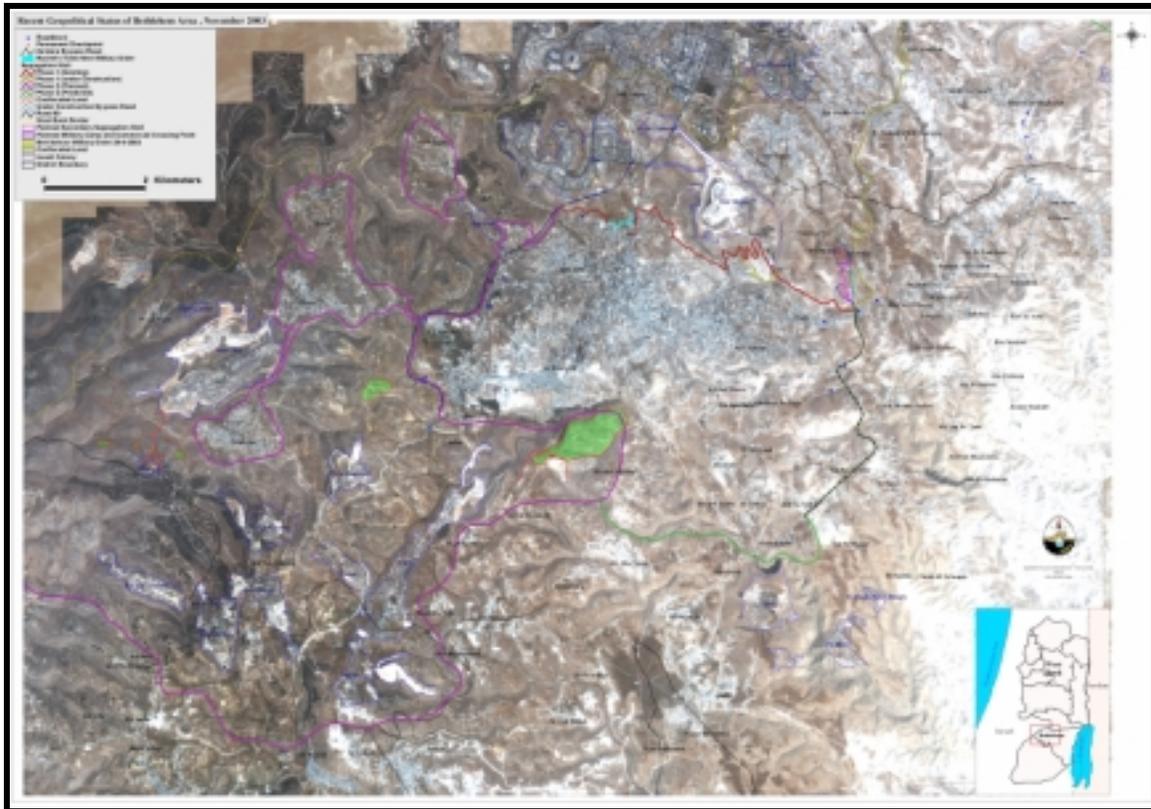
Map 32-b: Updated map of the Segregation Wall



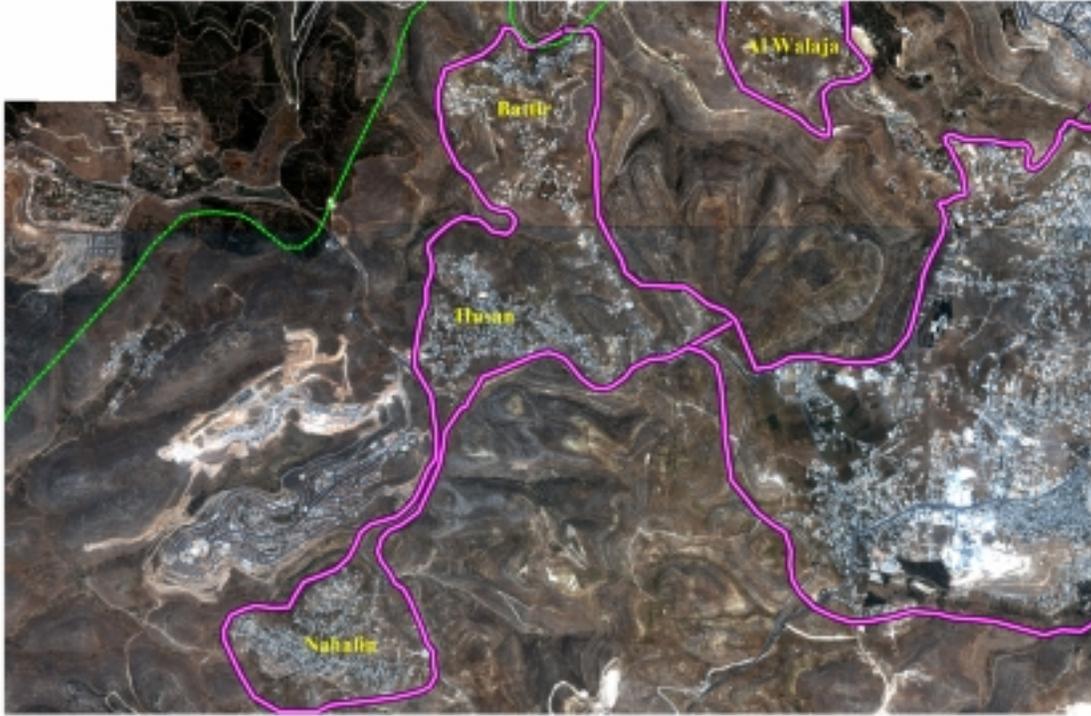
## 7.4 The Wall in Bethlehem Governorate

In Bethlehem Governorate, the Segregation Wall is planned to have a length of 50 kilometers and will segregate more than 70 thousand dunums from Bethlehem lands that belong to Christian and Moslem Palestinians, most of those lands are located in the governorate's Western periphery. See Map 33-a

**Map 33-a: The Segregation Wall in Bethlehem Governorate**



The Separation Wall will surround the western rural villages of Battir, Husan, and Nahhalin forming a large ghetto. In addition the village of Al-Walaja will be totally isolated in a completely disconnected canton. All the western rural areas will be at the western side of the wall which is planned to be erected at the border of the built-up area and will segregate all the agricultural lands from the urban and rural communities. The town of Beit Jala which is adjacent to Bethlehem will lose all of its agricultural lands and the only recreational forest area. This alarming situation will lead to over population, urban decay, an environmental disaster, a public health crisis and ethnic cleansing through forced transfer due to the terrible living conditions. The large Christian families living in Bethlehem will be severely affected because they own much of the land that has been cut off beyond the wall and it is their only source of income. See Map 33-b



**Map 33: Slaying the western side of Bethlehem**

## 7.5 The full extent of the segregation Zones in the West Bank

The full extent of the segregation plans have not been officially published by the Israeli government. However, the Israeli occupation army revealed a map on Israeli TV, channel 2 showing the full extent of the segregation plan. On the 18<sup>th</sup> of March, 2003, al Quds newspaper published a map outlining Sharon's projected segregation plan. Analysis of these maps reveals that Israel is going ahead with its plan to implement both an Eastern and Western segregation zones as shown in **Map 34**. This plan will divide the West Bank into several disconnected cantons in order to have geographical control over all Palestinian cities, towns and villages. Most of the Israeli colonies constructed on Palestinian lands are planned to be annexed to Israel. Through the implementation of the eastern segregation zone, Israel will have full control over all West Bank national borders along the Jordan Valley, therefore disconnecting the West Bank borders with Jordan.

The plan also shows the Israeli plans to keep control over the Palestinian lands that were classified as area C during the peace negotiations. The systematic long term planning to colonize the West Bank represented in the establishment of colonies, bypass roads, closed military areas, nature reserves and security zones describe this anticipated situation that Israel is trying to impose on Palestinians a final status situation without out negotiations or consideration of unalienable Palestinian rights. **The map shows the complexities of the plan that Israel is implementing to unilaterally solve the Israeli- Palestinian conflict. Such a situation will not be acceptable to Palestinians since it will abort any possibility to create a viable and a free Palestinian State. The anticipated situation contradicts numerous International laws and conventions, the Oslo accords and the vision of USA president George Bush to create a viable and free Palestinian State.** The map of the anticipated situation is divided into 2 zones: the western zone, which is the part of the West Bank that has borders with Israel along the green line in addition to the corridors of colonies inside the West Bank and the eastern zone, which is the part of the Jordan Valley that Israel is trying to keep under its control as the eastern security zone.

The anticipated eastern zone will enclose 3.13 km<sup>2</sup> of Palestinian built-up areas and contains 20 Palestinian communities with a total population of 16418 Palestinians. The number of colonies inside this zone is 41 colonies and outposts with an area of 32.95 km<sup>2</sup>, and number of 7434 Israeli colonists (*based on 2001 statistics*). The total area of the eastern zone is 1610 km<sup>2</sup>, which constitute 27.4 % of the total West Bank area.

The sum of the western and eastern zones is 146 Palestinian communities with a total population of 288 thousand Palestinians. The number of colonies inside the eastern zone is 196 colonies and outposts with an area of 162.65 km<sup>2</sup> and a number of 390134 Israeli colonists. The total anticipated area for the security zones is therefore 2653 km<sup>2</sup> constituting **46.8% of the total West Bank area**. Israel has to its future boundaries with the West Bank in a just and peaceful resolution to the Israeli Palestinian conflict, it should have drawn its borders inside the green line as shown in **map 34**.

Directly upon the completion of construction in phase 1, the Israeli authorities declared the Segregation Zone (the Israeli SEAM ZONE) as a closed area and imposed several measures entering to or existing from this area, following is the military order issued in this regard:

**An order concerning security commands (Judea and Samaria) (no. 378) - 1970  
Declaration concerning the closure of area no. s/2/03/ (Seam area)**

- I hereby declare that "Seam area" is a closed area.
- No person will enter the Seam Area nor be present there.
- A person who is present in the Seam Area must leave it immediately.
- Limit to the applicability: Article 3 of this declaration would not apply to:
  1. An Israeli.
  2. Whoever was given a permit by me or anyone authorized by me to enter the Seam Area and to stay there.
- A person, who is at least 16 years of age, whose permanent residence on the day this declaration comes into effect is in the Seam Area would be allowed to enter the Seam Area and stay there as long as he holds a written permit, given to him by me or anyone authorized by me, which testifies that his permanent residence is in the Seam Area, all according to the conditions detailed in the permit.
- Entering The Seam Area and leaving it would be done through the passages marked in blue on the map, all according to the conditions determined by me or anyone authorized by me.

**On 7 October, 2003, Brigadier General Ilan Paz, the head of the civil administration issued orders describing how the long-term residents are supposed to receive the "long-term resident permit."**

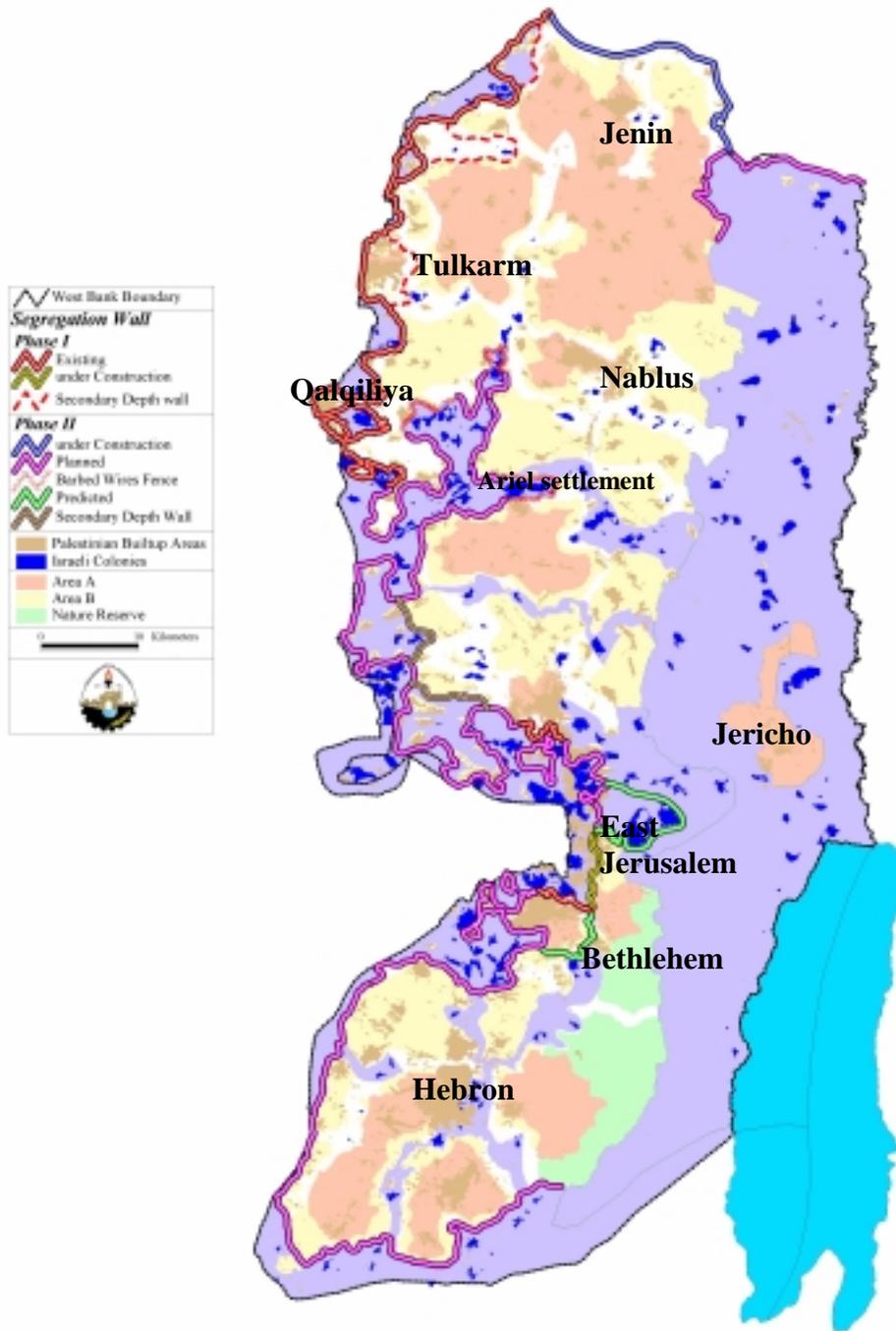
- They must personally and directly submit the application to the "authorized authority" - which is the "Israeli Civil Coordination and Liaison Office".
- The ICCLLO would submit the request for examination by a special committee that will be set up for this purpose.
- The "authorized authority" is authorized to renew a long-term resident permit - or not renew it, and to recognize a new long-term resident - or not recognize him. The permit would be issued to any individual (who is recognized as a long-term resident) from age 12 and above.
- Each resident of the seam zone must carry a personal passage permit for the purpose of entering and exiting the zone. Anyone who wishes to bring in a motor vehicle must fill out a special application.

## **Directives for Palestinians who are not long-term residents of the seam zone on how to enter the seam**

The directive delineates 12 categories of potential applicants for entry permits:

- Owner of a business in the seam zone; merchant; employee; farmer; teacher; student; employee of the Palestinian Authority; visitor; employee of an international organization; employee of a local authority or infrastructure company; member of a medical team; and "all other objectives."
- If the applicants want to stay overnight in the seam zone, they have to submit a request for overnight stay, and note the details of his host.
- Applicants must explain why they want to pass through a certain "control point" and why they wish to stay overnight in the seam zone.
- They must submit a series of supporting documents.
- Each application will be examined by a special officer in the civil administration: the head of the economic section will appraise applications from tradesmen, employees and farmers; the staff education officer will examine requests from teachers and students; the staff health officer will consider applications by member of medical crews.

**Map 34: The Israeli segregation zone plan in the West Bank.**



*ARIJ, GIS database, March 2003*

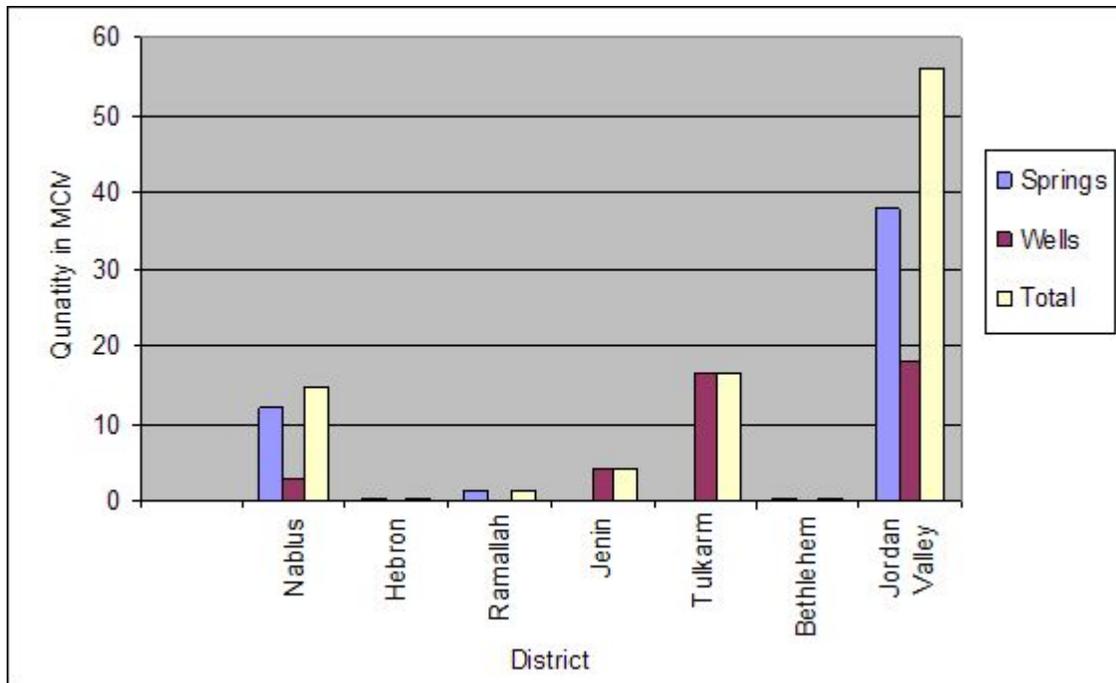
The Easter segregation zone is currently segregated through natural topographic barriers such as mountain hills, is further divided by Israeli checkpoints located at the main roads leading to the Jordan Valley.

The Jordan Valley is a geographical feature formed around the River Jordan. Part of it lies in the West Bank and is enclosed between the mountains of the West Bank to the west and the River Jordan to the east; **See Map 35**



The Jordan Valley is rich with water resources and has a climate particularly suitable for agriculture. Figure 1 compares the quantity of water used for irrigation in various areas of the West Bank. **See Figure 4**

**Figure 4: Groundwater quantities used for irrigation in various West Bank areas.**



Source: ARIJ, 1995 adapted from: <http://www.arij.org/pub/jordan/sources.htm>

The chart clearly shows how the Jordan Valley has by far the largest share of both wells and springs. Moreover, the fact that the weather is warm throughout the year means that vegetables can be grown during winter at a time when other areas in Palestine and even in the Mediterranean region cannot. Therefore, the Jordan Valley’s environment provides highly profitable agricultural opportunities for both the local and external markets. In other words, it ensures food security for the West Bank population as well as a competitive edge in the global market. That’s why the Jordan Valley is often referred to as the ‘bread basket’ of the West Bank.

With the facts mentioned above clearly in mind, the Israelis started building colonies in the area as soon as possible after the occupation of the West Bank in 1967; see **Table 18**.

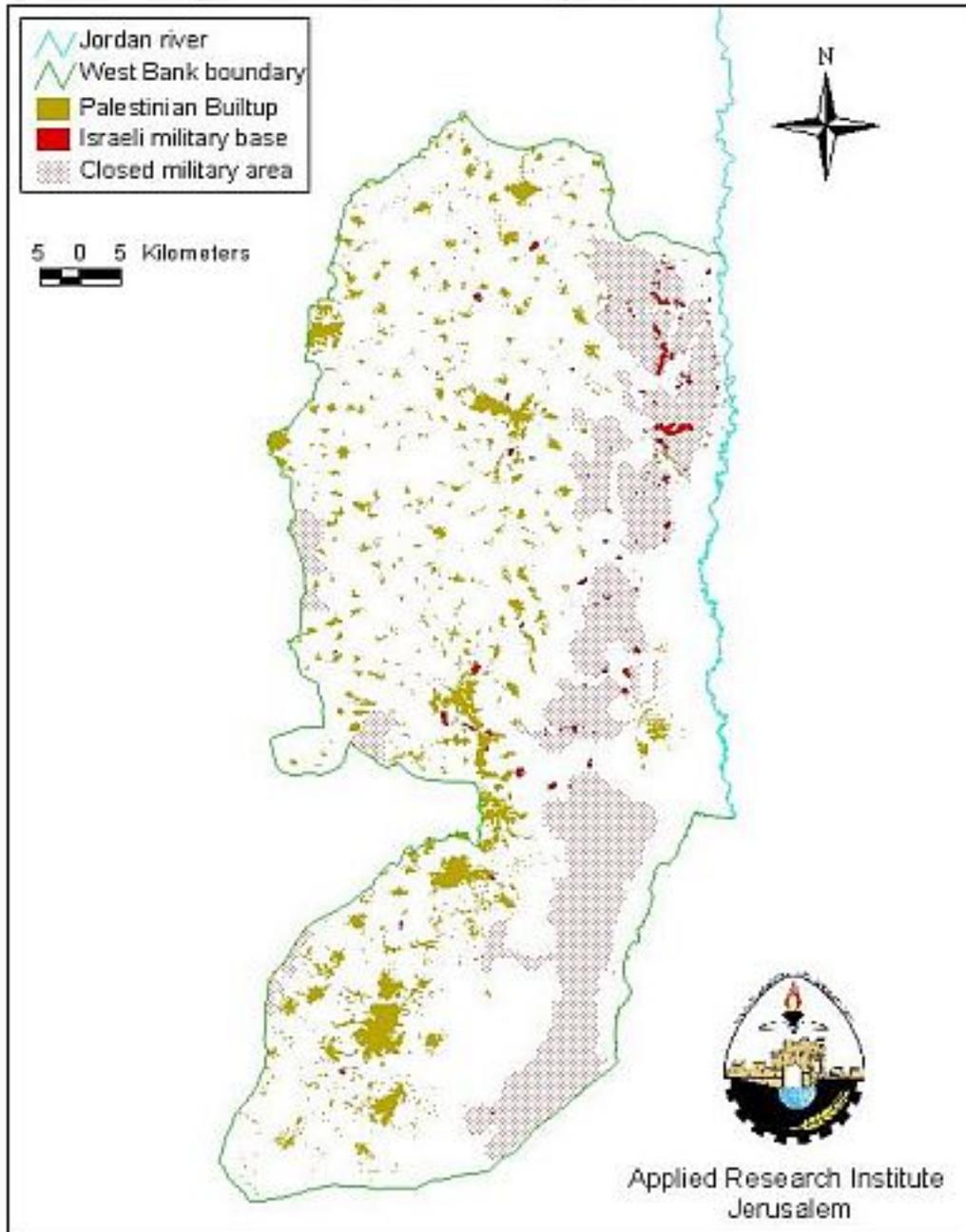
**Table 18: Israeli Colonies in the Jordan Valley**

Name	Date of Establishment	Population	
		1992	2001
Mehola	1969	245	367
Massua	1969	160	148
Maale Efrayim	1970	1600	1640
Argaman	1971	150	138
Hamra	1971	130	167
Beqaot	1972	150	152
Gittit	1972	120	174
Pezael (Fezael)	1972	250	187
Mekhora	1973	140	121
Gilgal	1973	120	124
Netiv Hagedud	1975	175	176
Niran	1977	75	47
Shadmot Mehola	1978	220	445
Roi	1978	110	127
Tomer	1978	260	348
Noomi	1979	100	136
Yafit	1980	90	130
Beit HaArava	1980	40	73
Vered Yeriho	1980	140	128
<b>Total</b>		<b>4275</b>	<b>4828</b>

*Source: ARIJ database 2003*

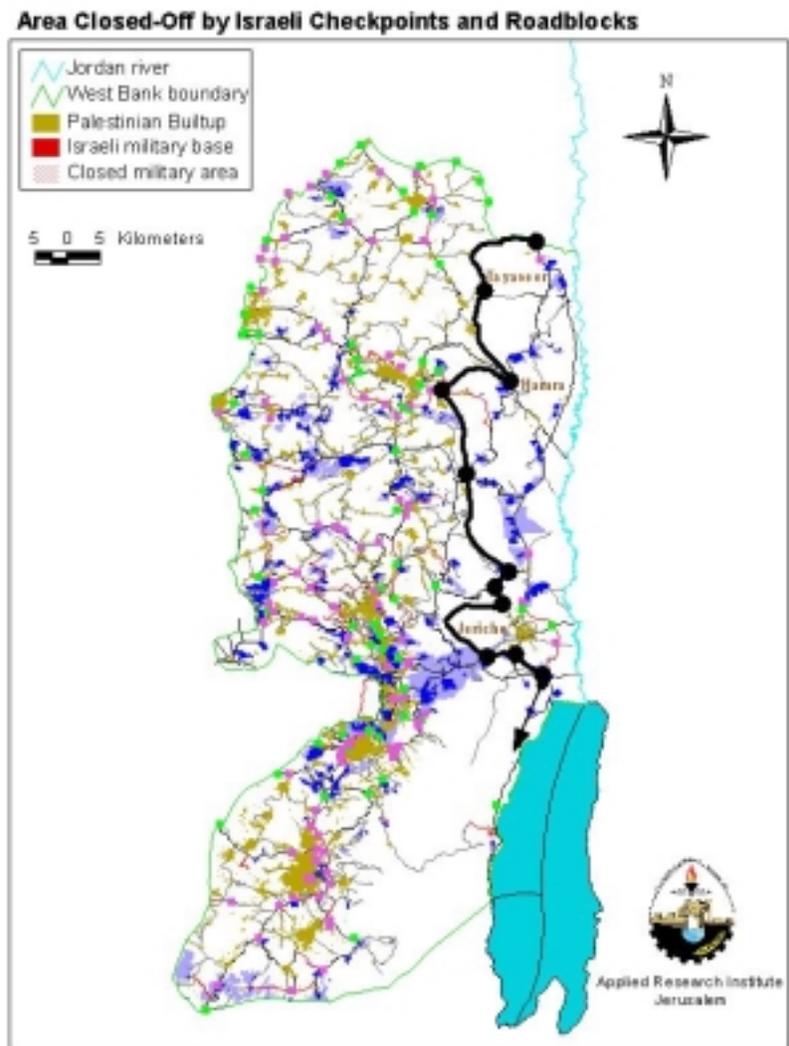
Israel also established many military bases and closed large tracts of land under the pretext of being ‘closed military areas’. The total area of the military bases is around 23000 dunums, while the closed military areas constitute around 40% of the total area. This means 40% of the Jordan Valley is off-limits to Palestinians; **See Map 36.**

### Israeli military bases and closed military areas



Map 36: Israeli military bases and closed military areas

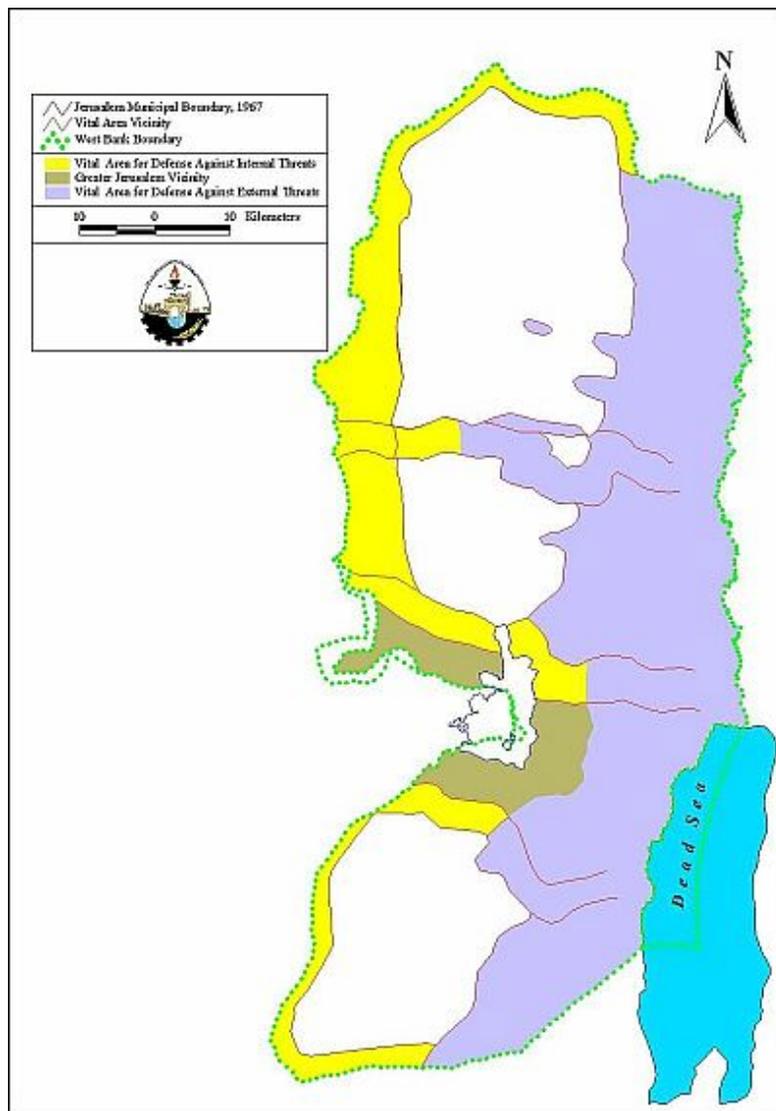
As for the colonies in the Jordan Valley, their area increased by 45% in the nineties (from 16003 dunums to 23212 dunums), but the population increased only by 13% (from 4275 to 4828). Moreover, the built-up areas in these colonies constitute just 21% of the total area; the rest being cultivated land or open spaces. This is a very low proportion of built-up area to total area if compared to other colonies in the West Bank. For example, the density of colonies in East Jerusalem reaches 88%. Furthermore, the total area of the master plans for the Jordan Valley colonies extends to 80000 dunums. These figures prove that the Israeli intention is not to cater for the needs of an allegedly fast-growing population of colonists but rather to take hold of as much land as possible. These colonies serve a political purpose and are part of Israel's colonizing agenda; **See Map 37.**



**Map 37: Area closed-off by Israeli checkpoints and roadblocks in the Jordan Valley.**

Successive Israeli governments had designated the Jordan Valley as one of the priority areas for colonization. The other national priority areas for colonization were: the western parts of the West Bank, the Greater Jerusalem area, and the Etzion Block near Bethlehem. Israel's intention to deprive the Palestinians of the Jordan Valley is further attested by the various proposals it put forward for the final-status map. See for example **Sharon's Strategic Interests** of 1997 and the Israeli proposal at the final-status talks in May 2000; **See Map 38**. Note how they both exclude the Jordan Valley from Palestinian areas.

**Map 38: Sharon's strategic interests**



The Jordan Valley has also become a target for Israel's infamous separation schemes; See <http://www.poica.org/casestudies/security-zones/index.htm> for more details. The Israeli government is planning to build a 'security wall' west of the Jordan Valley to complete the encirclement of the West Bank. The preliminary plans seem to indicate that the wall will reach Maale Efraim colony but it will most probably go all the way south to Jericho in later phases.

As far as the Palestinians are concerned, Israel has imposed very harsh conditions on them ever since the start of the Al Aqsa Intifada. The Israeli army erected several checkpoints and roadblocks in order to control the movement of Palestinians to and from the Jordan Valley; **See Map 37**. The area enclosed by this constellation of checkpoints and roadblocks comes to about 900 square kilometers (over 15% of the West Bank area). At these checkpoints, Israeli soldiers do not allow Palestinians to cross if they are not residents of nearby villages. This means that traders, researchers, PNA officials, and the average Palestinian commuters who are simply trying to go from one place to another in the West Bank are all denied the right to enter the area. Israelis enforce this policy by checking the ID cards of Palestinian travelers. If they find out that they are not residents of Jordan Valley villages then the soldiers would tell them to go back from where they came. The soldiers sometimes make exceptions and allow passage of those Palestinians who show documents proving that they are traveling to Jordan and therefore need to use the Jordan Valley road system.

The most notorious of those checkpoints are Hamra and Tayaseer; **See Map 37**. At these checkpoints Palestinians wait for hours before they can cross. They are interrogated and searched and many are not allowed crossing. In addition, the opening and closing of these checkpoints (or 'gates' as they came to be known) is also not regular. In other words, people often don't know when the 'gate' will be open since opening can be erratic. People often arrive to one of these checkpoints only to find out that it is closed. So they find themselves making several trips to the checkpoint before they succeed in crossing.

**Table 19: Palestinian localities in the Jordan Valley**

Palestinian Locality	Population 1997
Aqabat Jaber Refugee Camp	4581
Bardala	1154
Beit Dajan	2682
Ed Dyouk El Tahta	698
Ed Dyouk El-Fuqa	588
Ein Al Sultan Camp	1470
Ein El Bayda	791
El Auja	2896
Fasayil	650
Jericho	14744
Jiftlik	3178

Khirbet El Maleh	151
Khirbet Kardala	121
Marj Na'aja	554
Marj Na'ajat Izbedat	968
Nuweima	841
Yanun	115
<b>Total</b>	<b>36182</b>

Source: PCBS 1997 Palestinian Census

It is needless to say here that the Palestinians suffer great hardships and humiliation at these checkpoints. The area enclosed by the checkpoints and roadblocks incarcerates over 35000 Palestinians. All these localities, except for Jericho, are small villages that do not have adequate basic services such as health and education. This means they depend on the urban centers for employment, higher education, and health services. Enclosing them in this area means nothing less than cutting them off from their life support system. Except for Jericho, which itself is tightly closed by Israeli checkpoints surrounding it, those villages have very small populations and are hence too small to withstand Israel's harsh policies. It is feared that the continuing strangulation of the Jordan Valley area will choke its residents out of it. More recently, Israeli authorities have concentrated their colonizing activities in the Jordan valley by targeting its Palestinian population. Following are a set of incidents which occurred this summer:

**Table 20: Table of events**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Event</b>
<b>May 2003</b>	Several landlords in the Jericho area received eviction orders from the Israeli army. Al-Quds
<b>May 21, 2003</b>	The IOF built a new outpost in Al Jiftlik valleys and prohibited the residents to enter the area. Al-Quds
<b>July 4, 2003</b>	A number of Israeli bulldozers razed 4 dunums of land cultivated with Banana Fruit in El 'Auja and demolished a number of plastic houses in the same area under the pretext of not having building permits. Al-Quds
<b>July 16, 2003</b>	Several families were evicted from El Auja and Nuweima villages. Al-Quds
<b>July 23, 2003</b>	Israel is planning to erect a 40km Separation Wall in the Jordan valleys which will pass through the Besan valley in the south to reach Ma'ale Efraim colony in the east and to finally link the northern areas of the Dead Sea. Al-Quds
<b>August 9, 2003</b>	Israeli soldiers expelled shepherds from Aqraba, Beit Dajan, and Beit Furik and then set fire to their grazing fields. Al-Quds
<b>August 25, 2003</b>	The Israeli soldiers harassed villagers from Ad Duyuk at Tahta area and destroyed their barracks and tents. Al-Quds
<b>September 7, 2003</b>	Israeli forces closed the gate at Tayaseer checkpoint thus preventing Palestinians from accessing the Jordan valley. Al-Ayyam

Source: ARIJ monthly reports at <http://www.arij.org/paleye/index.htm#Volumes>

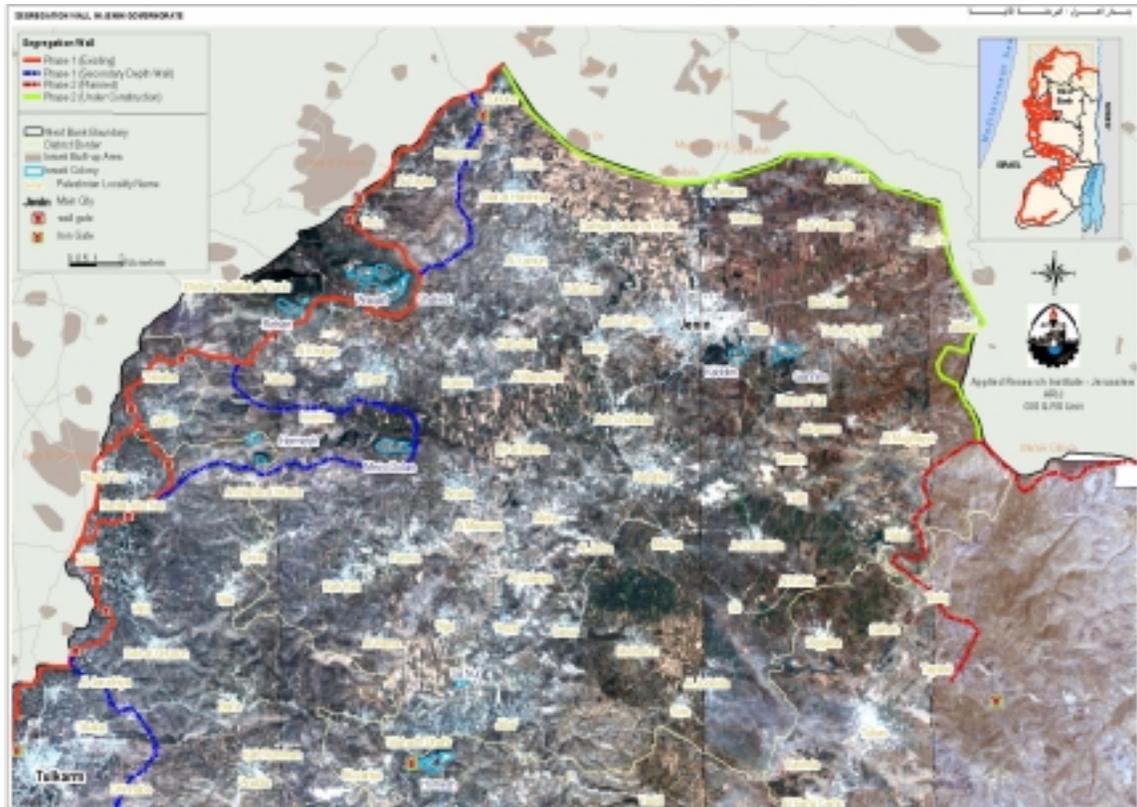
The Jordan Valley is of vital importance to the Palestinian economy. The daily harassment and hardships imposed by the Israelis is meant to strangle the Palestinian communities in the valley. The Israeli authorities hope that these harsh measures will depopulate the valley from its Palestinian inhabitants. In other words, they aim to affect a slow transfer or ethnic cleansing of the area. The current onslaught marks a new and dangerous phase in Israel's attempts to truncate the size of a future Palestinian State and compromise its viability.

## **7.6 The Palestinian Districts affected by the Segregation wall in phase 1**

### **7.6.1 Jenin Governorate**

The Jenin Governorate is located at the northern part of the West Bank. It is bordered by the Nablus Governorate to the south and Tulkarm Governorate to the southwest and by the 1948 cease – fire line on the other directions (**Map 39**). The topography of Jenin Governorate ranges from 90 to 750 m above sea level. The area of Jenin Governorate in 1945 was 835,214 km<sup>2</sup>, but after the 1948 war, the area was reduced to 592km<sup>2</sup>, In other words, 243,214 km<sup>2</sup> were taken by the Israeli military forces (Al – Dabbagh, 1991). Fertile soil and the availability of water resources make the Jenin Governorate one of the most agricultural areas in the West Bank. The number of Palestinian population in Jenin Governorate is estimated at 247,000 people (PCBS estimations for 2003).

Jenin city is built on the old Canaanite city of Ein Ganeem. Many historical events took place in Jenin Governorate such as the Hiteen and Ein Jalout battles. The Governorate's many historical sites show the role of Jenin in the history of Palestine. In modern history, Jenin has played an important role as the center of revolution against the Israeli occupation from 1948 to 1967.



**Map 39: Jenin district**

The Israeli army faced strong resistance in Jenin City in 1948. Jenin was under Jordanian jurisdiction until 1967, when the Israeli army occupied the entire West Bank.

During the 1948 war, many of the Palestinians who were driven from their homes in the north of historical Palestine, found refuge in Jenin. In the 1967 war, the Israelis again forced many Palestinians to leave their homes, but this time people fled to neighboring Arab countries. In spite of all the problems that Jenin faced from 1948 to 1967, the city managed some economic development and expansions during that period.

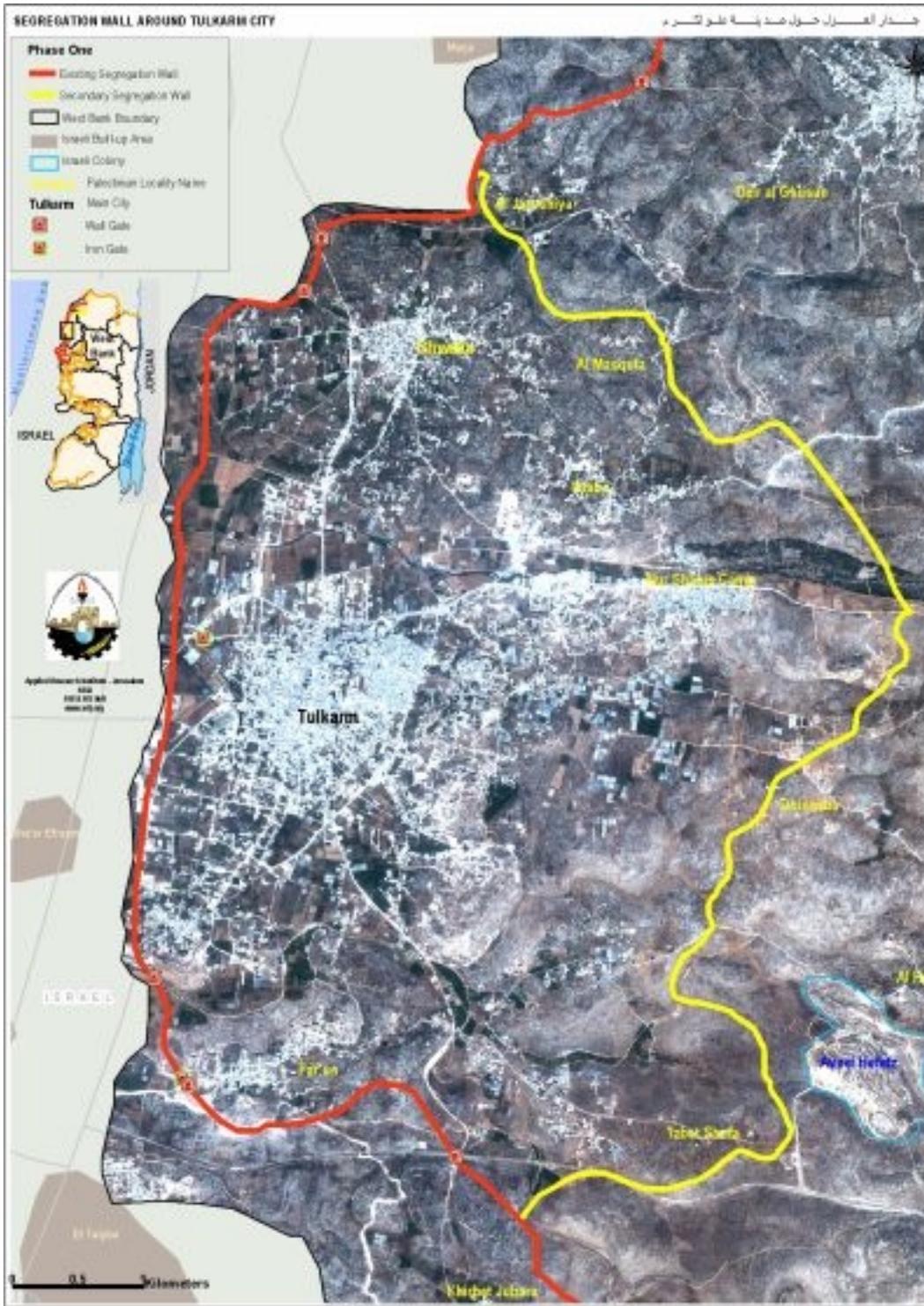
After 1967, and immediately after occupying the whole Jenin Governorate, the Israeli military forces started to build colonies and construct roads connecting those colonies with Israel. In September 1996, there were 11 colonies in the Jenin Governorate, housing 1250 colonists. Most of the ground water wells were placed under Israeli jurisdiction; only shallow wells with a limited amount of discharge were left under Palestinian control.

## **7.6.2 Tulkarm Governorate**

Tulkarm Governorate is located in the northwestern part of the West Bank; it is bordered by Jenin and Nablus Governorates from north, west and south, and by the 1948 cease-fire line from the east (**Map 40**). The Governorate lies between 40 to 500 m above sea level and is entirely within a fertile zone. The number of Palestinian population in Tulkarm

Governorate is estimated at 163,400 people (PCBS estimations for 2003). This explains the high population density in Tulkarm Governorate in comparison to other Governorates. Population density in Tulkarm Governorate is around 500 person/km<sup>2</sup>, while in Ramallah, Hebron and Bethlehem Governorates it is 241, 365 and 217 person / km<sup>2</sup>, respectively.

Tulkarm is the largest city in the Governorate and lies at one of the most accessible gateways from the Tulkarm plain to Nablus hills. It is located at the intersection of the north south arteries of the Haifa-Lod railroad and motor road, both running along the western edge of the hills, the west-east highway leading from the coast to Nablus. The rich farmlands of the surrounding area have contributed to its development. Archeological finds reveal that an agglomeration has existed here at least since the Roman Period. Tulkarm's name has its roots in the Aramaic Tur Karma (Vine- yard Hill), which was used by the Samaritan inhabitants of the middle Ages and by the Crusaders. Tulkarm has assumed the form of a small village but it has been expanding since the beginning of the 20th century with an increase in the traffic passing through.



**Map 40: Districts of Tukarm and Qalqiliya**

This development came to a halt in the 1930's with the construction of the Petah Tiqva-Hadera high way, which bypasses the town in the west. Despite the fact that Israel-Jordan armistice border of 1949 circulating Tulkarm in the southwest, west and northwest, the

town population has increased considerably. Tulkarm has an administrative center and farming in its surrounding lands has intensified.

There are eight Israeli colonies in the Tulkarm Governorate, occupying approximately 2.6 Km<sup>2</sup> of the Governorate's land. Israel has distributed the colonies of Avne Hafez, Saltt, West Saltt, E'nav, Mevo Horon and Ya'arit are Israeli over the entire Governorate. During the past two years, Israel has been gradually expanding these colonies. There are two Israeli military bases in the Governorate with a total area of about 7.5 hectares, as 0.02% of the total area. The military bases are located near Ektaba and to the west of A'nabta

### 7.6.3 Qalqiliya Governorate

Qalqiliya Governorate is located at the northern part of the West Bank. It compasses over 174 Km<sup>2</sup> and is bounded with three Palestinian Governorates, Nablus from the east, Salfit from the south, Tulkarm from the north and by the 1948 cease – fire line from the west. The Governorate's topography is flat in comparison to other Governorates. The elevation ranges between 200 and 500 m above sea level. **See Map 41**

**Map 41: Map of the Segregation Wall in Qalqilyia (41)**



The Qalqiliya Governorate includes within its boundaries 32 Palestinian towns and villages and 17 Israeli colonies. The Governorate's total population is estimated at 90,720 Palestinians (PCBS estimations for 2003). The built-up area of the Israeli colonies in 2002 as analyzed from satellite imagery was 11.1 km<sup>2</sup>. However, the actual area controlled by the Israelis reaches up to 70 percent of the total Governorate area. The number of Israeli colonists inhabiting the Qalqiliya Governorate increased dramatically from 19,250 colonists to 28,000 colonists in the year 2001.

#### **7.6.4 Bethlehem Governorate**

Bethlehem Governorate is located 8 km south of Jerusalem city, in the southern part of the West Bank. It is bordered by the Hebron Governorate to the south and south west, the Dead Sea to the east and Israel to the west. The Bethlehem Governorate, with a total area of 607 km<sup>2</sup>, includes the three major municipalities of Bethlehem, Beit Jala, and Beit Sahour, 71 Palestinian towns and villages, and 21 Israeli colonies. It also includes Israeli-designated closed military areas, military bases, and nature reserves. The Governorate's total population is estimated at 169,300 Palestinians and 64,000 Israeli colonists (PCBS, 2001, population projections for 2003 and ARIJ statistical database 2002). Currently, approximately 5% of the Bethlehem Governorate is classified as a built-up area.

Israeli colonists occupy approximately 15.6 km<sup>2</sup> of land and consist of 21 Israeli colonies. There is persistent concern about the continued expansion of the Israeli colonies in the Bethlehem Governorate. One of the latest Israeli colonies was built on the forested mountain of Abu Ghneim, east of Bethlehem City (**Figure 5**). Closed military areas and bases are seized and closed by Israel on the basis of classified security reasons or to provide military training areas for the Israeli Army. In addition to four military occupying area of about 40 hectares, closed military areas constitute approximately 31,000 hectares. These closed areas extend from the north-eastern to the south-eastern boundaries and into the western tip of the Bethlehem Governorate.



**Figure 5: Abu Ghneim Mountain from a natural forest to an Israeli colony**

### **7.6.5 Hebron Governorate**

Hebron Governorate is located in the southernmost portion of the West Bank, 36 km south of Jerusalem City. The governorate total population is 405664 and there are 45 Israeli settlements, scattered all over Hebron. The presence of Israeli colonists in Hebron is a source of constant suffering for the Palestinians. The Palestinians that reside in Hebron live in extraordinary conditions that disrupt their daily lives in ways that make peaceful co existence practically unattainable

According to the 1995 Taba Agreement, Hebron City became divided into areas H-1 and H-2, due to the presence of Israeli colonists within the city boundary. The Palestinian Authority exercises civil authority over Palestinians in both areas, while Israel retains control over internal security and public order in H-2. There are 20,000 Palestinians and 200 permanent Jewish colonists living in H-2. The Jewish numbers are supplemented by a further 200 Jewish colonist supporters who come in the daytime from other colonies in the West Bank

The population in Hebron city is around 180,000 and 20,000 of those who live in the H2 area. However, the local people say that over half of the Palestinian population residing in the H2 area has moved into area H1 because of the continuous harassment and hardships they face every day. The Palestinian residents of area H2 have been living under some of the worst conditions in the Palestinian territories, whereby Israeli is exercising policies to keep this area separated from the rest of the West Bank. Changes

are being unilaterally enforced by Israel upon the people of Hebron Governorate neglecting the process of previously negotiations and agreements and highlighting the will and ability of Israel to make changes that disregards Palestinians and targeted to make their lives harder.

On the 15<sup>th</sup> of November 2002, the Israeli Government declared the establishment of a 300 meters promenade with 3 meters high concrete walls erected on each side on the existing road leading to Ibrahimi Mosque in addition to a new road with a length of 400 meters to link this promenade with **Kiryat Arba' colony**. Thus linking the colony with the Jewish neighborhood located at Hebron city center. Kiryat Arba' colony was established in 1968 and lies at the northeastern part of Hebron Governorate. It accumulates a population of almost 6323 Jewish colonists and occupies an area of 6040375 dunums.

The planned segregation wall when implemented will segregate the western, southern and eastern agricultural lands of Hebron Governorate and will penetrate the city from the eastern side to reach the heart of the city in order to make access to Israelis to reach the Abraham Mosque and the colony of Kiryat Arba.

## **7.7 - The Socio- economic implications of the Segregation Wall in Phase 1**

Implementation of the Israeli unilateral separation policy inside the West Bank occurs at the expense of not only Palestinian lands and natural resources, but it directly harms and destroys the social life and cultural heritage of the villages totally segregated or affected by the construction of the Segregation Wall.

Villages of Jenin are affected by Phase 1 of the Segregation Wall. They are located to the northwest of the district on a semi-coastal topography over a rolling landscape of agricultural plains and gentle hills. Tulkarm and Qalqilya districts stretch along the north south direction of the Green Line and are considered a continuation of the coastal zone. The distance from the Mediterranean Sea varies from 12-15km with an elevation that ranges between 55-200 m above sea level.

The Palestinian cities mostly affected by phase 1 of segregation Wall are Tulkarm and Qalqiliya, which are the major urban centers of their districts. As many other Palestinian cities, cities of Jenin, Tulkarm and Qalqiliya house most of the urban functions and the economic sector services of their districts. Israel plans for the West Bank call for the city of Qalqiliya to be surrounded by the Segregation Wall except for the eastern entrance that connects the district with the rest of the West Bank. A large trench is planned by the Israeli government to strangulate that entrance and hinder the movement of Palestinian citizens to or from the city. Most of the villages affected by Israel's segregation plan are rural, except for some villages that are semi-urban.

The economy of the affected area in Jenin district is dominated by agricultures ranging from hill grazing to fertile plains. Major sources of production include irrigated vegetables such as tomatoes, cucumbers, and eggplants and some fruits, including melons. Rain fed crops include olives, almonds, and figs in addition to cereals mainly wheat and barley. The economy in the affected villages of Qalqilya and Tulkarm districts is primarily dependent on agriculture as well.

Palestinian settlement patterns in the West Bank usually involve clusters of small villages. Inhabitants of these villages travel to nearby small towns such as Ya'bad, Arrabeh, or Qabatiya, or farther to the cities such as Jenin for socio-economic interactions. In addition to agriculture, there are some small manufacturing and processing industries such as the manufacture of tins and agricultural ploughs. The economy is also dependent on the income generated by the labor force of Palestinians who commute to Israel for work.

Since the second Intifada, the closures and curfews imposed by Israel on Jenin district and the closure of the borders between the West Bank and Israel, have increased unemployment rate to more than 70%, and the situation in the West Bank has deteriorated rapidly. Income from labor in Israel was estimated in some areas to be in excess of 60% of the total income. See table 5:

**Table 21:** The segregated Palestinian communities west of the Segregation Wall, population, and the available social services

District	Segregated Community		Population 2002	Social Services									
				Education services				Health Services			Trade & Industry		
				Elementary School	Secondary school	Vocational School	University	Hospitals	Health Clinic	Pharmacy	Public Market	Grocery & small shops	Industrial enterprises
<b>Jenin</b>	1.	Umm Al-Rihan	338	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x
	2.	Barta'a ash Sharqiya	3,254	2	x	x	x	x	3	✓	x	✓	x
	3.	Khirbet 'Abdallah al yunis	127	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	4.	Daher al Malih	196	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x
	5.	Khirbet ash Sheikh Sa'eed	197	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x
	6.	Khirbet al Muntar al Gharbiya	25*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<b>Tulkarm</b>	7.	Nazlat 'Issa	2,262	2	x	x	x	x	1	x	x	✓	12
	8.	Baqa ash Sharqiya	3,699	2	1	x	x	x	1	✓	✓	✓	26
	9.	Nazlat Abu Nar	177	1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x
	10.	Khirbet Jubara	295	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x
<b>Qalqiliya</b>	11.	'Arab ar Ramadin ash shamali	51*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	12.	'Arab Abu Farda	77*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	13.	'Arab ar Ramadin al Janubi	172	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x
	14.	Ad Dab'a	239	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x
	15.	'Izbat Jal'ud	126	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>11.082</b>										

The segregated 15 villages in the Jenin, Tulkarm, and Qalqiliya districts have a population of more than 11000 inhabitants. These villages are imprisoned between the Green Line and the Segregation Wall. Table five, shows many villages that have no social services except for some small retail shops, and they are mostly dependent on nearby villages and small towns.

## **Education and Health**

Educational and health facilities are non-existent in most villages. Some villages have elementary schools but only one has a secondary school. Health facilities are rare at the village level. The few health clinics and pharmacies such as in Barta'ash Sharqiya in Jenin district and Baqa ash Sharqiya in Tulkarm district are the only exception. The villages are totally segregated behind the Wall and became part of a closed military area as defined by the Israeli government and the villages daily life became a nightmare. Access of children to elementary schools and students to secondary schools or universities is extremely difficult. Transfer of sick persons to hospitals is also difficult and risky. Entrance to those areas by Palestinian ambulances require special permits from the Israeli military forces, which cause time delays and human life in cases of emergency will be endangered.

The nearest hospitals to the segregated area in Jenin district are located in the city of Jenin. Jenin hospital is administered by the Palestinian Ministry of Health and Al-Shifa Hospital is privately administered. The distance from the segregated area to the city of Jenin is about 20 km. In Tulkarm district, the Tulkarm hospital is the only hospital and is located in the city of Tulkarm. This hospital is administered by the Palestinian Ministry of Health. In Qalqiliya district, the UNRWA hospital is the only hospital and is located in the city of Qalqiliya. Access to the city of Qalqiliya is extremely difficult as the city is almost surrounded by the Segregation Wall, and access to it from the neighboring villages segregated to the western side of the Wall, or even from the Palestinian communities on the other three sides of the wall is almost impossible. (*See the delineation of the wall around the city of Qalqiliya*).

Bethlehem district shares similar problems, the Wall that is recently under construction around the northern part of Bethlehem city will deprive the Palestinian citizens from free movement to the city. Like the Palestinians in the north of the West Bank, Palestinians in Bethlehem district will be unable to go on with their daily activities.

Furthermore, the social relationships between the imprisoned inhabitants of the segregated areas are severely disconnected as the segregated areas are declared closed military zones, whereby Palestinian citizens on the Palestinian side of the Wall were forbidden to enter that area and family ties are disrupted.

The Segregation Wall also affects approximately 70 villages or localities since their lands are **seized** or **confiscated** for the construction of the Wall. This means these villages have no meaningful opportunity for future urban expansion and no open spaces. Many of these villages are also dependant on agriculture as a main source of income. The villages and localities are:

**Table 22: The affected Palestinian villages on both sides of the Segregation Wall**

Number	Name of Locality	District	Population 2002	Built-up area in dunums
1.	Zububa	Jenin	1,919	
2.	At Tayba	Jenin	2,155	470.6
3.	Rummana	Jenin	3,049	440.8
4.	As Sa'aida	Jenin	n.a	12.1
5.	'Anin	Jenin	3,359	302.6
6.	Umm ar Rihan	Jenin	338	30.1
7.	Barta'a ash Sharqiya	Jenin	3,254	536.4
8.	Khirbet abdallah al Yunis	Jenin	127	81.6
9.	Al A'raqa	Jenin	1,919	167.2
10.	Tura al Gharbya	Jenin	1,002	94.2
11.	Tura al Sharqiya	Jenin	163	2.8
12.	At Tarem	Jenin	360	70.6
13.	Nazlat ash Sheikh Zeid	Jenin	659	42.4
14.	Khirbet Mas'ud	Jenin	n.a	34.6
15.	Umm Dar	Jenin	527	22.4
16.	Al Khuljan	Jenin	439	38.6
17.	Ya'bad	Jenin	13,033	1830.1
18.	Zabda	Jenin	751	30.5
19.	Daher al 'Abed	Jenin	335	1.0
20.	Imreiha	Jenin	385	17.8
21.	Firasin	Jenin	n.a	5.6
22.	A'kkaba	Tulkarm	236	131.9
23.	Qaffin	Tulkarm	7,901	1322.7
24.	Nazlat 'Isa	Tulkarm	2,262	621.7
25.	Nazlat Abu Nar	Tulkarm	177	788.8
26.	En Nazla al Wusta	Tulkarm	375	89.5
27.	En Nazla al Gharbiya	Tulkarm	800	293.1

28.	Baqa ash Sharqiya	Tulkarm	3,699	29.7
29.	Zeita	Tulkarm	2,841	239.6
30.	'Attil	Tulkarm	9,400	1350
31.	'Illar	Tulkarm	6,218	340.8
32.	Deir el Ghusun	Tulkarm	8,550	1427.9
33.	Al Jarushiya	Tulkarm	820	169.3
34.	Shuwaika	Tulkarm		2591.6
35.	Al Masqufa	Tulkarm	191	22.1
	Iktaba	Tulkarm	1,786	544.
36.	Tulkarm + (Tulkarm camp)	Tulkarm	(41,109 +12,206)	9549.7
37	Eirtah	Tulkarm		198.5
38	Far'un	Tulkarm	2,884	305.4
39	Izbat Sufa	Tulkarm	891	35.8
40	Shufa	Tulkarm	1,133	379.2
41	Khirbet Jubara	Tulkarm	295	274.3
42	Ar ras	Tulkarm	458	104
43	Kafr Sur	Tulkarm	1,133	36.8
44	Kafr Jammal	Tulkarm	2,309	908.3
45	Falameya	Qalqiliya	625	775.8
46	Jayyus	Qalqiliya	2,927	490.6
47	Qalqiliya	Qalqiliya	39,580	512.0
48	An Nabi Elyas	Qalqiliya	1,075	143.2
49	'Izbat at Tabib	Qalqiliya	187	113.4
50	'Azzun	Qalqiliya	7,314	1573.1
51	'Isla	Qalqiliya	785	251.3
52	Habla	Qalqiliya	5,445	837.7
53	Ras at Tira	Qalqiliya	351	66.3
54	Ras 'Atiya	Qalqiliya	1,415	404.1
55	Ad Dab'a	Qalqiliya	239	
56	Kh Mughr Al Dab'I	Qalqiliya	n.a	35.0
57	Kh Shakil al Sanam	Qalqiliya	n.a	159.0
58	Kafr Thuluth	Qalqiliya	3,863	55.0
59	Khirbet Harayek Abu Tour	Qalqiliya	n.a	25.3
60	Kh Esh Sheikh Ahmad	Qalqiliya	n.a	9.7
61	Kh Ghazalat	Qalqiliya	n.a	80.3
62	Al Mudawar	Qalqiliya	196	1.0
63	'Izbat Salman	Qalqiliya	569	
64	'Izbat al Ashqar	Qalqiliya	370	53.3
65	Beit Amin	Qalqiliya	1,015	81.1

66	Sanniriya	Qalqiliya	2,645	632.3
67	'Azzun 'Atma	Qalqiliya	1,479	107.7
68	Mas-ha	Salfit	1,771	782.6
69	Az Zawiya	Salfit	4,538	846.1
<b>Total</b>			<b>217,837</b>	<b>34,022</b>

Data sources: *PCBS, 2001 for population figures and ARIJ, GIS database 2002, for built-up area figures.*

## 7.8 - Demolition campaigns entailed in construction of the Segregation Wall

The Segregation Wall (620km and 8-10m) Israel is constructing on the Palestinian lands is planned to be four times as long and in places twice as high as the Berlin Wall (155km and 3.6m), which means that the Israeli aggression on Palestinian land to build the Segregation Wall is not exclusively based on security concerns, but rather is based on demographic concerns of ethnicity of local populations. In addition to the checkpoints, roadblocks and other physical barriers their plan entails, the Segregation Wall intendeds to separate Palestinian localities from each other and threatens crucial supply areas containing artesian wells and main water basins that provide the West Bank with water. **See Table**

**Table 23: Data on Palestinian artesian wells located inside the Secondary (depth) Segregation Zone, which Israel is implementing inside the Palestinian West Bank**

BASIN_NAME	AQUIFER	OWNER	GOVERNORAT	ANNUAL_PUM	WATER_USE
Western Mountain	Upper Cenomanian	Ahmad Abu Khadeejah	Qalqiliya	122331	Agricultural
Western Mountain	Upper Cenomanian	Mustafa Nazzal & Partners	Qalqiliya	74826	Agricultural
Western Mountain	Upper Cenomanian	Abdallah Muhammad 'Abed Al Rahman	Qalqiliya	104851	Agricultural
Western Mountain	Upper Cenomanian	Mahmud Yusef Taha	Qalqiliya	59451	Agricultural
Western Mountain	Upper Cenomanian	Mustafa Nazzal	Qalqiliya	58563	Agricultural
Western Mountain	Upper Cenomanian	Abed Al Raheem Hasan	Qalqiliya	126538	Agricultural
Western Mountain	Upper Cenomanian	Yusef Hasanain Khater	Qalqiliya	123000	Agricultural
Western Mountain	Upper Cenomanian	Abed Al Raheem	Qalqiliya	3784	Agricultural
Western Mountain	Lower Cenomanian	Shebteen No. 4	Ramallah	404822	Domestic
Western Mountain	Upper Cenomanian	muhammad Yusef 'Qmar	Tulkarm	120394	Agricultural
Western Mountain	Upper Cenomanian	Isma'eel I'tair	Tulkarm	182555	Agricultural
Western Mountain	Upper Cenomanian	Ahmad Abu Shanab & Partners	Tulkarm	155774	Agricultural
Western Mountain	Upper Cenomanian	Abdallah Shraim & Partners	Tulkarm	68765	Agricultural
Western Mountain	Upper Cenomanian	muhammad Ahmad Abu Shanab	Tulkarm	150844	Agricultural
Western Mountain	Upper Cenomanian	Shufa Water Cooperative Committee	Tulkarm	66818	Domestic
Western Mountain	Upper Cenomanian	Khaled Saleem Hannun	Tulkarm	148452	Agricultural

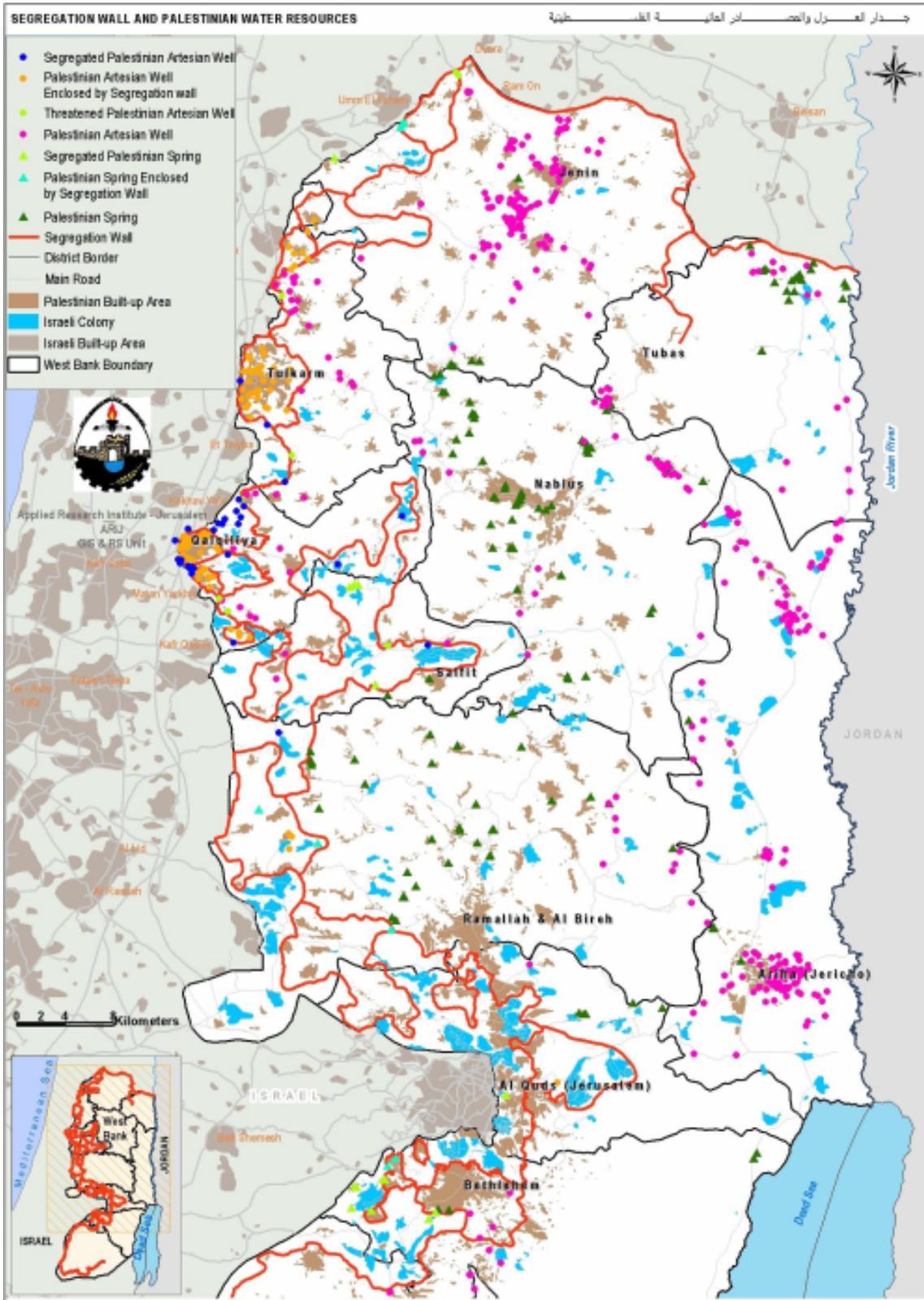
Western Mountain	Upper Cenomanian	I'qab Fraij & Partners	Tulkarm	114035	Agricultural
Western Mountain	Upper Cenomanian	Ra'fat Al Qubbaj	Tulkarm	43755	Agricultural
Western Mountain	Upper Cenomanian	Hafedh Alhamdallah	Tulkarm	111711	Agricultural
Western Mountain	Upper Cenomanian	Rasheed Dhyab	Tulkarm	48884	Agricultural
Western Mountain	Upper Cenomanian	Omar Al Karmi	Tulkarm	67988	Agricultural
Western Mountain	Upper Cenomanian	Tuilkarm Municipality	Tulkarm	365246	Domestic
Western Mountain	Eocene	Abed Al Qader Quzmar	Tulkarm	104734	Agricultural
Western Mountain	Upper Cenomanian	As'ad Taffal & Ahmad Khraishah	Tulkarm	161246	Agricultural
Western Mountain	Upper Cenomanian	Muhammad 'Omar Safareeni	Tulkarm	76652	Agricultural
Western Mountain	Upper Cenomanian	Rafeeq Hamdallah	Tulkarm	137502	Agricultural
Western Mountain	Eocene	Shaker Samarah	Tulkarm	229416	Agricultural
Western Mountain	Upper Cenomanian	Tuilkarm Municipality	Tulkarm	575863	Domestic
Western Mountain	Upper Cenomanian	Awni 'Abd Al Hadi	Jenin	104859	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Lower Cenomanian	Shebteen No. 1	Ramallah	0	Unknown
Western Mountain Basin	Lower Cenomanian	Shebteen No. 2	Ramallah	0	Unknown
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Observation Well	Tulkarm	0	Unknown
Northeastern Basin	Eocene	Ibraheem Ibraheem	Jenin	0	Unknown
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Ali Idrees Shanti	Qalqiliya	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Muhammad Haddad	Qalqiliya	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Ali Abu Khader	Qalqiliya	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Ahmad Muhammad'Abd Al Rahman	Qalqiliya	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Abed Al Kareem Qub'ah	Qalqiliya	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Abed Al Kareem Qub'ah	Qalqiliya	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Mustafa Abu Al 'Adal	Qalqiliya	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Mustafa Abu Al 'Adal	Qalqiliya	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Saleh Abu Al Dhurah	Qalqiliya	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Rafeeq 'Abased Al Razeq	Qalqiliya	0	Agricultural

Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Ali Abu 'Uibah & Partners	Qalqiliya	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Muhammad Sa'eed Barham	Qalqiliya	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Abed Al Raheem Al 'Abed	Qalqiliya	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Qalqilya Municipality	Qalqiliya	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Ibraheem Abu Samrah	Qalqiliya	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Abdallah 'Abed Al Rahman	Qalqiliya	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Muhammad Sa'eed Yunes	Qalqiliya	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Qalqilya Municipality	Qalqiliya	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Muhammad 'Abed Al Haleem	Tulkarm	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Hasan 'Isa & Partners	Tulkarm	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Abed Alkareem Qasem	Tulkarm	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Rasheed Hannun & Partners	Tulkarm	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Muhammad Sa'eed Kamal	Tulkarm	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Eocene	Ali Abu Saleh	Tulkarm	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Eocene	Abed Alrahman Abu Saleh	Tulkarm	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Zubaydah Al Sa'eed	Tulkarm	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Abed Al Raheem Abu Baker	Tulkarm	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Tulkarm Municipality	Tulkarm	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Eocene	Mustafa Al Sa'eed	Tulkarm	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Eocene	Abed Al Raheem Mer'ib	Tulkarm	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Eocene	Sa'eed Jaber	Tulkarm	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Qaffeen Village Council	Tulkarm	0	Domestic

**Table 24: Data on Palestinian artesian wells located inside the Main Segregation Zone, which Israel is implementing inside the Palestinian West Bank**

BASIN_NAME	AQUIFER	OWNER	GOVERNORAT	ANNUAL_PUM	WATER_USE
Western Mountain	Upper Cenomanian	Ahmad Qasem Abu Kharrub	Qalqiliya	75622	Agricultural
Western Mountain	Upper Cenomanian	Ahmad Shanti	Qalqiliya	77621	Agricultural
Western Mountain	Upper Cenomanian	Wasfi 'Abed	Tulkarm	178204	Agricultural
Western Mountain	Eocene	Al Khaduri Agricultural School	Tulkarm	44735	Agricultural
Western Mountain	Eocene	Muhammad Abu Shams	Tulkarm	57333	Agricultural
Western Mountain	Upper Cenomanian	Muhammad Al Taher & Partners	Tulkarm	217425	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Rasheed Shanti	Qalqiliya	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Ghazi Jamal Al Qasem	Qalqiliya	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Ghazi Jamal Al Qasem	Qalqiliya	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Fahmi 'Abed Al Salem Qaddurah	Qalqiliya	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Ahmad 'Abed Al Raheem	Qalqiliya	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Abdallah 'Awartani	Qalqiliya	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Shaker Al Barham	Qalqiliya	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Reda Abu Khader	Qalqiliya	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Uthman Al Tabeeb	Qalqiliya	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Abdallah Ghnaim	Qalqiliya	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Ahmad Abu Al Naser	Qalqiliya	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Ali Najeeb 'Ashur	Qalqiliya	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Hasan Al Haj Hasan	Qalqiliya	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Sami 'Abdallah Yusef	Qalqiliya	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Muhammad 'Omar Khaleel	Qalqiliya	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Othman Abu Maryam	Qalqiliya	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Sadeq Al Salem	Qalqiliya	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Lutfi 'Omar	Qalqiliya	0	Agricultural

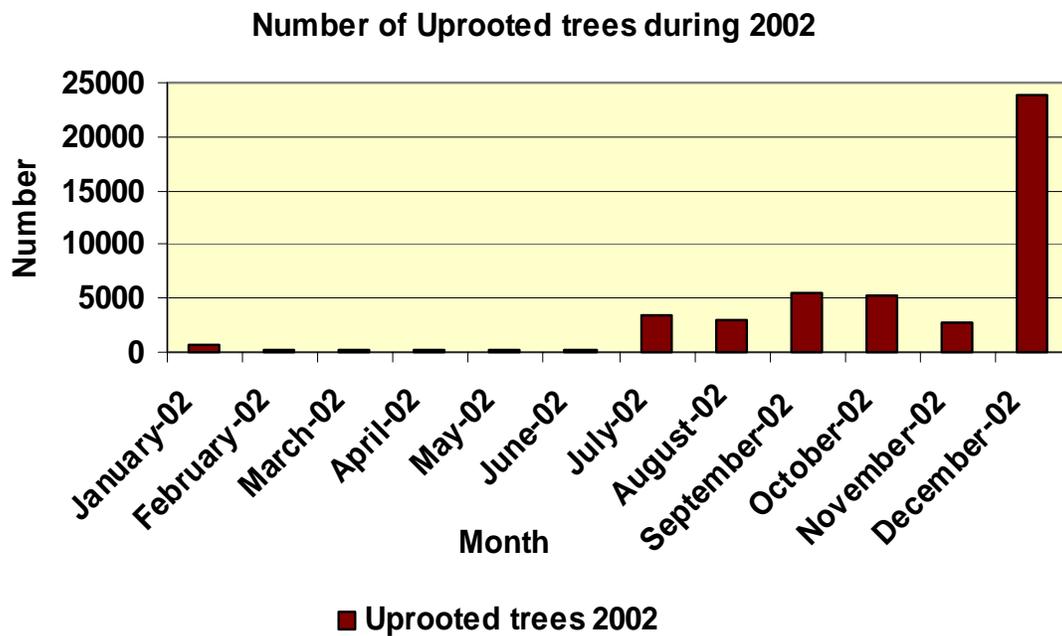
Western Mountain Basin	Upper Cenomanian	Muhammad Ahmad Saleh	Qalqiliya	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Eocene	Muhammad Khalaf	Tulkarm	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Eocene	Muhammad Abu Shams	Tulkarm	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Eocene	Azeez Mas'ud	Tulkarm	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain Basin	Eocene	Saqer Al Sa'ed	Tulkarm	0	Agricultural
Western Mountain				0	MeKoroth
Western Mountain				0	MeKoroth
Northeastern				0	MeKoroth



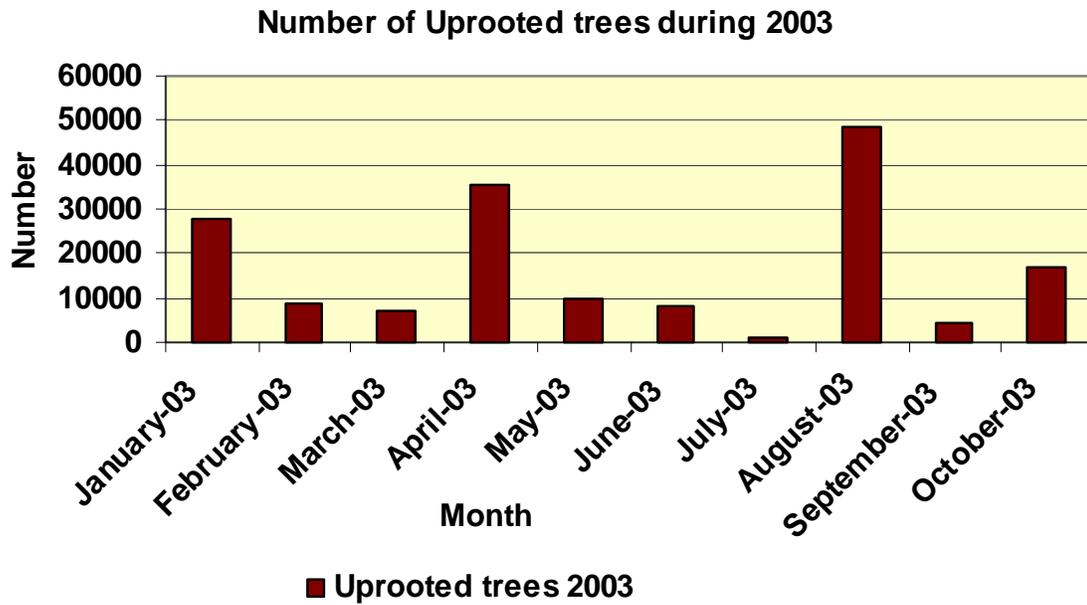
Map 42: Segregation Wall and Palestinian Water Resources

Implementation of demolition campaigns entailed in construction of the Segregation Wall spells disaster for Palestinians living in the West Bank, particularly for those who live in the villages near the Armistice Line (the Green Line). The economic consequences for the West Bank will also be severe. The Israeli policy behind such actions is to reduce as much as possible the number of Palestinian citizens living in the areas between the Armistice Line (the Green Line) and the Segregation Wall. The Israeli policy involves the illegal annexation of large areas of lands from the OPT (Occupied Palestinian Territories) and more houses to be demolished; in addition to the houses which have already been demolished.

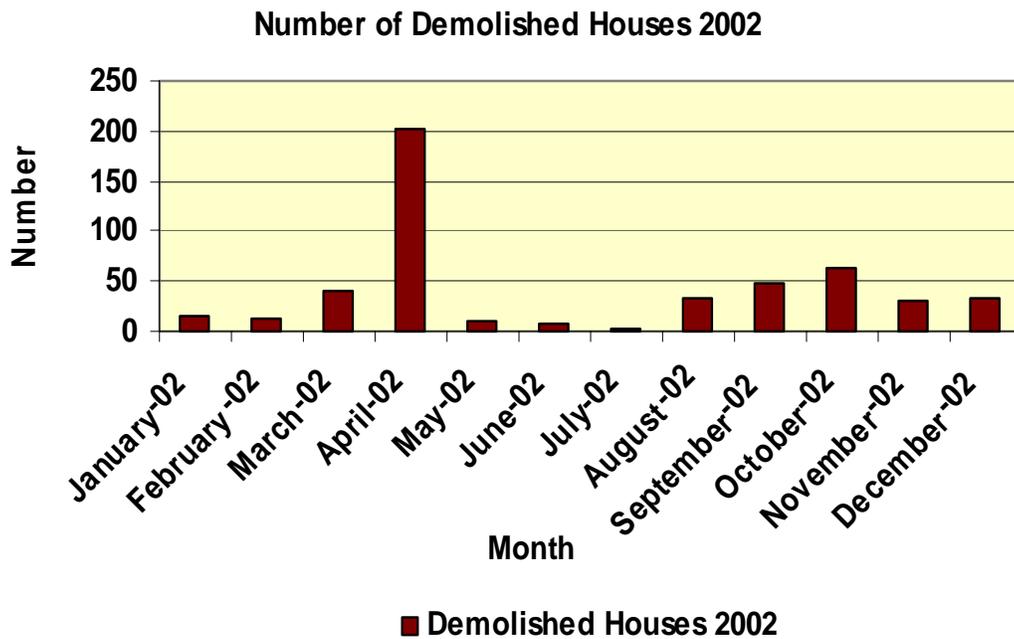
**Figure 6** shows the number of trees uprooted in the West Bank by the IOF during the year 2002.



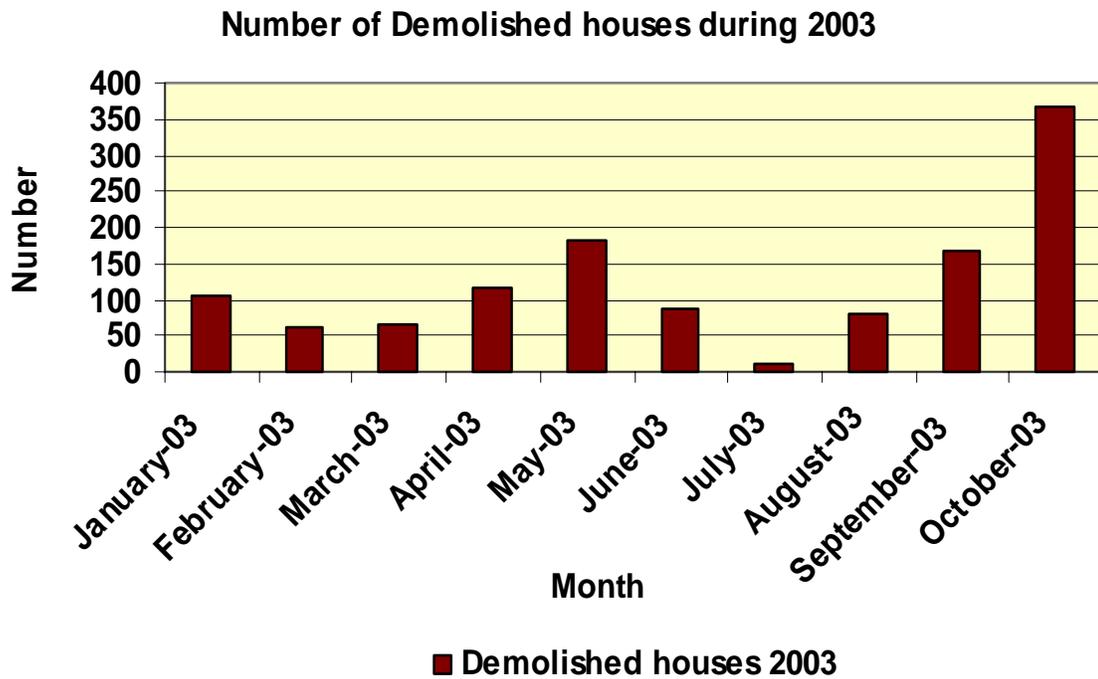
**Figure 7** shows the number of trees uprooted in the West Bank by the IOF during the years 2003.



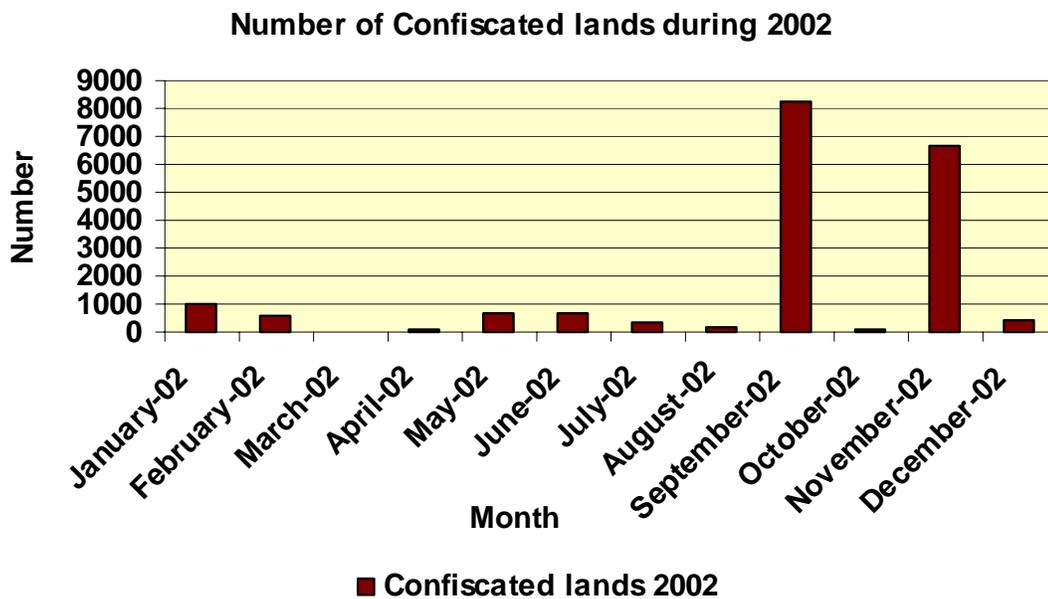
**Figure 8** shows the number of houses demolished in the West Bank by the IOF and Colonists during the year 2002



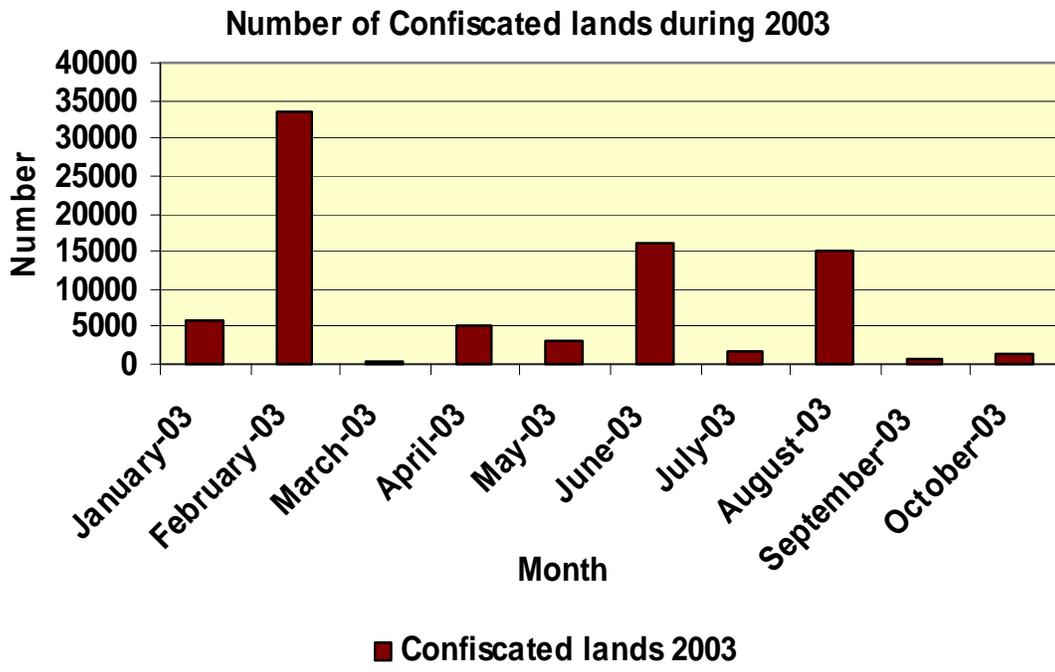
**Figure 9** shows the number of houses demolished in the West Bank by the IOF and Colonists during the year 2003



**Figure 10:** shows the number of confiscated lands in the West Bank by the IOF and Colonists during the years 2002.



**Figure 11:** shows the number of confiscated lands in the West Bank by the IOF during the years 2003.



## 7.9 The Impacts of Israel’s Segregation Zone plan in the West Bank on the Palestinian Agriculture

The Israeli Segregation Zone plan affects all Palestinian lands located near the Armistice line (the Green Line) that forms the borders of the West Bank. It will trap large parts of Palestinian agricultural lands. The Segregation Zone endangers the agricultural sector as well as other Palestinian economical and natural resources. The Palestinian communities located inside the Segregation Zone are mainly agricultural communities. Agricultural activities comprise the main source of income for the Palestinian citizens living in these communities. This section will highlight the impact of isolating these communities; lands and people from the West Bank on the Palestinian agricultural sector.

Israel’s Segregation Wall continues to devour and trap the Palestinian agricultural land; the table below shows that 224.87 Km<sup>2</sup> of the West Bank lands were razed to construct phase one of the Wall which extends from the village of Salem in the North of the West Bank to Al Qanna colony near Mas-ha village in Qalqiliya district, whereas 869.74 Km<sup>2</sup> of land are endangered to be confiscated at favor to continue the construction of the Wall in the second phase. 81.17 Km<sup>2</sup> of the Palestinian built-up area was isolated and is going to be isolated inside Ghettos by this segregation process. On the other hand, 99.53 Km<sup>2</sup> of the land are reserved for the exclusive use of Jewish colonies. **See table 25**

Finally we can recognize that 19.8% of land uses were grabbed in phase one of Segregation Wall and 80.2% are planned to be used for phase two. The analysis of recent satellite images showed that 133.53 Km<sup>2</sup> of the West Bank lands is going to be isolated inside the Western part Separation Wall while about 1610 Km<sup>2</sup> of lands is going to be isolated within the proposed Eastern Separation Zone. Thus a total area of 2743.53 Km<sup>2</sup> (48.4% of the west Bank) is endangered to be confiscated and separated from the West Bank.

**Table 25: Total land use and land cover used for the Segregation Zone.**

<b>Land Cover - Land Use</b>	<b>Phase one Area in Km<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Phase Two Area in Km<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total Area in Km<sup>2</sup></b>
Arable land	33.46	170.37	203.83
Permanent crops	64.38	115.96	180.34
Pastures	4.59	15.68	20.27
Heterogeneous agricultural areas	7.42	29.34	36.76
Plastic Houses	1.95	0.81	2.76
<b>Palestinian Built-up Area</b>	<b>17.11</b>	<b>64.06</b>	<b>81.17</b>
Jewish Colony	11.83	87.7	99.53
Israeli Military Base	0	5.24	5.24
Mine, dump and construction sites	0.45	2.58	3.03
Artificial non-agricultural vegetated are	0	0.03	0.03
Forests	9.08	35.89	44.97

Shrub and/or herbaceous vegetation associations	30.52	154.72	185.24
Open spaces with little or no vegetation	44.08	226.06	270.14
Inland waters	0	0.22	0.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>224.87</b>	<b>908.66</b>	<b>1133.53</b>

The Israeli Segregation Zone entraps agricultural lands in different locations throughout the West Bank, extending to considerable depths a several points. The agricultural sector and the Palestinian food security situation suffer huge losses due to this segregation process, as the agricultural production was sharply reduced. Meanwhile, many of the Palestinian people are not able to reach their agricultural fields or market their agricultural products.

The Eastern part of the Israeli segregation Zone endangers the Palestinian lands located in the Jordan Valley agro- ecological region, as well as the eastern part of the Eastern Slopes agro- ecological region along the West Bank (**Map 42**). The Jordan valley agro-ecological region is a semi- tropical area, characterized by hot summer and warm winters. Irrigated agriculture is the dominant cropping pattern in the Valley and prevails in the areas where water resources are available. The eastern slopes region is a semi- dry area characterized by dry- land cultivation. Approximately agro-ecological 80% of the Palestinian range lands are located in the eastern slopes.

The total area of the endangered agricultural lands in the eastern part of the Segregation Zone is about 272,680 dunums. Irrigated agriculture forms 7.1% of the endangered agricultural areas while 92.9% are considered as rain- fed lands. The annual agricultural production reaches 135,470 tons. Accordingly, 12.0% of the Palestinian agricultural production with an economical value of 92.1 million USD will be threatened as a result to this Israeli segregation zone. **Table 26** illustrates the total Agricultural threatened areas in dunums, annual production in tons and value in USD in the Easter part of the Israeli anticipated segregation zone.

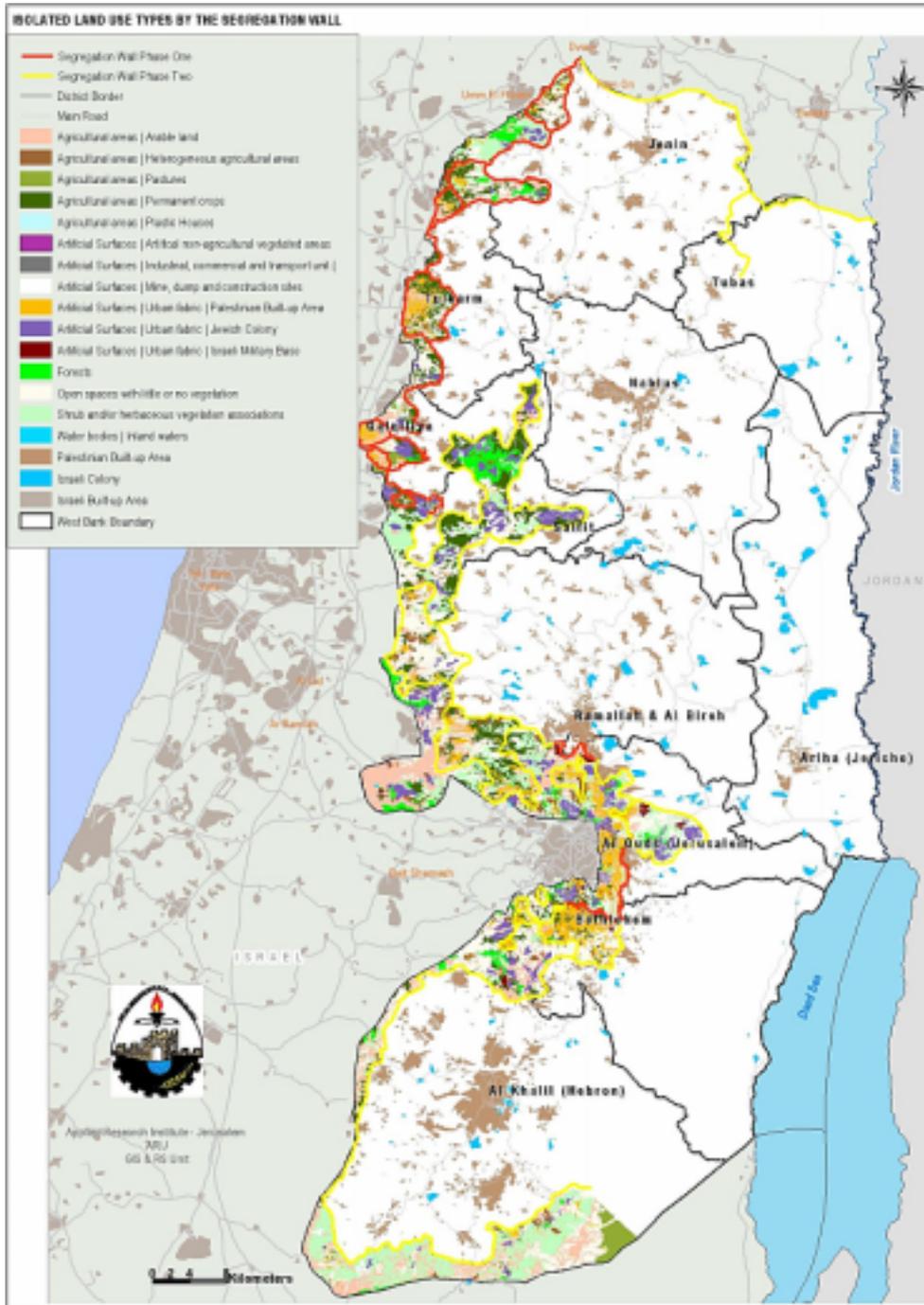
**Table 26: Total Agricultural threatened areas in dunums, annual production in tons and value in \$US in the Easter part of the Israel’s segregation zone.**

Crops	Area (Dunum)			Production (tons)			Value in USD
	Rain fed	Irrigated	Total	Rain fed	Irrigated	Total	
<b>Fruit trees</b>	47,611	3,402	51,013	10,261	6,820	17,081	4,125,653
<b>Vegetables</b>	7,468	14,341	21,809	3,831	58,510	62,341	80,770,142
<b>Crops</b>	198,274	1,585	199,858	51,551	4,496	56,047	7,208,169
<b>Total (A)</b>	253,353	19,327	272,680	65,644	69,826	135,470	92,103,963
<b>West Bank (B)</b>	1,544,877	114,978	1,659,855	377,447	755,605	1,133,051	487,237,000
<b>% (A/B)</b>	16.4	16.8	16.4	17.4	9.2	12.0	18.9

*Source: ARIJ, Agriculture & Biodiversity Research Unit, 2003*

The **Western part** of the Israeli anticipated segregation zone will endanger the Palestinian fertile agricultural lands located in the semi- coastal agro- ecological region which is limited to the northwestern parts of the West in addition to parts of the central highlands agro- ecological region zone along the West Bank. (See Map 43)

**Map 43: Isolated land use typed by the Segregation Wall**



The semi- coastal zone receives a relatively high average annual rainfall of a 600 mm. The region is mainly planted with fruit trees, vegetables and field crops and has large areas of irrigated agriculture. While the central highlands region is predominantly a mountainous area, it has a good average annual rainfall ranging from 400 to 700 mm. Dryland agriculture is the dominant agricultural pattern in the area as well as limited areas of irrigated agriculture. Fruit trees and field crops comprise 95% of the cultivated areas in the central highlands.

The western part of the anticipated segregation zones of the West Bank includes 496,606 dunums of fertile agricultural lands. These areas forms 29.9% of the total cultivated area in the West Bank. Rainfed agriculture forms 95.7% of that area and the rest 4.3% are cultivated through irrigation systems. The average annual production of the threatened areas reaches to 190,299 tons, with economical value of 111 million USD, which equals to 29.9% and 22.8% of the West Bank agricultural production and agricultural economical value. **Table 27** illustrates total Agricultural areas in dunums, annual production in tons and value in USD in the western part of the Israeli anticipated segregation zone.

**Table 27: Total Agricultural threatened areas in dunums, annual production in tons and Value in USD in the Western part of the Israel’s segregation zone.**

Crops	Area (Dunum)			Production (tons)			Value in USD
	Rainfed	Irrigated	Total	Rainfed	Irrigated	Total	
<b>Fruit trees</b>	262,277	3,721	265,998	56,526	7,461	63,987	15,454,839
<b>Vegetables</b>	7,739	15,688	23,427	3,970	64,007	67,977	88,072,633
<b>Crops</b>	205,447	1,734	207,181	53,416	4,919	58,335	7,502,380
<b>Total (A)</b>	475,463	21,143	496,606	113,912	76,387	190,299	111,029,853
<b>West Bank (B)</b>	1,544,877	114,978	1,659,855	377,447	755,605	1,133,051	487,237,000
<b>% (A/B)</b>	30.8	18.4	29.9	30.2	10.1	16.8	22.8

*Source: ARIJ, Agriculture & Biodiversity Research Unit, 2003*

The Land Sat images analysis showed that 769,286 dunums of fertile agricultural areas will be endangered by the Israeli segregation process. This means that 46.3% of the total cultivated area in the West Bank will be lost or will become inaccessible for the Palestinians, due to the Israeli restrictions on the farmers movements or on the production transport and the threat of land confiscation.

The Palestinian agriculture economy will suffer from these restrictions as the total annual Value of agricultural production will be reduced by 41.7%, **See table 28**. Moreover, the people of threatened communities will lose their main source of income, due to the restrictions on accessing their lands and crops and their contiguity with other Palestinian communities and local markets of the West Bank.

This will reduce the current status of food security in the West Bank as 28.8% of Palestinian agricultural production will be under risk. Therefore, the available nutritional resources for the Palestinians people will be reduced. This will result in the appearance of malnutrition diseases, as family average income is limited and its purchasing power is continuously degraded. Also, the prices of the Palestinian agricultural commodities are cheaper than those imported from the Israeli side. **See Table 28**

**Table 28: Total Agricultural threatened areas (Dunum), annual production (ton) and value in USD in the Israeli anticipated Segregation zone.**

Crops	Area (Dunum)			Production (tons)			Value in USD
	Rainfed	Irrigated	Total	Rainfed	Irrigated	Total	
Fruit trees	309,888	7,123	317,011	66,787	14,281	81,068	19,580,492
Vegetables	15,207	30,029	45,236	7,801	122,517	130,318	168,842,775
Crops	403,721	3,319	407,039	104,967	9,415	114,382	14,710,549
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>728,816</b>	<b>40,470</b>	<b>769,286</b>	<b>179,556</b>	<b>146,213</b>	<b>325,769</b>	<b>203,133,816</b>
<b>West Bank (B)</b>	<b>1,544,877</b>	<b>114,978</b>	<b>1,659,855</b>	<b>377,447</b>	<b>755,605</b>	<b>1,133,051</b>	<b>487,237,000</b>
<b>% (A/B)</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>41.7</b>

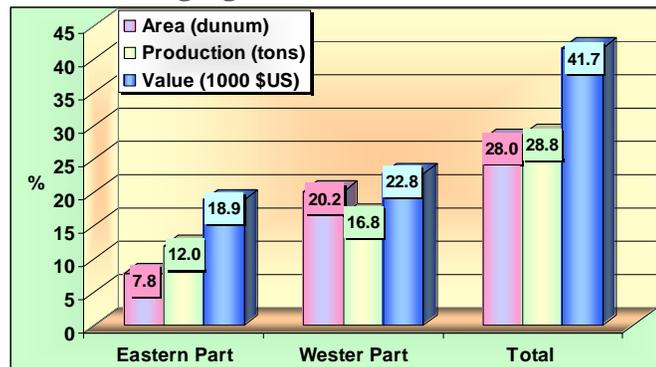
*Source: ARIJ, Agriculture & Biodiversity Research Unit, 2003*

The following figure shows the size of expected agricultural loss in percentages if the Israelis continue their activities in establishing the segregation zone on Palestinian agricultural lands.

The total area of the anticipated Israeli segregation zone will threaten the natural resources such as the biodiversity resources of the different ecological zones in the West Bank, water resources, natural pasture land, forests, nature reserves and the agricultural areas. This will

endangered the sustainability of the natural resources of the West Bank.

**Figure 12: The expected agricultural loss due to the Israeli segregation zone in the West Bank**





## **7.10 Impact of Israel's Segregation Zone in the West Bank on the Palestinian Biodiversity**

Concern has been expressed over the potential impacts of the ongoing development of the anticipated Israeli Segregation Zone along the western and eastern parts of the West Bank. In view of the size of the land confiscated from the West Bank, and the commensurately greater development pressures, the segregation zone is causing major challenges in conserving representative ecosystems, landscapes and habitat linkages especially between protected areas.

The given small area for the Palestinians to live and manage their lives on and the increased Palestinian population and the need for economic development cause a significant pressure on the natural and semi-natural landscapes, regardless of the additional impacts of the on-going Palestinian-Israeli political conflict. Biodiversity, in particular, is one of the pillars of future sustainable development in the Palestinian Territories and can be interpreted as an indicator of environmental health; however, it is currently at high risk due to:

- Direct degradation arising from military operations;
- Increasing of human population pressure on natural systems from high population growth and the long-lasting refugee crisis;
- Rapid growth of Israeli colonies and by-pass roads in areas where land is already scarce;
- Restrictions on communications, movement and access, limiting implementation of environmental management measures;
- Threats from solid waste and wastewater pollution;
- Clearing of land of vegetation by Israel for security purposes and as a result of other causes.

In addition to the above threatening factors to biodiversity, the anticipated Israeli segregation zone on both the western and eastern parts of the West Bank could be one of the most threatening acts as it would likely have significant repercussions for wildlife movement especially the movement of terrestrial fauna, by adding further to the fragmentation of ecosystems and habitats in both Israel and the West Bank and by cutting the natural ecological corridors. The Segregation Wall provides an enormous threat to the natural environment with its loops of barbed wire and electrical warning fence. These obstacles constitute a killing zone onto which access is forbidden (Issac J., 2003).

The segregation zone also causes strip clearing of land including forest and other vegetation clearing. Almost 42,900 dunums of forested area is included in the segregation

zone, which forms 62.5% of its total area (**Map 44**) (ARIJ GIS, 2003). The forests are mainly concentrated in the western part of the zone where 41,600 dunums of forested area is included. Most of these forests were planted during the British mandate, although a small percentage was made up of remnants of natural forests (**See Table 29**). Um Er Rihan forest, for example, is one of the largest forests in the West Bank and has been included totally in the separation zone. Nahaleen, and A'nin forests are also important resources of food and fuel for the Palestinians, has been included totally within the zone. This can exacerbate the long-term trend of degradation of planted and natural forests in the area.

The loss of the different forest plantations can have a significant impact on Palestinian biodiversity. The environmental value of the forest trees should also be added to the economical value. Plantation trees are also a usable commodity and provide an alternative to harvesting or using natural forests for fuel, construction and furniture, which are likely to come under increased pressure in the area where afforested areas have already been destroyed (UNEP, 2002). Apart from their economical value, forests have aesthetic, recreational and local climatic benefits.

**Table 29: Forests included in the Eastern part of the Segregation Zone**

Governorate	Forested area (dunums)	Dominant Forest Type	Dominant Vegetation Class
Tubas	800	Designated forests	----
Jericho	500	Planted Forests	Open Plantations

*Source: ARIJ, GIS Unit, 2003*

**Table 30: Forests included in the Western part of the Segregation Zone**

Governorate	Forested area (dunums)	Dominant Forest Type	Dominant Vegetation Class
Jenin	5100	Planted & Natural Forests	Homogenous Coniferous Plantations, Open maquis-garrigue
Tulkarm	800	Planted	Homogenous Coniferous
Qalqilya	1400	Planted Designated Forests	Homogenous Coniferous Plantations
Salfit	9200	Designated Forests	Homogenous Coniferous Plantations
Ramallah	8500	Planted & Semi-natural Forests	Homogenous Coniferous Plantations, Open Plantations, Open Woodlands
Jerusalem	5800	Planted & Designated Forests	Open Plantations, Homogenous Coniferous Plantations
Bethlehem	2900	Planted	Homogenous Coniferous Plantations, Open Plantations
Hebron	7900	Planted, Natural & Designated Forests	Homogenous Coniferous Plantations, Open woodlands

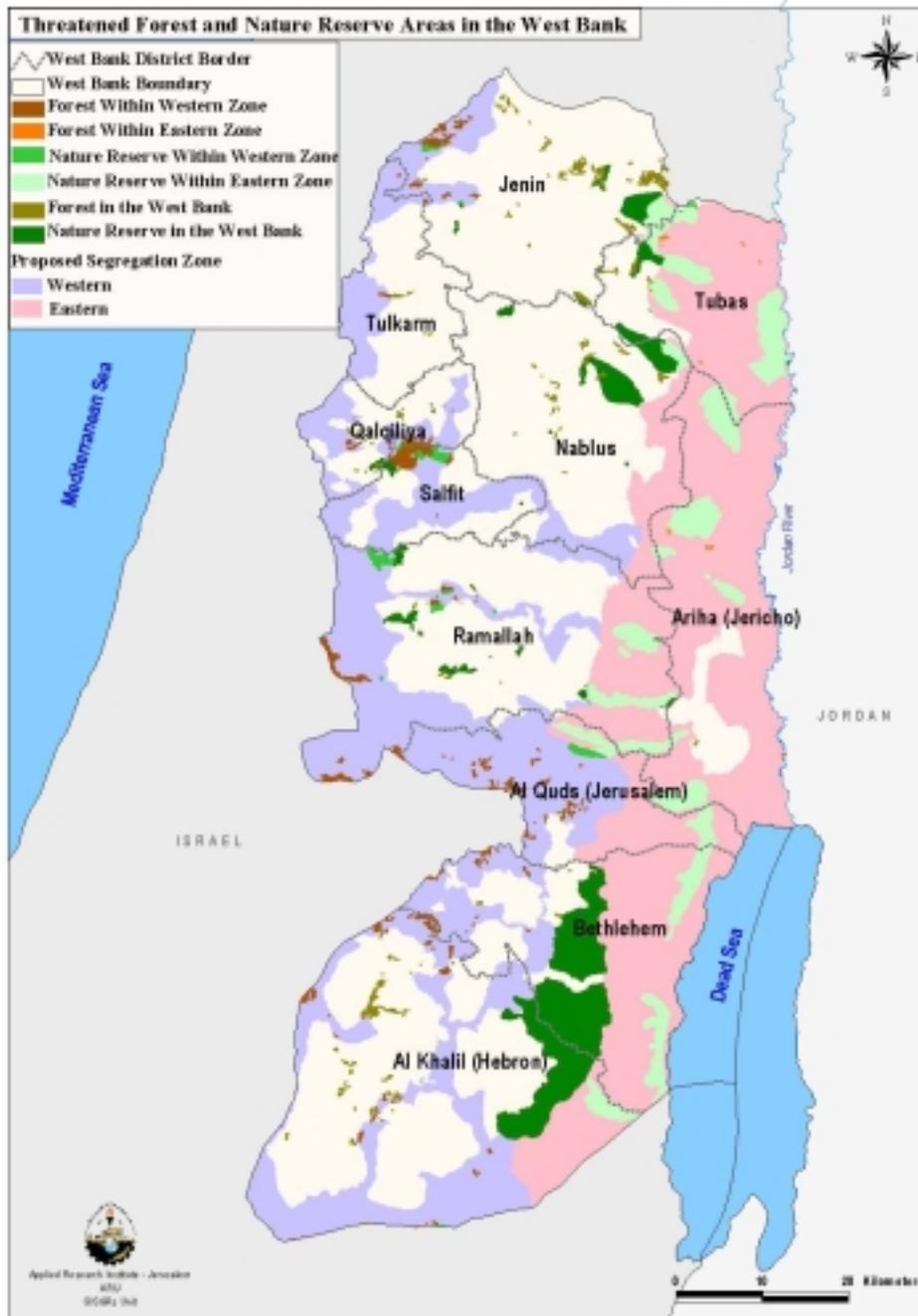
*Source: ARIJ, GIS Unit, 2003*

More than 44 protected areas are also included in the anticipated Israeli segregation zone, forming 51.9 % of its total area, where Palestinians cannot have access to, and not even for management purposes. Most of the nature reserves are included in the eastern part of the segregation zone forming almost 91.6% of total protect area existing in the segregation zone (ARIJ GIS, 2003). Such pressure increases the risk that such sites will become ecological islands, or museums, isolated from its surrounding environments. Furthermore, in many cases the existing protected areas in the segregation zone are far too small to maintain their ecological integrity and long-term viability.

Such an act would also add to the risk of threatening the plant species that grow naturally in the segregation zone. The expected threatened dominant plant species in the eastern part of the segregation zone that are growing in the Jordan valley and Eastern Slopes region are *Atriplex halimus*, *Sarcopoterium spinosum*, *Ziziphus spina-christi*, *Suaeda asphaltica*, *Zilla spinosa*, *Prosopis farcta*, *Calotropis procera*, *Majorana syriaca*, *Orchis anatolicus*, *Ranunculus asiaticusa*, *Lotus peregrinus*, *Ononis natrix*, and *Artemisia herbalba*. On the other hand, the expected threatened dominant plant species in the western part of the segregation zone that are growing in the Central highlands and Semi-coastal regions are *Quercus calliprinos*, *Ceratonia siliqua*, *Pistacia palaestina*, *Pistacia Lentiscus*, *Inula viscose*, *Phragmites australis*, *Moricandia nitens*, *convulvolus oleifolium*, *Sporobolus arenarius*, *Euphorbia perelis*, *Senecio vernalis*, *Thymelae hirsutum*, and *Lupinus palaestinus* (ARIJ, 1997).

Such pressure on the integrity of ecosystems, and stability of natural resources increases the risk of losing the livelihood, the historical, the cultural, environmental, and economical losses of Palestinian biodiversity, despite the fact that these costs are difficult to quantify, or may indeed be immeasurable and irreplaceable.

**Map 44: Impact of the Israeli Segregation Zone Plan on Palestinian biodiversity**



Source: ARIJ, Agriculture & Biodiversity Research Unit, 2003

## **8-The Segregation Wall in Gaza Strip:-**

In the Gaza Strip, most Palestinian agricultural lands are located adjacent to colonies or colonies' bypass roads network and are often under the threat of confiscation by the Israeli Occupation forces. The IOF often allude to a variety of justifications mainly for security reasons, seeking the protection of colonists in the Israeli colonies in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank mainly for security reasons seeking the protection of colonists in the Israeli colonies.

In Rafah city, to the south of the Gaza Strip, the IOF started executing a segregation concrete wall with a length of 7 Km and a height of 8 meters similar to the wall that Israel is currently executing in the West Bank. Until recently, a segment of 1.7 km in length was erected along the Israeli controlled border to Egypt. The Egyptian border has a width of 100 meters and was previously constructed by the Israeli forces after expropriation and destruction of land and private properties such as uprooting of 750 thousand of fruitful trees mainly citrus and banana and the destruction of a number of plastic houses which resulted in complete destruction of the agriculture sector in the Gaza Strip. **See Map 45.**

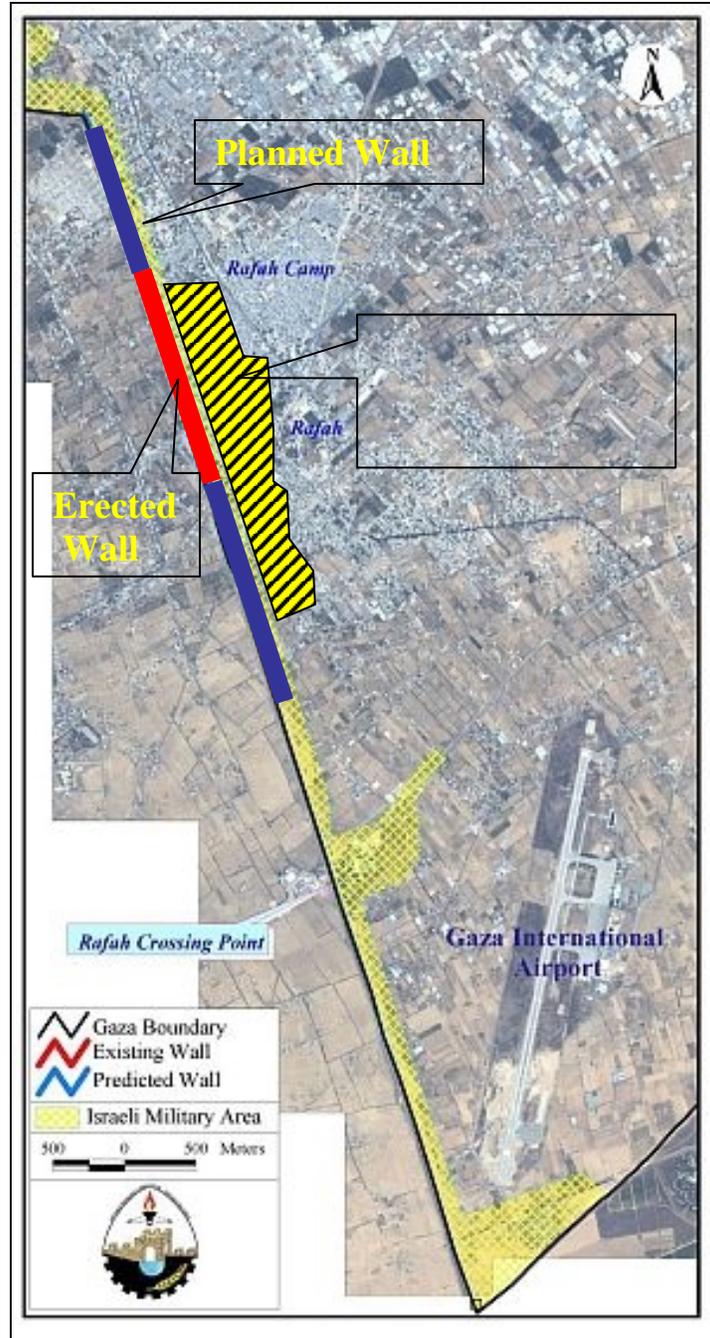
In addition, 900 Palestinian houses were also demolished and more than 13 thousand Palestinians living in the Gaza Strip were left homeless for the purpose of establishing security zones and the Segregation Wall. This Segregation wall will completely separate the northern parts of Rafah city from its southern ones, along the Israeli controlled border; thus dividing Rafah city into two parts (the Palestinian Rafah and the Egyptian Rafah) similar to the historical barrier “the Berlin Wall” constructed in Germany during the Soviet Union era, which gained control over the eastern part of Germany.

In a new military operation carried out by the IOF on the 11<sup>th</sup> of October and under the pretext of searching for and shutting down what Israelis refer to as “arms-smuggling tunnels”, claiming the existence of 13 secret tunnels along the Egyptian border area, the IOF incurred into the Palestinian areas of Rafah city from several directions, mainly through Rafah crossing point and Moraj colony to reach Tal Al Sultan and Zourob areas in the west. The IOF based in Tal Zourob military base shelled with tanks Palestinian houses in both areas. The house of Shede Zourob was completely burnt due to the shelling and all his properties were destroyed. In addition, the IOF razed 160 dunums, of which 100 dunums of green houses planted with vegetables, citrus, Palm and fruit trees and destroyed a water well and a number of irrigation networks and agricultural pools in the area.

The IOF then spread through different parts of Rafah city escalating their violations against Palestinians living in the neighborhoods of Al Barazil, Tal Al Sultan and Yebna refugee camp. Twenty Palestinian homes were hit by tank shells and heavy machine gunfire on the first day of the military operation and were completely destroyed. About 50 families who lived in the houses were left homeless. In addition, they destroyed the

infrastructure of the city including sewage pipes, electric and telephone lines, and razed vast areas of agricultural lands estimated at 400 dunums.

**Map 45: a map showing the part of the Segregation Wall in Rafah city**



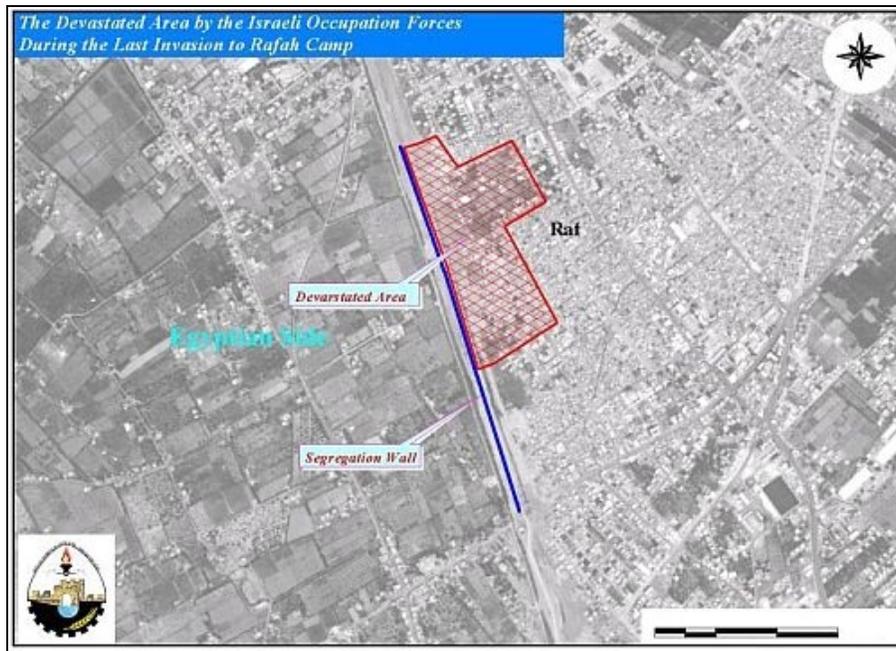
**Photo 25, Photo 26 & Photo 27**



The Israeli occupying forces also closed the road between Rafah and Khan Younis governorates and prevented farmers from reaching their lands to work at their fields.

The military operation aimed at creating a buffer zone to increase the Israeli control in the area through demolition operations, at the same time, facilitating the building of the Segregation Wall alongside the Egyptian border to the south of Rafah town and to cut any connection between the Palestinian territories and any neighboring Arab country. See **Map 46** as identified by ARIJ's partner, [PCHRGAZA](#)

**Map 46: the devastated area in Rafah Camp**



The Palestinian people, currently watching their land day after day swallowed-up as Israel rushes to create new facts on the ground, thus violating all agreements signed with the Palestinian Liberation Organization in which the guiding principles of these agreements were 'Land for Peace' and the United Nations Resolutions 242 and 338 which imply an Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip back to the borders of June 4<sup>th</sup>, 1967.

## **9. Conclusion**

The facts that Israel has created on the ground since the occupation of the Palestinian territories in the year 1967 through its colonization activities have continued and even accelerated after the Aqaba Summit. The Israeli policies to grab Palestinian lands became evident through the military orders that have been issued daily for land confiscation and house demolition or for expanding the Israeli colonies and constructing the segregation wall in both the West Bank and Gaza Strip under the pretext of security.

The daily humiliation caused by the Israeli occupation forces to the Palestinian people living in the Occupied Palestinian territories became more evident to the world through the closures and curfews imposed on the Palestinian cities, towns and villages. Palestinian suffering at the Israeli checkpoints and road blocks are beyond belief. The lack of freedom for Palestinian movement has paralyzed and deteriorated all aspects of life especially in the economic and social sectors.

However, any resolution to the conflict should take into account justice as a premise for sustainable peace. It is becoming clear that the solution for the conflict requires the dismantlement of all colonies as well as the displacement of the colonists without any exception, including what the Israeli government alludes to as “neighborhoods”. This is unrealistic, absurd but inevitable. Israel can easily absorb the 435,000 settlers inside Israel. As a matter of principle, Israel should not be allowed to get away with its defiance of the international legitimacy and thus, the American attempt to consolidate the settlements will not be acceptable to Palestinians.

Israel has recognized the geographical integrity of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, i.e. there should be tangible contiguity between them. This contiguity could be achieved through minor territorial exchange and dismantlement of Jewish colonies to facilitate the absorption of Palestinian returnees and not the erection of segregation walls and zones that goes deep for several kilometers inside the Palestinian territories and cut off the Palestinian lands and people.

To reiterate, a lasting peace can only be based on United Nations Resolutions 242 and 338, in which a fully sovereign Palestinian state will be established based on the Palestinian land occupied by Israel in 1967, neighboring a secure and independent Israeli state.

## **11. Appendix 2: Chronology of Israeli actions related to the Segregation Zone May 2002 – March 2003**

### **May 8, 2002**

The Israeli bulldozers resumed bulldozing and uprooting olive trees in Ar Ras and Kafr Sur south of Tulkarm, in order to erect a fenced wall that will separate the villages of Kafr Sur, Khirbet Jubara and Far'un from the "Green line. Simultaneously, the Israeli army opened a new road, which leads to Salit colony, culminating in the confiscation of more than thousand dunums. Moreover, the Israeli bulldozers accompanied by soldiers, damaged scores of olive trees at the sites of Zardat, Khelat Khalil, Wadi al Birak in Kafr Sur Land. *Al- Quds newspaper*

### **May 16, 2002**

The Israeli soldiers are implementing the first stage of separation plan by a 70 km fence along the West Bank borders. *Quds*

### **June 4, 2002**

The Israeli newspaper "*Ha'aretz*" stated that the Israeli PM Ariel Sharon embarked on building the Segregation Wall. The first phase is to build 110 km of the wall from Salem village near Majedo in the north until Kufer Kasem village in the south. *Quds & Jadeeda newspapers*

### **June 13, 2002**

In Qalqiliya District, the Israeli bulldozers continue working in setting up the "Segregation Wall" west of Qalqiliya, thus aggravating vast areas of agricultural land. *Jadeeda newspaper*

### **June 20, 2002**

Israeli sources said that the Segregation Wall will pass through the eastern part of Alfei Menashe colony, which is 4 km away from the Green Line borders, and will also link Nirit, Shaare Tikva and Etz Afrayim colonies. The wall extends towards Jayuss village that overlooks Tzufim colony between Qalqiliya and Alfei Menashe to reach Silah village in the south. *Quds*

**July 02, 2002**

The Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon issued special orders to police and army for erecting the Segregation Wall in three different regions: Jenin area, Tulkarem area, and Jerusalem area. Quds

**July 11, 2002**

The Israeli soldiers seized 45 dunums from Armenian patriarchate's land north Bethlehem for establishing the "Segregation Wall". Quds

The general director of the Israeli Defence Ministry decided to extend the "Segregation Wall" to another three km east of the green line, in order to include another three Israeli colonies; Shaari Tikva, Es Efrayim and Elqana. The Segregation Wall will be extended to reach the Samaria road number 5. As a result, one km from the Palestinian Authority land will be annexed. Quds

**July 25, 2002**

The Israeli forces continue bulldozing and confiscating land in Jenin district in order to construct the "Segregation Wall". Quds

**August 11, 2002**

The Israeli authorities informed the villagers of Qaffin, Baqa Ash Asharqiya , Zeita , Nazlet Abu Nar and Nazla Wustta , their intent to capture thousands of Dunums of an agricultural land adjacent to "1967 lines" in Tulkarem district. The villagers stated that 600 Dunums would be confiscated in order to construct the Segregation Wall and the bypass road in that area. Quds

**August 13, 2002**

A group of Israeli surveyors, accompanied by military forces, worked on a new survey operation of lands in Sheiwka village north of Tulkarem district, in attempting to erect the Segregation Wall. However, the Israeli Forces started constructing a 60 m wide and 1.5 km long road inside Shwika land to erect the Segregation Wall, causing the loss of 200 Dunums of agricultural lands. Moreover, the Israeli Forces issued orders stating the expropriation of hundreds of Dunums of agricultural lands in Qaffin village, in preparing to open a road for building the Segregation Wall. Quds

**August 14, 2002**

The Israeli Forces also uprooted hundreds of Olive Trees planted in 30 Dunums of Land in Al Tayba village of Jenin district in order to erect the Segregation Wall. The landlord Fathi el Fahmawi has documents that prove his ownership of the land. Quds

### **August 15, 2002**

The Israeli newspaper " Harretz " mentioned that the first stage of the Segregation Wall between the West Bank and Israel extended 110 kilometres from Salem village to kufir Qassem in the south, and the track will continue alongside the green line and towards the eastern side of the West Bank Border in order to create a Colonized defence area. The Segregation Wall will include the following blocs: Shakid, Janit, Raihan, Salit, Tzufim, Alfi Menashe, uranit, Shaari Tikva, Alkana. In addition to some Palestinian villages, Barta'a, Baka Ashrkia and Nazlet issa . *Quds*

In Tulkarem district, a group of Israeli surveyors, accompanied by Israeli soldiers, did a land surveying process in Ar Ras Al Gharbiya and Ash Shamaliya villages .It is Important to mention that Ar Ras village lost about 75% of its agricultural lands, which were expropriated by Israeli Forces to erect the Segregation Wall. *Quds*

### **August 17, 2002**

The Israeli authorities sent land confiscation orders to a number of farmers and landlords in the south of Qalqiliya city. 2000 Dunums of their lands will be expropriated, and another 3000 Dunums will be constricted between the Segregation Wall and the green line, which will prevent the landlords of this village from reaching their lands, unless they get private permissions. *Quds*

### **August 18, 2002**

According to some eyewitnesses, an Israeli commander ordered the confiscation of 125 Dunums of Land in Qalqiliya District mainly in hablah village in order to erect the Segregation Wall that will be constructed 2000 m to the south of the village. In addition to the expropriation of 1350 Dunums outside Qalqiliya district and inside the Segregation Wall area. Tens of houses and industrial constrictions are threatened to be demolished as a result of this Expropriation process. *Quds*

### **August 22, 2002**

**In Jenin district**, the Israeli Forces, accompanied by bulldozers, uprooted 500 Olive Trees which belong to Tamim Mahmoud Yasin from Anin Village to the south of the district. This land was expropriated in order to erect the Segregation Wall that will lead to confiscate more vast areas of agricultural lands from Anin, Rumaneh, Tura, Barta'a, and Tiba villages. *Quds*

**In Tulkarem district**, the Israeli authorities delivered land-capturing decisions to seize hundreds of Dunums of agricultural lands that belong to Al Ras, Jubara hamlet, and Feruon's villages in order to erect the Segregation Wall. According to the Israeli decision

and the planed map, the Israeli Forces intend to open a 5 km long and 48-64 m wide new road, which will create a new constricted zone between the new separate wall and the old Green line. The Isolated zone is estimated by 10.000 Dunums of land. *Quds*

### **August 23, 2002**

The Israeli Newspaper “ Kul Haa’ir” mentioned that the Israeli government undefined any final tracks of the Segregation Wall around the eastern side of Jerusalem and almost 22 kilometres of land had been endorsed till now. *Quds*

### **August 24, 2002**

According to Rabah Yassin, the rural committee resident of Anin village which lies near Shakid and Hananit colonies, more than 2000 Dunums of Anin’s agricultural land in Jenin district will be constricted as a result of the construction of the Segregation Wall alongside the Green Line. The Israeli bulldozers at the northern areas of the West Bank executed this process. *Quds & Jadeeda*

### **August 26, 2002**

In Tulkarem district, the Israeli Forces demolished a house belongs to Salah Shriem. Moreover, the Israeli bulldozers cut a number of Olive Trees in Baqa Ash Sharqiya land to prepare for the erection of the Segregation Wall. *Quds*

### **August 28, 2002**

The Israeli Authorities started implementing the separation plan in Bethlehem district. Thus, working on constructing a 15 km military road stretching from the tunnel road, north east Beit Jala city, then passing through the northern part of Bethlehem, and finally reaching Beit Sahour city. As a result of this process hundreds of Olive Trees were uprooted. The new road will destroy vast areas and annex them into Jerusalem Municipality border. About 15000 Dunums will be confiscated which form 2.5% out of the total area of Bethlehem district. *Quds*

### **August 30, 2002**

The Israeli committee endorsed half-milliard shekel for the complement of the first stage of the Segregation Wall in which 135 km were erected between the Palestinian and Israeli lands. The committee also endorsed 100- million shekels for the Jerusalem-Ring road project. *Quds*

## **August 31, 2002**

**In Tulkarm district:** A number of Israeli Surveyors, accompanied by military Forces, worked on a new survey operation in Qafin village in preparation to erect the Segregation Wall. Mr. Tayseer Harsheh, mayor of Qafin Village, said that the Israeli Forces declared the area as "closed military area". He also pointed out that the Israeli Surveyors worked on a new digitizing process of 200m depth in the eastern side of the village, which means the seizure and the loss of more lands. Quds

**In Qalqiliya district:** The Israeli military administration officers delivered orders to the villagers of Jayyus, Falameya, and Kafr Sur, intending to confiscate more than 15.000 dunums of land. Jayyus local committee chief said that the orders stated that 8.000 of dunums will expropriated from Jayyus village, and more than one thousand from Falameya's land that annexing four underground wells and some greenhouses. At the same time, the villagers of Kafr Sur and Kafr Jammal in Tulkarem district received a military orders revealed that thousands of dunums would be occupied in order to erect the Segregation Wall. Moreover, the Israeli forces destroyed and uprooted olive and almond trees for establishing the Segregation Wall in Baqa ash Sharqiya village. Quds

## **September 4, 2002**

The Israeli forces uprooted scores of olive trees in 'Anin village of Jenin district, after prevented the landlords from entering their land, in order to install the Segregation Wall. Quds

## **September 5, 2002**

The Israeli bulldozers cut down a number of olive trees in Qaffin village in Tulkarem district that proposing to erect the Segregation Wall. Quds

The Israeli authorities planning for seized more than 34 thousands of dunums from Tulkarem city land and the surrounding villages, in attempting to comprise it into the Segregation Wall area. The mayor of Qaffin, Tayasir Harsheh, mentioned that the Israeli forces start cut down in the fields with 100 meter width extend on this orchard where the number of the chopped olive trees reach 300 trees. Quds

## **September 9, 2002**

The Israeli inspectors, accompanied by Israeli forces, surveyed ten thousands of dunums that for expropriation purpose from Sanniriya, Beit Amin, 'Azzun 'Atma, and Salman's land in Qalqiliya district, aim to establish the Segregation Wall. The landlord Mufid Eshiekh said that his land, which estimated at 15 dunums, has been surveyed. Quds

### **September 12, 2002**

In Tulkarem district, a group of Israeli surveyors, under the protection of Israeli army, surveyed a land in 'Akkaba village, to the north of Tulkarem district, in preparation to erect the Segregation Wall. The local committee leader said that the Segregation Wall would expropriate more than 3000 dunums of an agricultural land cultivated with olive and citrus trees in the 'Akkaba village. *Quds*

### **September 13, 2002**

In Tulkarem district, the Israeli heavy vehicles bulldozed a plot of land that lies south of Far'un village and east Al Kafryat junction for establishing the Segregation Wall. The bulldozing process leads uprooting tens of olive trees in the area. *Quds*

### **September 18, 2002**

The Israeli heavy vehicles and forces continued bulldozing and uprooted olive trees in Far'un lands, in allegation of erecting the Segregation Wall. Also, they uprooted citrus, almond trees and vegetables nurseries from villagers' land south Irtah and towards At Tayba village checkpoint. The lands belong to Atir, Omar and al Farkh families. According to eyewitnesses, the Israeli bulldozers started construction a road to the south of a bypass road that closest to Kufeirit junction, after cut down many of olive trees in order to erect the Segregation Wall. *Quds*

### **September 20, 2002**

The Israeli bulldozers destroyed vast area of land and uprooted the olive trees in Far'un village near al Sandya area and Rashid Hatab hamlet under a pretext for erecting the Segregation Wall in Tulkarem district. *Quds*

### **September 21, 2002**

A group of Israeli surveyors, protected by armed forces, surveyed pieces of land belonging to villagers from Zeita, north Tulkarem, and Kafr Jammal south of Tulkarem, in an attempt to establish the Segregation Wall. The mayor of Zeita, mentioned that the surveying work start from the northern part towards the east and the north parts to swallow the most irrigated agricultural land that formed 90% from the village's land. The Segregation Wall is going to confiscate thousands of dunums from an agricultural land, which is cultivated with olive and citrus trees. *Quds*

### **September 23, 2002**

The Israeli forces dug two meters wide and three meters deep trench; towards the south reaching Al Tayba checkpoint that caused uprooted and destroyed new trees in addition to constructed a road within one-meter width inside the land that led a destruction to hundreds of trees in Far'un village in Tulkarem district, In order to erect the Segregation

Wall. In the meantime, a team of Israeli surveyors, backed by Israeli forces, surveyed in Kafr Sur village, in front of Salfit colony as a preparing to establish the Segregation Wall. *Quds*

### **September 24, 2002**

In Qalqiliya district, the Israeli forces bulldozed a hundred of dunums from land that cultivated with olive and citrus trees in the areas of villages lies to the south of Qalqiliya district and near Izbet Salman where the Segregation Wall is passing through. Pointing out that the southern villages of Qalqiliya which represent Habla, Ras Atiya, 'Izbet Salman, Beit Amin, 'Azzun 'Atma, Ras at Tira, and 'Izbet al Ashqar will be isolated after the Segregation Wall finished. *Quds*

### **September 25, 2002**

In Jenin district, the Israeli bulldozers destroyed 400 olive trees in a continuous process of establishing the Segregation Wall in Anin village. Moreover, in At Tayba village the Israeli vehicles spoiled more than 200 dunums from the villagers' land. *Quds*

### **September 29, 2002**

The Israeli forces warned the villages of Isla, Azzun, Habla, Kafr Thulth, An Nabi Elyas, Ras Atiya, Azbat Jal'ud, Ad Dab'a, and Ras at Tira in Qalqiliya district, where thousands of dunum will confiscated for erecting the Segregation Wall. In addition to comprised two villages, which are Ad Dab'a and Ras at Tira inside the Segregation Wall. The rural council head of Kafr Thulth mentioned that more than five thousands dunums would be confiscated from this village and the neighbour's villages. While more than 400 of dunums will destroyed. *Quds*

### **October 1, 2002**

The Israeli army bulldozed an agricultural land to the south of Qalqiliya district in 'Izbet Salman village. However, the Israeli bulldozers destroyed agricultural constructions belong to Quzmar family. Meanwhile, the Israeli Authorities notified the villagers from 'Isla, 'Azzun, Habla, Kafr Thulth, An Nabi Elyas, Ras 'Atiya , Ad Dab'a, and Ras at Tira in Qalqiliya district, with the confiscation orders of thousands of Dunums from their land for erecting the Segregation Wall, Quds& Jadeeda

### **October 8, 2002**

In Qalqiliya district, the Israeli bulldozers with the company of heavy artilleries, started leveling a vast area from 'Izbet Jal'ud village for annexing it within the Segregation Wall. Ahmad Jalud, the local council leader, clarified that the bulldozing land, estimated at 70 dunums, is planted with olive and citrus trees. At the same time, the Israeli forces destroyed wide areas in 'Izbet Salman, which is near Izbet Jal'ud , and put down a new benchmarks to become 45 dunums of confiscated land area for the benefit of the Segregation Wall . it is important to mention that more than 2600 of dunums from 'Izbet

Salman were expropriated for the Segregation Wall, while the bulldozing process are occurring now in another 600 dunums of land. *Quds*

### **October 14, 2002**

Israeli authorities put down benchmarks and signs near a number of Palestinian houses in preparation to demolish them for being set up besides the Segregation Wall in Tura al Gharbiya, Tura ash-Sharqiya and Dhaher al-Malih, which lies to the south west of Jenin City. The following list is the houses owners name: *Quds*

- Ibrahim Hassen Zeid
- Hashem Zeid
- Mouhamad Kabaha
- Ali Adya.

### **October 17, 2002**

In Tulkarem district, the Israeli forces demolished a water container that supplies Sameh Saqallah's land, which is located south of Far'un village. Also, the Israeli forces damaged and uprooted olive and palm trees in allegation of building the Segregation Wall. On the other hand, they are constructing a 100-meter wide road after the destruction of tens of dunums in K.Abu-Mansur and Ar-Rahawat villages. *Quds*

### **October 20, 2002**

According to eyewitnesses in Jayyus village, Israeli bulldozers uprooted and destroyed more than 150 olive trees that belong to Jaser Salim and Hasan Beyda. Meanwhile, the Israeli forces bulldozed tens of Dunums from an agricultural land extend between 'Izbat Salman and 'Izbat Jalud in Qalqiliya district for establishing the Segregation Wall. *Quds*

### **October 22, 2002**

The Israeli Defence Minister, Binyamin Ben Elazer, announced his intend to endorse on another 300 kilometres as an additional part to the Segregation Wall. *Quds*

### **October 23, 2002**

The Israeli soldiers bombed a house that belongs to the martyr Shadi Alnejmi from 'Ein Beit el-Ma Camp in Nablus district. Meanwhile, in Tulkarem district, the Israeli forces demolished 2 houses in Ar-Ras and 'Izbat Shufa villages under the pretext that the two houses are so closed to the Segregation Wall. *Quds*

**Qalqiliya district**, The Israeli forces started bulldozing tens of dunums, which belong to Abed Elrahim Jada' and Jamal Al-Kasim, from the southern part of Habla's village for the establishment of the Segregation Wall. Moreover, the Israeli bulldozers continued the

uprooting and destroying of hundreds of dunums from the lands of Jayyus and 'Izbat Salman villages. *Quds*

**October 27, 2002**

The Israeli forces bulldozed and annexed thousands of dunums from Qalqliya's land for erecting the Segregation Wall. *Quds*

**October 28, 2002**

Israeli forces and heavy vehicles continued erecting the Segregation Wall in the southern villages' land of Tulkarem district, beginning at Far'un's land and ending in Kafr Sur village. *Quds*

**November 4, 2002**

**Qalqliya:** The Israeli bulldozers confiscated 300 dunums of land in Jayyus and Falamyia villages in the northeast, Izbat Salman and Jalud villages in the south. Those lands were confiscated for the advantage of the Segregation Wall. *Quds*

**November 14 , 2002**

**Tulkarem:-** The Israeli Forces also uprooted a land belongs to Aref Awad and cut down the trees cultivated in that land to prepare for the Segregation Wall. *Quds*

**Qalqliya:** In Qalqilia, the Israeli Forces uprooted a land that belongs to Nour Je'idy, they cut down the trees and destroyed the irrigation system and the warm houses in order to prepare the land for the Segregation Wall. *Quds*

**November 18, 2002**

**Qalqliya:** The Israeli forces confiscated 6000 dunums of the best-fertilised land and 19 artesian wells for the benefit of the Segregation Wall. *Quds*

**December 21, 2002**

**Qalqilia** village has also lost 30% of its lands for the sake of the Segregation Wall. *Quds*

**December 22, 2002**

**Salfit:** The Israeli forces started surveying 5000 dunums of land in Bedyia and Masha villages to prepare for the Segregation Wall. The number of affected farmers will exceed 60. *Quds*

### **December 23, 2002**

**Ramallah:** Dr Abdl Rahman Al Tamimi, the general director of the Hydrology center assured that the amount of water used for irrigation has decline from 22% to 3.4 % since 1967. He also added that the total land that has been confiscated for the benefit of the Segregation Wall reached to 30000 dunums. Quds

### **December 30, 2002**

**Nablus:** A report shows issued by Palestinian affairs department states the total agricultural losses due to the Israeli activities since the beginning of Al Aqsa Intifada is 802 million dollars. More than 300 dunums were confiscated in jayyous village for the benefit of the Segregation Wall, and another 9000 dunums are threaten to be confiscated. 2790 dunums were also confiscated in Rafah, 5 wells, 341 irrigations systems, and 50 wells were demolished. In Khan younis, 19 dunums were confiscated along with 28 dunums of land in the northern side of Gush Qatif Colony. Quds

**Tulkarem:** The Segregation Wall takes 16% of Tulkarem agricultural lands which is cultivated with olive, and citric trees. Quds

### **December 31, 2002**

**Tulkarem:** The Segregation Wall takes more than 32 Dununms of agricultural land were 8 artesian wells used to irrigate the agricultural lands in the city. Quds

### **January 1, 2003**

**Jenin:** The Israeli soldiers closed hundreds of dunums of Palestinian lands located between 'Anin and Al-'Araqa village and informed their owners of confiscating it for security reasons. The Israeli authority is still confiscating more lands and uprooting hundreds of Olive trees from the village at favor of the Segregation Wall. Quds

### **January 2, 2003**

**Jenin:** 6600 dunums of agricultural land have been confiscated at favor of the Segregation Wall, a total of 80% of the lands of Qaffin village. Quds

### **January 3, 2003**

**Ramallah:** The Israeli bulldozers working on erecting new roads and trenches in Rafat, Samir, Amis, Um Al Sharayet, Al Msewen to the south of Al Bireh district in preparation of the Segregation Wall. Wafa

**Jerusalem:** Plans to set up a new part of the Segregation Wall in the West Bank 200 kilometres from the Dead Sea area and reaches Jerusalem and Kanah colony in Salfit. Quds

### **January 5, 2003**

**Qalqiliya:** More than 2300 dunums were confiscated by the Israeli forces along with 300 olive trees were uprooted from the lands of An Nabi Elia to the east of Qalqiliya district at favor of the Segregation Wall. The land belongs to Muhammad Hanoun and his family. Quds

**Tulkarem:** The Israeli forces started razing 300 dunums of land in Qaffin village in preparation for the Segregation Wall by digging a “25-meter” width street that will surround Harmiesh colony from the east and of 300 meter far from the colony. The land belongs to Kataneh and 'Ajjouli families. Not forgetting to mention that till now, over 65% of Tulkarem agricultural land has been razed at favor of the Segregation Wall. Quds

### **January 6, 2003**

**Qalqiliya:** The Israeli Bulldozers started razing hundreds of dunums of agricultural lands cultivated with Olive trees in 'Izbat Jal'ud village at favor of the Segregation Wall. The estimated area is 250 dunums of land and belongs to Muhammad Hamdan, Abdullah Qazman, Mustafa Jalud, saed Jalud and Yousef Jalud. The IOF are still confiscating lands from Jayyus, Falamyia, Habla, Sir, Beit Amin and 'Izbat Salman, along with lands to the south and east of Qalqiliya city. Wafa

**Qalqiliya:** The Israeli Occupation forces handed 11 families in 'Azzun 'Atma village demolition orders under the pretext of not having building permits and their location close to the Segregation Wall. The houses belong to Ali Ahmad Ali, Ezz El Deen Faris, Wahid Abu Hajla, Marwan Abu Hajla, Muhammad Yonis, Saed Ahmad Omar, Naem Ahmad, Ali Abu Hajla,, Rami Abu Hajla, Abdel Rahim Omar and Muhammad Saleh. Quds

### **January 7, 2003**

**Qalqiliya:** A number of Israeli bulldozers backed with forces started razing 300 dunums of agricultural lands in 'Izbat Jal'ud at favor of the Segregation Wall. The land belongs to villagers: Sa'ed Jalud, Yousef Jalud, Abdullah Quzmar, Muhammad Hamdan and Mustafa Jalud. Quds

**Qalqiliya:** 3 Palestinian villages are threatened to banish when the Segregation Wall is completed. The villages are Wadi ar Rasha and Ras at Tira and Magaret Al Dabe' to the south of Qalqiliya district along with 1000 dunums of land would be segregated inside the Segregation Wall. Wafa

**Ramallah**: 2 constructional workshops along side Al Kassarat area and Qalandiya camp in Ramallah district were demolished without pre-notification and at favor of the Segregation Wall. See Table Below, Quds

### **January, 8, 2003**

**Qalqiliya**: The Israeli forces razed the Mosque of Dab'a village in Qalqiliya district and destroyed its main gate. They also obtruded into the local society of the village and confiscated five computer devices, videotapes, photographs and managerial documents. At a later time, the IO Bulldozers razed a school that absorbs more than 132 students for the sake of the Segregation Wall. Quds

**Qalqiliya**: The Israeli forces started razing hundreds of dunums of lands in Ras 'Atiya to erect a new road of 70 meters length at favor of the Segregation Wall. Wafa

### **January 9, 2003**

**Tulkarem**: The confiscation of more than 1000 dunums of land from Al Farsh, Wadi Al 'Abrak and part of Beit Zeidan to the west of Kafer Sour in preparation for establishing a new colonizing site called (Salit 3). More than 30 families will lose their lone source of income specially that those lands are cultivated with Olive trees. The land belongs to Khaled Abdel Qader, Ahmad Saada, Al Zababda family, Abdel Malek Harb, Abdel Rahman Hamza, Al Mudallal Family and Muhammad Husein Saleh, in addition to thousands of dunums of land that have been confiscated and razed at favor of the Segregation Wall. Quds

### **January 11, 2003**

**Qalqiliya**: In A report issued by the municipality of Qalqiliya, 30000 dunums of Lands were confiscated in Qalqiliya district and 17 artesian wells at favor of the Segregation Wall. More than 7000 dunum of land were also confiscated in the eastern side of **Qalqiliya** district along with 9000 dunums of agricultural land In Jayyus village, to the east of Qalqiliya district for the sake of the Segregation Wall and belongs to more than 500 families. Quds

**Qalqiliya**: More than 600 dunums of land were confiscated to erect a new road of 70 meters width from Lands of 'Izbat Salman to the south of Qalqiliya district at favor of the Segregation Wall, and segregate more than 2000 dunums. Quds

### **January 15, 2003**

**Jenin**: The Israeli bulldozers razed a sheep byre in Tura Al Gharbiya village in Jenin district claiming its location inside the borders of the Segregation Wall. Quds

### **January 20, 2003**

**Qalqiliya:** A group of armed colonists backed with Israeli forces put new benchmarks on **Kafr Thulth** lands, directed towards south of **Ras 'Atiya** and **Ras Tira** villages at favor of the Segregation Wall. According to those new markers, more than 3000 dunums are expected to be confiscated so that the total agricultural lands that are going to be confiscated would reach to 6000 dunums, in addition to the demolition of a number of houses, animal farms and thousands of agricultural lands which are considered as their lone source of income. Wafa

**Tulkarem:** The IOF intends to demolish a commercial area in East Barta'a village at favor of the Segregation Wall. The threatened area includes 12 houses, 56 commercial shops, 3 sewing workshops and a lamp Factory. According to the Israeli military orders, those houses were built without licenses and therefore, must be demolished. ARIJ

**Nablus:** The Israeli Defense ministry announced the building of the " 45 km length Segregation Wall " between (Beit Shan )Israel and the West Bank( Salim Village, some time after the Parliament committee for Financial issues endorsed the transfer of 100 Million NIS for the sake of the Segregation Wall. Arabynt

### **January 28, 2003**

**Tulkarem:** The Israeli forces warned 53 owners of commercial shops in Nazlat 'Isa, in Tulkarm district to evacuate their shops and prepare them for demolishing after the demolishing campaign that took place last week and resulted in demolishing of 62 commercial shops. In Addition, more lands are going to be confiscated at favor of a new bypass road of 9845m width and 24m high. This road will segregate Tulkarem district, its camps and some of its villages to be scattered inside the Segregation Wall. Wafa

### **January 31, 2003**

**Tulkarem:** An Israeli military order to confiscate 500 dunums of land from the eastern side of Tulkarem district at favor of the Segregation Wall. Al Quds

### **February 17, 2003**

**Bethlehem:** An Israeli military order to confiscate 3000 dunums of land in the northern entrance of Bethlehem District (Belal Bin Rabah) as part of its colonial expansion plan in the area to further segregate the area and cause 500 people (40 families) to become homeless. Almost 40 people are expected to lose their lone source of income and further lose their private properties as a result of building the 8 meters high and 3 kilometers length Segregation Wall that will be erected on Lands of Mar Elias and reaching Rachel's Tomb area. Quds

**February 22, 2002**

**Tulkarm:** A 1.5 Km length trench has been dug as the Israeli bulldozers razed lands in Deir Al Ghusun along side the Segregation Wall borders. Wafa

**Qalqiliya:** The Israeli Government is planning to establish a new colony called “Canaiel” of 500 meters far from the city of Mgharat Dab’a, which will afterwards convert the city into small cell along with the erection of the Segregation Wall and segregate it from the nearby villages. Quds

**February 23, 2003**

**Qalqiliya:** The Israeli Bulldozers razed and confiscated hundreds of dunums of lands in Al ‘Abra, 40 dunums in Beir Al Shareka, and the DCO in Qalqilyia district at favor of the Segregation Wall. The confiscated area includes Green Fields and two artesian wells that belong to resident of Qalqilyia city and An Nabi Elyas area. Wafa

**March 4, 2003**

**Qalqiliya:** The Israeli bulldozers destroyed the main line of water that supplies more than 1500 dunum of the agricultural lands of Kafr Thulth in Qalqiliya, they also razed very wide agricultural lands in the same area of Qalqiliya Governorate, in a favor to annex the area for the Segregation Wall process. Quds

**March 11, 2003**

**Jenin:** The Israeli big bulldozers uprooted tens of Olive trees in Zububa village in Jenin Governorate, they also razed hundreds of dunums cultivated with Olive and almond trees, other 240 dunums owned by 46 residents in that region were confiscated, the main political reason for doing so is for the sake of the Segregation Wall. Quds

**March 14, 2003**

**Tulkarm:** The Israeli Secondary Inspection Committee and Construction related to Israeli High Regulatory Council handed the resident 'Azmi Issa Hussen Al- Dumairi living in Al- Ras village an order to demolish his house in a month, claiming that the house is located near the Segregation Wall in Khalit Al- Kharub, the house is composed of two floors and contains four apartments with an area of 400m<sup>2</sup>. Quds

**March 18, 2003**

**Tulkarm:** The Israeli Forces isolated Khirbet Jubara South of Tulkarm from the city and the other Southern villages after closing the main Southern entrance with Silks, moreover the IF surrounded the agricultural lands with silks and hindered the farmers from reaching their lands especially the lands located near the Segregation Wall. Wafa

## **12. Appendix 3: Chronology of Israeli action related to the Segregation Zone April-November 2003**

### **April 1, 2003**

The Israeli troops built a 2 meters length and 17m width Fence at the southern entrance of Al-Khadr village and forbade farmers from reaching their lands isolating the Palestinians lands for the sake of the Separation Wall.

### **April 2, 2003**

The Municipality of Beit Lahiya estimates that 6000-7000 dunums of agricultural lands were confiscated at a favor of the Separation Wall in the city, whereas the total area of Beit Lahiya lands is 29000 dunums of which, 15 thousand dunums are under the municipality Jurisdiction.

### **April 22, 2003**

The Israeli bulldozers razed lands between At Tur and Al-'Azba towns in Jerusalem for the sake of the Separation Wall which will connect Maale Adummim colony in the East with Tel Beit in the South.

### **April 23, 2003**

A wide area of agricultural lands was razed by the Israeli bulldozers in Dahiyat Al-Aqbat to the North of Jerusalem city to continue building the Separation Wall.

### **April 25, 2003**

The Israeli Supreme court issued an order to stop constructions in the Separation Wall in Al-'Azariya east of Jerusalem since hundreds of dunums of agricultural lands are threatened to be confiscated in the region along with a number of houses.

### **April 26, 2003**

The Israeli Defense Minister Shaoul Mufaz decided to continue building the Separation Wall in the Northern areas of the West Bank so that it reaches Ariel colony in Nablus and Alfei Menashe colony east of Qalqiliya.

**April 26, 2003**

The Israeli Forces confiscated more than 1800 dunums of agricultural lands at favor of the Separation Wall in Jenin district in addition to 4500 Olive tree were uprooted during the razing process. Moreover, the Separation Wall will isolate 20,000 Olive trees and 12,000 dunums of agricultural lands inside it.

**April 29, 2003**

Israel is planning to link Ariel, Qana, Rafafa and Yaqir colonies built on the Palestinian lands to the green line borders under the pretext of the Separation Wall process, and this will isolate number of villages of Salfit such as Mesha, Al-Zawiya, Deir Istiya and Bidya.

**May 1, 2003**

The Israeli bulldozers demolished a two-storey house was demolished in At Tayba town, to the West of Jenin under the pretext of its location close to the Separation Wall area. The house belongs to Fathi Sadiq Ighbara.

**May 5, 2003**

A total of 300 dunums of agricultural lands cultivated with Olive, Wheat, Barley and Almond trees were razed in the last ten days to the east of Khan Yunis in Khuza'a district along the Separation Wall line and belong to kdeh, Al-Najar and Abu Jam' families.

**May 10, 2003**

In a report issued by the Land research Institute in Jerusalem showed that 4583 dunums of agricultural lands were confiscated at favor of the Separation wall and 638 Olive trees were uprooted as a result of this plan. The report also showed that another 300 dunums were razed to erect 2 new bypass roads that will link Rafat village with both Qalandia and Ramallah. On the other hand, 600 dunums cultivated with Olive trees were also isolated between the bypass road and the Separation Wall area.

**May 16, 2003**

The Israeli bulldozers razed Al Container area in As Sawahira ash Sharqiya east of Jerusalem in order to build a 50km Separation Wall which will completely isolate Jerusalem from the other Palestinian governorates. The container area is the only way that connects the north with the south of the West Bank.

**May 25, 2003**

The Israeli bulldozers continued razing hundreds of dunums of agricultural lands in 'Anata village Northeast of Jerusalem to continue building another 10km of the Separation Wall. This violation will isolate 'Anata and Hezma villages from the rest of the governorate.

**May 28, 2003**

The IOF confiscated 7 dunums of agricultural lands in Habla village in Qalqiliya district at favor of the Separation Wall. In addition, the Israeli bulldozers razed 4 dunums of lands cultivated with Vegetables which belong to Helmi Shuhana.

**May 29, 2003**

The Israeli bulldozers razed a wide area of agricultural lands cultivated with Olive trees and confiscated hundreds of dunums in Al-Yamun and Ya'bad villages to the south of Jenin, at a favor of the Separation Wall.

**June 2, 2003**

The Israeli bulldozers destroyed 250 dunums of agricultural lands and uprooted more than 2500 Olive trees and other wide agricultural lands cultivated with Citrus, Almond and Vegetables in Baqa Ash Sharqiya north of Tulkarm for the Separation Wall process, whereas hundreds of dunums west of the town are threatened to be confiscated for the same reason.

**June 7, 2003**

The Land research center reported that 2000 dunums of agricultural lands were confiscated and more than 2500 Olive trees were uprooted for the erection of the Separation Wall in Tulkarm. As a result for that 12% of lands are to be taken from the West Bank from Jenin in the North to Hebron in the west.

**June 10, 2003**

The Israeli Bulldozers razed more than 50 dunums of agricultural lands in Habla town in Qalqiliya at a favor to continue the Separation Wall process, the lands belong to: Yousif Al-'Aoudeh, 'Ali Al-Ramadin, Hassan and Hussein Salman, 'Abed Allah Ahmad Qasim, Hassan Qasim Kharoub and 'Ali Omar Odeh.

**June 24, 2003**

An Israeli plan to confiscate 74 dunums of agricultural land from Baqa Al Gharbiya and Baqa Al Sharqiya in Tulkarm district at favor of erecting 800 meters length and 6 meters width Separation Wall that will separate the two cities.

**June 30, 2003**

The Israeli Minster of Defense presented new plan to the prime Minister Sharon about the Separation Wall process around Jerusalem to include Rachel Tomb, Ma'ale Adumim, Givat Zeev and Givon colonies with some Palestinian neighborhood such as Abu Dis, Al 'Eizariya, 'Anata, Hizma and Beit Iksa within its borders.

The Israeli bulldozers razed several numbers of dunums and uprooted hundreds of Olive trees in Zububa village northwest of Jenin in order to continue erecting the Separation Wall in the northern and western parts of the village.

**July 2, 2003**

The Israeli bulldozers razed more than 40 dunums of agricultural lands, uprooted 200 Olive trees and demolished three poultries in Mas-ha village for the Separation Wall. The lands belong to Othman Ahmad Amer.

**July 3, 2003**

New Changes on the Separation Wall path to link Ariel colony in the north with other nearby colonies in Ramallah district.

**July 10, 2003**

The IOF handed farmers of Qaffin, Nazlet Issa, 'Allar and Zeita villages north of Tulkarm military orders to confiscate 424 dunums of agricultural lands at favor of the Separation Wall.

**July 23, 2003**

Israel is planning to erect a 40km Separation Wall in the Jordan valleys which will pass through Besan valley in the south to reach Ma'ale Afracim colony in the east and to finally link the northern areas of the Dead Sea.

**July 27, 2003**

Jerusalem center for the Social and Economical rights announced that hundreds of alarms were handed to residents in the southern, eastern and northern areas of Jerusalem city to

demolish their houses, of which, 36 alarms to residents of Shu'fat camp. The reason behind this demolishing campaign is either to expand one of two colonies Pesgat Zeev and Abu Ghneim (Har Huma) colonies or to continue the Separation Wall constructions.

### **July 30, 2003**

30 houses are threatened to be demolished in Al Sal'a neighborhood in Jabal Al Mukabbir south of Jerusalem at favor of erecting a bypass road for the Separation Wall process; meanwhile, six of those houses are to be demolished in the coming days.

### **August 9, 2003**

The Separation Wall path which is going to be built in Hebron governorate will devour more than 49 % of its lands in addition to 533 thousand dunums of agricultural land are threatened to be confiscated by this violent process.

### **August 10, 2003**

Five new military orders were handed to residents of An Nu'man, Al Khas, Al 'Azzariya, Abu Dis and Ash Sheikh Sa'ad villages to the east of Jerusalem city at favor to confiscate 490 dunums of agricultural lands for the Separation Wall path.

### **August 13, 2003**

The IOF demolished without pre-notification the houses of Omar Muhammad Sara and Muhammad 'Ali 'Atiya in Jabal Al Mukabbir neighborhood in Jerusalem to continue erecting the Separation Wall path and to connect it with Abu Ghneim (Har Homa) in the south and Al Khan Al Ahmar in the east. Besides, the IOF handed 60 demolition warnings to other residents in the area for the same reason.

The Israeli Bulldozers razed more than 800 dunums of agricultural land cultivated with Citrus and Fruits in Jayyus village northeast Qalqilyia district with 4km length and 20m width resulting in uprooting of 1500 Olive trees at favor to continue erecting the Separation Wall path. Lands are owned by:

- Hassan Khader
- 'Ali Muhammad Noufal
- Soubhi Al Haj Mahmmoud,
- Omar Hassan Kharesha
- Hassan Musleh Shamaneh
- Shreif Omar Khaled,
- Jasser Salim 'Amer
- 'Abed Allah Hammed Khaled
- Helmi Muhhamd Noufal
- Hashim Abu Khader

- Muhammad ‘Alwan
- ‘Abed Al Hafez ‘Alwan
- Said Abu Khader
- Said Samha
- ‘Abed Al Jalil ‘abed Al Hafez
- Fawzi Hamdan Shamasneh
- Rezak Ahmad Khraisha
- Faiz Hassan Salim
- Massoud Al Khati
- Sadki Al ‘Abooushi
- Muhammad ‘Abed Al Qader Issa
- Hashim Muhammad Abu Ja’far
- Mustafa ‘Abed Al Hamid Malouh

### **August 14, 2003**

The IOF handed residents of Sur Bahir, Jabbal Al Mukabbir and As Sawahira Esh Sharqiya southeast Jerusalem city orders to confiscate 173 dunums of their lands at favor to erect two new parts of the Separation Wall (2km length, 7km length consecutively). Tens of houses are threatened to be demolished by this violent process.

### **August 15, 2003**

The IOF razed hundreds of dunums of agricultural land in Kfar Thulth village and Khirbet Jal’oud for the sake of the Separation Wall process. The land belongs to Jasser ‘Ali and Ya’qoub Isma’il.

### **August 18, 2003**

More than 20 Israeli bulldozers staged into Qalqiliya city and razed tens of dunums of agricultural lands along side the path of the Separation Wall.

### **August 19, 2003**

The IOF uprooted 16 Olive trees east of the Separation Wall path in Zeita village north of Tulkarm city. The land is owned by Jalal Hussni Abu Hamda.

### **August 21, 2003**

The IOF demolished four houses without pre-notification at favor of the Separation Wall in Nazlet Issa village. The houses belong to: Ibrahim Mahmmoud As’ad, ‘Abed Al Latif Mahmmoud As’ad, Muhammad Taher and Faris Ibrahim.

Three houses were demolished by the IOF in the area between Baqa El Gharbiya and Nazlet Issa village which belong to Fayz Sa'id Abu Mukh. Tens of houses are also threatened to be demolished at favor of the Separation Wall process.

**August 25, 2003**

The IOF handed residents of Beit Iksa, Beit Surik and Qaluniya villages northwest Jerusalem city military orders to confiscate 1628 dunums of agricultural lands to construct 13.5km of the Separation Wall. In addition the Israeli troops handed residents of Abu Dis military orders to confiscate 45 dunums of agricultural lands cultivated with Olive trees for the same purpose.

**August 27, 2003**

The IDF handed the farmers of Nazlet Issa village military orders to confiscate 16 dunums of the agricultural lands for the Separation Wall process.

New military orders were handed to residents of Sur Bahir city southeast Jerusalem city perambulating to connect Abu Ghneim (Har Homa) colony in the south with Ma'ale Adumim in the east. The plan if executed will isolate 72 Palestinian families outside the Separation Wall borders.

**August 28, 2003**

The IOF started constructing a new part of the Separation Wall in Nazlet Issa, Baqa Esh Sharqiya, Zeita and Qafin villages. As a result, 420 dunums of land are threatened to be confiscated and another 500 dunums will be completely isolated.

**August 29, 2003**

The house of Jalal Fared and other two commercial stores with 50 dunums of lands are threatened to be razed in Nazlet Issa village under the pretext of their location near the Separation Wall path.

**August 31, 2003**

The IOF razed the house of Muhammad Ahmad Hassan composed of two floors and the house of 'Abed El Halem Muhammad Hassan in Nazlet Issa north of Tulkarm district at favor of the Separation Wall path. Wafa (Resident 'Abed Omar from Al Jarushiya city north of Tulkarm district.

The IOF continued razing the agricultural lands in Abu Dis city at favor of the Separation Wall path; in addition, the IOF handed residents of Ash Shayyah district military orders to confiscate more lands for the same reason.

**Sep 4, 2003**

The IOF handed new demolition orders to the residents of Abu Dis and another order to confiscate Kleef Hotel at favor of the Separation Wall.

**Sep 7, 2003**

In a research issued by the Palestinian central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) showed that 165,000 dunums of agricultural land were confiscated from 76 housing complex in Jenin, Tulkarm, Qalqiliya, Jerusalem, Bethlehem and Salfit governorates whereas 2323 dwellers were displaced at favor of the Separation Wall process.

**Sep 8, 2003**

The Israeli bulldozers razed hundreds of dunums of agricultural lands cultivated with Olive and Citrus trees in the northern areas of Qalqiliya city near the Separation Wall path to erect new military roads and trenches along its borders.

**Sep 9, 2003**

The IOF started constructing a new bypass road near the Separation Wall path built alongside the southwestern part of Qalqiliya city, in addition the IOF erected 8m high cement block in the area and supplied it with watch towers.

**Sep 13, 2003**

In a report published by the Palestinian land defense committee showed that 34040 dunums of lands were confiscated and razed during the months of May, June and July of this year of which, 16325 dunums were confiscated through military orders, 9442 dunums of lands were seized, 1772 dunums were seized by Jewish colonists and 6400 dunums were razed either for the erection of the Separation Wall or for the construction of new military roads. Moreover, the number of existing outposts increased to 128 during that period of time.

Israel is planning to erect two new parts of the Separation Wall in the West Bank; as a result, hundreds of dunums will be confiscated due to this violent process.

**Sep 16, 2003**

The Israeli bulldozers razed hundreds of dunums cultivated with 2000 Olive trees in Al Sheikh Sa'id, Al Sawahira and Wad El Nar districts southeast Jerusalem city at favor of the Separation Wall path. The lands belong to: I'wasat, Mansour, Mash-hour, Shqairat and Mashahra families. On the other hand, the IOF took over 20 dunums of agricultural

land in Beit Surik village. The lands belong to Rebhi Mahmmoud Al Jamal, Hassan Mahmmoud Al Jamal and 'Abed El Qader Issa Esh Sheikh.

The IOF handed military orders to Khalid Mahmmoud Muhammad Ahmad and Riyad Muhammad 'Amir in Mas-ha village to demolish their poultry farms due to their location close to the Separation Wall Path.

### **Sep 19, 2003**

The IOF handed residents Yousef Saleh El Haj Muhammad and Malik Nihad 'Amir Orders to stop building their houses under the pretext of not having building permits. The houses are located 300m away from the Separation Wall path and are composed composed of 6 apartments.

### **Sep 21, 2003**

The IOF completed the construction of phase one of the Separation Wall in the West Bank. The length of the Segregation Wall is 140 km.

### **Sep 25, 2003**

The Israeli Reconciliation court issued an order to prevent the construction of the Separation Wall on lands of Sur Bahir village. According to the military order, 134 dunums of agricultural lands cultivated with Olive trees are threatened to be razed and will result in separating the village into two parts.

### **Sep 30, 2003**

The Israeli Ministry of Defense is to change the Separation Wall path in Abu Dis village to the western parts of the village. This change would prevent the razing of 62 dunums from lands of Al Quds University.

### **Oct 1, 2003**

The IOF handed landlords of Kafr Ra'i village military orders preventing them from reaching their agricultural lands located near the Segregation Wall till the 22<sup>nd</sup> of this month.

### **Oct 3, 2003**

In a report issued by the State Information Service (SIS) showed that Israel caused the demolition of 950 houses and partially damaged another 300 at favor of constructing the Segregation Wall south of Rafah city; whereas, another 3000 houses were severely damaged at favor of constructing the Security fence on the Palestinian-Egyptian borders.

**Oct 4, 2003**

According to the Israeli plans, the path of the Segregation Wall to be built in Al 'Azzariya village, east of Jerusalem city, will cut the Martyrs cemetery in the village into two parts, besides devouring hundreds of dunums from the northern part of the village to connect Ma'ale Adumim colony with Jerusalem city at favor of expanding "E1" project.

**Oct 5, 2003**

Since the beginning of this year, Israel published construction tenders to add 1364 new housing units to the colonies located to the west of the Segregation Wall path in the West Bank.

**Oct 8, 2003**

The Segregation Wall path Israel willing to construct on the lands of 'Aqraba village southeast of Nablus city will devour 85% of the lands owned by Zeid Mahmmoud Zayed, Basem Salim Daleh, Saleh Mahmmoud Bani Maneh, Muhammad Ibrahim Mayadma, Majdi Ref'at, Muhammad Zayed Al 'Aqrobawi, Fath Allah Yousef Al Sous, Jamil Lafi, 'Aqel Hassan Daleh, 'Aref Ma'rouf Marashdeh and 'Abed Ahmad Kaskous.

**Oct 9, 2003**

The Israeli bulldozers razed 4 dunums of lands cultivated with Olive trees in Al Mashahed area west of Hussan village to erect a military post; in addition, some areas were also razed in Al Nu'man and Al Khas villages east of Beit Sahour city to continue constructing the Segregation Wall path in the area.

**Oct 11, 2003**

As forced to evacuate his two-storey house and his 50 dunums of lands because of the Segregation Wall that is being built in the area.

**Oct 13, 2003**

The Israeli Authorities started constructing a 4m height Segregation Wall between Nertzva colony and the Arabic Shneir neighborhood in Al Lid city inside the Israeli borders.

The Israeli Supreme court issued an order prohibiting the construction of the Segregation Wall on lands of Sur Bahir village. According to the military order, 134 dunums of agricultural lands cultivated with Olive trees are threatened to be razed and will result in separating the village into two parts and keep the 1000 inhabitants of the western-southern neighborhood outside the borders of the Segregation Wall path.

**Oct 19, 2003**

The 8km Segregation Wall Israel is willing to construct on the lands of As Sawahira El Sharqiya city will devour 400 dunums of the lands and uproot thousands of trees.

**Oct 21, 2003**

The Israeli bulldozers started razing 36 dunums of land in the northern part of Bethlehem city according to the military order issued on the 7th of August 2003 at favour of constructing the "1750m length and 8m height" Segregation Wall.

Israeli Occupation bulldozers razed up 200 dunums of agricultural land of Al Sawahra Al Sharqia in occupied east Jerusalem and uprooted approximately 500 olive trees. Lands belong Muhammad, Ahmad, 'Atta Allah 'Abed 'Atta Allah I'wesat, Omar Suliman, Muslim, Yousef 'Ali Abu Hussein and Mas'oud Abu Hussein at favor of the Segregation Wall path.

**Oct 24, 2003**

A new military order to confiscate 104 dunums of lands from Rafat village south of Ramallah district at favour of constructing a new military base; thus reinforcing security for the Segregation Wall path and Ofar camp in the area.

**Oct 25, 2003**

An Israeli plan to construct a new part of Segregation Wall at the eastern part of the West Bank in the Jordan valley; as a result, Ariel colony will be included inside of the path borders.

The final Segregation Wall path in the West Bank will include Ariel, Kedumim, Kfar Shamron, Kfar Etzion, Ofarim and Givat Zeev colonies; as a result, 70,000 Palestinian citizens are to be isolated and 80% of the Israeli colonists will be inside the new borders. Moreover, two parts of the Segregation Wall will be constructed near Bon Gorion Airport; the first near the Armistice Line (Green Line) and the second is 9km width inside the Palestinian lands.

**Oct 28, 2003**

Israel is willing to transfer 164,783 dunums of lands in the area between the Segregation Wall and the Armistice Line (Green Line) to military zones; thus, 42,000 Palestinian citizens would be isolated.

**Oct 29, 2003**

Israel is planning to construct a 3m high of Segregation Wall centered in Al Quds-Ramallah Street. Almost 60000 Palestinian dwellers of Al Ram, Jabal Al Sumoud, and

Dahiyat El Barid will be completely isolated as Israel considers them part of the West Bank.

The Israeli military administration issued military orders to demolish 13 houses in Al Aqaba village near Jenin city at favour of constructing the eastern part of the Segregation Wall.

### **Oct 30, 2003**

Israeli land surveyor group backed by IOF troops started surveying 2000 dunums of lands from Al Midiya village and another 300 dunums of lands from Ni'lin and Badras villages to the west of Ramallah district to construct two parts of the Segregation Wall east of Na'lin village and another one near the Armistice Line (Green Line).

### **Nov 7, 2003**

The IOF started constructing the first part of the Segregation Wall in the Northern valleys; as a result thousands of dunums are going to be isolated inside the path borders whereas tens of plastic houses are going to be razed according to this violent process. The Israeli Information Center "Beit Salem" issued a report showing that the Segregation Wall Israel is constructing on the lands of the West Bank will isolate 236,000 Palestinians into Cantons, 115,000 of them are going to be isolated between the segregation Wall in the east and the Green Line in the West. Moreover the report assured that the Segregation Wall is to separate 200,000 Palestinians in east Jerusalem from the rest of the Palestinian villages and cities.

### **Nov 9, 2003**

The committee defense against the Segregation Wall in Jenin district announced that by constructing the first part of the Segregation Wall in Jenin, Tulkarm, Salfit and Qalqiliya districts north of the West Bank; Israel will isolate 16 villages inhabited by 11,000 dwellers. Moreover the committee assured that 1000 fruitful trees were razed, 218 Housing units and commercial stores were demolished in Nazlat Issa and At Tayba villages, 14,500 dunums of agricultural land were razed, 36 artesian wells and 121,000 dunums of agricultural land were isolated inside the Segregation Wall path which means 12% of the West Bank area according to this process.

### **Nov 10, 2003**

Israel is going to construct the 70km length of Segregation Wall which begins from Al Qana colony to Jerusalem city, next week

The Central court in Tel Aviv accepted the appeal handed to it by the residents of Shneir neighborhood in Al Lid city to prevent the colonists in the nearby Neir Tzve colony from constructing the 1.5 km Segregation Wall between the mentioned neighborhood and the colony.

**Nov 11, 2003**

According to the plan prepared by the defense establishment the Segregation Wall path east of Jerusalem will include a wide swath of territory extending to the Alon Road and cliffs of Wadi Kelt. In addition Ma'ale Adumim; the fence will encompass the Mishor Adumim area, the Kfar Adumim colony and the Palestinian villages such as Hizmeh and Anata. Not forgetting to mention that the latest plan calls for a "Minimalist" path which leaves the Palestinian village of Ar Ram east of the fence. According to the current plan the fence will approach Ar Ram, near the Atarot airport and Qalandiya refugee camp. It will then turn east, surrounding Geva Binyamin colony and continue as far as the cliffs of Wadi Kelt and the Alon Road. At the Samaritan junction the fence will turn southwest circling Ma'ali Adumim and linking up with the existing fence to the north and east of Abu Dis and Al 'Azzariya.

**Nov 12, 2003**

The IOF took over hundreds of dunums of agricultural land in Al Mugheir village in Jenin district at favor of construction part of the Segregation Wall in the area accompanied with a 50m bypass road.

**Nov 13, 2003**

The Israeli Authorities handed the residents of Al Rantis village northwest of Ramallah district near the Armistice Line (the Green Line) military orders to confiscate 860 dunums of agricultural land at favor of constructing the Segregation Wall. Lands are cultivated with thousands of Olive and figs

**Nov 14, 2003**

The Israeli bulldozers started constructing the first part (7.4km) of Phase three of the Segregation Wall south of Rantis village to Al Mu'ida village in Ramallah district which extends from Al Qanna colony to Al Karmel colony south of Hebron district.

**Nov 16, 2003**

The high committee of land defense assured that 36% of the area in Hebron governorate is going to be inside of the Segregation Wall borders and 64% of the area will be inside of the Walls borders, mostly containing all the colonies.

**Nov 17, 2003**

The path of the Segregation Wall which extends from Al Nu'man village to Al Za'em checkpoint around Jerusalem city will uproot thousands of Olive trees and isolate 50,000 dwellers whereas thousands of dwellers are going to be isolated outside of the borders.

**Nov 20, 2003**

The Israeli Supreme court ordered the IOF to stop constructing the 150m Segregation Wall in the area between At Tur and Al 'Azzariya in Jerusalem city according to the appeal handed by the residents of the area, not forgetting to mention that 1000 dunums of lands are threatened to be confiscated in Al 'Azzariya due to the Segregation Wall process.

More than 118854 Hick Tars were confiscated and razed during the construction of phase one of the Western Segregation Wall and more than 803978 trees were uprooted, 234830 of them were Olive trees and by the end of the construction 700000 trees will be isolated west of the Wall. In addition Israel confiscated 38 artesian wells in Phase one. Quds (Nov 20, 2003)

### **13. List of References**

1. ARIJ, GIS database, Bethlehem , Palestine 2002
2. ARIJ, GIS database, Bethlehem , Palestine 2003
3. ARIJ, Statistical database, Bethlehem , Palestine 2002
4. ARIJ, Atlas of Palestine, January 2000
5. ARIJ, Monthly Reports, WWW. ARIJ.ORG/Eye on Palestine
6. ARIJ, Web home page, Special Reports, WWW. ARIJ.ORG/Eye on Palestine
7. ARIJ & LRC, Web home page [WWW.POICA.ORG](http://WWW.POICA.ORG)
8. ARIJ, The Status of the Environment in the West Bank, Bethlehem, 1997
9. Palestinian Encyclopedia, Geographical studies Part2, Beirut 1990
10. Our country Palestine, Part 2-2 Dar-El-Huda, Beirut 1991
11. Our country Palestine, Part 2-3 Dar-El-Huda, Beirut 1991
12. PCBS, Palestinian Central Bureau of statistics, agricultural statistics1999/2000, Ramallah, Palestine, release 2002
13. Issac Jad and Salman Nael, An overview of geopolitical situation in Palestine, ARIJ, Bethlehem Palestine, 2003
14. UNEP, United Nations Environmental Programme, Desk study on the Environment in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, 2002
15. B'TSELEM, Land Grab, Israel's Settlement Policy in the West Bank, May 2002
16. B'TSELEM, Behind the Barrier, March 2003.