
مجموعة الرقابة الفلسطينية



PALESTINIAN MONITORING GROUP

TREND ANALYSIS

ISRAELI WALL ACTIVITY SINCE THE ADVISORY OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Background

In its 9 July 2004 Advisory Opinion concerning the *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) ruled, in paragraph 163, that:

Israel is under an obligation to terminate its breaches of international law; it is under an obligation to cease forthwith the works of construction of the Wall being built in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, to dismantle forthwith the structure therein situated, and to repeal or render ineffective forthwith all legislative and regulatory acts relating thereto, in accordance with paragraph 151 of this Opinion.

On 20 July 2004, the United Nations General Assembly adopted resolution A/ES-10/L.18/Rev.1, and demanded “that Israel, the occupying Power, comply with its legal obligations as mentioned in the Advisory Opinion”.

This Trend Analysis covers activity surrounding Israel’s Wall and its associated regime since the date of the International Court of Justice Advisory Opinion. It features select information indicative of trends and represents only a portion of Israel’s Wall activity during that period. It updates four earlier Trend Analyses:

- *Separation Wall “Closed Zone”: Implementation of Permit System, October 2003*, dated 30 October 2003;

- *Israeli Separation Wall Activity Since United Nations General Assembly Resolution ES-10/13 of 21 October 2003*, dated 12 November 2003;
- *Israeli Separation Wall Activity Update*, dated 10 December 2003; and
- *Israeli Separation Wall Activity Since United Nations General Assembly Request for an Advisory Opinion from the International Court of Justice*, dated 19 February 2004.

Summary of Trends

Since the 9 July ICJ ruling, Wall-related land confiscation, land levelling, demolition and construction have continued.

The pace of Wall construction in the Jerusalem Governorate accelerated in the period following the 9 July ruling. There was significant land confiscation in the Hebron Governorate, with 4,889.5 *dunums* (1,222.38 acres) of land confiscated in August for the Wall. Additionally, on 5 September, Israel began levelling land for the southern segment of the Wall in the Hebron Governorate.

As construction of the Wall proceeds through the central and southern West Bank, increasing numbers of Palestinian civilians are losing their sources of livelihood, and access to basic social services such as health and education is restricted. A number of villages, such as Aqaba in the Jenin Governorate, Izbet Tabib in the Qalqiliya Governorate, are at risk of being depopulated, given their location in the vicinity, or along the direct route, of the current Wall or its approved or projected path.

Palestinian civilians are increasingly denied access to their lands and farming productivity has decreased. Access to the Closed Zone, between the Wall and the Green Line, remains restricted. Gate openings are inconsistent and fail to meet the needs of Palestinian civilians, including farmers. In a number of areas, previously open, local Wall gates have been closed and traffic re-directed to new gates, increasing travel time, transportation costs, and causing additional delays, as greater numbers of Palestinian civilians and goods are funnelled through a single gate.

In addition to “Closed Zone” areas, access to significant swathes of West Bank land is denied due to its location between the Wall, Israeli settlements and bypass roads. In a number of areas only “seasonal permits”, for the months of October and November, are granted. The remaining 10 months of the year, farmers have absolutely no access to tend crops. With the current olive crop expected to be the best in 20 years, farmers are increasingly concerned about obtaining permits to harvest this year’s crop.

In June 2004, the Israeli cabinet approved a route for the Wall that amended the path approved in October 2003. There is very little substantive difference between the two trajectories. The revised route incorporates a greater percentage of the Palestinian population within the Wall, but leaves more Palestinian land outside the Wall. The new route includes a number of “semi-ghettos” – areas in which Palestinian communities are encircled by the Wall and have only one entry/exit route. Such a configuration denies

Palestinians the land needed for urban expansion and will create intense overcrowding in the future. Israel's "improvements," in the form of rerouted segments of the Wall are cosmetic and have caused additional damage to Palestinian communities.

It is expected that Israel will soon announce additional changes to the route of the Wall. Any segments of the Wall featured in the new map that remain on Occupied Palestinian Territory will continue to threaten the viability of Palestinian communities and will continue to be in violation of Israel's legal obligations under the International Court of Justice's Advisory Opinion.

A. LAND AND POPULATION AFFECTED BY WALL CONSTRUCTION

1. Land Taken by the Wall

If all segments of the Wall are completed, 47.6 per cent of the West Bank will have been taken by Israel and will be located outside the Wall. This will leave 52.4 per cent of the West Bank as enclosed Palestinian areas.

- a. To date, the current Wall appropriates 358 square km of land, or 6.1 per cent of the West Bank.
- b. The approved section of the Wall through the southwest of Hebron will appropriate an additional 520 square km of land. This is an additional 8.9 per cent of the West Bank, bringing the total land outside the already constructed and approved western sections of the Wall to 15 per cent of the West Bank.
- c. If the recommended Eastern Wall is completed, another approximately 25.2 per cent of the West Bank will be appropriated. This will bring the total area outside the Wall to 40.2 per cent of the West Bank. Israeli settlement blocs located within the Walled portions constitute 5.8 per cent of West Bank land.
- d. The recommended Wall encompassing the Israeli settlement of Ma'ale Adummim will appropriate an additional 1.6 per cent, leaving 52.4 per cent of the West Bank as walled-in Palestinian areas.

2. Population Excluded by the Wall or Separated from Cultivated Land

Currently, approximately 241,000 Palestinian civilians are outside the Wall and approximately 94,000 have been separated from their cultivated lands. If all segments of the Wall are completed, 723,300 Palestinian civilians will either be located outside the Wall or separated from their cultivated land.

- a. There are currently 21 Palestinian villages and towns with approximately 241,000 residents located outside the Wall. This figure includes 229,000 East Jerusalem residents.

- b. There will be an additional 28 Palestinian villages and towns located outside the sections of the Wall that are approved, bringing the total number of inhabitants outside the Wall to 249,000.
- c. An additional 45 Palestinian towns and villages, with a population of 94,000, have been separated from their cultivated land.
- d. Another 235,000 Palestinians will be separated from their land in the approved areas of construction from Bethlehem to southwest of Hebron. Altogether, the number of Palestinians who will be located outside the approved segments of the Wall or who will have been separated from cultivated land on the other side of the approved segments of the Wall will be 578,000.
- e. With inclusion of the Eastern Wall, there will be at least 65 Palestinian villages and towns located outside the Wall. This will bring the total number of inhabitants located outside the Wall to at least 256,300. Another 138,000 Palestinian civilians will be separated from their cultivated land by construction of the Eastern Wall, bringing the total number of Palestinians separated from cultivated land to 467,000. Altogether, the number of Palestinians who will be located outside the completed Wall, or who will have been separated from their cultivated land, will be at least 723,300.

B. WALL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

3. Governorate of Jerusalem

The pace of Wall construction in the Jerusalem Governorate has been accelerated in the period following the 9 July ruling. Since 9 July, Wall construction took place in Sur Bahir; Al Sawahira al Sharqiya; Abu Dis; Al Eizariya; in the area of Ash Shayyah; and Khallet Abed. To the northwest of Jerusalem, construction took place in the villages of Qatanna and Biddu. To the north, construction took place along the main road between Jerusalem and Ramallah (Dahiyat Al Bareed, Ar Ram); in the area surrounding Qalandiya Airport; along the road between the villages of Jaba' and Hizma; the village of Anata; and the area of Al Aqbat, north of Anata.

The area of Dahiyat Al Bareed and Ar Ram, on the Jerusalem–Ramallah road, has been the site of accelerated Wall activity. Following the 9 July ruling, concrete Wall segments were placed along the footprint of the Wall, through the middle of the main road. On 1 September, Israeli contractors began erecting concrete portions of the Wall.

Near the village of Anata, north of Jerusalem, a clear footprint of the wall has been laid since the ruling. On 12 July, contractors, protected by the Israeli army, began construction of a settler bypass road (the Eastern ring road) – and support walls on an area of 2,000 *dunums* (500 acres) of land confiscated from the village of Hizma.

4. Governorate of Jenin

Land levelling for Wall construction took place in Jalbun (towards Al Mutilla), Raba, Al Mughayyir, Bardala, 'Ein al Beida, and towards the Jordan River. On 24 August, the Israeli army levelled approximately 20 *dunums* (5 acres) of land located near the Wall, near the village of Bardala, for construction of a crossing point along Road #90 to the Green Line. On 30 August, the Israeli army confiscated 50 *dunums* (12.5 acres) of land belonging to residents of the village of Al Jalama, north of the city of Jenin, for construction of a border crossing.

On 20 July, the Israeli army—including some 35 jeeps, over 300 troops and at least 4 bulldozers—completely demolished 30 structures, including 3 houses, 1 olive oil factory, and 26 commercial stores in the village of Barta'a al Sharqiya, located in the north-western area of the Governorate of Jenin. No prior indication of the date of demolition had been received and owners of the first structures demolished were not given time to remove the contents prior to their demolition.

The demolitions were an implementation of orders issued by the Israeli Civil Administration since December 2002 for 70 structures in the village and part of Israel's projected rerouting of some segments of the Wall to bring them closer to the Green Line. In March 2004, 48 shops received demolition warnings from Israeli authorities. The 30 structures demolished in July were located near the Green Line and constituted the commercial and economic centre of the village.

In the village of Aqaba, population 120, 14 of 19 buildings in the village are under threat of demolition for construction of the Wall. The Israeli authorities issued demolition orders for 12 structures in October 2003. Two houses were demolished on 23 December 2003. On 18 July 2004, demolition orders were received for an additional four structures. The village is completely surrounded by an Israeli military camp. With over 70 per cent of the village's structures threatened with demolition, Aqaba is at risk of being depopulated.

5. Governorate of Tulkarem

On 13 July, Israeli authorities issued orders to halt construction for 2 houses and 3 poultry barracks, housing 30,000 chickens, located in the vicinity of the Wall in the village of Akkaba. Demolition orders were subsequently issued.

On 17 August, the Israeli army began levelling land in the villages of Khirbet Jubara, west of the Wall, Ar Ras, Far'un, and Kafr Sur. This land levelling comes in conjunction with the Israeli military's issuing of a new map outlining changes to the Wall's path, moving portions of it closer to the Green Line in the Tulkarem Governorate. The re-routed portions remain on Occupied Palestinian Territory. As a result of these changes, the village of Ar Ras will regain access to most of its cultivated land, including half of its olive crops. However, the other half will remain on land isolated behind the Wall, likely to be lost permanently given its location adjacent to the Israeli settlement of Sal'it, which

is slated for expansion. The village of Jubara will no longer be isolated to the west of the Wall and will regain access to all of its cultivated land and green houses. There are no changes, however, that will provide relief for the villages of Far'un and Kafr Sur. Far'un will remain separated from its cultivated land south of the Wall and Road 557. Kafr Sur will remain alienated from its lands west of the village.

6. Governorate of Qalqiliya

On 9 July, the Israeli army raided the village of Azzun Atma, which lies on the western side of the Wall, and distributed evacuation notices in order to demolish 2 civilian houses, 1 water reservoir and 1 greenhouse, claiming that the structures were built without construction permits. On 22 and 25 July, the Israeli army levelled agricultural land located between the city of Qalqiliya and the village of Habla, uprooted 30 citrus trees and destroyed irrigation networks in the area. On 4 August, the Israeli army demolished 2 houses in the village of Azzun Atma. The following day, the Israeli army demolished 3 houses in the village. On 31 August, the Israeli army opened a tunnel beneath the Wall leading to a new road constructed to connect the city of Qalqiliya to the village of Habla and the southern villages of the district of Qalqiliya.

The village of Izbet Tabib is located between segments of the current Wall to the east of Qalqiliya and the approved "Ariel Finger" portion of the Wall. Fifteen out of 35 structures, housing 40 families, are under threat of demolition. Though the village was established in 1920, Izbet Tabib is not officially recognized by the Israeli Civil Administration. As such, the Israeli Civil Administration refuses to issue a village plan for Izbet Tabib and permits to build in the village are categorically denied. The Israeli Civil Administration is demanding that either the owners demolish the structures, or the army will demolish them and charge the owners for demolition costs. Wall construction cut off the village residents from their sources of livelihood. Walled in by woodlands to the east, settlement bypass roads to the north and south, and a citrus processing factory to the west, Izbet Tabib is enclosed with no chance for expansion. The existence of the community is at risk.

7. Governorate of Salfit

On 31 July, the Israeli army levelled agricultural land along the main road west of the village of Marda, north of the Ariel finger, and uprooted 20 olive trees. On 22 August, the Israeli army levelled land cultivated with olive trees west of the village of Marda for expansion of a settler bypass road. On 2 September, the Israeli army levelled land at the entrance to the village Kifl Haris, damaging 7 olive trees. On 6 September, the Israeli army, accompanied by 1 bulldozer, levelled agricultural land west of the village.

8. Governorate of Bethlehem

Wall construction took place north of the Governorate of Bethlehem; west of Wadi Hilwa; near the Armenian monastery; on the Jerusalem-Bethlehem road, along 'Ayda refugee camp; south of the Israeli settlement of Gilo; along the tunnel road (Gilo) and

Road #60 towards the village of Husan; in the Bir 'Ona area of Beit Jala; and the village of Al Walaja.

Near the southern part of the Israeli settlement of Gilo, cement Wall segments have been erected where previously the Wall had been a fence-and-road complex, to around Rachel's Tomb, in Bethlehem. Over 35 Palestinian homes will be included on the western side of the Wall, and will be isolated from Bethlehem, as a result of the segment of the Wall designed to encircle Rachel's Tomb and include the area within the municipal borders of Jerusalem.

As of 9 July, the Israeli army continued to close the only road leading to the village of Al Nu'man, outside of the Wall northeast of Bethlehem. Though Nu'man is located within the boundaries of the Jerusalem municipality, its residents are issued West Bank identity cards and Israel has consistently refused to grant these residents Jerusalem identity cards. The Israeli army considers the civilians' presence in the village illegal. These civilians are denied entry to and services from Jerusalem and, with the road closure, isolated from other areas of the West Bank.

On 2 August, the Israeli army began levelling land for construction of a portion of the Wall, measuring 10 km in length, between the area of Bir 'Ona in the city of Beit Jala and the village of Al Walaja. On 3 August, the Israeli army levelled 70 *dunums* (17.5 acres) of agricultural land northwest of the city of Beit Jala, along by-pass road #60 for construction of a new settler by-pass road extending from Road #60 and bisecting the village of Al Walaja. On 8 August, the Israeli army distributed notices to evacuate 50 *dunums* (12.5 acres) of agricultural land belonging to civilians in the village of Husan, claiming that the land is in close proximity to the Wall. On 17 August, the Israeli army levelled land in the area of Bakush, west of the town of Al Khadr, parallel to the settler bypass Road #60.

9. Governorate of Hebron

On 19 July, the Israeli army issued a military order to demolish 9 cisterns and pools in Ar Ramadin, to the south of the projected Wall. On 22 July, the Israeli army issued a military order detailing the route of the Wall to be constructed in the area, located between the town of Surif and the town of Beit 'Awwa, and extending through to land in the towns of Kharas, Nuba, Beit Ula, Tarqumiya, and Idhna.

On 1 August, the Israeli army issued a military order confiscating 558.5 *dunums* (139.6 acres) of land (measuring 5,940 meters in length and 100 meters in width) northwest of the city of Hebron, in the towns and villages of Surif, Nuba, Kharas, Beit Ula and Tarqumiya for Wall construction. The Israeli army issued another military order confiscating 4,331 *dunums* (1082.8 acres) of land (measuring approximately 5,388 meters in length and 100 meters in width) southwest of the city of Hebron in the villages of Al Burj, Deir Al 'Asal, Al Majd and Beit ar Rush at Tahta for Wall construction.

On 5 September 2004, the Israeli army began land levelling for construction of the Wall in the area of Wadi Kharas, along the Green Line west of the town of Beit ‘Awwa, measuring 5 km in length from the village of Khirbet Ba’er, north of the town of Beit ‘Awwa, and stretching towards the village of Khirbet Um Al ‘Aqaf, south of the village of As Sikka. On 8 September, the Israeli army levelled approximately 15 *dunums* (3.75 acres) of agricultural land in the village of At Tuwani, southeast of the town of Yatta, near the settlement of Ma’on.

In the southern Hebron Governorate, in areas that fall south of the projected Wall, the existence of Palestinian civilian hamlets are threatened by construction of the Wall. Several thousand Palestinian civilians are affected. Israel does not recognize many of these hamlets, such as Jinba.

C. WALL “CLOSED ZONE” PERMIT SYSTEM

The number of open gates and gate hours remain inconsistent with needs of civilians, including farmers, who should water crops before dawn and after sunset, and who cannot work in greenhouses midday given the heat. For example, in the Tulkarem Governorate, there are 11 gates, but only 4 are open to Palestinian civilians. Two of these gates can be used only by a small number of families whose land is isolated to the west of the Wall. Additionally, there is Kafriyat checkpoint for access to the village of Jubara, which functions as a Wall gate.

Most gates open 3 times a day for 1 hour or an hour and a half, the majority of which open around 7 am and close around 6 pm. Concerns about accessing land to harvest this year’s olive crop are acute, given that it is expected to be the largest in over two decades.

10. Villages of Tura and Barta’a al-Sharqiya (Governorate of Jenin)

On 16 and 20 August 2004, the Israeli authorities closed the Wall gates at the villages of Tura and Barta’a following completion of a new Wall gate near the village of Zabda (Bawabit Barta’a Al Jadida). Passage through the new gate is allowed only for pedestrians. All goods must be transferred via the “back-to-back” system, where goods are off-loaded from one truck then on-loaded onto another truck, significantly increasing transportation delays and costs.

Villages located west of the Wall, such as Barta’a al Sharqiya, Khirbet Abdullah Al Yunis, Dhahr Al Malih, Um Ar Rihan and Ar Ra’diya are subject to increased travel time, transportation costs and delays to pass through the gate. Civilians from Dhahr Al Malih, which is not more than 1 km from Tura, are now forced to travel over 15 km to reach Tura in order to access schools, clinics and doctors, which are not available in Dhahr Al Malih. Civilians wishing to travel to the village of Ya’bad through the gate must pay more than 30 NIS. The wait time to pass through the new gate can be over 3 hours.

11. Village of Jubara (Governorate of Tulkarem)

Of the 350 residents of the village of Jubara, which is located on the western side of the Wall, 85 percent, of a near 100 per cent application rate, have received or were approved for permits. There is one Wall gate for Jubara, which leads to agricultural lands to the east of the village, but it has been permanently closed since last year. To exit Jubara, residents must pass through Kafriyat checkpoint, located 3 km northwest of the village. The checkpoint is opened 24 hour a day to village residents with permits. Owners of private vehicles have been issued special permits for vehicles, but no other vehicles are allowed passage, including taxi cabs. Coordination is required for other vehicles, including fuel trucks and ambulances. As there is no school in Jubara, 88 children must pass through the checkpoint to attend school in Tulkarem. Before the Wall was constructed approximately 70 per cent of the village's residents were farmers. At present, because of difficulties with access, only 15 per cent are farmers. Land isolated behind the Wall is cultivated primarily with olives and almonds.

12. Village of Ar Ras (Governorate of Tulkarem)

Of the 600 residents of the village of Ar Ras, 200 residents applied for permits, and 80 were granted a permit. There is no Wall gate for Ar Ras. Residents must utilize the checkpoint northwest of Jubara, which is located 10 km from the village. Before the Wall was constructed approximately 60 per cent of the village's residents were farmers. At present, 15 per cent are farmers. The village land area of Ar Ras is 7,610 *dunums* (1,902.5 acres), 74 per cent of which is located behind the Wall. Over 75 per cent – 1,160 *dunums* (290 acres) – of Ar Ras's cultivated land is isolated behind the Wall. This land is cultivated primarily with olives.

13. Village of Nazlat Isa (Governorate of Tulkarem)

Of the 2,800 residents of the village of Nazlat Isa, 68 families have applied for permits, but only 8 families, whose 6 homes are trapped on the Israeli side of the Wall, have received permits. Members of these families number 62 people, 18 of whom are children who must pass through the gate daily in order to reach school. No other Palestinian civilians are allowed passage through this gate. Before the Wall was constructed approximately 60 per cent of the village's residents were farmers. At present, only 20 per cent are farmers. Land isolated behind the Wall is cultivated primarily with olives and other fruit trees.

14. Village of Zeita (Governorate of Tulkarem)

Of the 3,200 residents of the village of Zeita, 120 farmers applied for permits, but none have been granted. There are two Wall gates for Zeita: one of which has been closed since it was built in 2002 and another that closed last year after modifications to the route of the Wall. Before the Wall was constructed approximately 70 per cent of the village's residents were farmers. At present, 40 per cent are farmers. Zeita land isolated behind the Wall is cultivated primarily with olives and almonds.

15. Village of Deir Al Ghusun (Governorate of Tulkarem)

Of the 9,000 residents of the village of Deir Al Ghusun, 37 farmers, out of 400 applicants, received permits. There are two Wall gates for Deir Al Ghusun. The gates are located 2 km from the village and opened twice daily. No vehicles are allowed to pass through the gates, but animals are allowed to pass. Approximately 1,800 *dunums* (450 acres) of cultivated Deir Al Ghusun land is isolated behind the Wall. This land is cultivated with olives and vegetables.

16. Village of Qaffin (Governorate of Tulkarem)

The village land area of Qaffin is 10,400 *dunums* (2600 acres), of which 30.5 per cent is located behind the Wall. There are no Wall gates for Qaffin. Of the villages 10,000 residents, 1,400 farmers have applied for permits, but only 17 have received permits. These permits were issued at the end of August. However, the permits are good only for entry through Jubara, some 15 km from Qaffin. Israeli restrictions on Palestinian freedom of movement between the two locales prevent Qaffin farmers from reaching this area. Consequently, even with the permits, these Qaffin farmers are unable to access their land. Twenty-eight per cent – 1,720 *dunums* (430 acres) – of cultivated Qaffin land is isolated behind the Wall. This land is cultivated with olives and almonds.

17. Village of Far'un (Governorate of Tulkarem)

The village land area of Far'un is 6,510 *dunums* (1,627.5 acres), of which 47 per cent is located behind the Wall. Of the village's 3,000 residents, 200 residents applied for permits, and 100 received a permit. There is one Wall gate for Far'un, which is located 500 meters from the village and has been closed since its construction in 2002. Over 50 per cent of cultivated Far'un land – 1,870 *dunums* (467.5 acres) – is isolated behind the Wall. This land is cultivated primarily with olives and citrus fruits. Before the Wall was constructed approximately 50 per cent of the village's residents were farmers. At present, 10 per cent are farmers.

18. Village of Attil (Governorate of Tulkarem)

Of the 11,000 residents of the village of Attil, 50 farmers applied for permits, but none received a permit to date. There are no Wall gates for Attil. Attil land isolated behind the Wall is cultivated primarily with vegetables, olives and citrus fruits.

19. City of Qalqiliya (Governorate of Qalqiliya)

There are 2 open gates for the residents of Qalqiliya, population 42,000, to access the Closed Zone. Passage through one of these gates is open to only one Palestinian civilian who owns land in the Closed Zone there. The other gate, Habla gate, is located to the south of Qalqiliya. Official hours for Habla gate openings are 7:00am-8:00am, 12:00pm-1:00pm and 5:00pm -6:00pm. In practice, gate hours are inconsistent and unpredictable. Service vehicles that have permits, along with animal transport, are allowed passage

through the Habla gate. Private vehicular traffic is prohibited. On 31 August, the Israeli army opened a tunnel beneath the Wall leading to a new road constructed to connect the city of Qalqiliya to the village of Habla and the southern villages of the district of Qalqiliya.

Around 90 per cent of current farmers have permits to enter the Closed Zone. Farmers with permits access their land through the northern DCO crossing and pass through the settlement of Tzufim, a journey of 7 km. Prior to construction of the Wall, farmers were able to reach their land in approximately 5 to 10 minutes. Approximately 200 of the 5000 *dunums* (1,250 acres) of cultivated Qalqiliya land isolated behind the Wall is cultivated with olive trees. The remaining land is cultivated with vegetables and citrus fruits.

20. Town of Habla (Governorate of Qalqiliya)

Of the 6,000 residents of the town of Habla, around 50 families have permits to access the Closed Zone. Hundreds of Palestinian civilians who applied for permits were denied on the grounds that they would utilize the permits to enter Israel and work. There is one gate at Habla, opened three times daily, which Palestinian civilians with permits can use to access Qalqiliya. On 31 August, the tunnel road between Habla and Qalqiliya opened. Over 2,500 *dunums* (625 acres) of Habla land is isolated outside the Wall, including land cultivated with fruits and olive trees.

21. Villages of Azzun Atma, Sanniriya, Beit Amin, Zawiya and Mas-ha (Governorate of Qalqiliya)

The village of Azzun Atma, south of the city of Qalqiliya, is located to the west of the Wall. Palestinian civilians from the villages of Sanniriya, Beit Amin, Zawiya and Mas-ha also own land and farm in Azzun Atma. The total principal landowners are 214 Palestinians. Immediate family members that also work the land bring the total number of farmers cultivating land in Azzun Atma to 600. Of these, roughly 80% have permits to enter Azzun Atma through the gate. Some farmers have left the area as a result; others pay third persons who have permits to farm their land, while others reside on the land “illegally.”

Roughly 823 *dunums* (205.75 acres) of land, cultivated primarily with olive trees, are trapped between the settlements of Sha’arei Tikva, Elkana and Etz Efrayim. A total of 45 Palestinian families depend on land in this area: 30 from Azzun Atma and 15 from Beit Amin and Sanniriya. Azzun Atma area farmers previously could enter these areas through the settlement gates, but this is now prohibited by settler guards or the army. The Wall also completely cuts off access. This area has now been declared a “seasonal permit zone.” Permits to Palestinian civilians are issued only for October and November. Access during the rest of the year is completely restricted.

22. Village of Izbat Tabib (Governorate of Qalqiliya)

Of the 270 residents of the village of Izbat Tabib, only a few farmers have received agricultural permits. The Wall has isolated 300 *dunums* (75 acres) of Izbat Tabib's agricultural land. As there are no Wall gates for Izbat Tabib, villagers access this land through the Habla gate. Additionally, there are 500 olive trees and land cultivated with wheat, to the north of Izbat Tabib, near the land of the village of Azzun. Residents of the village have no access to this land.

The village's access to the main road has been sealed by the Israeli army since the beginning of the Intifada in 2000 and consequently, villagers and those transporting goods to and from the village must travel 3.5 km (instead of 300 meters) to reach the main road. Historically, the families of the village depended largely on work inside the Green Line, in addition to agriculture and raising livestock. With the building of the Wall on village lands, villagers lost their sources of livelihood.

Though the village was established in 1920, Izbat Tabib is not officially recognized by the Israeli Civil Administration. Its "illegal" status prevents Palestinian civilians from registering their children as residents of the village. Instead, parents are forced to record on their children's birth certificates the name of a neighbouring village. The same procedure exists with regard to registering children for identity cards. Accordingly, Palestinians born in the village after 1967 do not have the name Izbat Tabib as their place of birth on their identity cards, impeding residents' abilities to obtain permits.

23. Village of Falamyia (Governorate of Qalqiliya)

Of the 645 residents of the village of Falamyia, 350 farmers have received permits to access the Closed Zone. There are two Wall gates for Falamyia. One is located to the west (Bir Abu Ghassan) and opens 3 times daily, but villagers must travel through agricultural land to access it, a process that will be not be possible in the winter as the land will be impassable. Tractors are allowed passage without permits. Trucks require permits to pass. Personal vehicles are not allowed. The other Wall gate is to the south and has been closed since being constructed (Bir Abu Zreiq). For village land to the south and west, villagers use the Habla gate. There is no gate to access land to the north. Village land isolated behind the Wall is cultivated primarily with olives and citrus fruits.

24. Village of Jayyus (Governorate of Qalqiliya)

On 14 July, the Israeli army established a military training ground on Jayyus farmlands, located in the Closed Zone. An estimated 20 Israeli army jeeps entered the village lands in the Closed Zone and erected signposts in Hebrew indicating Israeli military training zones. The Israeli army also established a military outpost east of the Zufin settlement. The Israeli military exercises lasted for 3 days, after which the military outpost that was established east of Zufin was dismantled. The military training ground, however, remained on Jayyus farmland. An estimated 2,000 *dunums* (500 acres) of Palestinian land is affected.

Although Jayyus farmers holding Israeli issued military permits to the Closed Zone still maintain access to their farmlands in the area, it is feared that the military training ground will further impede their access and threaten their land with requisition for “security reasons”. This has been the case with other Palestinian villages. Additionally, adjacent to the military training ground, there are also plans to begin expanding the Zufin settlement to create “Zufin North”. This will harm hundreds of Jayyus farmers by additional land confiscation, thus endangering their livelihoods.

25. Village of Dab’a (Governorate of Qalqiliya)

The village of Dab’a, isolated behind the Wall, is located in a Closed Military Zone. All of the 400 residents have the permits required to reside in the zone. Permit approval for doctors and teachers, who reside outside the village, is impeded by repeated delays by the Israel Civil Administration. There is one Wall gate for Dab’a, which, in principle is open three times daily, but, in practice, gate openings are inconsistent and unpredictable. Vehicles, tractors and civilians with permits are allowed passage through the gate. In principle, trucks with permits are also allowed, but they are sometimes denied access. Due to Wall construction, in order to reach Dab’a land isolated from the village, Dab’a residents must travel over 35 km, 6 km of which are on foot. Israeli military activity in the area, including nightly firing of flares, disrupts village life and frightens civilians, particularly children. Village residents are exposed to repeated Israeli army searches of the area, frequently at night.

26. Village of ‘Isla (Governorate of Qalqiliya)

Of the 1,000 residents of the village of ‘Isla, 75 families have permits to enter the Closed Zone through the Isla gate, located west of the village. ‘Isla village land isolated behind the wall is cultivated with 10,000 olive trees and contains green houses for carobs, almonds, figs and grape vines. The gate is open three times daily. Tractors and trucks with permits are allowed passage through the gate, along with cars without permits.

Since August 2004, increased Israeli settlement activity has taken place on land owned by ‘Isla residents. Israeli settlers from the settlement of Alfe Menashe, constructing a new settlement outpost, confiscated the land of an ‘Isla resident, uprooted olive trees, and began paving a road. Trees were also uprooted on the land of another ‘Isla resident, in order to build a quarry. A settler bypass road and water reservoir for the new settlement outpost is also being constructed on ‘Isla land and survey markers have been placed for installing electric lines for the water reservoir.

27. Town of ‘Azzun (Governorate of Qalqiliya)

Of the 8,500 residents of the town of ‘Azzun, 50 per cent of land owners possess permits to enter the Closed Zone. Approximately 200 ‘Azzun families own land isolated by the Wall. ‘Azzun residents use the ‘Isla gate to access isolated land to the west of the town. There is no nearby gate to access the 4,500 *dunums* (1,125 acres) of ‘Azzun land –

cultivated with olives, almonds and carob – isolated by the Wall to the northwest of the town. The Israeli authorities informed town residents that they must use Qalqiliya’s northern gate to access their land, but there are no roads to their land from that gate. During the last olive season, farmers were unable to harvest the olive crop given the difficulty required to reach the land and the impossibility of carrying the harvested crop out on foot.

28. Village of Izbat Salman (Governorate of Qalqiliya)

Of the approximately 750 residents of Izbat Salman, 40 families have permits. Palestinian civilians use the Wall gates at Izbat Jal’ud and Beit Amin, which requires Izbat Salman farmers to travel 5 km on foot to access their land. Over half of Izbat Salman land isolated behind the Wall is cultivated with olive and almond trees. The remaining land, approximately 1,500 *dunums* (375 acres) is cultivated with citrus trees and vegetables.

29. Village of Kafr Thulth (Governorate of Qalqiliya)

Of the 5,000 residents of Kafr Thulth, approximately 70 families have permits. Over 6,000 *dunums* (1,500 acres) of Kafr Thulth land is isolated behind the Wall. Residents of Kafr Thulth access this land through three gates, though hours of gate openings, combined with time required to access land, is insufficient to meet the needs of farmers. Israeli settlers have uprooted olive trees located on land owned by Kafr Thulth residents, to the east of the village, and the Israeli army has threatened to confiscate that land, which is in close proximity to the projected Ariel finger segment of the Wall.

D. RE-ROUTED SEGMENTS OF THE WALL

On 14 March 2004, Israel announced that it would reroute sections of the Wall closer to the Green Line. Under this cosmetic banner, Israel is encircling larger Palestinian population centres currently caught between the Wall and the Green Line, apparently connecting them to the bulk of the Palestinian population in the West Bank and decreasing the number of individuals outside Walled areas. In some areas, Israel does this by separating those newly encircled communities from their village lands. Consequently, the land between the Wall and the Green Line will be increasingly cut off from Palestinians altogether—resulting in proportionally more depopulated land.

Re-routing, like initial Wall construction, is a destructive process. It involves additional land confiscation and levelling, and demolitions of homes and businesses within the Occupied Palestinian Territory for the path of the new segments. In some cases, the rerouting is extending the length of the Wall as a whole and rerouted segments are still to be entirely in Occupied Palestinian Territory, in violation of Israel’s legal obligations.

30. Village of Barta’a al Sharqiya (Governorate of Jenin)

Rerouting the Wall around the village of Barta’a al Sharqiya, in the Jenin Governorate, represents the current pattern of ‘refinement’ in construction of the Wall evident in

adjustments along its overall route. Original construction placed the Wall to the east of the village. Projected rerouting based on military orders will move the Wall to the west of the village, and closer to the Green Line, by constructing a 10 km loop that extends north, west and south of the village, creating a cul-de-sac. While a 2 km segment of the Wall to the east of the village is to be dismantled, building the cul-de-sac results in a net increase of 8 km to the Wall as a whole. The rerouted Wall will be entirely in Occupied Palestinian Territory.

While the rerouting reconnects the built-up areas of the village to the Governorate of Jenin, it places the majority of village land outside the Wall, making it inaccessible to 3,500 village residents. The original Wall isolated 120 *dunums* (30 acres) of village land. In February 2004, Israeli authorities confiscated additional village lands (through Military Order # T/20/04) corresponding to the projected rerouting. This rerouting traps approximately 4,000 *dunums* (1,000 acres) of land between the Wall and the Green Line—separating the village centre from approximately 60% of its surrounding land, more than half of which is cultivated land. Additionally, the town's commercial centre, which is located 200 meters inside Occupied Palestinian Territory, will be destroyed for construction of the rerouted segments. On 20 July, the Israeli army began demolitions, completely destroying 30 structures in the commercial and economic centre of the village.