



**Arab American University  
Faculty of Graduate Studies**

**The strategic effects of Israeli colonial settlement and land use on  
the environment in Palestine and their relationship to  
the economic and social aspects of the Palestinians  
under different political scenarios**

By  
**Asma Mohammad 'Isa Mohammad**

Supervisor  
**Dr. Abd Al-Rahman Al-Tamimi**

**This Thesis was Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of  
the Requirements for the Master's Degree in  
Strategic Planning and Fundraising.**

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## Thesis Approval

The strategic effects of Israeli colonial settlements and land use on  
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under different political scenarios

By  
Asma Mohammad 'Issa Mohammad

This Thesis was defended successfully on August 14<sup>th</sup>,2022, and  
approved by:

Committee Members

Signature

Dr. Abdulrahman Tamimi / Supervisor



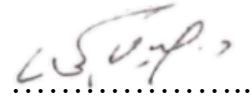
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Dr. Ayman Yousuf/ Internal Examiner:



.....

Dr. Subhi Samhan/ External Examiner



.....

## DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to the soul of my first and infinite, greatest love, **My Father**. I hope you can see me, and I know you do, smiling proudly with that tear in your eyes.

I dedicate this thesis to that strong woman who will always be my Idol, my **Great Mother**.

I dedicate this thesis to **My Dear Husband**, who has been supportive throughout my life, especially on my most difficult days.

To my beloved **Handsome Sons**, I hope I never disappoint you, and be a source of pride for you all.

A special feeling of gratitude to my **loving brother, his wife, and sisters**, thank you for your encouragement and for being there for me.

Asma

## DECLARATION

I declare that this thesis has been composed solely by myself and that it has not been submitted, in whole or in part, in any previous application for a degree, except where states by reference or acknowledgment, that the work presented is entirely my own.

Asma Mohammad Issa Mohammad

Signature:



Date: August 14<sup>th</sup>, 2022

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Fortunately, I am among the few who have had the honor of being a student of the teacher whom the more you learned from him, the more you wanted, the teacher who taught us to act morally and honestly above all.

**Dr. Abd Al-Rahman Al-Tamimi**, thank you for inspiring, supporting, guiding, and correcting me through my journey of preparing my thesis, I will always remember every single piece of advice, comment, and word you told me, hoping that we will keep the idol for all those who are looking to real knowledge.

I would like to thank the experts who enriched my thesis and helped me to understand the real picture of colonial settlement and its effect on peoples' life.

Asma

## **ABSTRACT**

This thesis aims to determine the strategic effects of the Israeli colonial settlements and land use on the environment in the Palestinian land, and the relationship of this impact on the social and economic life of the Palestinians based on different political scenarios. The most important component of the Palestinian environment damage occurred by land confiscation, water pollution, environment depletion by wastewater and industrial waste, construction of bypass roads, and finally Israeli quarries. This study is based on a comprehensive analytical approach to address significant data and indicators which will be classified and analyzed by tools of PESTEL and Cross Matrix Analysis to determine the most probable political future scenario due to Israeli colonial settlement in Palestine, analyze the influential and affected Political, Economic and Social factors in formulating the scenarios. The assumption of the most probable scenario was considered, and the relation of the most influential and affected factors with the impact of colonial settlement on the environment in Palestine was analyzed. The results concluded, mainly, that Israeli colonial settlement is not a random process, it has strategic goals summarized as, controlling all the Palestinian Land and the natural resources, fragmenting the Palestinian presence, and the abolition possibility of the establishment of a Palestinian state, transforming the West Bank into a consumer market for Israeli and colonial settlements goods, forcing the Palestinian to voluntary migration by stealing their lands, polluting their environment, depleting their natural resources and losing their livelihoods. The study provided recommendations to policymakers to avoid the dangerous damage to the Palestinian environment caused by Israeli colonial settlements and land use and prevent the new generation from the impact of this damage and its impact on their economic and social lives. Mainly recommendations concentrated on the Integration of popular and

official efforts to face the colonial settlements within comprehensive plans aimed at empowering the Palestinian farmers and providing livelihoods so they are not forced to leave their land.

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## **List of Abbreviations**

SEA: Strategic Environment Assessment.

SIA: Strategic Impact Assessment.

PPP: Policy, Plan, Program Level.

PLO: Palestinian Liberation Organization.

CA: Civil Administration.

## CHAPTER I

### Introduction to the Study:

#### 1.1 Problem Statement:

The colonial settlements are the single most important factor in shaping life on the West Bank.<sup>1</sup>

By the end of 2020, there were 471 Israeli occupation sites and military bases in the West Bank, including 151 settlements and 26 inhabited outposts that were considered neighborhoods following established settlements, in addition to 150 settlement outposts, and 144 classified as other sites (industrial, tourists, service areas and Israeli army bases). As for the number of settlers in the West Bank, it reached 712,815 settlers by the end of 2020, at a growth rate of almost 3.6%. Attracting Jews from abroad represents more than a third of the net population growth rate in Israel.<sup>2</sup>

The strategic impact of colonial settlements on the Palestinian environment and its impact on the economic and social of Palestinians in light of the increasing population of Palestinians and theft of natural resources for the Palestinians, including water, agricultural lands, and others will be analyzed in this study. Since the political situation between the Palestinian and Israelis is not clear, the researcher will work to develop several possible scenarios for the future of the Israeli colonial settlement projects under the political situation in the region and analyze the strategic impact resulting from each scenario.

The problem of the study is formulated as follows:

#### 1.2. Significance of the Study

Why this research is important?

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<sup>1</sup> B'ETSELEM. (2017, November 11). B'Tselem – The Israeli Information Center for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories. Retrieved from [https://www.btselem.org/colonial\\_settlements](https://www.btselem.org/colonial_settlements)

<sup>2</sup> PCBS, 2022. Forty- Sixth Annual Commemoration of Land Day in Statistical Figures

The importance of this research is to investigate the impact of colonial settlement and land use on the environment and how it affects the economic and social life of Palestinians according to different political scenarios, which will expose the dangers of internationally prohibited colonial settlement on aspects of life from an environmental perspective and expose Israel's attempt to restrict the Palestinians through controlling and stealing the natural resources and harming the environment.

The research will develop different political scenarios and study the impact of colonial settlements on the environment which will be useful for policymakers to adopt strategic decisions and plans for the Palestinian economy and social life to face the fierce colonial settlement campaigns carried out by successive Israeli governments.

The research will develop a core strategy to deal with the different scenarios.

### **1.3. Objective of the Study:**

Based on the problem above, the objectives of this study are:

#### **Main Objectives:**

- Assess the impact of colonial settlement and land use on the environment in Palestine and the distribution of natural resources and land space with Palestinians.
- Develop different scenarios of the next political situation in Palestine.
- Analysis of the impact of land uses for the benefit of settlers on the environment from an economic and social point of view for the Palestinians based on the scenarios that the researcher will develop.
- The research will include specific guidelines for strategic plans and recommendations to the policymakers to develop national development plans to empower the economic and social future of Palestinians to be able to face the Israeli colonial settlements.

**Specific Objectives:**

Determine colonial settlement and land use impact on environment economically, partially on:

- Agricultural and industrial production, which represents the backbone of Palestinian economic life.
- Distribution of Natural and human resources in the light of increasing the Palestinian population and transferring more settlers to Palestine.

Determine colonial settlement and land use impact on environment socially, partially on

- Transportation between different cities and villages in Palestine.

Determine colonial settlement and land use impact on Solid waste management.

**1.4. Research Question(s):**

According to different political scenarios, what will be the impact of land use and colonial settlement on the environment in Palestine, and how does it affect the Palestinian economic and social life?

**1.5. Methods and Field Work:**

An analytical inferential qualitative research approach is utilized.

The following steps were followed:

- Data on colonial settlements in Palestine were collected from accredited national and international sources and were summarized and analyzed.
- Different scenarios about the political situation are developed, and previous developed literature related were reviewed and taken into consideration.
- Different reports and literature related to the impact of colonial settlement on the environment were reviewed and analyzed.
- The impact of colonial settlement on the environment was reflected in the economic and

social life of Palestinians based on the scenarios adopted above.

- Scenario impact analysis techniques were conducted.

### **1.6. Research Instruments:**

- Different sources of data about Israeli colonial settlement in the Palestinian Land were reviewed.
- Individual interviews with a targeted group of experts in the colonial settlement, economy, urban planning, environment, water, and political situation in Palestine. Those experts represented the Palestinian Government, Professors from Palestinian and Israeli Universities, and representatives of public and nongovernmental Palestinian bodies.
- Each individual interview was audio-recorded and documented as a word document by the researcher then, the results were concentrated and analyzed in Appendix 2: Results of Experts' Interviews.
- A questionnaire of nineteen questions was used with each member of the target group, mostly, all of them answered all the questions except the questions not related to their field of profession or the organization he/she represents. Appendix 4: Research Questioner:
- PESTEL technique will be used to analyze the impact of land use on the environment and its impact on the economic and social life of Palestinians.
- Scenario Impact technique will be used to assess the topic of the research according to different scenarios

### **1.7. Study Area and Sample Size.**

The population of the Study:

The population for this study will be the Palestinian community in the Occupied Palestinian Land.

Sample:

The Palestinian community in the lands was occupied in 1967 and confiscated for colonial settlement.

### **1.8. Scope and Limitations of the Study:**

- i. **Spatial Boundaries:** The focus will be on the occupied Palestinian territories in 1967 especially the West Bank, while Gaza and Jerusalem will not be included in this study because of the specialty of each where the researcher found that the strategic effect of colonial settlement around Gaza strip and in Jerusalem have different dimensions from West Bank.
- ii. **Potential obstacles:** The most extensive and accurate studies and researches in the field of this research were carried out through local and international non-governmental institutions, while the official Palestinian institution lacks this type of study that helps the researcher obtain officially documented data and information.

### **1.9. Study Terminology:**

- i. **Strategic Impact:** The potential for the risk to have a positive or negative effect on the organization's strategic goals is called strategic Impact. <sup>3</sup>
- ii. **Palestinian Territories:** Occupied territories by Israel in 1967, including West Bank, East Jerusalem, and Gaza Strip.
- iii. **Israeli Occupation:** Israeli's seizure of remainder of Palestine.
- iv. **Israeli Colonial Settlements (Colonies):** “‘Colonial Settlement’ is the term used to denote Israeli civilian communities built in territory conquered by Israel in the Six Day War (June 1967). This territory is comprised of the West Bank (including East

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<sup>3</sup> Project Management Institute. (2022). A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK® Guide) (Sixth ed.). Amazon.

Jerusalem), the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights, and the Sinai Peninsula. These neighborhoods have been a major issue in the peace process since 1967 and remain highly controversial.<sup>4</sup>

v. **Israeli Outpost:** In Israeli law, an outpost (Hebrew: מאחז, Ma'ahaz lit. "a handhold") is an unauthorized or illegal Israeli colonial settlement within the West Bank, constructed without the required authorization from the Israeli government in contravention of Israeli statutes regulating planning and construction. In Israeli law, outposts are distinguished from colonial settlements authorized by the Israeli government. This distinction between illegal outposts and "legal" colonial settlements is not endorsed by international law, which considers both a violation of the norms, governing belligerent occupations, applicable to the Israeli-occupied West Bank.<sup>5</sup>

vi. **Land Use:** Refers to Israeli Use of Palestinian Land for different goals, building colonial settlements and outposts, construction of bypass roads and infrastructure needed for colonial settlements, building separation wall and other separation defenses around colonial settlements, military areas, agriculture, and pastoral colonial settlements, quarries and industrial zones, isolation and protection zones around colonial settlements, landfills and water purification perimeters, oil wells and natural gas pumps, in addition to the historical and religious places that seized by force to support the Zionist narrative that claims that this land is the promised land for Jews.

vii. **Oslo Agreement:**

a. **Oslo Agreement I:** The first Palestinian-Israeli agreement by Palestinian President Yasir Arafat and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin on September 2013of 1993 in

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<sup>4</sup> <https://israelipalestinian.procon.org/questions/what-are-the-israeli-colonial-settlements-in-the-Palestinian-territories/>

<sup>5</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Israeli\\_outpost#cite\\_note-1](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Israeli_outpost#cite_note-1)

Washington. The agreement was defined by, among other names, the Oslo I agreement and the declaration of principles. It paved for secret talks between two delegations from the Palestinian Liberation Organization PLO and Israel in Oslo. The agreement in addition to the concerned parties has been signed by the United States and the Federal Republic of Russia as witnesses.

The main provisions of the agreement are:

- 1- Mutual recognition between the Palestinian and Israeli parties.
- 2- The Declaration of peace principles provided for a gradual Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza Strip, elected Palestinian Authority formulation with limited powers, and consideration of outstanding issues is not more than 3 years.

**b. Oslo Agreement II:** It was signed in the Egyptian city of Taba between the Palestinian and the Israelis on the 28<sup>th</sup> of September 1995. This agreement was defined as an agreement of the second phase of Israeli withdrawal from the Palestinian territories. Israel has pledged to withdraw from six major Arab cities and 400 villages releasing detainees in Israeli jails at the very beginning of 1996 and giving Palestinian Authority the right to elect 82 members of the Legislative Council.

The Taba agreement divided the Palestinian Areas into (a), (b), and (c) to determine government areas of power and areas under Israeli control. <sup>6</sup>

viii. **NAKBA:** Nakba in Palestine describes a process of ethnic cleansing in which an unarmed native nation was destroyed and its population displaced systematically to be replaced by Jewish occupiers from all over the world. The Nakba resulted in the displacement of 800 thousand Palestinians out of the 1.4 million Palestinians who were living in historical Palestine in 1948 in 1,300 villages and towns. The majority of the displaced Palestinians

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<sup>6</sup> Iyad Abd Alrahman, 2019, The Israeli Procedures that hinder the implementation of Development Plans in Palestinian Territories, thesis submitted for Master degree at AAUP (page 9).

ended up in neighboring Arab countries, in the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and other countries in the world. Furthermore, thousands of Palestinians – who stayed in the land controlled by the Israeli occupation in 1948 – were driven out of their homes and lands that were seized.<sup>7</sup>

ix. **NAKSA:** As a result of the 1967 Six Day War in which Israel defeated Jordanian forces and occupied the West Bank, referred to in Arabic as the NAKSA.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> PCBS, 2021, on the 74th Annual Commemoration of the Palestinian Nakba.

<sup>8</sup> Diana Allan, *Refugees of the Revolution: Experiences of Palestinian Exile*, Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 2014, 328 pp.

## CHAPTER II

### **Theoretical Frame Work and Literature Review of the Study:**

In chapter two main topics will be presented, Theoretical framework and Previous related studies. To give comprehensive clarification, the chapter will be divided into four main sections, which are as follows: Concept of Strategic Impact, History of Colonial settlement, Land Confiscation, and How Does Israeli colonial settlement and Land Use affect The Palestinian Environment and Life Aspects in Palestine.

### **2.1. Concept of Strategic Impact:**

#### **Definition:**

To understand the meaning we've to analyze the individual words for what they imply; (Cambridge.University.Press.&.Assessment, 2021)

Strategic: pertaining to strategy - relating to the way in which an organization, country, etc. decides what it wants to achieve and plans actions and use of resources over time to do.

#### **Impact:**

Powerful effect that something, especially something new, has on a situation or person. A significant or strong influence; an effect or the desired consequence/effect, a strong reaction or outcome to influence; to affect; to have an impact on .. in a collision or strike.

Simple, when we combine the words it means: "A desired effect or a favorable outcome of strong planning or strategy to achieve a given goal."

According to A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge by Project Management Institute<sup>9</sup>:

### **2.1.1. Strategic Impact Definition:**

The potential for the risk to have a positive or negative effect on the organization's strategic goals is called strategic Impact.

#### **Strategic Impact Explanation:**

Different characteristics are associated with project-related risks. A project manager usually identifies the probability of a risk to occur and its effect on the project, but a few more risk characteristics are also available to be considered. One of these characteristics is strategic impact. As the name indicates, strategic impact refers to the level at which a potential project-related risk affects one or more strategic goals or objectives of the organization. When a risk affects the strategic objective of the organization, its probability of occurrence must be reduced so that the position of the organization in the market is not affected. The more effects of risks on strategic goals lead to high strategic impact. (Project.Management.Institute, 2022).

### **2.1.2. Measuring Strategic Impact:**

Strategic Impact Assessment (SIA), also known as strategic environmental assessment (SEA), is the assessment of the wider environmental, social, and economic impacts of alternative proposals at the beginning of a project. That is, at the decision stage - the Policy, Planning, or Program (PPP) level. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is an organized procedure to assess the environmental impact associated with a program,

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<sup>9</sup> The PMBOK® Guide—Sixth Edition – PMI’s flagship publication has been updated to reflect the latest good practices in project management. New to the Sixth Edition, each knowledge area will contain a section entitled Approaches for Agile, Iterative and Adaptive Environments, describing how these practices integrate in project settings. It will also contain more emphasis on strategic and business knowledge—including discussion of project management business documents—and information on the PMI Talent Triangle™ and the essential skills for success in today’s market.

plan, or policy. It also helps in providing a medium to explore overall impacts and address them properly along with economic and social aspects at the phase of decision making. Using SEA, environmental-related issues and challenges are appropriately addressed. Moreover, it also provides various alternatives and opportunities to mitigate environmental impediments and support low-carbon sustainable development. It is also found that SEA helps effectively the strategic level and gives effective management of interactions and other cumulative impacts than environmental impact assessment. SEA can be effectively applied in pre the preparation and execution of programs and plans for the energy sector, industries, transportation, water and waste management, tourism, forestry, land, fisheries, agriculture, etc. (Stinchcombe, K., & Gibson, R. B. , 2001)

The framework of SEA is based on the following phases namely screening, scoping, and analysis as shown in Figure 1: Explanation Diagram of SEA procedure. Screening is a kind of examination phase where a program or project is scanned under the legislation of SEA. In the next phase scoping is related to describing the scope, assumptions, and boundaries requisite for assessment. This phase also allows recognition of various issues and their clear descriptions that are to be necessarily discussed in SEA. To perform an effective SEA study, all views and valuable opinions of all stakeholders can be considered in this phase. The next phase of analysis is where comprehensive analysis is performed, which includes documentation of environmental baseline, evaluation; and assessment of potential environmental impacts, determination of restraints, and opportunities related to environmental issues. Moreover, a study of various performance indicators along with identification of the ability of the institutions to address environmental issues is also part of the analysis phase. Finally, it proceeded to draw conclusions and recommendations; and make decisions based on the assessment and further monitoring of programs after the

implementation of SEA results. If there is a need for public interaction in the SEA then it can be implemented in this phase. SEA is a time-consuming process and it is relatively new compared to other processes. Due to, this it may face the problem of unavailability of baseline data, documentation, public interaction, etc. SEA technique also depends on quantitative data that may not be available for many cases. Moreover, there are many unavoidable uncertainties and boundary-setting issues associated with SEA. The result of SEA procedure, principles, or guidelines include recommendations on addressing environmental or socio-economic impacts provided to the PPP level. (Morten Bidstrup, Anne Merrild Hansen, 2014)



*Figure 1: Explanation Diagram of SEA procedure*

*Ref:* Environmental Science & Policy, 2014, chapter 3: Sustainability assessment: Metrics and methods<sup>10</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Reviewed from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/earth-and-planetary-sciences/strategic-environmental-assessment>

## **2.2. History of Israeli Colonial Settlement in Palestine:**

### **Overview**

Jewish started immigrating from Europe mainly after World War I when the Ottoman Empire was dismantled and Palestine came under the British mandate. Great Britain was in favor of establishing a Jewish national homeland in Palestine. In a letter written in 1917, Lord Balfour expressed this agreement, with the proviso that "... nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine ...". The Balfour Declaration gave a legal basis for Jewish immigration, thus encouraging it.

After World War II, the British handed the issue over to the recently established United Nations. The result was Resolution 181(II), a plan to partition Palestine into Independent Arab and Jewish States and the Special International Regime for the City of Jerusalem. The Jewish state was to receive around 56% of the land area of Mandate Palestine, encompassing 82% of the Jewish population, though it would be separated from Jerusalem.

Independent Arab and Jewish States and the Special International Regime for the City of Jerusalem, shall come into existence in Palestine two months after the evacuation of the armed forces of the mandatory Power has been completed but in any case not later than 1 October 1948.

The NAKBA, also known as the Palestinian Catastrophe, was the destruction of Palestinian society and homeland in 1948, and the permanent displacement of a majority of the Palestinian Arabs. The term is also used to describe the ongoing persecution, displacement, and occupation of the Palestinians, both in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip, as well as in Palestinian refugee camps throughout the region.

The foundational events of the NAKBA took place during and shortly after the 1947–1949 Palestine war, including 78% of Mandatory Palestine being declared as Israel, the exodus of 700,000 Palestinians, the related depopulation and destruction of over 500 Palestinian villages, and subsequent geographical erasure, the denial of the Palestinian right of return, the creation of permanent Palestinian refugees and the "shattering of Palestinian society".

NAKSA, –the expulsion of Palestinians from the West Bank, eastern Jerusalem, and Gaza during the 1967 war, it also marks the beginning of Israel's illegal military occupation of these territories. It is also a demand for respect for human rights and rule of law, especially the right of refugees and the internally displaced to return and repossess their homes, lands, and properties.

For most Palestinians, the NAKSA is another stage in a continuing catastrophe with daily military attacks, house demolitions, land confiscation, expanding Jewish colonies, broken promises, and make-believe withdrawals from Palestinian territory.

OSLO agreement: After a cycle of negotiations, suspension, mediation, restart of negotiations, and suspension between Israel and the Palestinian Liberation Organization as a representative of the Palestinian people around the world, a pair of agreements were signed, the Oslo I Accord, signed in Washington, D.C., in 1993;<sup>11</sup> and the Oslo II Accord, signed in Taba, Egypt, in 1995.<sup>12</sup> The Oslo Accords marked the start of the Oslo process, a peace process aimed at achieving a peace treaty based on United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338<sup>13</sup>, and at fulfilling the "right of the Palestinian

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<sup>11</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oslo\\_Accords#cite\\_note-dop-1](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oslo_Accords#cite_note-dop-1)

<sup>12</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oslo\\_Accords#cite\\_note-2](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oslo_Accords#cite_note-2)

<sup>13</sup> <https://unispal.un.org/DPA/DPR/unispal.nsf/0/9F5F09A80BB6878B0525672300565063> . *Security Council Official Records 22nd Year. United nations.*

people to self-determination." According to the Oslo agreement, Oslo II Accord divided the West Bank into three types of areas A, B, and C, as shown in Figure 2: Restricting Space in the OPT Area A Map.

Concentrations of the Palestinian population in built-up areas, which were – and still are – home to most of the Palestinian population in the West Bank, were designated Areas A and B and officially handed over to Palestinian Authority control. They are dotted throughout the West Bank in 165 disconnected ‘islands. The remaining 61% of the West Bank was designated Area C – the land mass rounding Areas A and B, where Israel retains full control over security and civil affairs, including planning, building, laying infrastructure, and development. This artificial division, which was meant to remain in effect for five years only, does not reflect geographic reality or Palestinian space.

In the West Bank, the potential for urban, agricultural, and economic development remains in Area C. Israel uses its control over the area to quash Palestinian planning and building. In about 60% of Area C – 36% of the West Bank – Israel has blocked Palestinian development by designating large swathes of land as state land, survey land, firing zones, nature reserves, and national parks; by allocating land to colonial settlements and their regional councils; or by introducing prohibitions to the area now trapped between the Separation Barrier and the Green Line (the boundary between Israel's sovereign territory and the West Bank). (B'TSELEM, 2019).

Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, states that the occupying power has no right to transfer its citizens to the territories it occupied, or to take any action that leads to a demographic change there. Also, Article 147 of the same treaty, states that the destruction and usurpation of property in a manner not justified by the military (security) imperatives on a large scale illegally and arbitrarily is a grave breach. Also, the Israeli

colonial settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories stand as one of the most important obstacles in the way of the peace process than ever before, and even further, the Israeli colonial settlements have become a major obstacle to progress in the peace process and final status negotiations. (ARIJ, Harvest of Israeli settlements in occupied Palestine during the year 2021, 2021)

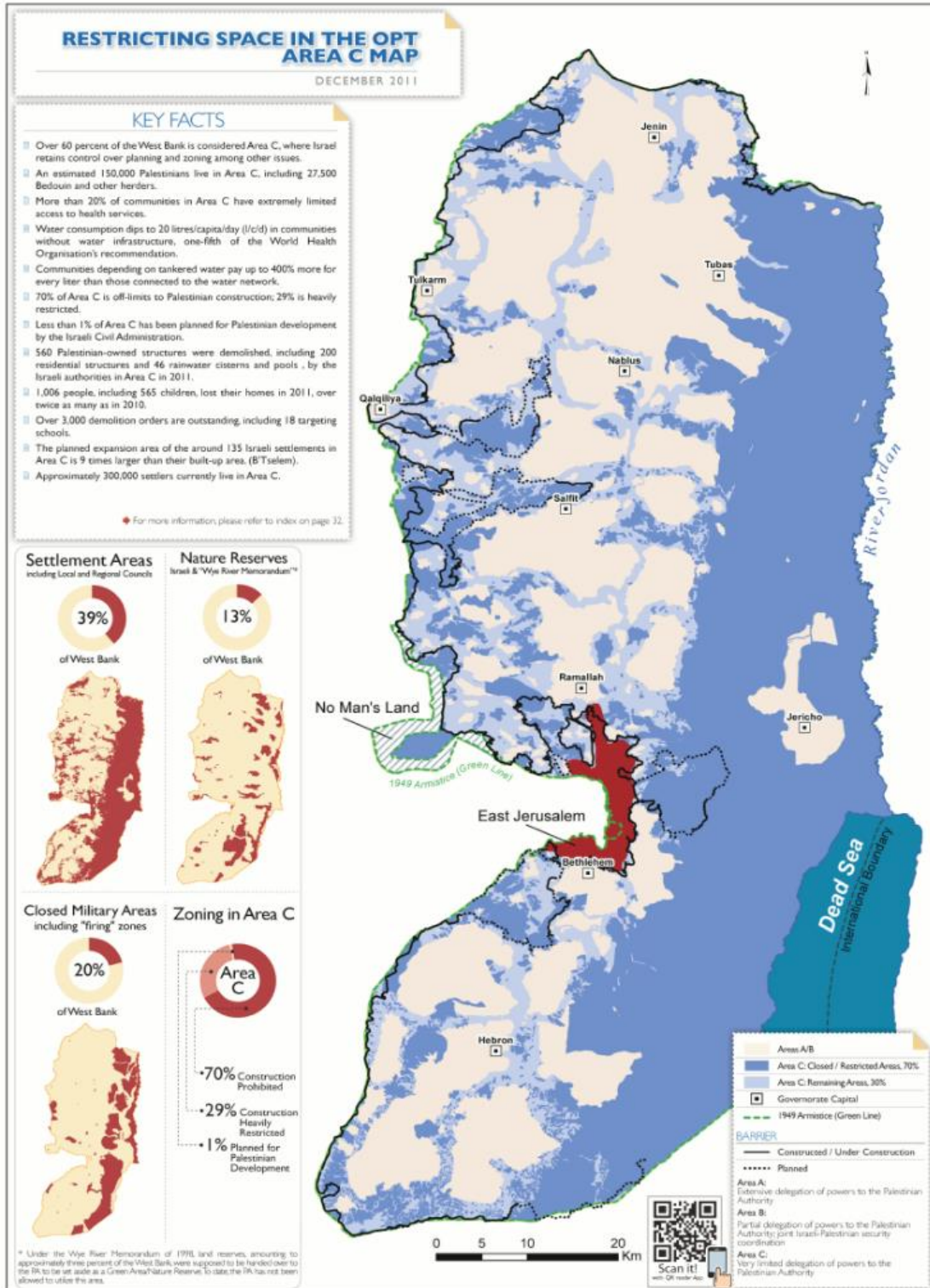


Figure 2: Restricting Space in the OPT Area A Map.  
 Source: UN -OCHA –, Restrictions Space in the OPT Area, 2011  
[http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ochaopt\\_atlas\\_restricting\\_space\\_december2011.pdf](http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ochaopt_atlas_restricting_space_december2011.pdf) on OCHA  
 oPt Maps

### **2.2.1. Palestinian Territories “The Palestinian Land occupied in 1967”:**

The term "Palestinian territories" has been used for many years to describe the territories occupied by Israel since 1967 within the former British Mandate for Palestine, namely the West Bank (including East Jerusalem) and the Gaza Strip. The official United Nations (UN) terminology has been used, occupied Palestinian territory (OPT or oPt) increasingly replacing other terms since 1999.

The Palestinian territories consist of two distinct areas as shown in Figure 3: Occupied Palestinian Territories Dec. 2011 according to Green Line, the West Bank (including East Jerusalem), and the Gaza Strip. Although the boundaries are commonly referred to as the "1967 borders", they are historically the armistice lines under the 1949 Armistice Agreements, which brought an end to the 1948 Arab–Israeli War, and are commonly referred to as the Green Line. The 1949 armistice lines were expressly declared to be armistice lines, and not international borders. Some Palestinian negotiators have claimed a return to those lines as the borders of a future Palestinian state. The eastern limit of the West Bank is the border with Jordan. The Israel–Jordan peace treaty defined that border as the international border, and Jordan renounced all claims to territory west of it. The border segment between Jordan and the West Bank was left undefined pending a definitive agreement on the status of the territory.<sup>14</sup>

The southern limit of the Gaza Strip is the border with Egypt. Egypt renounced all claims to land north of the international border, including the Gaza Strip, in the Egypt–Israel peace treaty. The Palestinians were not parties to either agreement.

The Gaza Strip is bounded by the Mediterranean Sea. The natural geographic boundary

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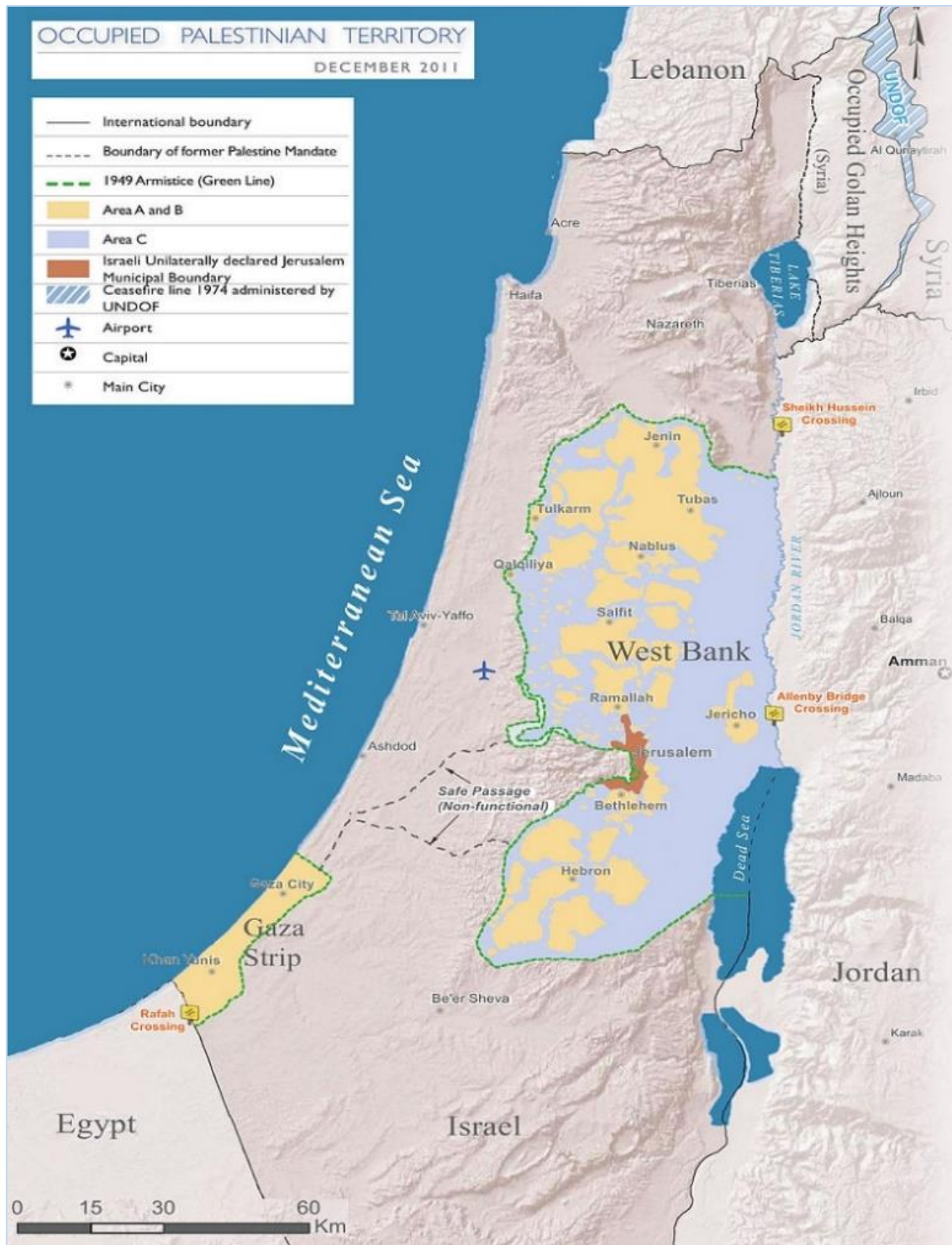
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-original: <https://www.un.org/ola/>

of the West Bank, as the name implies, is the Jordan River. To the Territories belong the territorial waters of the Gaza Strip and the part of the Dead Sea between the West Bank and the Jordan border-line.

High population growth is often a significant driver of environmental change. The Palestinian population is increasing at a yearly rate of 2.7 percent. The total population in 2019 was estimated at almost 5 million and is expected to increase to 6.9 million by 2030. Population density is very high in Gaza and some areas of the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Urbanization has occurred rapidly with inadequate planning. Population growth puts pressure on natural resources and service delivery systems: the amount of solid waste generated each year in Gaza, for example, is projected to increase to over 3,000 tons in 2030, from around 1,900 tons in 2015. Population growth has also contributed to the increase in land value, leading to the sale of land for urban infrastructure and the expansion of building onto agricultural lands.

Colonial settlement expansion in the West Bank and East Jerusalem puts additional pressure on limited

Natural resources, further contribute to the pollution of air, soil, and water. ( United Nations Environment Programme UNEP, 2020).



*Figure 3: Occupied Palestinian Territories Dec. 2011 according to Green Line*  
*Source: Map of the Occupied Palestinian Territories (West Bank and Gaza Strip), marked by the Green Line. Based on Reference Map: occupied Palestinian territory: Overview Map, as of December 2011. Published by United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHAoPt), 25 January 2012*  
[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Occupied\\_Palestinian\\_Territories.jpg#/media/File:Occupied\\_Palestinian\\_Territories.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Occupied_Palestinian_Territories.jpg#/media/File:Occupied_Palestinian_Territories.jpg)

### **2.2.2. Legal Framework for the Israeli Colonial Settlements in the Palestinian territories:**

The Human Rights Council in its Twenty-second session, Agenda Item 7, Resolution No. 22/26, affirmed that Israeli colonial settlements and activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, are illegal under international law and constitute very serious violations of international humanitarian law and the human rights of the Palestinian people in this territory, and undermine international efforts to revive the peace process and the realization of the two-state solution. The Council further expressed its deep concern about the continuation of Israeli colonial settlement and related activities, including colonial settlement expansion, land expropriation, house demolitions, and property confiscation and destruction, which alter the urban character and demographic composition of the occupied territories, including East Jerusalem and the occupied Syrian Golan<sup>15</sup>. The Council called on Israel to take and implement serious measures, including confiscation of weapons and application of criminal sanctions, to prevent acts of violence by Israeli settlers, and other measures to ensure the safety and protection of Palestinian civilians and Palestinian property in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. The council expressed grave concern about the continuing construction, contrary to international law, by Israel of the wall inside the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, and expressed its concern in particular about the route of the wall in a departure from the Armistice Line of 1949, which could prejudge future negotiations and make the two-State solution impossible to implement and which is causing the Palestinian people further humanitarian hardship, Deeply concerned that the wall's route has been traced in such a

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<sup>15</sup> Resolution 497 (1981) Adopted by the Security Council at its 2319th meeting on 17 December 1981

way as to include the great majority of the Israeli colonial settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. (United Nations, 2014).

Despite the aforementioned prohibition of the international community from colonial settling in the Palestinian territories, especially the occupied territories in 1967, since the 1967 war and the occupation of the West Bank, Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip, the successive Israeli governments have adopted various plans aimed primarily at achieving the dream of Greater Israel and burying any dreams of the Palestinians to establish an entity for them on these lands. Addressing the general deliberations of the 71st session of the General Assembly, Netanyahu said that the existing conflict was not related to colonial settlements and that it had been raging decades before any colonial settlement was built. “This conflict was never about the colonial settlement or the creation of a Palestinian state, but rather the existence of a Jewish state within any borders. Israel is ready, and I am, to negotiate all final status issues, but I will never negotiate anything which is our right to a Jewish state.”<sup>16</sup>

### **2.2.3. Phases of Israeli Colonial Settlement in the Palestinian Land:**

A few months after it took control of the West Bank and Gaza in 1967, Israel started to develop colonial settlements inhabited by Jewish Israelis in those territories. The initial development followed the plan of then Israeli Deputy Prime Minister, Yigal Allon. The plan sought the annexation by Israel of around one-third of the West Bank, including the Jordan Valley to the East, the Judean desert to the South, East Jerusalem, and the entire Gaza strip. According to the plan’s proponents, the control of the Jordan Valley would have helped Israel to protect itself from possible invasions from the

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<sup>16</sup> The Zionist Plan for the Greater Israel by dividing Middle East: Oded Yinon Plan Khan, Aftab Ahmad. Defense Journal; Karachi Vol. 18, Iss. 9, (Apr 2015): 35-48.

east and the control of Gaza would have played the same role for possible attacks from the South (Massimiliano Calì & Sami H. Miaari, 2017).

According to the Palestinian Bureau of Statistics:

The curve of the establishment of Israeli colonial settlements can be monitored by dividing the years of occupation into several stages:

**The first phase: 1967-1976:** in which colonies were selectively established, within a colonial policy based on quality rather than quantity, and colonial settlements were concentrated in Jerusalem and the Jordan Valley, inspired by the Allon Plan.

**The second phase: 1977-1984:** This phase witnessed the rise of the Likud party, the increasing influence of the colonial movement of Gush Emunim, in addition to the conclusion of the Camp David agreement in Egypt, and the subsequent evacuation of the colonial settlements of the Sinai Peninsula, where this phase witnessed the building of colonial settlements, and the expansion of their spread. horizontal, and the theoretical framework for this expansion was a set of colonial plans/projects, the most important of which are:

Sharon's plan: This plan includes the establishment of a colonial settlement bloc in the West Bank that will cross it vertically (from north to south).

Mataniahu Druples Plan: This plan aims to settle 120,000 Jews through 50 colonial settlements established in strategic places in Palestine.

The Gush Emunim plan: the colonial settlements are concentrated according to the plan of this colonial movement, exactly in the areas that other colonial projects try to avoid near the northern communities.

As a result of the previous plans, colonial settlements spread in various Palestinian areas, without taking into consideration the political, geographical, and strategic logic

behind this expansion.

**The third phase: 1985-1990:** In this phase, the pace of colonial settling - in terms of quantity - returned to something similar to the first stage, and this may be due to the lack of many places suitable for colonial settling (considering the legal and geographical dimension), in addition to the conflict in the colonial vision Between the two wings of the ruling coalition (the Labor Party and the Likud Party), that coalition that ruled for most of the years of this stage.

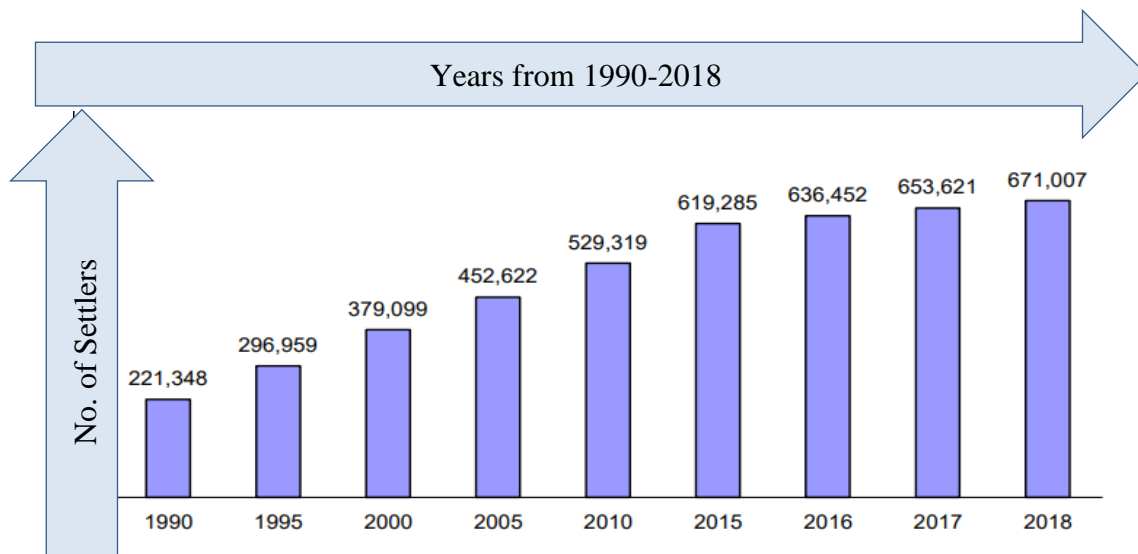
**The fourth phase: 1991-2018:** The pace of expansion of colonial settlements has decreased sharply, and in the years 1992, 1993, 1995, 2000, and 2012, no new colonial settlement was built. This is due to the peace process and the pressures that accompanied it.

The international community imposed on Israel to freeze colonial settling and the lack of political stability in Israel during that stage, but the occupation authorities transformed the outpost of “Rahalim” into a colonial settlement in 2013.

To compensate for this, the Israeli occupation authorities resorted during this period to enlarging the existing colonial settlements, whether in terms of population or through the establishment and construction of new neighborhoods within the borders of the existing colonial settlements. In addition to that, the construction of the annexation and expansion wall began in June 2002, the wall whose borders were drawn as a result of the negotiations between the Israeli government and settlers’ leaders, and as a result, about 88% of the residents of the colonial settlements were annexed to the areas located inside the wall, and in the same period, the colonial settling expanded and escalated, through the establishment of more outposts, which reached 116 outposts at the end of 2018.

Conclusion: the number of colonial settlements in the West Bank increased during the

years 1967-2018 from one colonial settlement in 1967 to 150 colonial settlements in the year 2018, and the number of settlers increased from 22,348 thousand to 671,007 thousand as shown in [Figure 4: Growth of Number of settlers in Israeli colonial settlements in the West Bank in selected years](#). (PCBS P. C., Israeli settlements in Palestine, Annual Statistical Report, 2018).



*Figure 4: Growth of Number of settlers in Israeli colonial settlements in the West Bank in selected years*

Source: PCBS, Israeli colonial settlements in Palestine, Annual Statistical Report,

On the Forty-Four Annual Commemoration of Land Day about Motivations and Facilitations for Settlers PCBS published the following:

The Colonial settlement and Wall Resistance Commission indicates that the total expenditure on colonial settlement activities during the period 2011 – 2016 reached one billion NIS, while the total expenditure in 2017 reached 1.7 billion NIS. Also, 1.4 billion NIS were spent in 2018. Moreover, data from the Israeli organization, Peace Now, indicates, in terms of the establishment of colonial settlement outposts, that this phenomenon mainly started during Netanyahu's era as Prime Minister in 1996, and it

stopped in 2005. It is noticed that the government of Netanyahu went back, once again, to establish illegal colonial settlement outposts; where out of 134 sites that were built: two colonial settlement sites were evacuated (Migron and Amuna), and 29 colonial settlement locations were approved (three as independent colonial settlements and 26 as "neighborhoods" for established colonial settlements), and over 35 sites under approval. (PCBS P. C., Forty Four Annual Commemoration of Land Day in Statistical Figures, 2020)

The Applied Research Institute/Jerusalem ARIJ published their report on Environment Day 2020:

As a result of colonial settlement activities in the West Bank, we find that military bases, closed military zones, and colonial settlements occupy approximately 22% of the occupied West Bank area of 5,661 km<sup>2</sup>, while Palestinian villages and cities occupy no more than 6.6%. The same is the case in the Gaza Strip, as Israel has complete control over all the crossings and the Strip.

Israeli colonial settlements occupy 3.5% of the West Bank. The area of colonial settlements has increased since the Oslo Accords from 77 square kilometers in 1992 to 201 square kilometers in the year 2020. Today, there are 199 Israeli colonial settlements in the occupied West Bank inhabited by more than 826,000 Israeli settlers, in addition to 220 colonial outposts that were established during the years of occupation Israeli. (ARIJ, The Palestinian environment between reality and the celebration of its International Day, 2020).

It is important to know who decides where and when to build Israeli *colonial settlements* and use the Palestinian land occupied in 1967, [Figure 5: Structure of Israeli Planning Organization](#) shows the hierarchy of the Israeli government and the levels of decision-making and planning at various levels. By the WZO-Jewish Agency (Status) Law 5713-1952, and the concluded-on 26 July 1954 between the Government of Israel and the Executive of the Jewish Agency, the World Zionist Organization (WZO) has undertaken some of the tasks outlined in, most notably the responsibility to bring in immigrants and refugees Jews to Israel, as well as their resettlement, rehabilitation, and assimilation.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> AGREEMENT FOR THE RECONSTITUTION OF THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL AS AMENDED FROM TIME TO TIME BY THE JEWISH AGENCY ASSEMBLY, 2011, <https://cdn.fedweb.org/fed-42/2/23%2520-%2520Reconstn%2520Agt%2520JUN%25202011-2014-2015.pdf?v=1481746211>

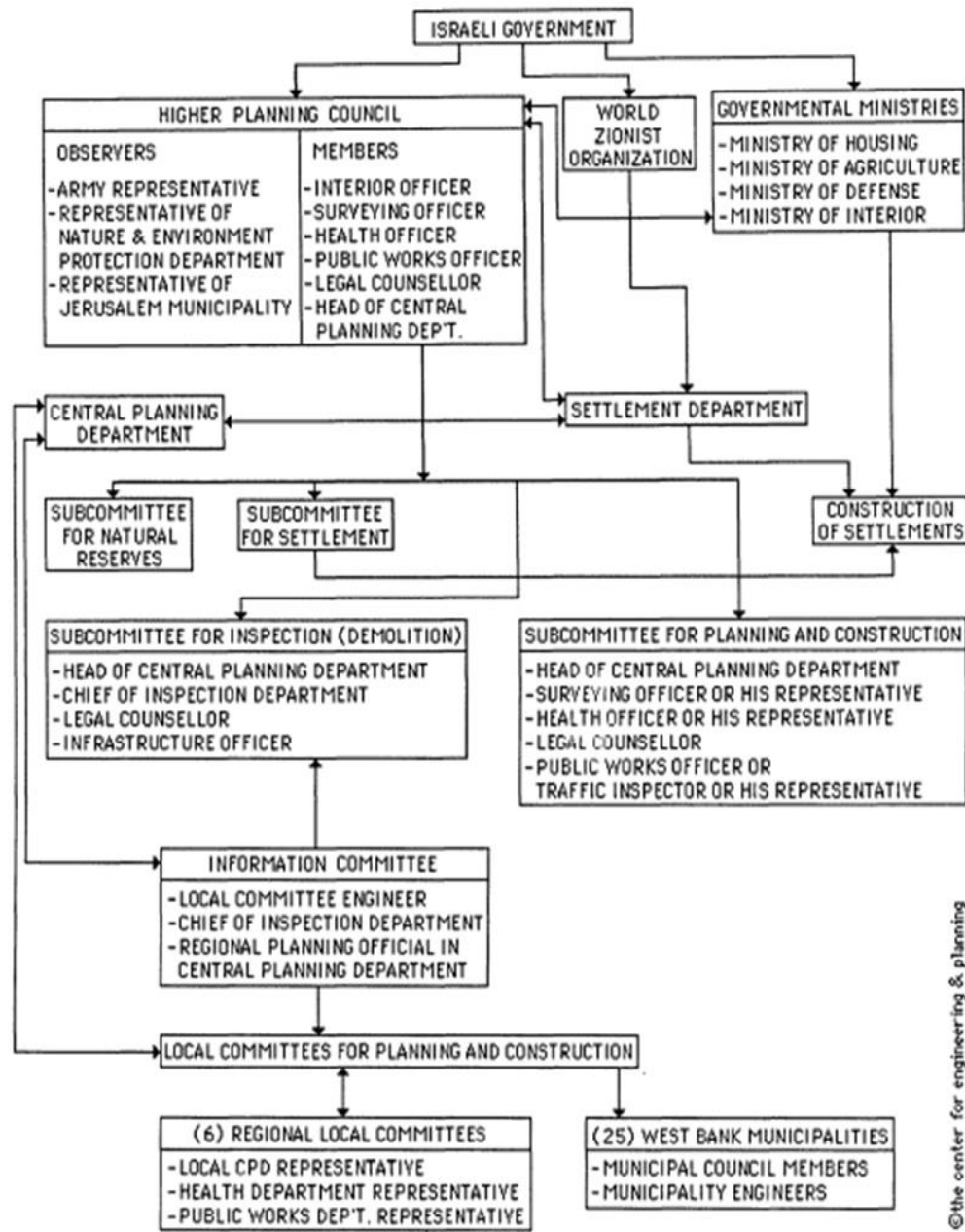


FIGURE 1: Structure of the Israeli Planning Organization

Figure 5: Structure of Israeli Planning Organization

Source: Journal of Palestine Studies, 2011, Article: Land Use Planning in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, by Rami AbdulHadi

#### **2.2.4. Types of Israeli Colonies:**

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics "PCBS", in the Forty-Sixth annual commemoration of Land Day, on 30/03/2022, as shown in Table 1: Set of Facts on Palestinian Land use by settlers and Israeli Military, until March 30, 2020, by the end of 2020, there were 471 Israeli occupation sites and military bases in the West Bank, including 151 settlements and 26 inhabited outposts that considered as neighborhoods following established settlements, in addition to 150 settlement outposts, and 144 classified as other sites (industrial, tourists, service areas and Israeli army bases). As for the number of settlers on the West Bank, it reached 712,815 settlers by the end of 2020 (PCBS, 2022).

The colonial settlement project that confiscates the lands and properties of the Palestinian citizens constitutes the control on 60% of the area of the West Bank (Area C) through military decisions that deprive the Palestinians of the use of their lands and benefit them and depriving the Palestinians of benefiting from water wells and natural resources. Where these orders classify the West Bank lands as closed military areas, areas of firing zones, and natural protected areas, where Palestinians are prevented from building on their land, using it, or even cultivating it, and thus it is seized. As a result of these policies, approximately 3 million Palestinians were living in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, in 2019, and they are deprived of using the lands they own because of the colonial settlement projects that are constantly growing and developing, in addition to the serious environmental impacts of colonial settlement projects, especially industrial ones, and dealing with Palestinian communities as solid and liquid waste dumps for these colonial settlements, which poses a threat to the lives of Palestinian citizens residing next to the colonial settlements.

A well-developed network of roads links the illegal colonial settlements together and links them to the center of settler life in Israel. This road network aims to shorten the commute time for Israeli settlers. A system of bypass roads was established to allow settlers to bypass populated Palestinian communities.

The development of the bypass road network leads to further colonial settlement expansion and is used as an incentive to increase the number of illegal Israeli settlers in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem. (MIFTAH, 2020).

**Table 1: Set of Facts on Palestinian Land use by settlers and Israeli Military, until March 30, 2020**

*Source:* PCBS, Forty-Sixth Annual Commemoration of Land Day in Statistical Figures.

Item	Number
Type of colonial settlements	471 locations including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 151 colonial settlements</li> <li>• Approval of 26 residential outposts for colonial settlements</li> <li>• 150 outposts</li> <li>• 94 military bases</li> <li>• 25 industrial zones</li> <li>• 25 tourist and facilities/services sites</li> </ul>
Total Number of illegal settlers	712,815 settlers in the West Bank (including East Jerusalem)
Illegal settlers within the Jerusalem municipal borders	332,294 settlers in East Jerusalem.
Length of the Annexation and Apartheid Wall	714 km

Lack of political progress has led to unclear and overlapping environmental governance arrangements.

The Palestinian Authority faces difficulties in applying Palestinian laws in Areas A and

B, and is unable to apply these laws in Area C, or – due to the intra-Palestinian division – in Gaza. Israel applies separate sets of laws to Israeli individuals in the occupied Palestinian territory, and Israeli colonial settlements, industrial installations, and closed military areas. The joint environmental management arrangements that were established as part of the 1995 Interim Agreement are only partly functional. The simultaneous application of different sets of laws, and law enforcement capabilities, in the same territory, leads to data and enforcement gaps. Israeli colonial settlements and security measures cause environmental change and degradation. Examples include the uprooting of large numbers of trees (especially olive trees) during the clearance of land for military bases, buffer zones, bypass roads (which are generally inaccessible to Palestinians), and the separation barrier. Despite mitigation efforts by Israel, such infrastructure has impacted delicate ecosystems and biodiversity. ( United Nations Environment Programme UNEP, 2020).

Figure 6: Israeli Colonial settlements and outposts B/W 1967-2016 shows the growth of Israeli Illegal colonial settlements and outposts in the West Bank between 1967-2016



*Figure 6: Israeli Colonial settlements and outposts B/W 1967-2016*

*Source: Vox, the growth of Israeli colonial settlements, explained in 5 charts, By Jennifer Williams and Javier Zarracina Dec 30, 2016*

<https://www.vox.com/world/2016/12/30/14088842/israeli-colonial-settlements-explained-in-5-charts>

### **2.2.5. Distribution of Colonies and Colonial settlement Projects:**

The establishment of Israeli colonial settlements in the Palestinian territories is not an individual effort of settlers and is not random, but these colonial settlements have been distributed based on plans and projects in advance and based on certain strategic goals.

Before examining planning instruments per se, some background on Israel's strategic vision may be in order. The Israeli view of the future of the territories, even at the beginning of the occupation when the more "conciliatory" Labor was firmly in control, is clearly expressed in a 1970 government publication entitled *Judea and Samaria: Guidelines for Regional and Physical Planning*, which states: "in the course of the Six Day War, new territories to the north, center, and south of the former boundaries of the State of Israel were liberated. For the first time in twenty years, the West Bank of the Jordan has become a natural entity" (emphasis added). The Guidelines go on to list as a central planning objective "the development of the periphery of Samaria and Judea so that it may become integrated with the rest of the country." Land use planning, land expropriations, and colonial settlements are three interlocking aspects of a single policy aimed at the Judaization of the territories occupied in 1967. (AbdulHadi, 1990).

There are many colonial settlement projects presented by Israeli political figures and racist political parties and groups that support Israeli colonial settlement in the Palestinian territories, the latest of which was US President Trump's plan, which coincided with the era of the extreme right taking over power in Israel. The following projects are considered the most popular and well-known, which were announced by the Israeli government:

**- Alon Project:**

- It depends on the implementation of the fait accompli by seizing the land and carrying out a wide colonial settlement operation, along the Jordan Valley, from the southern Beisan Valley to the south of the Hebron desert, with a length of 115 km and a width of 20 km. Alon said in Davar newspaper on February 17, 1974.

(It was established: Israeli colonial settlements in light of the strategic importance of security requirements, and as a catalyst for the political struggle for secure borders).

Thus, civilian and rural colonial settlements and permanent military bases must be established, as soon as possible, according to security requirements, including East Jerusalem and its Old City.

**- Sharon's First and Second Projects:**

The 7-Star Project: Sharon adopted the Double Backbone Project / Fochman Project, which calls for the establishment of two backbones of colonial settlements in Palestine within 20 years, so that the first extends along the coastal plain, while the second parallel it to extend from the Golan Heights in the north to Sharm el-Sheikh on The Red Sea, including the establishment of a series of colonial settlements in the Jordan Valley, on the western and eastern slopes of the Nablus and Hebron mountains, and in the Palestinian Triangle area with a width of 3 km and its length from Wadi Ara to Kafr Qassem, the intensification of colonial settlements in the city of Jerusalem, and the creation of links of colonial settlements between The coastal plain column and the Jordan Valley column.

The colonial settlement remained Sharon's main obsession, so in 1993 he presented a new colonial settlement project called the Seven Stars, which aims to establish a continuous chain of colonial settlements along the June 4, 1967 line, starting from the

north and northwest of Jerusalem and Latrun, passing through areas west of Ramallah governorate. Ending in the area north of Qalqilya and the outskirts of Tulkarm. The plan is based on the establishment of interconnected colonial settlement blocs in three sections, which will later be annexed to Israel.

**- Red Lines Map Plan:**

Which was unveiled in January 1997, included what Israel considers red lines regarding the redeployment of the Israeli army in the West Bank; to define the limits of withdrawal in the context of the second redeployment.

The plan contains two red lines: the first relates to areas related to groundwater sources from which the plan considers that Israel cannot withdraw from it; because of the presence of groundwater in it, and the second is related to security and colonial settlement considerations, as presented by the Israeli security and military services. At a time when the plan considered that areas of the West Bank are not considered strategic security importance to Israel, it is not possible to withdraw from them; due to the presence of colonial settlements on them.

The map of strategic interests, as presented by the Israeli army, which was also known as the Sharon-Mordechai map, was presented for circulation in the Israeli government in 1997, synchronizing to some extent with the map of the red lines. The map of interests includes several alternatives to a permanent solution, as Israel sees it. According to five basic criteria:

1. Security.
2. Water.
3. Borders.
4. Colonial settlements.

## 5. Jerusalem.

The central alternative presented by the map is for Israel to retain 62% of the area of the West Bank, based on dividing the West Bank into five areas of Palestinian control, separated from each other by areas of security-colonial settlement control, and the areas are, Jenin, Nablus, Ramallah and Hebron, and Jericho, this is to achieve the main goals of:

1. Complete Israeli control over the Jordan Valley.
2. Complete isolation of a border strip along the 4th of June 67 line.
3. Ensuring wide crossings linking the Green Line with the Jordan Valley.
4. Geographical depth areas in the center of the West Bank.
5. The complete separation of the city of Jerusalem from the West Bank. (Wafa, 2022).

### - **Druples project:**

Publishing the most important colonial settlement project that affected the Likud colonial settlement policies until 1983, also called (the Druples project:

It is considered the most important colonial settlement project that directed the colonial settlement policies of the Likud until the year 1983, and it is also called (the master plan for the development of colonial settlements in Judea and Samaria).

This project was presented by Matityahu Druples, Head of the Colonial settlement Department of the Zionist Organization, in 1978 and aims to establish about (70) civil community colonial settlements in the West Bank for 13 years (1979-1993), at a rate of 12-15 colonial settlements annually, and at the same time increase and intensify the existing colonial settlements, so that the number of settlers reaches 120-150 thousand, and the project is based on several principles, including:

1. That colonial settlement in all parts of the Land of Israel is for the sake of security

and is a right of the Jews.

2. The colonial settlements shall be distributed among interconnected colonial settlement blocs to develop common means of production and services.
3. Not only distributing the colonial settlements around the Palestinian population (minorities) but also between them.

The most important blocks that the Druples plan talked about are:

1. Rihan block - west of Jenin.
2. Shomron Bloc - north of Nablus.
3. Kedumim Bloc - east of Qalqilya.
4. Karnei Shomron block - west of Nablus.
5. Ariel Bloc - near the city of Salfit.
6. Modi'in Bloc - Latru.
7. Etzion Bloc - Bethlehem.
8. Amos block - north of Hebron.
9. Adumim Bloc - East Jerusalem.
10. Beit El block - north of Ramallah.
11. Ephraim block - the far southeast of Nablus.
12. Elon Moreh Bloc - east of Nablus.

Druples also presented the Greater Jerusalem Development Plan in 1984 AD, which aims to double the number of Jews in the Greater Jerusalem area within 25 years, by raising it to 700-750,000 through colonial settlement. <sup>18</sup>

**- Trump's Plan (the Evaporation of the Two-States solution):**

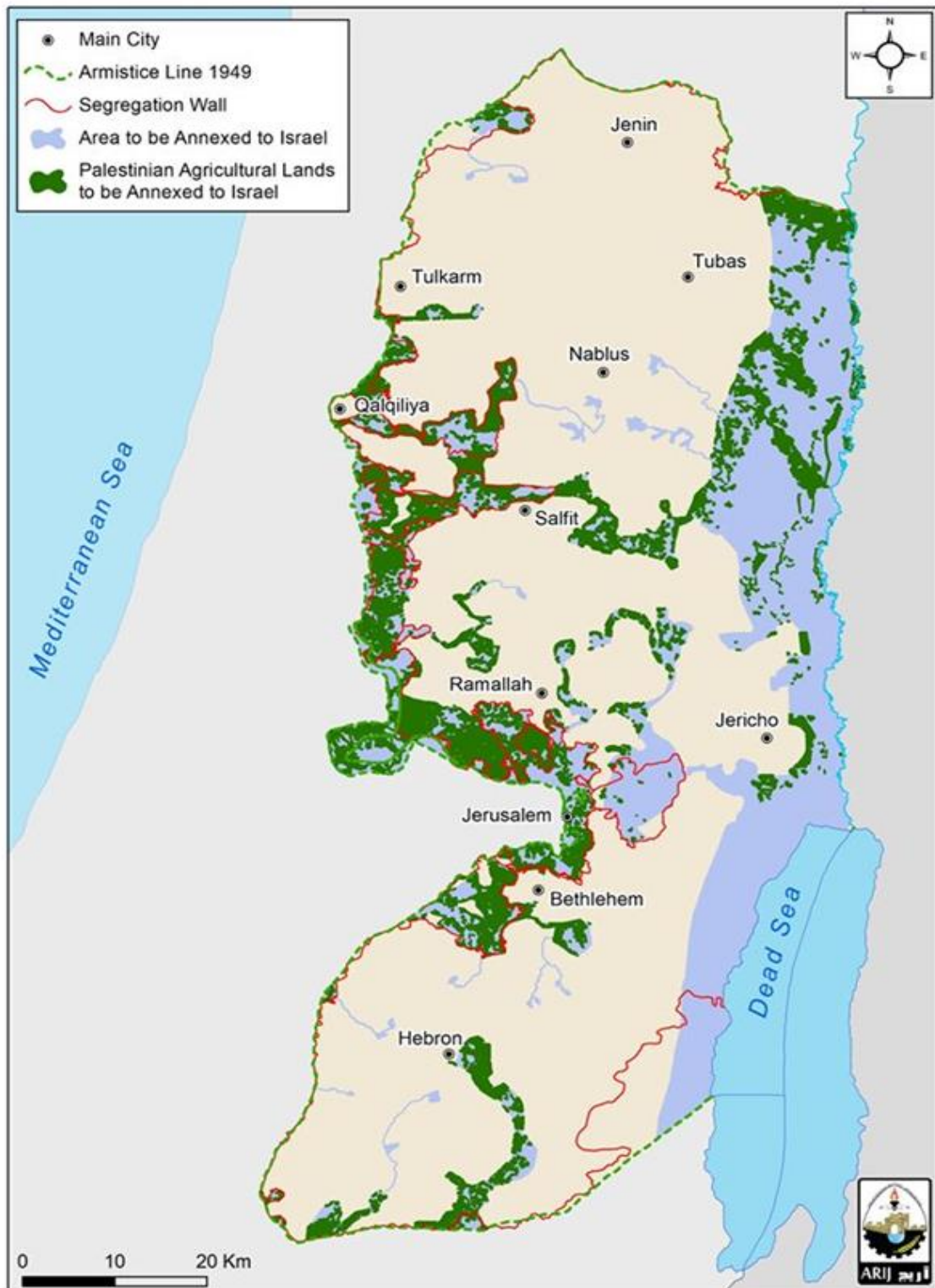
According to PBCS, 2020, the plan suggests extorting about 1,860 km<sup>2</sup>, which

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<sup>18</sup> <http://poica.org/2002/12/monitoring-israeli-colonization-activities-in-the-west-bank-and-gaza-2/>

is about 30% of the West Bank lands, and then annexing them to Israel; about 23 km<sup>2</sup> is classified as area (B). Also, the number of the Palestinian localities that will be isolated in the area is 178 population localities, where about 330 thousand Palestinians live and are distributed on 33 localities in the area classified as (B) and its population is about 103 thousand persons; 52 localities in areas classified as (C) and its population is around 16 thousand persons; 20 localities in Eastern Jerusalem, where the population reached about 220 thousand persons; and 73 Bedouin localities. The plan also proposes the annexation of all Israeli colonial settlements to Israel, with keeping 15 Israeli Colonial settlement Enclaves in the State of Palestine territories, which means that those 15 colonial settlements will continue to expand to form a geographic connection between them as they continue cutting the ties of the remaining geographic lands for the Palestinians on what is left of the West Bank. Furthermore, the plan defines the swap of 833 km<sup>2</sup> from the occupied territories in 1948 (equals 13.5% of the total area of the West Bank), where these areas are distributed as follows: Figure 7: West Bank in light of Trump plan 2020 shows the plan suggests the annexation of about 180 km<sup>2</sup> from the lands of Naqab Desert to the South of the West Bank; these areas, according to the aerial photos, this region is a desert of a steep rocky hillside, in which no source of water is available and without any development value. Additionally, the plan provided an additional proposal according to which about 290 km<sup>2</sup> are exploited and used as an industrial area for advanced technology, and 230 km<sup>2</sup> from Naqab Desert to be used in farming and for residence, which is located along the line borders that separate the Egyptian Sinai from the Palestinian Naqab. It is worth mentioning that this area is also full of steep rocky hills with no available water sources and it is not suitable for the implementation of such proposals as shown in aerial photos. The plan also suggests

amending the borders of the Armistice line for 1948 to amend the border tracks to include more than 10 Palestinian localities at the west of the Armistice line, in which 300 thousand Palestinians reside and live in Al-Muthalath and the area near the borderline of the Armistice line in the surrounding of Kafr Qasem. Furthermore, the plan suggests extorting about 340 km<sup>2</sup> from the agricultural lands in the West Bank and annexing those lands to Israel "about 89 km<sup>2</sup> of those agricultural lands that are located in the area of the Jordan Valley". (PCBS P. C., Forty Four Annual Commemoration of Land Day in Statistical Figures, 2020).



*Figure 7: West Bank in light of Trump plan 2020*

Source: PCBS, Forty-Four Annual Commemoration of Land Day in Statistical Figures, 2020

## 2.3. Land Confiscation:

### Background Information:

The area of the West Bank is 5844 km<sup>2</sup>, which constitutes 21.6% of the total area of the land of historical Palestine. The area of the Gaza Strip is 362 km<sup>2</sup>, which constitutes 1.35% of the total area of historic Palestine.

According to the Palestinian Information Center on the geography of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967:

1- The Central Highlands: the mountainous part of the West Bank; It covers an area of about 3,500 km<sup>2</sup> and extends for about 120 km in length. Elevations vary from sea level in these mountains and reach more than 1,000 meters in the Halhul and Hebron governorates (the height of Jabal al-Nabi Yunis in the Hebron governorate is 1,020 meters above sea level). Also, rainfall rates vary in these areas; it ranges between 400 mm and 700 mm. Most of the vegetation cover in Palestine is located in this area, and agriculture is characterized by reliance mainly on rainwater.

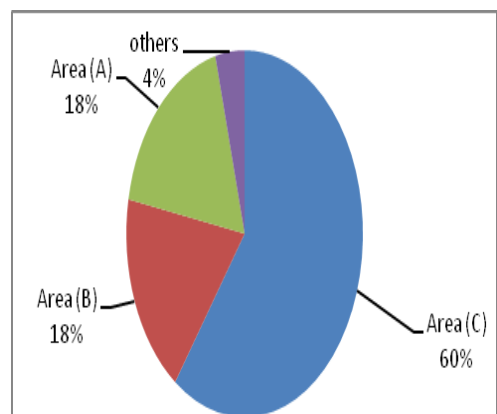
2- The semi-coastal area: This area is located in the governorates of Jenin, Tulkarem, and Qalqilya, and it is an extension of the lands within the Green Line (1967 borders). This area is 120 km<sup>2</sup>, and the average rainfall is about 600 mm.

3- Eastern slopes: This area extends from Jenin Governorate in the north to Hebron Governorate in the south. It is usually called the “Jerusalem Wilderness,” and it represents fertile pastures for sheep in the winter; the shepherds roam with their flocks in those areas; Due to its mild climate and the fertility of its pastures. The eastern slopes are the main habitat for many wild mammals and endemic and rare plants, and this area is under occupation pressures represented in the construction of colonial settlements, bypass roads, and various colonial settlement activities.

4- Jordan Valley Trench: It is a unique area, located east of the heights of the West Bank between the eastern slopes and the Moab Mountains in Jordan; this area is semi-arid, and its climate is cold to warm in winter and hot and dry in summer, and it is an extension of the African Rift. This area is subject to depletion by the Israeli occupation through the construction of colonial settlements and the practices of settlers that drained the agricultural capacity of this area. Many winter crops for export are grown in this region, using irrigated farming methods and plastic greenhouses. This area is located along the migration paths of birds; It is the second most important bird migration route in the world.

5- Gaza Strip: It is the coastal area along the Mediterranean Sea, and it is considered one of the highest areas in the world in terms of population density. Some migratory birds from Africa to Europe and vice versa disembark in Gaza to rest and to be provided with food. The water in this region suffers from excessive salinity as a result of the excessive pumping of groundwater; It also suffers from an increase in nitrates as a result of sewage intrusion into groundwater, and as a result of the extensive use of chemical fertilizers, whether inside or outside the Gaza Strip. (PCBS P. C., Fifth National Report on Biodiversity, Statistical Abstract 2015, 2016).

The Palestinian Land has been classified according to the Oslo Accords (A, B, and C) as shown in Figure 8: Palestinian Land classification according to OSLO Accords, to tighten control of the Palestinian land, especially in areas classified as (C) which are under full



*Figure 8: Palestinian Land classification according to OSLO Accords*

*Source:* Forty-Four Annual Commemoration of Land Day in Statistical Figures, 2020

control of the Israeli occupation in terms of security, planning, and construction, where 76% of the total area classified (C) is directly exploited by the Israeli occupation; colonial settlements regional councils control 63% of it. While the area of authority regions in the Israeli colonial settlements in the West Bank (Including closed regions and allocated for expanding those colonial settlements) is about 542 km<sup>2</sup> as it is by the end of 2019; representing about 10% of the total area of the West Bank. Whereas the confiscated areas for military bases and military training locations represent about 18% of the West Bank area, in addition to the Annexation and Expansion Wall that has isolated more than 10% of the area of the West Bank. Consequently, over 219 Palestinian localities were badly affected by the establishment of the Annexation and Expansion Wall. Moreover, data indicate that there are about 2,700 establishments isolated between the Wall and the Green Line, and about 5,300 establishments damaged by the Wall, in addition to 35 thousand households that were also badly affected by the establishment of the Wall. Nevertheless, about 67 thousand Palestinians live in isolated buildings between the Wall and the Green Line. Also, the Israeli occupation imposes all kinds of obstacles to tighten their lives and makes it almost impossible for the Palestinian's urban expansion, especially in Jerusalem and areas classified as (C) in the West Bank and that are still under full control of the Israeli occupation.

### **2.3.1. How Does Israel Confiscate Land? and What Goals Are Confiscation For?**

Kerem Navot is a new Israeli civil society organization, established in 2012 and employs comprehensive land-use research to challenge the systems and policies that enable the ongoing dispossession of Palestinians from their land in the West Bank.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> [https://www.keremnavot.org/\\_files/ugd/cdb1a7\\_370bb4f21ceb47adb3ac7556c02b8972.pdf](https://www.keremnavot.org/_files/ugd/cdb1a7_370bb4f21ceb47adb3ac7556c02b8972.pdf)

The report of the research shows that the wholesale takeover of agricultural lands is not the result of the isolated efforts of individual settlers or even entire colonial settlements, but part of a long-term and well-funded strategy that has been encouraged and supported by governmental and public agencies for many years, despite the blatant illegality of much of the activity, even in terms of Israeli law.

This report is based on a survey of unprecedented scope, identifying and mapping over 93,000 dunum of land allocated or used for Israeli agricultural activity in the West Bank and the growth in this area from 1997 to 2012. The survey classifies the Israeli agricultural areas in the West Bank according to several parameters:

- 1) Year in which Israeli agricultural activity began;
- 2) The measure by which the land was expropriated:
  - Declaration of the closed military zone,
  - Declaration as state land,
  - Land-swap of absentee property, “private” takeover by settlers, etc.
- 3) land-ownership status
  - Private Palestinian
  - Public [state]
  - Muslim Waqf
  - Pre-1948 Jewish-owned
- 4) Region or regional council to which the land is affiliated.
- 5) Character of the settler population there (religious/secular).
- 6) Colonial settlement jurisdiction (within/outside of a jurisdiction area of a colonial settlement).
- 7) Type of crop or branch of agriculture.

Kerem Navot found as a result of the research that, the last decades have seen a decline of about one-third in cultivated Palestinian agricultural lands in the West Bank. The survey shows also, that one of the factors behind the drastic drop in the agricultural area cultivated by Palestinians in the West Bank is the ongoing expansion of Israeli agricultural areas. This expansion includes a de facto appropriation of actively cultivated private lands whose Palestinian owners (individuals or entire communities) have been expelled, whether by the settlers or by the Israeli military.

Israeli agricultural lands in the West Bank, which today<sup>20</sup>, cover about 93,000 dunums (about one and a half times the total built-up area of the colonial settlements, not including East Jerusalem), are a central and growing factor in the array of land-grab methods in the civilian reality that Israel has created over the decades in the West Bank. Since 1997, settlers have taken over about 24,000 dunum of land through agricultural activity, of which about 10,000 dunum are on privately owned Palestinian land, mostly around the colonial settlements and outposts in the West Bank hill country.

The state of Israel continues to act on two parallel channels: the official channel by which thousands of dunam of land in the West Bank are expropriated in a variety of ways from their Palestinian owners and transferred to the colonial settlements by the Civil Administration; and the ostensibly unofficial takeover by settlers of thousands of dunam of private Palestinian lands, with the direct and/or indirect encouragement, funding, and organization of the state.

This accelerated activity is part of a widespread, multi-pronged, and well-funded strategy that the settlers, with the full backing of the state, have advanced—since the mid-1990s and with greater intensity since the outbreak of the second intifada with the

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<sup>20</sup> Today means the date when the research was conducted which is 2013.

stated goals of:

- expanding the area under the control of the colonial settlements in Area C and preventing the future transfer of land to the Palestinians.
- establishment of new outposts,
- paving of new roads around colonial settlements and outposts,
- establishment of local tourist infrastructure around sites with religious, archeological, or scenic value,<sup>21</sup>
- designation of large “industrial zones.”

Despite constituting 90% of the population in the region, the Palestinians in the Jordan Valley are not able to access the land there, since most of it was transferred to the colonial settlements for agricultural use. Furthermore, Israel Military Order 151 (1967) categorically closed off the entire border area between the West Bank and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (an area of about 170,000 dunum, of which about 50,000 are private Palestinian land), thus prohibiting entry except by special permit from the military commander. With time, thousands of dunams of Palestinian land in this area have been transferred to Israeli settlers, and today in this strip alone about 8,600 dunums are cultivated. Another characteristic of Israeli agriculture in the Jordan Valley is that thousands of dunam around the colonial settlements registered under the Muslim Waqf<sup>22</sup> have been taken and transferred to the settlers, even though the status of this land is like that of private land and cannot be legally expropriated by the state. Three colonial settlements are sitting entirely or partially on lands belonging to the Waqf: Netiv HaGdud, Na’aran, and Yitav.

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<sup>21</sup> This does not include large national parks and nature reserves, which are another means of blocking Palestinian access to land in Area C on a broader (not per-colonial settlement) basis.

<sup>22</sup> Waqf (Arabic for endowment) is a special kind of philanthropic deed in perpetuity. It involves donating a fixed asset which can produce a financial return or provide a benefit. The revenue or benefit generated then serves specific categories of beneficiaries.

It was noticed what was mentioned in the “Six-Month Report on Israeli colonial settlements in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem, Reporting period January-July 2020”, by the Office of the European Union Representative (West Bank and Gaza Strip, UNRWA) about Development Contributing To Colonial settlement Expansion which mainly mentioned that, The following developments in the reporting period are seen as contributing to colonial settlement expansion and the consolidation of Israel's presence in and control of the West Bank, including East Jerusalem.

Area C: It is noteworthy to recall that on 31 July 2019 the Israeli Security Cabinet promoted about 700 housing units for Palestinians (along with 6,000 units for settlers). In the current reporting period, only one Palestinian building permit was approved for the Palestinians in Area C, while Israeli authorities demolished or seized 232 Palestinian structures including houses in Area C. 9 Meanwhile there is an urgent development and housing need for the estimated 200 to 300 thousand Palestinians residing in Area C. As reported by Peace Now, in the period between 2009 and 2016, 66 construction permits were approved for Palestinians compared to 12,763 for settlers in Area C. (UNRWA, 2021)

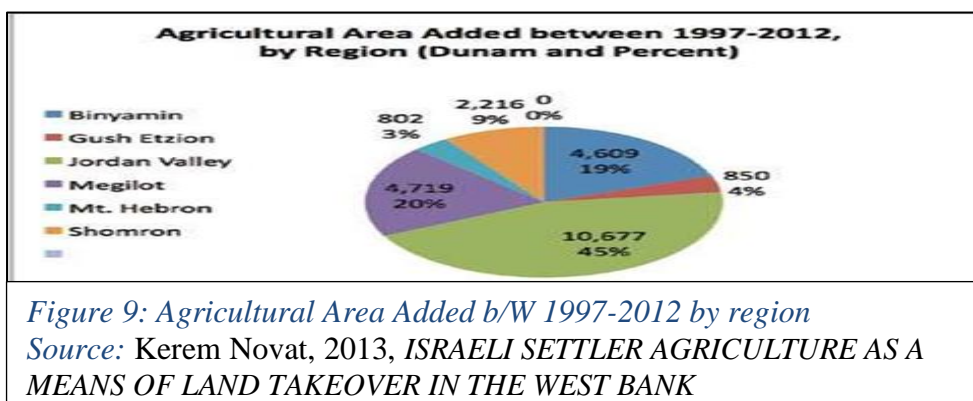
ARIJ published upon 2020 international environment day, more recently, Israel has continued to seize the Palestinian territories by issuing several Israeli military orders under which tens of thousands of dunums of west bank land were declared as nature reserves in 2020. However, Israel is enacting such racist laws to facilitate the confiscation of Palestinian land in the occupied west bank, such as Israeli military order 363 of 1969, which authorizes the Israeli civil administration to declare any area in the occupied west bank "as a nature reserve" or as "natural areas" under orders issued by it. Strict restrictions on construction and land use are usually imposed on these areas to

demand environmental protection. Where these lands are used to build colonial settlements on them later. Palestinian land that survives confiscation is the victim of dredging by the Israeli occupying forces without regard to the fact that it is agricultural land that provides its owners with income to support their families. This phenomenon intensified with the start of the second intifada and the implementation of the separation and fragmentation plan on the west bank, more than 557,000 trees were uprooted from 2000 to the end of 2020, five times the number of trees uprooted in the seven years before the uprising (1993-2000), which was 81,279. (ARIJ, The Palestinian environment between reality and the celebration of its International Day, 2020).

### 2.3.2. Agriculture Land Confiscation and Its Effect on Social and Economic Life of the Palestinians:

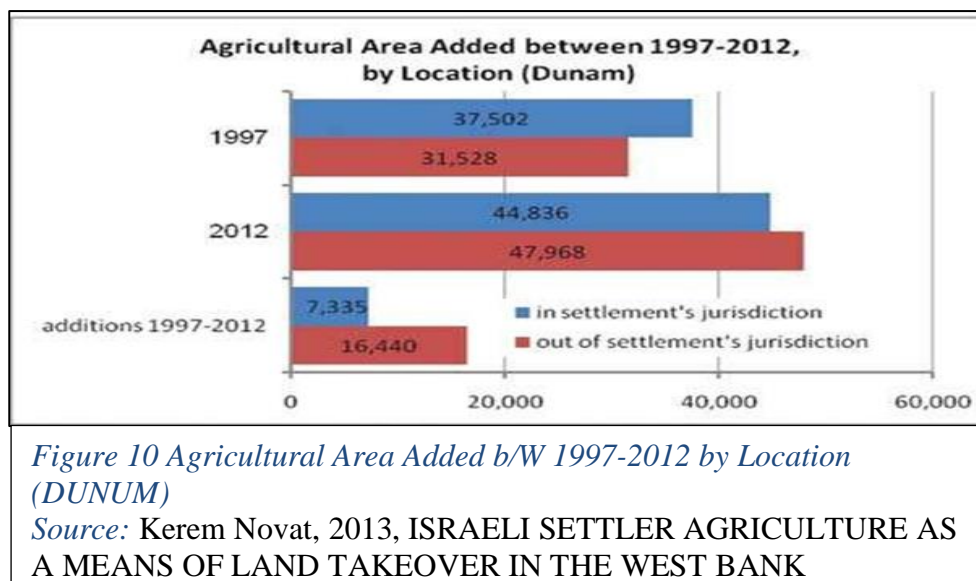
Economic indicators are represented by gross domestic product (GDP), investment, and unemployment. Social progress indicators are represented by life expectancy at birth standing for health and school enrollment for education. Environmental performance is indicated by access to safe drinking water and access to sanitation facilities. Trade as a percentage of GDP is included to represent openness and outward of the economy. (Ryan Merlin Yonk and Vito Bobek, 2020)

Since most of the Israeli agricultural activity in the West Bank was along the Jordan Valley to start with, this is a proportional growth rate of only 16% of its area.



The growth rate of agricultural areas in other areas of the West Bank was much higher, as shown in [Figure 9: Agricultural Area Added b/W 1997-2012 by region](#). The process of pushing Palestinians off their land, in particular, though not exclusively, around the Hill Country colonial settlements, was not only a reaction to the security situation created by the second Intifada. While the data show that nearly 40% of the agricultural area added since 1997 has been around the religious colonial settlements (primarily in the Hill Country but also a few in the Jordan Valley). In all four of the areas in which the agricultural activity is by religious settlers (Shomron, Binyamin, Gush Etzion, and Hebron), the vast majority of added agricultural areas since 1997 have been on private Palestinian land.

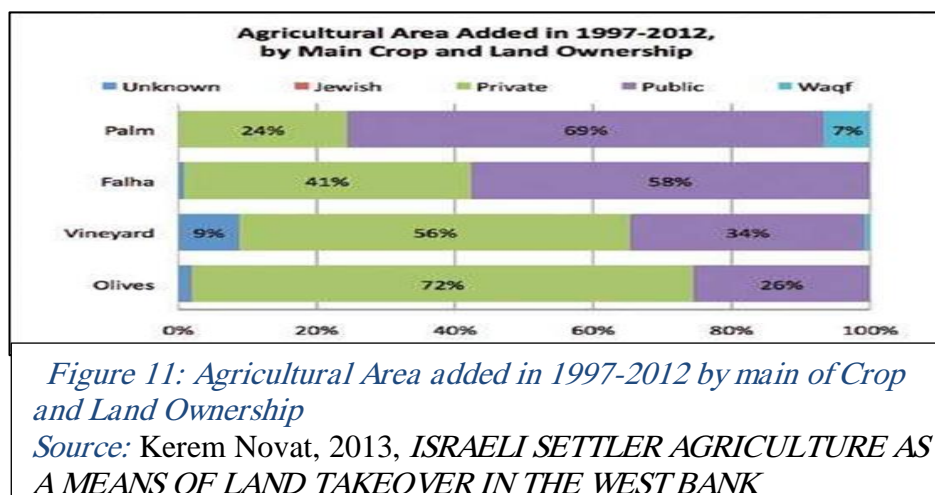
Agricultural area and jurisdiction areas of the colonial settlements: Another interesting statistic is that most (52%) of the Israeli agricultural area in the West Bank today is located outside of the jurisdiction boundaries of the colonial settlements. Figure 10 Agricultural Area Added b/W 1997-2012 by Location (DUNUM) indicates that the agricultural takeovers done by settlers in the West Bank target primarily land that is beyond the jurisdiction boundaries of the colonial settlements. 69% of the added



agricultural area since 1997 is outside of the jurisdiction of any colonial settlement. There is a clear correlation between the fact that most of the added agricultural area is outside of the jurisdiction boundaries of the colonial settlements, and the fact that these are private Palestinian lands, since private lands (except military seizure orders implemented before the 1979 HCJ ruling on Elon Moreh)<sup>23</sup>, cannot be included formally within the jurisdiction of the colonial settlements.

Most of the area added for use by the dating industry and field crops has been on public (state) lands along the Jordan Valley, as shown in Figure 11: Agricultural Area added in 1997-2012 by main of Crop and Land Ownership, while the vast majority of added area for vineyards and olive groves has been on private Palestinian lands in the Hill Country.

To this end, the state of Israel continues to act on two parallel channels: the official channel by which thousands of dunam of land in the West Bank are expropriated in a variety of ways from their Palestinian owners and transferred to the colonial settlements by the Civil Administration; and the ostensibly unofficial channel by which the state



<sup>23</sup> Elon Moreh colonial settlement (currently some 1,800 residents) was established in 1979 next to Rujeib village (Nablus), on privately-owned Palestinian land requisitioned by the army for citing military purposes. Following a petition by the landowners, the Israeli High Court of Justice (HCJ) ruled the requisition unlawful under international humanitarian law (IHL) and ordered the evacuation of the land and its return to the Palestinian owners.

directly and/or indirectly encourages, funds, and organizes the takeover by settlers of thousands of dunam of private Palestinian lands that they cannot obtain through official channels. (Navot, ISRAELI SETTLERS' AGRICULTURE AS A MEANS OF LAND TAKEOVER IN THE WEST BANK, 2013).

### **2.3.3. Land Confiscation for Bypass Roads and Isolation Wall:**

Israeli Colonial settling in the Palestinian Land is not only building houses and villages for settlers, but also through Israeli military orders, the land is used for various purposes to protect the settlers, and connect the western side of Jordan valley colonial settlement and other colonial settlements with the main cities in Israel, and to control natural resources in the Palestinian territories to serve settlers, especially water and agricultural land.

According to ARIJ, the length of the bypass roads that were built in confiscated Palestinian lands to connect the Israeli colonial settlements with each other and with Israel, in addition to those under construction, is approximately 938 km. This is in addition to a new network of bypass roads that Israel plans to establish in the occupied West Bank, which would increase the geographical separation between Palestinian communities, this is in addition to allocating these roads for absolute Israeli use. These roads, which serve as a link between the colonial settlements, worked on the fragmentation of Palestinian lands and the separation of Palestinian population centers located within one geographical area from each other because they are under Israeli control.

The Israeli occupation authorities have worked to implement the policy of unilateral separation between Israel and the West Bank, as it began in 2002 to build the isolation wall that penetrates the West Bank with a depth of up to 23 km from the Green Line.

The isolation wall extends for a length of 771 km to isolate the West Bank from its northern, western, and southern sides, it includes 107 Israeli colonial settlements and annexes them to Israel, in addition to isolating 97 Palestinian residential communities from the rest of the residential communities. There are parts of this wall that wrap around Palestinian residential communities, turning them into ghettos, as is the case with the city of Qalqilya, which is completely isolated from its neighboring villages. Thus, we find that the isolation wall, which devoured 565,000 dunams, or approximately 10% of the area of the West Bank, has increased the pace of the absence of geographical integration between Palestinian communities within the West Bank, which limits the possibility of comprehensive development planning in it.

This wall also constitutes an obstacle to the preservation of ecosystems, natural features, and the interconnection between protected areas. It has negative impacts on the movement of wild animals as a result of the fragmentation of ecosystems between Israel and the West Bank on the one hand, and the lack of communication between natural ecological corridors on the other. (ARIJ, The Palestinian environment between reality and the celebration of its International Day, 2020).

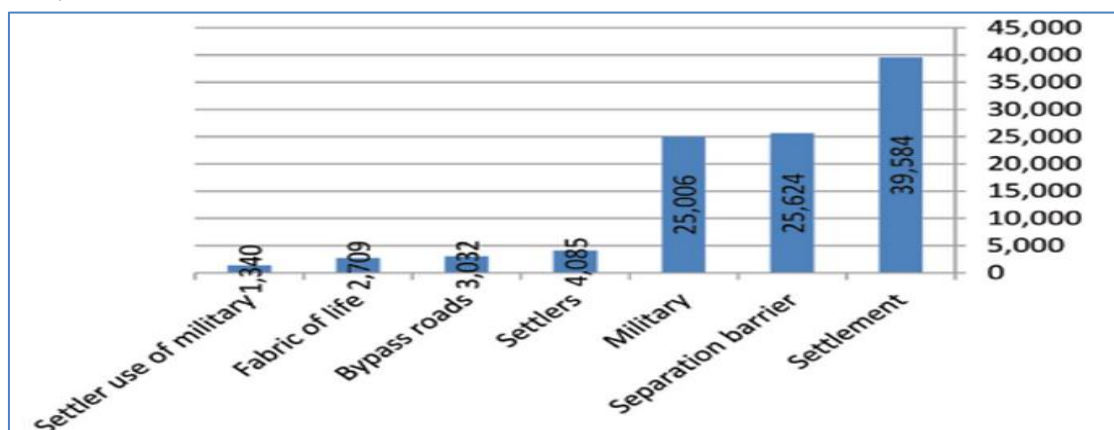
Research and the monitoring of colonial settlement expansion have focused on the construction of residential areas and have neglected other means of expansion such as road networks and the development of agricultural and tourist sites, mostly on privately owned Palestinian land without formal permits, but with the acquiescence of the Israeli authorities (hereafter de facto expansion). Shown in Figure 12: Area spanned by seizure orders B/W 1969-2014.

From the years 1969 through 2014, the IDF issued approximately 1,150 seizure orders, 868 of which are valid to date. The total area of these orders spans 104,500 dunams. After

offsetting the overlap between the seizure orders issued over the years, the orders' total area spans 101,380 dunams. The seizure orders can be divided into seven groups according to the primary functions they fulfill:

- Orders were intended for colonial settlement purposes, namely the establishment of colonial settlements, which the state claimed had security value.
- Orders were issued for military purposes, namely training and consolidating military control over the West Bank.
- Orders were issued to situate a security network around the colonial settlements and along bypass roads.
- Orders were issued to pave bypass roads, for predominant use by the settler population.
- Orders for the construction of the separation barrier.
- Orders to protect the fabric of Palestinian life, which in many places has been severely disturbed by the construction of the separation barrier.
- Orders were originally issued for military facilities, which are used by settlers in practice.

(Navot, *Seize the Moral Low Ground, Land seizure for security needs in the West Bank*, 2018).



*Figure 12: Area spanned by seizure orders B/W 1969-2014*

*Source:* Kerem Novat, 2018, *Seize the Moral Low Ground, Land seizure for security needs in the West Bank*

The 'Israeli bypass road' term was first used directly after the Israeli occupation of the West Bank & Gaza Strip in 1967. The Israeli bypass roads in the Palestinian Territory were erected to ease the construction of the illegal Israeli colonial settlements on the West Bank. In the beginning, Palestinian residents were allowed to access these roads but soon after the eruption of the second Intifada in September 2000, Israel reduced Palestinian access to all roads traveling through the Palestinian Territory and restricted the Palestinian movement under the slogan of security needs.

The Idea of erecting the Israeli bypass road system in the Palestinian Territory was planned and paid by the Israeli Governorate, aiming to limit any kind of construction and development in the Palestinian communities. During the last five years, Israel spent Millions of NIS to construct the bypass roads on the expanse of the Palestinian agricultural lands.

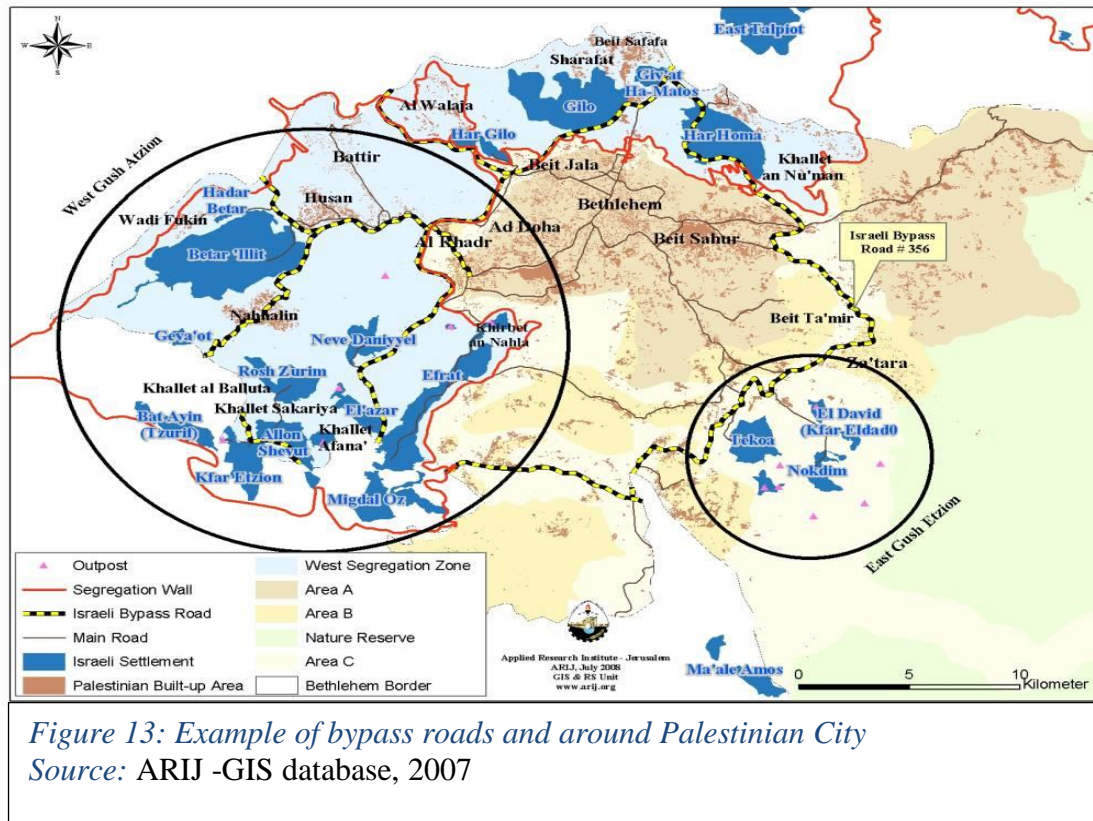
Israel constructed about 794.79 kilometers of bypass roads in the West Bank. Since 1967, Israel has paved hundreds of kilometers of bypass roads to link the Israeli colonial settlements of the West Bank with Israel and to facilitate the movement of the Israeli settlers.

The term 'Bypass Roads' did not come into life until the signing of the Oslo agreement between the Israelis and Palestinians in 1993 to indicate designated roads for the Israeli Army and settlers' use, to bypass Palestinian towns and communities in the context of the Israeli Army redeployment. From that point on, Israel intensified its efforts to increase the magnitude of the bypass roads in the occupied Palestinian territory as a part of its policy to coerce facts on the ground; ultimately affecting the outcome of the negotiation with the Palestinians; including the establishment of a viable contiguous Palestinian State.

Along with launching a vigorous colonial settlements program following the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza, back in 1967, the consecutive governments of the state of Israel adopted a separation concept based on the creation of an Israeli-controlled road grid system, which will work to facilitate the construction of Israeli colonial settlements and the Israeli settlers movement between occupied territory colonial settlements and Israel and eventually incorporate the Israeli created and controlled road grid system in the occupied territory with the road grid system in Israel. In addition to its role in connecting colonial settlements. The Israeli building roads worked to restrain the development of the Palestinian communities in the West Bank by creating de-facto obstructions to areas designated for development. The old- new Israeli vision to control the West Bank by constructing the current transportation System of the bypass roads comes along with the construction of the Segregation Wall, which will isolate more than 40% of the West Bank to provide security for the 500,000+ Israeli settlers in the West Bank including East Jerusalem. (Poica, 2008).

As shown on the map in Figure 13: Example of bypass roads and around Palestinian City, the bypass roads that surround the city of Bethlehem and some of the Palestinian villages and communities around it have been built by confiscating thousands of kilometers of the city's lands and these villages. These roads aim to facilitate the movement of settlers between the colonial settlements. A buffer to protect these colonial settlements and secure the movement of their residents. We can see many of these bypass roads that surround Palestinian communities throughout the West Bank, especially in areas where Israeli colonial settlements have been built close to Palestinian cities and villages, and where high-value agricultural lands owned by Palestinians are confiscated through Israeli

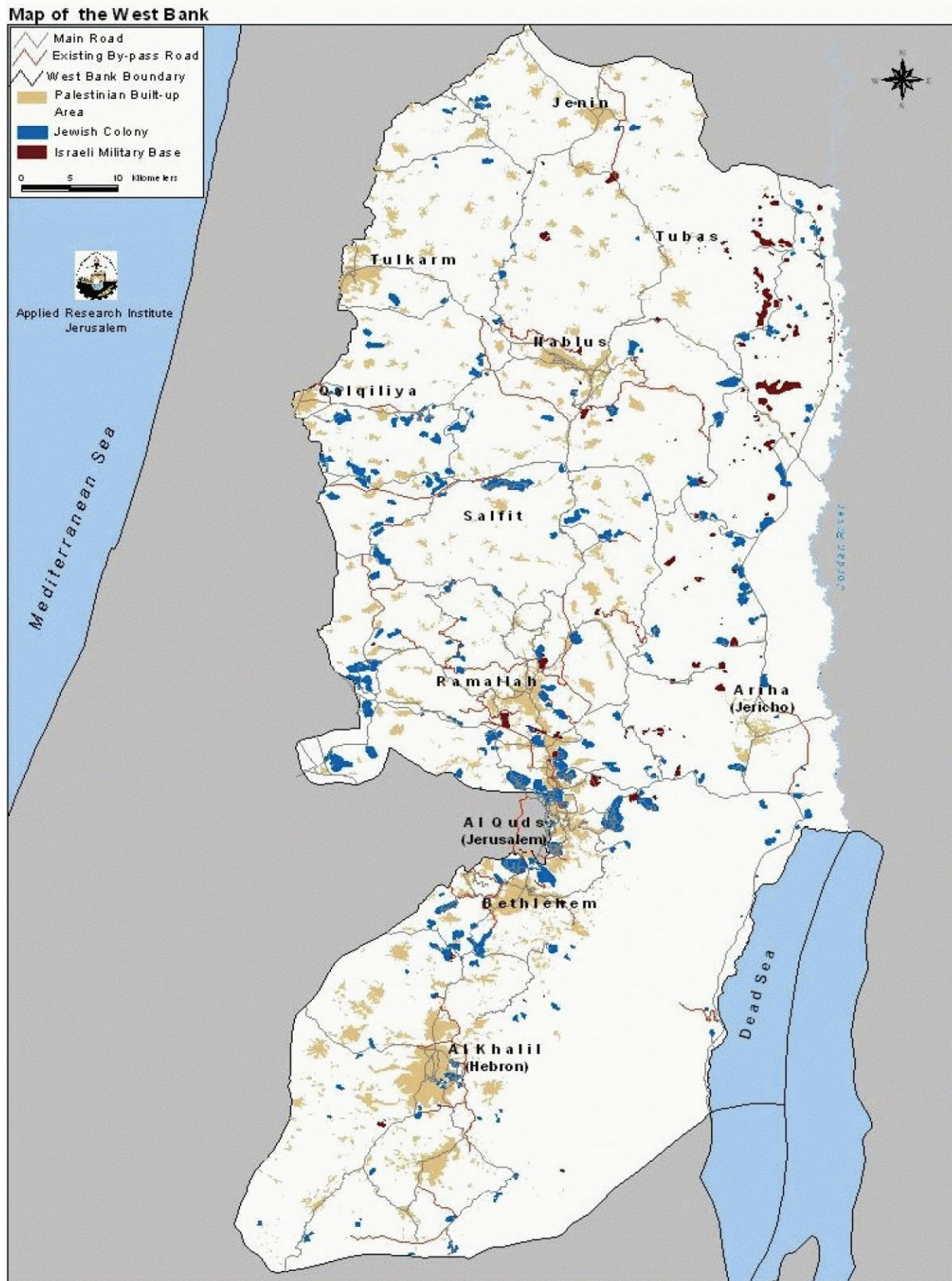
military orders to build these roads.



B'Tselem – The Israeli Information Center for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories, mentioned also in its report published in 2017 about the separation wall, that about 85% of the barrier's meandering route winds through the West Bank. In other words, it runs through the occupied territory and is not located along the Green Line or in Israel proper (i.e., west of the green line). This is in keeping with Israel's longstanding policy of using the West Bank to serve its own needs and purposes while disregarding the needs and rights of the local Palestinians. In constructing the barrier, Israel broke up contiguous Palestinian urban and rural blocs, severed inter-community ties that had been forged and cemented throughout many generations, and abruptly imposed an arbitrary reconfiguration of space based on colonial settlement boundaries to suit the convenience of Israeli security forces. (B'Tselem T. I., *The Separation Barrier*, 2017).

As shown in Figure 14: The Map below shows the bypass roads in the West Bank that connect Israeli Military bases and colonial settlements (Jewish colonies) with the separation wall, then to Israeli cities., the bypass roads were built at the expense of Palestinian agricultural lands aim to connect the Israeli colonial settlement sites in the Palestinian territories with the Israeli cities and villages, without taking into consideration the damage resulting from the construction of these roads on the Palestinian environment and the other aspects of their lives.

In other words, Israel neglects the presence of three million Palestinian living under its occupation and acting on land as if they do not exist.



*Figure 14: The Map below shows the bypass roads in the West Bank that connect Israeli Military bases and colonial settlements (Jewish colonies) with the separation wall, then to Israeli cities.*

*Source: ARIJ -GIS database, 2007*

## **2.4. How Does Israeli Colonial Settlement Affect the Palestinian Environment and the Relation with Social and Economic Live of Palestinians?**

Land and water are the most important elements of the environment for building a civilization on any spot on the earth. Therefore, the conflict in the Palestinian territories is represented in the settlers' violence on the land and the natural water sources in the Palestinian areas.

The environment of the occupied Palestinian territory is also affected by other anthropogenic drivers, including population pressure and economic development. Urbanization and colonial settlement growth, unplanned distribution of industries, overgrazing, pollution, and contaminants all contribute to environmental degradation and threaten biodiversity. ( United Nations Environment Programme UNEP, 2020)

### **2.4.1. Land:**

Colonial settlements are the single most important element shaping life in the West Bank. Their destructive impact on the human rights of Palestinians far exceeds the hundreds of thousands of dunams seized to build them. (B'Tselem T. I., 2017).

Based on all the aforementioned Israeli practices and the confiscation of lands for the establishment and expansion of colonial settlements of all kinds, whether they are agricultural, industrial zones, or erected for ideological reasons. This leads to the confiscation of the fertile agricultural lands owned by the Palestinians and from which they live, and it also leads to the confiscation of more agricultural lands to build bypass roads and use these lands to bear the consequences of colonial settlement expansion and cause more damage to them through.

### **2.4.2. Water:**

Water demand is increasing, primarily due to population growth. The annual domestic supply gap for Gaza and the West Bank is projected to be approximately 79 and 92 mcm respectively by 2025 unless supply and service options are expanded. Half of the Palestinian wells in the West Bank have dried up over the last 20 years. Quantities of water purchased from the Israeli water company, Mekorot, are increasing, and the Palestinian Authority's debt for such water purchases was estimated at US\$335 million in 2017. ( United Nations Environment Programme UNEP, 2020)

Since its establishment, Israel has taken practical steps to ensure its control over the water resources in the region. Israel still accounts for most of the waters of the Jordan River because it has influence in the region and thus violates the water rights of the countries bordering the Jordan River, especially the Palestinian rights. Israel is working to exploit the waters of the Jordan River through the Israeli national carrier, which diverts water from the Sea of Galilee to the Negev desert and deprives the Palestinians of their legitimate right to this water source. In addition, Israel drains approximately 82% of the annual renewable water in the aquifers in the West Bank to meet a quarter of its water needs, while the amount of water consumed by the Palestinians constitutes about 18% of this renewable amount. (ARIJ, The Palestinian environment between reality and the celebration of its International Day, 2020)

ALHAQ and EWASH stated in a report published in 2021, that while a series of droughts have affected the region in recent years, the water shortages in the West Bank are not solely the result of natural phenomena. Indeed, water is not scarce in the region as it contains several productive aquifers, generally replenished by ample rainfall, as well as the Jordan River and other natural water sources. Rather, the lack of water for

Palestinians is the result of deliberate acts and omissions of Israel. Israel's policies and practices in the West Bank have been to expropriate and assert control over Palestinian water resources as well as land, 7 maintain an unequal and discriminatory allocation of water resources to benefit both Israeli citizens living in Israel and those living in West Bank colonial settlements, which are illegal under international law, and prevent Palestinians from developing or accessing their resources and thus undermining their right to self-determination. This situation has been achieved primarily through the issuance of military orders subsequent to the occupation, which transferred the power over water resources and water resource management to the occupation authorities. Civil administration laws and policies, particularly in the East Jerusalem area of the West Bank, also contribute to violations of the rights to water and sanitation. The Oslo peace process only served to formally institutionalize this arrangement. Under the terms of the Oslo II Agreement of September 1995, for instance, Israel was allocated nearly six times more water from transboundary underground aquifers. Furthermore, Israel extracts more than that amount which jeopardizes the long-term sustainability of the aquifer. One result of this discriminatory access to water is that today Israeli citizens consume on average four to six times more water than a Palestinian living in the West Bank.

Superimposing a map of the Wall over a map of Palestinian water resources provides a striking illustration of how the Wall is encroaching not only on Palestinian land but placing Palestinian water resources out of access and control of Palestinians and into access and control of Israel. Indeed, the Wall is routed in such a way to deny access to Palestinians to some of the richest water sources in the region – the areas of the Western Aquifer that contain the most resources for extraction and development of wells. To

date, tens of thousands of Palestinians have been cut off from access to these water sources, as well as the land that was once used for agriculture and other means of livelihood.

According to the Palestinian Water Authority, the Wall has thus far resulted in the de facto annexation of agricultural wells in the West Bank that are capable of providing 500 million cubic meters of water per year and were essential for sustainable Palestinian agriculture in the area. This loss cannot be replaced by the Palestinians as they have not been allowed to drill any new wells since 1967 in the Western Aquifer, which is the most productive aquifer in the region, and thus the Western Aquifer itself has essentially been unlawfully annexed by Israel. (Sanitation and Hygiene group EWASH, AL-HAQ, 2021).

### **2.4.3. Wastewater:**

A Study prepared by Premiere Argence Internationale about Environmental Impunity and The Impact of Colonial settlement Waste Water Discharge in The West Bank found that, in the West Bank, Palestinians are surrounded by 250-260 Israeli colonial settlements and outposts, built in contravention of international law, 50-60 colonial settlements, discharge 35-40 million cubic meters of wastewater onto Palestinian land per year. The human impact of colonial settlements' wastewater discharge is substantial: Palestinian land is badly polluted, preventing landowners from using affected areas for agriculture or other livelihood purposes, thus curtailing economic opportunity. In addition, prolonged exposure to sewage has serious health implications for the local population. Giving example, some Palestinian villages like

Nahalin 24 which used to be the bread basket for Bethlehem area, village was well known for beekeeping and tens of beehives still exist in Nahalin today. The village is also known locally for its almond and olive trees, vineyards, parsley, and, vegetables, namely onions and beans. The built-up area of Nahalin consists of roughly 730 dunums, 20 of which make up the old center of the village. Like many other villages and towns in Palestine colonial settlements built on the land surrounding those villages are affected by colonial settlement sewage dumps which forces the population of those villages to lose their main income from agriculture, where 500 hundred agricultural lands are affected by the Israeli colonial settlements sewage dump, and the income of 580 families has been directly affected by this deletion, beside the very bad effect of the sewage on the environment around and causing of different kinds of illness like skin and respiratory diseases. The attached film in the report highlights the suffering of the residents due to the pollution of the environment surrounding their villages, which forces them to move away from them and thus threatens to be confiscated by settlers. (Première.Urgence.Internationale, 2021).

To see more about Nahalin case the video <https://youtu.be/SSgpH6n-svA><sup>25</sup>. Can be watched.

The Israeli Ministry of Environmental Protection in cooperation with the Israel Nature and National Parks Protection Authority and the Israeli Civil Administration published a report last week on monitoring West Bank streams (streams pollution

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<sup>24</sup> Nahalin Palestinian village located in the Bethlehem Governorate to the southwest of Bethlehem in the West Bank. her village is located inside an enclave in the Gush Etzion colonial settlement bloc, surrounded by the Israeli colonial settlements of Gvaot, Rosh Tzurim, Neve Daniel and Betar Illit.[4] After the Oslo Accords in 1995, 91% of Nahalin land was classified as Area C.

<sup>25</sup> Related Video prepared by: Première.Urgence.Internationale, January 28, 2021, Environmental Impunity: The Impact of Colonial Settlements Waste Water Discharge in the West Bank, <https://youtu.be/SSgpH6n-svA> .

evaluation); the report points out that the wastewater flowing from Palestinian communities is the main source of contamination of water sources. At the same time, the report didn't specify the harmful practices of Israeli settlers against the Palestinian environment, which significantly contribute to the degradation and depletion of natural resources and transform Palestinian areas into garbage dumps.

It is well known that the illegal Israeli colonial settlements built on the lands of the occupied Palestinian Territory discharge their untreated wastewater into the Palestinian valleys and agricultural areas without any commitment to environmental standards and with indifference to Palestinian citizens living in the vicinity of the valleys who plan those agricultural areas which provide them with their livelihood.

Moreover, the Israeli report doesn't mention the role played by the Israeli factories in the destruction of the Palestinian environment. These factories dispose of their industrial wastewater, which contains hazardous materials and toxic heavy metals and pigments, without any treatment near the Palestinian communities and adjacent valleys. This threatens the Palestinian population in those areas with significant health risks; additional adverse effects include groundwater pollution and destruction of nature and crops. A good example of this is the Barkan Israeli industrial zone and areas west of Ariel colonial settlements, which were built on the lands of the Salfit governorate in 1981, and is considered to be one of the largest Israeli industrial zones in the region. These trends are also visible in the Tulkarem areas, especially west of the town of Tulkarem, where there are many Israeli factories, including factories for agricultural pesticides, paints, dyes, and plastics. (ARIJ, Refute the report of the Israeli occupation authorities, which accuses the Palestinians of polluting the environment and water sources, 2008).

Freshwater courses and groundwater in the West Bank and Gaza are being polluted by waste from Palestinian towns and villages and Israeli colonial settlements. Untreated wastewater infiltrates into the groundwater of the Mountain Aquifer, affecting its quality: localized high concentrations of chlorides and nitrates have been identified. The Mountain Aquifer is contaminated by the leaching of toxins from unregulated vehicle dismantling and e-waste industries. ( United Nations Environment Programme UNEP, 2020)

#### **2.4.4. Industrial Waste:**

B'Tselem 2017 research has found that there are at least fifteen waste treatment facilities in the West Bank. Most of the waste they process is produced in Israel.<sup>5</sup> Six of the facilities handle the hazardous waste which requires special processes and regulatory supervision due to the dangers it poses, including toxicity, mutagenicity (carcinogenicity), infectiousness, flammability, and combustibility.

Israel produces some 350,000 metric tons [1 metric ton = 1,000 kg] of hazardous waste each year. About 60% of it is organic waste, including used solvents, oils, and other materials. About 10% of the waste contains metals: mostly lead from the battery industry, but also lithium batteries, aluminum, copper, zinc, and silver, among others. The rest of the waste is made up of hazardous-material packaging, contaminated soil, and industrial wastewater. Hazardous waste is produced by almost all industrial sectors: chemical, pharmaceuticals, agricultural raw materials, high-tech, metals, the military industry, fuel and oil production, paint production, and more. Additional hazardous waste is produced in places such as medical facilities, farms, and car repair shops.

The findings presented in this report reveal another facet of the Israeli policy of using Palestinian space and Palestinian residents for the state's benefit. As an integral part of

its waste management apparatus, Israel – abusing its status as an occupying power – transfers to the West Bank large amounts of waste (including hazardous waste) generated inside its territory. This report presented but a few examples of this practice. (B'Tselem, 2017)

The findings presented in this report reveal an even grimmer situation. A significant portion of the 38% of waste recycled or recovered is treated in the West Bank, occupied territory that is four times smaller than Israel's sovereign territory. Israel regards the facilities built in the West Bank as part of its local waste management system and counts the waste processed there towards its figures in this field.

#### **2.4.5. Israeli Quarries:**

The resources of an occupied territory are supposed to be used to benefit the local population unless they are needed for an urgent military purpose. However, in a ruling given on 26 December 2011, Israel's High Court of Justice established a new rule enabling the state and private Israeli enterprises to loot quarries in the West Bank. The decision completely contradicts international law and principles that have guided High Court rulings in the last thirty years. There is cause for great concern that the ruling will enable Israel to treat the West Bank and its resources as if they have been annexed to the state, without taking the human rights of Palestinians into account.<sup>26</sup>

"Assuming no political changes will occur"

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<sup>26</sup>International law. Super-principles of the international law of occupation, enshrined in sections 43 and 55 of the Hague Regulations, forbid the occupying state to use the natural resources in the occupied territory for its own economic purposes. The occupying state may only use the fruits of these resources for the benefit of the local population or for its imperative military needs.

The occupying State shall be regarded only as administrator and usufructuary of public buildings, real estate, forests, and agricultural estates belonging to the hostile State, and situated in the occupied country. It must safeguard the capital of these properties, and administer them in accordance with the rules of usufruct.

Israeli quarry operations in the West Bank began in the mid-1970s. According to Civil Administration figures, there are now ten Israeli-owned quarries in Area C, eight of them active. All the quarries are in what Israel has declared "state land". According to the state's estimates, these quarries produce some 12 million tons of mined material a year, 94 percent of which is taken to Israel. The excavated product accounts for one-quarter of Israel's consumption of mined material.

In 2008, the national outline plan for mining and excavation sites for the construction and paving market, prepared by the Israeli Ministry of the Interior, relied on the assumption that these quarries would continue to supply Israel with material for the coming 30 years, "assuming no political changes will occur in the borders of Area C."

In 2009, the quarry owners paid the Civil Administration royalties of 25 million shekels.

(B'Tselem T. I., High Court sanctions looting: Israeli quarries in the West Bank, 2012).

Eleven Israeli industrial complexes are located in the West Bank, and small-scale industrial/ commercial activities are located in Israeli colonial settlements. Israel applies environmental regulations in these installations, but inside colonial settlements, the Israeli licensing and monitoring mechanisms for industries are less exhaustive in certain aspects than those applied inside Israel. Israeli companies also own and administer at least eight quarries in the West Bank. A further seven quarries are under Palestinian ownership. In several cases, nearby towns and villages are affected by chemical and wastewater runoff, odours<sup>27</sup> and dust from industries and quarries. ( United Nations Environment Programme UNEP, 2020).

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<sup>27</sup>Odour a distinctive smell, especially an unpleasant one." the odor of cigarette smoke"

After reviewing the previous literature, all of which dealt with the impact of colonial settlements on the most important components of the environment in the Palestinian territories (Land and Water), especially the West Bank (our field of research), we find that there is a gap in the knowledge of the aforementioned impact of Israeli colonial settlements and land use on the environment in the Palestinian territories and their relationship with aspects of the social and economic life of the Palestinian population.

In addition, previous studies based on assumption of the existing political situation, that is, the state of the conflict between the Palestinians and Israel in light of the Oslo Agreement, which has been suspended for more than two decades without progress to reach a final political solution, while Israel's persistence in its plans Previously explained in this research about building more colonial settlements that serve its political, economic interests and seizing the largest amount of land and water sources, violating all international laws and the United Nations resolutions regarding The occupied Palestinian Land in the year 1967.

## CHAPTER III

### **Results and Discussion:**

In this chapter, the results of the experts' interviews will be presented and analyzed, political scenarios due to Israeli colonial settlements in the West Bank will be designed and the main political, economic, and socially influential and affected factors will be analyzed due to their relation to the impact of Israeli colonial settlement on the environment in Palestine.

### **3.1. Results and Discussion of the Interviews:**

Israeli colonial settlement in the West Bank is not a random process, to answer the research question about Israeli colonial settlement in Palestinian land process and its strategic effect on the environment and its relation to Palestinian life aspect, especially economic and social ones, the researchers targeted experts in the colonial settlement, economy, urban planning, environment, water and political situation in Palestine. Those experts represented the Palestinian Government, Professors from Palestinian and Israeli Universities, and representatives of public and nongovernmental Palestinian bodies.

An instrument of nineteen questions was developed and reviewed by experts. The researcher opened a discussion with targeted experts, each one separately within an individual interview. **Table 2: Table of Expert's Interviews and Results** shows the interviews' results, where the concordance and the disagreement between the answers of the experts to each question.

**Table 2: Table of Expert's Interviews and Results**

Research Question: According to different political scenarios, what will be the impact of land use and colonial settlement on the environment in Palestine, and how does it affect the Palestinian economic and social life?			
Question no.	Question	Concordance between expert answers	Disagreement between expert answers
Q. 1	What is Israel's strategy in distributing colonial settlements? And how does this affect the depletion of natural resources over future generations?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic Objectives of Israeli colonial settlement:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Controlling the entire Palestinian land</li> <li>2- Ending the possibility of establishing a Palestinian state</li> <li>3- Control over natural resources</li> <li>4- The fragmentation of the Palestinian existence</li> <li>5- Controlling strategic locations and mountaintops</li> </ol> </li> <li>• Types of colonial settlements:</li> </ul>	<p>Colonial settlement goals:</p> <p>The basic idea of colonial settlement is: The West Bank is Jewish, so the settler regains ownership of his land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colonial settlements are distributed based on the distribution of natural resources:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- They started with land confiscation.</li> <li>2- Economic aspects such as agriculture</li> <li>3- Natural resources of forests and minerals</li> <li>5- Natural resources such as stone</li> </ol> </li> </ul>

		<p>1- Industrial colonial settlements</p> <p>2- Residential colonial settlements</p> <p>3- Agricultural colonial settlements</p> <p>4- Pastoral colonial settlements</p>	<p>6- Water, which is linked to political issues</p> <p>7- Air for telecommunication</p> <p>8- Petroleum and natural gas</p> <p>9- In the Negev, they invested early in minerals such as petroleum and phosphates and minerals such as copper</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control over the land has two dimensions: politics and economics.</li> </ul>
Q2.	How do the Israeli colonial settlements in the Palestinian territories contribute to disturbing the ecological balance in the region?	<p>The colonial settlements distorted the environmental witness, which is built on the normal topography.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The West Bank is a dumping ground for waste from colonial settlements in the West Bank and Israel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colonial settlement threatens the environment that has developed organically and constitutes a hybrid and accidental interference on it and thus prevents its natural renewal and sustainability and leading to its pollution</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colonial settlements polluted groundwater</li> <li>• The damages of land use by settlers on the environment are summarized in the damages to the elements (water, people, soil, agricultural wealth - plants and animals).</li> <li>• Destruction of agricultural land</li> <li>• Destruction of wildlife, including plants and animals, which affects the natural diversity</li> <li>• Dangerous factories were established in the West Bank and along the Green Line, which negatively affects the health of the Palestinians</li> </ul> <p>The most important effects of bypass roads in addition</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The struggle over water is the struggle of managing water, not its availability or lack thereof</li> <li>• The environment is not an essential element for the Israelis / what is important to them is security, politics, and control over land and natural resources</li> <li>• There is a decision by Israel to preserve the environment in the Palestinian territories, due to the presence of Israelis residing there</li> <li>• The effects of colonial settlements on the environment come in two main axes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pollution of all elements of the environment/wastewater/solid waste/air pollution</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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		<p>to their impact on the environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Separation of regions socially and economically</li> <li>• Aimed at security control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Depletion of natural resources/land and water</li> </ul>
Q3.	<p>Does Israel practice double laws regarding the environment between companies and factories that work inside Israel and their counterparts that work in Israeli colonial settlements built on Palestinian lands?</p>	<p>There is a duality in the laws related to the environment in licensing Israeli factories that work in Israel and their counterparts working in the Palestinian territories.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The law is the same, but the Palestinian Authority has failed to sue Israel and settlers in Israeli courts and international courts.</li> </ul>
Q4.	<p>How does Israel violate international law through its support for colonial settlements and its impact on the</p>	<p>Israel violates the Charter of the United Nations, the Rome Statute establishing the International Criminal Court, the Human Rights Council, and the fourth</p>	<p>The problem is a political matter / the Palestinians do not want to go to the Israeli courts / they want to go to the international courts, but the environmental damage</p>

	environment in the Palestinian territories, especially considering water resources and their appropriation?	Geneva Conventions, especially the Lanai Convention.	must be proven in front of these courts
Q5.	What is the relationship of the environmental impact of the Israeli colonial settlements on the social life of the Palestinians?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Confiscation of lands and depriving Palestinians of expansion led to social, environmental, and health effects/there are direct and indirect effects</li> <li>• The theft of resources leads to the destruction of the Palestinian economy and thus the voluntary displacement of Palestinian citizens</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The status of fear on both sides are being used by Israel for more attacks under the pretext of protecting the settlers</li> <li>• The colonial settlements do not see the Palestinians and the Palestinians do not see the colonial settlements, but the environment is the same / the same mountain, the same plain, the same...../ and this is the real problem</li> </ul>
Q6.	What is the relationship of the	• Violations against agricultural lands, such as	• In some of the lands that were reclaimed

	<p>environmental impact of the Israeli colonial settlements on the economic life of the Palestinians?</p>	<p>uprooting trees and burning crops, destroy the Palestinian economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The religious settlers believe that the Palestinians should be turned into workers (lumberjacks and waterers), according to the biblical narrative</li> <li>• Migration from village to city affects negatively the agricultural sector.</li> <li>• The Palestinian citizen cannot cover the costs of agriculture in light of the high-water prices, which led to the Palestinians' reluctance to farm and migrate to the city and thus leave the land, which leads to the ease of seizing it by the Israelis and colonial settling there</li> </ul>	<p>by the settlers were protected from desertification and were converted into productive agricultural lands that depend on machines for agriculture, which could have been done by the Palestinians, but they did not.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The presence of colonial settlements leads to attracting Palestinian labor, leaving agricultural lands, reluctance to establish national industries, and searching for a faster and financially better source of livelihood.</li> <li>• Destruction of the environment means the destruction of resources, especially water and agricultural lands, and</li> </ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the northern Jordan Valley, the Palestinians cannot dig artesian wells, especially in state lands, because this will lead to the creation of life and a Palestinian presence in these lands. Therefore, Israel prevents the Palestinians from digging these wells for geopolitical considerations, forcing the Bedouins in these areas to buy water that is stored in tanks.</li> </ul>	<p>therefore there are no opportunities for the Palestinians to do development, and this is part of besieging the Palestinian presence in the presence of a Jewish society that steals these resources for its benefit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The most important resources that settlers target are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stones</li> <li>- Petroleum</li> <li>- Phosphate</li> <li>- Salt</li> <li>- Oily Rock</li> <li>- Water</li> <li>- Farmland</li> <li>- Air which is used for communications, as Palestinian telecom companies are not allowed</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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			to use towers built on top of Palestinian mountains
Q7.	In light of the international community's rejection of colonial settlements, what are the dimensions of foreign companies working in Israeli colonial settlements through permits issued by the occupying power, especially in Area C? - such as stone quarries-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The declared political position is different from the real position of the world, and this indicates hypocrisy at the global level</li> <li>• The political position is completely different from that of the private sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The duplicity of the world's treatment of colonial settlement is demonstrated through the BDS campaign</li> <li>• The mouthpiece of the world says that no country dares to take an official position against colonial settlements or anything else without the approval of Israel</li> <li>• A kind of promotion for the acceptance of Israel in the international community as if it were a bribe to buy the international position in the face of the Arabs who support the Palestinians.</li> </ul>
Q8.	What are the dimensions of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Palestinians' approval of the partnership</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To be disrupted and impossible conditions to</li> </ul>

	<p>Israel's requirement to give permits to Palestinian landfills to absorb colonial settlement waste, even though these landfills come under international funding or foreign donors, and how does this violate international law in light of the illegality of colonial settlements?</p>	<p>in the landfills. This means giving legitimacy to the colonial settlements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These conditions are considered by Israel and the financiers, especially the European Union, to be misleading and defrauding international law</li> <li>• Submission to these conditions is submission to the will of some countries that are trying to circumvent the Palestinian will and destabilize the possibility of going to international courts to stop the violations practiced by Israel, especially colonial settlements, and the resulting violations in various fields, including the environment</li> </ul>	<p>force the Palestinians to agree to implement joint projects with the Israelis.</p>
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Q9.	<p>How many industrial zones are in the colonial settlements and how are they distributed? Does it have a positive impact on the economic life of the Palestinians, as Israel claims?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every colonial settlement has an industrial zone</li> <li>• Industrial zones benefit from Palestinian lands through state facilities, cheap labor, and cheap water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Industrial Zones (5,17,23)</li> <li>• There is no economic impact of these industrial zones on the lives of Palestinians</li> </ul>
Q10.	<p>What are the most important obstacles that Israel places for the Palestinians to benefit from the water resources in the Palestinian territories?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Since 1967, no agricultural well has been drilled by the Palestinians</li> <li>• Palestinians are allowed to use less than 15% of the water in the aquifers in the Palestinian territories</li> <li>• The Palestinians cannot dig wells more than 200 meters, while the Israelis can get to the deeper groundwater</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Today, seawater is desalinated in Hadera and Ashkelon and it is pumped to all of Israel, and therefore even if there is a lack of rain, there is no problem with water in Israel</li> <li>• Today the struggle over water management is used to weaken the Palestinians, and therefore the one who controls the water management is Israel,</li> </ul>

			<p>which decides where the water goes, whether to Palestinian villages and towns or the colonial settlements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The settler consumes 6 times more water than the Palestinian citizen because the state gives him water at a simple price, while the Palestinian buys water at an expensive price that reaches more than 6 times its cost / so the problem is a price problem. If the Palestinian pays the same price that the settler pays, he can get the same share while the settler pays 7 shekels for the cubic meter, while the government subsidizes it and covers the costs of water and electricity for him.</li></ul>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the northern Jordan Valley, the Palestinians cannot dig artesian wells, especially in the so-called state land.</li> </ul>
Q11.	Why does Israel pollute the groundwater despite its plans to seize it for the benefit of the settlers?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water pollution serves long-term strategic goals that enable Israel to control more lands, groundwater, and springs through the Palestinians' abandonment of these lands due to water pollution.</li> <li>• They pollute the wells and springs near the Palestinians so that the Palestinians are forced later to buy clean water from the springs under their control and the migration of the springs near the Palestinian communities so that they</li> </ul>	Because the pollution is from surface water / the Palestinians are allowed to use surface water, which is the water that is polluted / as for the settlers, they use wells deeper than 500 meters that the pollution cannot reach.

		can later control those springs and wells.	
Q12.	At the official Palestinian level, who is responsible for following up on colonial settlements in the Palestinian territories and their environmental impact, as well as studying and evaluating this impact and its relationship to the lives of Palestinians?	Palestinian official bodies focus on monitoring violations only due to their weak resources.	-
Q13.	Are there strategic plans in the Palestinian government to face the environmental impact of the	There is no environmental assessment work / that does not exist in the official institution / There is a major failure of Palestinian policies in the face of colonial settlement	

	colonial settlements?	and all its effects, whether social, economic, environmental, or other.	
Q14.	In light of the increase in the number of Israeli settlers in the Palestinian territories by 3.4%, according to B'Tselem, how do you see the Palestinian territories in the year 2040? (About 20 years later).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population communities are small spots with a large population density that need tight plans to face any environmental damage</li> <li>• The number of Palestinians will be less than the number of settlers.</li> </ul>	<p>There were two completely different opinions:</p> <p>The first opinion 😊</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Palestinian and Israeli leader who believes in peace and building a state on the 1967 borders must come</li> </ul> <p>(The second opinion 😞)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There will be two states in the West Bank / an underground state and an above-ground state</li> <li>• The state above the ground is the colonial settlements with their streets and infrastructure</li> <li>• The underground state is the Palestinian communities and the</li> </ul>

			communication between them through tunnels and bridges.
Q15.	In light of the restrictions imposed by Israel on the urban expansion of Palestinian population centers, how do you see its impact on the geography of the Palestinian territories, and the population distribution in these lands? How does this affect the social and economic life of Palestinians?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-approval of the structural maps of the Palestinian communities,</li> <li>• There is no outlet for the residents or tourist areas and thus the Palestinians are subjected to oppression and pressure.</li> <li>• Confiscation of lands leads the citizen to search for another source of livelihood other than agriculture, which is the traditional and natural source for Palestinians across generations.</li> </ul>	Israel acts in the West Bank as if it will go one day and thus drains resources as soon as possible.
Q16.	What is the impact of Palestinian migration from the village to the city in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Palestinians' reluctance to farm and choose to migrate to the city and thus leave the</li> </ul>	--

	<p>the expansion of colonial settlement?</p>	<p>land, which leads to the ease of seizing it in favor of colonial settlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leaving agricultural lands and reluctance to establish national industries and the search for a faster and financially better source of livelihood, leads to ease of settlers' control over the lands and the expansion of colonial settlements</li> </ul>	
Q17.	<p>What are the most important 5 mechanisms to resist Israeli colonial settlement in the Palestinian Land?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic planning to face colonial settlement and its damage to the environment</li> <li>• Empowering Bedouin communities and increasing them with tools of stability, giving them names, and recognizing them as Palestinian villages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop plans to return to the unilaterally evacuated colonial settlements.</li> <li>• The Palestinian government adopts individual cases that Palestinian citizens plead against the colonial settlements.</li> <li>• The Palestinian Authority must create a state of safety</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activating the participatory and cooperative economic system to empower farmers</li> <li>• Supporting the popular resistance and activating the guard committees by framing this resistance and adopting it strategically.</li> <li>• Raising awareness about the danger of colonial settlement and its effects.</li> <li>• Activating the role of the official Palestinian institution.</li> <li>• Enforcing the law on Palestinians collaborating with the occupation, and punishing violators and those who cause damage to the environment.</li> </ul>	<p>for the Palestinian citizen so that they can face the settler.</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Imposing a fait accompli by establishing projects in lands threatened with confiscation</li> <li>• Changing the discourse between the Palestinian Authority and the Palestinian citizen, which is characterized by mistrust</li> <li>• Providing infrastructure for areas threatened by colonial settlement.</li> <li>• Agricultural development for areas threatened with confiscation</li> <li>• Strengthening the Palestinian social structure</li> <li>• Pushing the private sector to take the initiative in Palestinian resources in</li> </ul>	
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		<p>ways that include creative ideas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investing in expanding the structural plans to protect the largest area of land</li> <li>• Change laws that make it easier to obtain building permits</li> </ul>	
Q18.	Are Palestinian development plans consistent with the Palestinians' efforts to resist colonial settlements?	No, all existing initiatives and existing successes are individual and do not come within a well-thought-out plan and strategy adopted by the government	--
Q19.	Any additions that can enrich the search?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ukrainian war will affect the colonial settlement movement, due to the expectations of the migration of Ukrainian Jews to Israel, and thus the possibility of their colonial settlement in the Palestinian territories.</li> <li>• Within the year 2065, more than 40% of Israel's population will be religious orthodox Jews (Heradime), who will be used to settle in the west bank. Those Jews</li> </ul>	

	<p>believe that Palestine is Jewish land, and should be returned to its original owners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is happening in the West Bank is an ethnic cleansing process against the Palestinian Bedouins</li> <li>• Before the establishment of the Palestinian Authority, we were stronger and more organized</li> </ul> <p>The Israeli mentality considers the West Bank to be disputed lands, not occupied lands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bypass roads, which are more than 550 km long, and link colonial settlements with each other, which is prohibited for Palestinians, as communication between Palestinian communities will be through tunnels, and Palestinian communities will be transformed into separate cantons.</li> <li>• The sites for building colonial settlements are chosen on top of the mountains at central points that enable settlers to monitor a group of Palestinian communities around the colonial settlement or outpost (visual range or vision).</li> <li>• Expanding and fattening the existing colonial settlements is another dangerous form of colonial settlement, not just adding new colonial settlements.</li> </ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The settlers by law are citizens of the state and live-in occupied lands, and therefore, they cannot be equated with the law with citizens residing in the state.</li> <li>• Concerning industrial waste / poor communities always suffer from pollution because rich societies export their waste to poor areas and this is all over the world.</li> <li>• The Jordan Valley area has been transformed from a Palestinian food basket into a colonial settlement investment project.</li> <li>• Israeli agricultural production, which relies on machinery and cheap labor, constitutes a strong competitor to the relatively expensive traditional Palestinian agriculture.</li> <li>• Control over the land has two dimensions: politics and economics.</li> <li>• The Matityahu Druples plan is the basis for the entire work of the Israeli government, and all that we see now of colonial settlements, bypass roads, and others are consistent with this plan.</li> <li>• Druples plan aims to tighten control over the West Bank in a complete security and military manner, reduce the Palestinian presence, and strengthen the Israeli presence.</li> </ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All the current bypass roads that we see now are what is mentioned in Scheme 50 attached to Druples Plan.</li> <li>• Israel focuses on the areas of Qalqilya and Salfit in colonial settlement projects, not only for sake of water but for sake of oil too. There is an oil and gas field that extends between Qalqilya and villages west of Ramallah district. It contains about 82.5 billion cubic feet of gas, and it could be much larger, according to recent discoveries and estimates.</li> <li>• From the days of the British occupation, the Israelis know that the Qalqilya and Salfit area is an oil area, but the Palestinians are not allowed to explore for oil and gas there.</li> <li>• Areas south of the Dead Sea, next to Yatta, there is an oil well that is currently in use.</li> <li>• There are three oil wells close to Rantis and it is currently used, although the excavations are close to the Green Line, but the wells are in the West Bank areas, and there is a possibility that a fourth well is in the same area.</li> <li>• The Israeli agricultural sector consumes nearly half of the renewable water in Palestine, while its participation in the Israeli national product does not</li> </ul>
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		<p>exceed 2%, which indicates the Israelis' competition for the time in the depletion of water resources in Palestine.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oslo is a transitional phase that ends in 1999, and therefore the water granted at the time is sufficient for the residents in that endowment / since then in light of the increase in population until 2022, no well has been drilled except for a very small number that does not exceed several wells only.</li> <li>• The water in the three aquifers is 679 million cubic meters, fed from the lands of the West Bank. The Palestinians use only 118 million cubic meters, whether through wells.</li> <li>• In the Palestinian territories or the territories of 1948.</li> <li>• For the Israelis, the West Bank is a consumer market in their strategic plans for 2040.</li> </ul>
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According to the results of experts' interviews, the following main results can be summarized:

- Israeli colonial settlement in the West Bank is a process of force-displacement of Palestinians, the land owners, and replacing them with Jewish settlers.
- Israeli Pollution of the Palestinian Environment is a way to force Palestinians to leave their land.
- Israeli Controlling all the Palestinian Land, to end the possibility of establishing a Palestinian state in the occupied territories in 1967.

- Israeli Controlling and Depletion of Palestinian Natural Resources for the benefit of colonial settlements is to transform the colonial settlements into an independent economic entity.
- Occupied Palestinian Lands are rich in natural resources that the Palestinians cannot benefit from it, at the same time it is stolen by the Israelis, in violation of international laws and norms. As an example, according to (Dr. Abdallah Abdallah, personal communication, April 4<sup>th</sup>, 2022) – the image below shows an American military base next to the green line, and the open area that the arrow points to is the oil and gas field next to the Palestinian village Rantis



*Figure 15:* An image shows the oil field next to Rantis village to the west of Ramallah city.

*Source:* Dr. Abdallah Abdallah, personal communication, April 4, 2022, Google Earth.

### **3.2. Political Scenarios and Data Analysis:**

Given all the data that were presented in previous studies and the opinions of experts, the relationship between the increase of Israeli colonial settlement in the Palestinian territories with its negative effects on the environment is a direct relationship. The more colonial settlement increases and Israel's confiscation of Palestinian lands for various purposes that support colonial settlement, the greater its impact on the environment through the destruction of agricultural lands and pollution of water, soil, and air, distortion of the environmental landscape, and the natural development of wildlife, whether plant or animal on the one hand and on the other hand, the depletion of natural resources at the expense of the indigenous population (Palestinians) and depriving them of their natural right to these resources.

By reading the history of colonial settlement and Israel's plans since its establishment of colonial settlement and confiscation of Palestinian lands under various pretexts such as security and the religious narrative of the Jews, which considers Palestine to be the land of the Jews and they have to return it to them.

In light of the international, regional, and local political conditions, whether Israeli or Palestinian, we find that Israel is proceeding with its plans to attract the largest number of settlers, build colonial settlements and confiscate lands to restrict the Palestinians and eliminate the possibility of establishing a Palestinian entity in the occupied territories in 1967, as stated in the agreements that were signed between the two parties with an international guarantee.

At the same time, there are some optimists on both sides who believe that the day will come when the world becomes rational, and conscious leaders from both sides will find a solution based on international resolutions, ending the Israeli occupation of Palestinian

lands occupied in 1967, and halting colonial settlements.

According to the above, four possible scenarios can be presented as follows:

i. Keep the current situation (an increase of colonial settling by 3.4 annually).

[which keeps harming the environment in the Palestinian Land].

ii. Colonial settlement acceleration than it is in the current situation.

[more possible damage to the Palestinian Environment].

iii. Stop adding new colonial settlements.

[unfair distribution of natural resources, freezing the effects on the environment, and maintaining their current status].

iv. Remove the colonial settlements.

[Stop harming the environment by Israelis, which needs a long time until the environment return normal].

Creating scenarios is an essential part of most future work. A scenario is a set of indicators and events that we envision in the future with a description of what the future might be then. Each scenario must be consistent, realistic, and easy to read by the influencers and those affected. (MASARAT, 2020).

### **3.3. Factors Related to Analyzing Scenarios:**

A scenario is a product of analyzing the process of related indicators (factors) and cross-analysis of expected relationships. There are three groups of factors that affect the possible scenarios according to Israeli colonial settlement acceleration in the West Bank, the following factors will be taken into consideration when analyzing the political scenarios.

### **3.3.a. Political Factors:**

#### **i. International support of Israel.**

Israel's practice of exploitation of natural resources, which according to the Special Rapporteur violates not only international humanitarian law but also international human rights law and international environmental law. According to Article 55 of the 1907 Hague Regulations stipulates that the occupying power is acting “only as administrator and usufructuary” of the public immovable property of the occupied territory. Flowing from this, it must safeguard the capital of these resources according to the principle of conservation. Accordingly, the occupying power has no legal authority to exploit any of the resources and property of the territory for the benefit of its economy.<sup>28</sup>

Despite violating international laws and agreements, the world does not act to force Israel to stop, but, on the contrary, the world provides absolute support to Israel through the great support of the global Zionist movement to Israel or by disrupting any UN resolutions that could condemn Israel and force it to stop its illegal and brutal practices against the Palestinians, especially building more colonial settlements and stealing natural resources in the Palestinian occupied land and keeping the Palestinians suffering from restrictions and not allowing them to obtain their natural resources.

#### **ii. Palestinian negotiator challenges.**

Considering the negotiations between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, which resulted in the Oslo 1 and Oslo 2 agreements, experts believe that the Palestinian negotiating teams did not have the experience that would enable them to face their Israeli counterparts, which were highly prepared and fully aware of the distribution of natural

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<sup>28</sup>Michael Lynk, 2019. *Israel/Occupied Palestinian Territory, Occupation and Natural Resources*: <https://casebook.icrc.org/>

resources and strategic areas and their distribution in maps showing the distribution of land according to their ownership, the result was agreements that put more than 61% of the West bank under full control of Israel (Area C), which made it easy for Israel to confiscate lands and seize water, gas, minerals, oil, agricultural lands, and others.

**iii.** The fragility of the signed agreements between Israel and the Palestinians.

The 1995 Oslo II Accord divided the West Bank into three types of areas. Concentrations of the Palestinian population in built-up areas, which were – and still are – home to most of the Palestinian population in the West Bank, were designated Areas A and B and officially handed over to Palestinian Authority control. They are dotted throughout the West Bank in 165 disconnected ‘isolated areas. The remaining 61% of the West Bank was designated Area C – the land mass surrounding Areas A and B, where Israel retains full control over security and civil affairs, including planning, building, laying infrastructure, and development. This artificial division, which was meant to remain in effect for five years only, does not reflect geographic reality or Palestinian space.<sup>29</sup>

**iv.** The Palestinian Authority Challenges.

The formation of the Palestinian Authority came from the Palestinian leadership's viewpoint as a means on the road to the future state, and the basis that it is a transitional stage. However, the Israeli behavior and several other repercussions made the tool become a goal. As many crises have arisen in the way of the Palestinian Authority it has become a thorn in the formation of a democratic political system that will develop into a state. (MASARAT, 2020).

**v.** Lack of political horizon for the Palestinians.

The state of division between the parts of Palestinian land (West Bank and Gaza), the

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<sup>29</sup> B’Tselem, 2019. *Planning Policy in the West Bank*: [https://www.btselem.org/planning\\_and\\_building](https://www.btselem.org/planning_and_building)

monopoly of authority in each part for one political party and not others (Fateh and Hamas), in addition to the suspension of negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians since 2012 at the request of the President of the Palestinian Authority and not to return, until colonial settlement stops and Israel recognizes the right of the Palestinian people to establish their state.

The decline in the interest of the Arabs and National community in the Palestinian cause, especially after the Arab Spring, and then the COVID-19 pandemic, all of this led to a lack of clarity for any future political horizon for the Palestinian cause.

**vi.** The declaration of the nationalism of Israel as a Jewish state and the annexation plan.

Just as Israel is prepared to recognize a Palestinian state, the Palestinians must be prepared to recognize a Jewish state,” Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu addresses the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) in Washington, March 4, 2014.<sup>30</sup>

The question is, *how does this will affect the Israeli colonial settlement in Palestine?*

After declaring Judaism of the state of Israel, experts in Israeli affairs expect that, in the year 2065, more than 40% of Israel’s population will be religious orthodox Jews (Heradime), who will be used to settle in the west bank. Those Jews believe that Palestine is Jewish land, and should be returned to its original owners.

Israel also will attract Ukrainian Jewish refugees after the Russian war against Ukraine, given that Israel is the promised safe homeland for the oppressed Jews in the world according to Jewish ideology.

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<sup>30</sup> REUTERS/ Crispian Balmer, 2014. *'Jewish state' recognition adds new Israeli-Palestinian trip wire:* <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-palestinians-israel-recognition-idUSBREA240YJ20140305>

### **3.3.b. Economic Factors:**

#### **i. Israeli control of natural resources.**

- According to the Oslo II accords, more than 60% of the Palestinian Land occupied in 1967 is under full control of Israelis.
- Land and Water are the main components of any economic system, The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics estimated that until 2019 Israel had confiscated 40 percent of West Bank land, including East Jerusalem (by various means. Since 1967, Israel has resorted to several measures in its attempt to extract as much Palestinian land as possible in the occupied Palestinian Land, especially in the West Bank, and among the measures of declaring state lands, or military areas, seizing the property of absentees, or confiscating them under the pretext of the public interest, and others.
- According to the experts, colonial settlements are distributed based on the distribution of natural resources:
  - 1- They started with the land confiscation – West Bank.
  - 2- Economic aspects such as agriculture - Jordan Valley.
  - 3- Natural resources of forests and minerals – Mountain Area and Jordan Valley.
  - 5- Natural resources such as stone – Mountain Area
  - 6- Water, which is linked to political issues – Western and Eastern Aquatic.
  - 7- Air for telecommunication – Mountain Area.
  - 8- Petroleum and natural gas -Gaza, Mediterranean, and other different locations in the West Bank.
  - 9- In the Negev, they invested early in minerals such as petroleum and phosphates and minerals such as copper.
  - 10- Dead Sea Minerals Industry.

**ii. Israeli depletion of natural resource**

Despite the support that the Israeli colonial settlement take from the International Zionist Movement through the Israeli governments, Israel seeks to develop the ability of the colonial settlement able to invest in the natural resources in the Palestinian Lands occupied in 1967 to finance the expansion of the colonial settlement project neglecting the presence of more than seven million Palestinians and preventing them from using and extracting their resources except to the minimum allowed by Israel, thus pushing them to leave their land.

**iii. Israeli obstacles to investment in the Palestinian territories.**

- Since 1967, Israel has confiscated hundreds of thousands of agricultural dunums and prevented the Palestinians from cultivating them, thus destroying the largest component of the Palestinian economy historically (the Palestinians are farmers in the first place)
- The Israeli governments have given the settlers all the necessary capabilities to establish modern agricultural colonial settlements that depend on technology. Therefore, the Palestinian farmer, within his weak traditional capabilities, cannot compete with the agricultural products of the colonial settlements.
- To take advantage of the privileges offered by the Israeli governments to the colonial settlements, workshops, and factories have become established in almost all the colonial settlement blocs, in addition to the main industrial zones (23 Israeli industrial zones), which have become the reason for the closure of many Palestinian industries due to their inability to compete due to the high cost and scarcity of resources.
- In addition to the obstacles that Israel places on any construction in Area C of any kind, whether building factories, constructions, or even an agricultural shed

**iv. Israel controls 61% of the West Bank according to Oslo II accords.**

As mentioned before, the two main components of the economy are land and water, while Israel controls 61% of the West Bank, this prevents the expansion of the Palestinian communities and any economic development.

### **3.3.c. Social Factors:**

#### **i.** High poverty and unemployment rates between Palestinians.

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS)

- The unemployment rate among labour force participants (15 years and above) in the 1st quarter of 2022 was about 25%.<sup>31</sup>
- About a third of the Palestinians suffer from poverty, with a percentage of 29.3% at the end of 2017.<sup>32</sup>

#### **ii.** Increasing extremism and hostility to Arabs and the percentage of religious people in the Jews.

The Israeli apartheid regime and its representatives actively aid and abet the settlers' violence as part of a strategy to cement the takeover of Palestinian land.

Since occupying the West Bank in 1967, Israel has misappropriated more than two million dunams of land, [1 dunam = 1,000 square meters], which equals (200,000 hectares) throughout the West Bank. Israel uses this land for its own purposes, including building new colonial settlements, expanding the territory they control – including farmland and industrial zones – and paving roads that mainly serve the settler population. West Bank colonial settlements dominate hundreds of thousands of dunams to which Palestinians have limited access or none at all. Israel has taken over some of these areas

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<sup>31</sup> PCBS, The Results of The Labour Force Survey Fourth Quarter (January– March, 2022) Round: <https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/post.aspx?lang=en&ItemID=4232>

<sup>32</sup> PCBS, Multidimensional poverty in Palestine Report, 2017: <https://mppn.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/book2524-Palestine-1-27.pdf>

using official means: issuing military orders, declaring the area “state land,” a “firing zone” or a “nature reserve,” and expropriating land. Other areas have been effectively taken over by settlers through daily acts of violence, including attacks on Palestinians and their property.

The two tracks appear unrelated: The state takes over land openly, using official methods sanctioned by legal advisors and judges, while the settlers, who are also interested in taking over land to further their agenda, initiate violence against Palestinians for their own reasons. Yet in truth, there is only one track: Settler violence against Palestinians is part of the strategy employed by Israel’s apartheid regime, which seeks to take over more and more West Bank land. The state fully supports and assists these acts of violence, and its agents sometimes participate in them directly. As such, settler violence is a form of government policy, aided and abetted by official state authorities with their active participation.

State violence – official and otherwise – is part and parcel of Israel’s apartheid regime, which aims to create a Jewish-only space between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea. The regime treats land as a resource designed to serve the Jewish public and accordingly uses it almost exclusively to develop and expand existing Jewish residential communities and build new ones. At the same time, the regime fragments Palestinian space, dispossesses Palestinians of their land, and, relegates them to living in small, over-populated enclaves. (B’Tselem, *Settler Violence = State Violence*, 2021).

As mentioned, in the year 2065, more than 40% of Israel’s population will be religious orthodox Jews (Heradime), who will be used to settle in the west bank. Those Jews believe that Palestine is Jewish land and should be returned to its original owners, and those Jews believe that Arabs should be lumberjacks and servants in Jewish farms.

**iii.** Frustration of Palestinian youth and the trend of voluntary immigration.

Among the most important social risks that threaten Palestinian steadfastness are: high levels of poverty and unemployment that are associated with high levels of crime and violence, in addition to the emigration of young people and graduates, in particular, the growth of clan and regional identities, and other sub-identities in light of the decline in the mobilization and awareness-raising role of the PLO factions, and the inequity in the distribution of jobs. (MASARAT, 2020)

**iv.** Demographic expansion of the Palestinians in light of the Prevention of the expansion of structural plans:

In light of the natural demographic growth of Palestinian communities, it is necessary to expand the structural plans of Palestinian cities and villages, most of which are located in Areas A and B according to the Oslo II classifications, whose area does not exceed a quarter of the West Bank, but Israel, which controls Area C about 61% of the West Bank, that surrounds these villages and cities, has the authority to approve the expansion of the structural plans of these villages and cities.

According to B'Tselem, *“Geared towards enabling Israel to use as much West Bank land as possible, Israel’s planning policy prevents Palestinian development and dispossesses Palestinians of their land.”*

The Civil Administration (CA) – the branch of the Israeli military designated to handle civil matters in Area C – refuses to prepare outline plans for the vast majority of Palestinian communities there. As of November 2017, the Civil Administration had drafted and approved plans for only 16 of the 180 communities which lie in their entirety in Area C. The plans cover a total of 17,673 dunams (1 dunam = 1,000 square meters), less than 1% of Area C, most of which are already built-up. The plans were drawn up

without consulting the communities and do not meet international planning standards. Their boundaries run close to the built-up areas of the villages, leaving out the land for farming, grazing flocks, and future development. Since 2011, seeing that the Civil Administration did not draft plans as it is obliged to do, dozens of Palestinian communities – with the help of Palestinian and international organizations and in coordination with the PA – drafted their plans. Some of the plans covered communities or villages located in full in Area C and others covered places only partly in Area C. As of September 2018, 102 plans had been submitted to the Civil Administration’s planning bodies, but by the end of 2018, a mere five plans – covering an area of about 1,00 dunams (or about 0.03% of Area C) – had received approval.

The demand for land for development has grown considerably since the 1995 division of the West Bank: The Palestinian population has nearly doubled, and the land reserves in Areas A and B have been nearly exhausted. Due to the housing shortage, much land still available in these areas is used for residential construction, even if it is more suited for other uses, such as agriculture.

Without land for construction, local Palestinian authorities cannot supply public services that require new structures, such as medical clinics and schools, nor can they plan open spaces for recreation within communities. Realizing the economic potential of Area C – in branches such as agriculture, quarrying for minerals and stone for construction, industry, tourism, and community development – is essential to the development of the entire West Bank, including creating jobs and reducing poverty. Area C is also vital for regional planning, including laying infrastructure and connecting Palestinian communities throughout the West Bank. (B’Tselem, Planning Policy in the West Bank, 2017)

- v. The state of frustration and mistrust between the Palestinian people and their leadership.

The decline in the prestige of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the overlap of its role with the Palestinian Authority, the weakness of political parties and the conflicts between them, the absence of a political horizon, high unemployment and poverty rates, unfair distribution of jobs and resources, daily violence against the Palestinian by Israeli army and settlers, all of these reasons created a status of frustration and mistrust between the Palestinian people and their leadership, especially young people.

### 3.4. Analyzing Scenarios

Four possible scenarios can be presented as follows:

i. Keep the current situation (an increase of colonial settling by 3.4 percent annually).

[Which keeps harming the environment in the Palestinian Land].

ii. Colonial settlement acceleration than it is current Situation.

[More possible damage to the Palestinian Environment].

iii. Stop adding new colonial settlements.

[Unfair distribution of natural resources, freezing the effects on the environment, and maintaining their current status].

iv. Remove the colonial settlements.

[Stop harming the environment by Israelis, which needs a long time until the environment returns to normal].

After reviewing all the mentioned political, economic, and social factors above, and using the Strategic Choice Matrix Technique as indicated in Table 8: Political Scenarios Analysis: (Strategic Choice Matrix) and Table 9: Calculation of Scenarios Scores table., which have been included in Appendix 3: Scenario Matrix Analysis and Calculation Tables, the researcher found that the **Second Scenario** is the scenario with the highest score and therefore the probability of its occurrence is the highest.

Cross Matrix Technique will be used next to determine the most Influential and Affected Political, Economic and Social factors related to the aspects that Israeli Colonization that Affect the Palestinian Environment that has been mentioned at CHAPTER II, section 2.4., (2.4. How Does Israeli Colonial Settlement Affect the Palestinian Environment and the Relation with Social and Economic Live Of ?)

**Table 3: Cross Matrix analysis of Political Factors that affect the Scenarios:**

<b>Affected</b> <b>Influential</b>	International support of Israel.	Weakness of the Palestinian negotiator	The fragility of the signed agreements between Israel and the Palestinians	Weakness of the Palestinian Authority	Lack of political horizon for the Palestinians	The declaration of the nationalism of Israel as a Jewish state and the annexation plan	Total
International support of Israel.	0	3	3	4	3	2	14
Weakness of the Palestinian negotiator	1	0	4	4	3	0	12
The fragility of the signed agreements between Israel and the Palestinians	3	4	0	4	4	3	18
Weakness of the Palestinian Authority	4	4	3	0	4	4	19
Lack of political horizon for the Palestinians	3	4	4	4	0	3	18
The declaration of the nationalism of Israel as a Jewish state and the annexation plan	-3	3	4	3	-4	0	10
<b>Total</b>	6	16	21	21	10	11	

Matrix Guide: Based on the results of the research and literature review, the researcher used the assessment of effect and influence on the following scale: 1,2,3,4,5: refers to positive affect or influence, while 5 refers to very high affect or influence, and 1 refers to very low effect or influence, and, the scale of -1,-2,-3,-4,-5: refer negative affect or influence, while -5 refers to very high negative affect or influence, and -1 refers to very low negative effect or influence, 0 refers to 'no effect or influence'.

According to *Table 3: Cross Matrix analysis of Political Factors that affect the Scenarios:*

After summing up horizontally the degrees of affect for each of the factors, we find that the factor(s) has the highest degree(s).

The most affected Political factors are: Weakness of the Palestinian Authority

After summing up vertically the degrees of influence for each of the factors, we find that the factor(s) has the highest degree(s).

The most influential Political factors are: 1- The fragility of the signed agreements between Israel and the Palestinians  
2- Weakness of the Palestinian Authority

**Table 4: Cross Matrix analysis of Economic Factors that affect the Scenarios:**

<b>Affected</b> <b>Influential</b>	Israeli control of natural resource	Israel's depletion of natural resources	Israeli obstacles to investment in the Palestinian territories	Israel controls 61% of the West Bank according to Oslo II accords	Total
Israeli control of natural resource	0	5	4	5	14
Israel's depletion of natural resources	-1	0	4	2	5
Israeli obstacles to investment in the Palestinian territories	4	4	0	4	12
Israel controls 61% of the West Bank according to Oslo II accords	4	5	5	0	14
Total	7	14	14	10	

Matrix Guide: Based on the results of the research and literature review, the researcher used the assessment of effect and influence on the following scale: 1,2,3,4,5: refers to positive affect or influence, while 5 refers to very high affect or influence, and 1 refers to very low effect or influence, and, the scale of -1,-2,-3,-4,-5: refer negative affect or influence, while -5 refers to very high negative affect or influence, and -1 refers to very low negative effect or influence, 0 refers to 'no effect or influence'.

According to *Table 4: Cross Matrix analysis of Economic Factors that affect the Scenarios:*

After summing up horizontally the degrees of affect for each of the factors, we find that the factor(s) has the highest degree(s).

The most affected Economic factors are: 1- Israeli control of natural resources.  
2- Israel controls 61% of the West Bank according to the Oslo II accords.

After summing up vertically the degrees of influence for each of the factors, we find that the factor(s) has the highest degree(s).

The most influential Economic factors are: 1- Israel's depletion of natural resources.  
2- Israeli obstacles to investment in the Palestinian territories.

**Table 5: Cross Matrix analysis of Social Factors that affect the Scenarios:**

<b>Affected</b> <b>Influential</b>	High poverty and unemployment rates among Palestinians	Increasing extremism and hostility to Arabs and the percentage of religious people in the Jews	Frustration of Palestinian youth and the trend of voluntary immigration	Demographic expansion of the Palestinians in light of the Prevention of the expansion of structural plans	The state of frustration and mistrust between the Palestinian people and their leadership	Total
High poverty and unemployment rates among Palestinians	0	1	5	-2	5	11
Increasing extremism and hostility to Arabs and the percentage of religious people in the Jews	4	0	-3	4	-2	3
Frustration of Palestinian youth and the trend of voluntary immigration	4	3	0	4	4	12
Demographic expansion of the Palestinians in light of the Prevention of the expansion of structural plans	4	2	4	0	4	14
The state of frustration and mistrust between the Palestinian people and their leadership	2	3	4	0	0	9
Total	14	9	10	6	11	

Matrix Guide: Based on the results of the research and literature review, the researcher used the assessment of effect and influence on the following scale: 1,2,3,4,5: refers to positive affect or influence, while 5 refers to very high affect or influence, and 1 refers to very low effect or influence, and, the scale of -1,-2,-3,-4,-5: refer negative affect or influence, while -5 refers to very high negative affect or influence, and -1 refers to very low negative effect or influence, 0 refers to 'no effect or influence'

According to *Table 5: Cross Matrix analysis of Social Factors that affect the Scenarios:*

After summing up horizontally the degrees of affect for each of the factors, we find that the factor(s) has the highest degree(s).

The most affected social factors are: Demographic expansion of the Palestinians in light of the Prevention of the expansion of structural plans.

After summing up vertically the degrees of influence for each of the factors, we find that the factor(s) has the highest degree(s).

The most affected Economic factors are: High poverty and unemployment rates among Palestinians

**Table 6: Cross Matrix analysis of Group of Factors that affect the Scenarios:**

Affected \ Influential	Political Factors	Economic Factors	Social Factors	Total
Political Factors	0	4	3	7
Economic Factors	2	0	4	6
Social Factors	4	3	0	7
Toral	6	7	7	

Matrix Guide: Based on the results of the research and literature review, the researcher used the assessment of effect and influence on the following scale: 1,2,3,4,5: refers to positive affect or influence, while 5 refers to very high affect or influence, and 1 refers to very low effect or influence, and, the scale of -1,-2,-3,-4,-5: refer negative affect or influence, while -5 refers to very high negative affect or influence, and -1 refers to very low negative effect or influence, 0 refers to ‘no effect or influence’

According to *Table 6: Cross Matrix analysis of Group of Factors that affect the Scenarios:*

After summing up horizontally the degrees of affect for each Group of Factors, we find that the Group(s) of factors has the highest degree(s).

The most affected Groups of Factors are: 1- Political Factors.  
2- Social Factors.

After summing up vertically the degrees of influence for each Group of Factors, we find that Group(s) of Factors have the highest degree(s).

The most affected Groups of Factors are: 1- Economic Group.  
2- Social Group.

## CHAPTER IV

### **Findings and Scenario Simulation:**

Quote: “Colonial settlement threatens the environment that has developed organically and constitutes a hybrid and accidental interference on it and thus prevents its natural renewal and sustainability and leads to its pollution”. (Prof. R. Khamayseh, personal communication, April 8, 2022).

In this chapter, the future wheel technique will be used to focus on the most probability to happen scenario and find the strategic effects of colonial settlement and land use on the environment in Palestine and its relationship with social and economic life.

### **4.1. Findings**

Four scenarios were analyzed in CHAPTER III, the scenario with the highest score which means the most probable to happen is:

Colonial settlement acceleration than its current situation: This scenario is a simulation of what is happening in the current situation and the increase in the Israeli government’s extremism in support of the settlers, and the last thing that the extreme right-wing government in Israel did during the preparation of this research was to allow the settlers to make Jewish religious rites in Al-Aqsa Mosque, which is the third holiest place for Muslims and to carry out which is called the Flags procession at Damascus Gate one of the most popular gates of the old city of Jerusalem, that is considered as a symbol of the entry of Jews into Jerusalem from all its doors and walk around all its neighborhoods that belong to Muslims. Christians and Jews, The extremist religious settlers marched through the main gates of the old city and passed all its neighborhoods, especially the neighborhoods of Muslims under the protection of tens of thousands of Israeli soldiers, knowing that this march has not been implemented since 74 years after the occupation of Jerusalem in 1967, which was considered a clear statement by the extremist Israeli

government to unleash the settlers and that they are empowered and protected by the government as they have never been.

Comparing the colonial settlement activities during the last two years (2020 and 2021) **Table 7: Some Israeli violations of colonial settlement in the Palestinian territories in the years 2020 and 2021** show that there is an increase in confiscated lands, adding new house units to the existing colonial settlements and bypass roads.

**Table 7: Some Israeli violations of colonial settlement in the Palestinian territories in the years 2020 and 2021**

Source: Vision for Political Development, A year's harvest of violations by the occupation and its settlers in the occupied Palestinian territories during the years 2020 and 2021: <https://vision-pd.org/archives/513097> and <https://vision-pd.org/archives/516712>

Year	Confiscated land in dunums	No. of house new units added to the colonial settlements	No. of new bypass roads
2020	16,345	24,446	12
2021	61,442	39,148	24

Cross Matrix impact analysis for Political, economic, and social factors influenced and affected the probability of this scenario as follows:

- Political factors:

The most Influential factors are:

- 1- The fragility of the signed agreements between Israel and the Palestinians.
- 2- Weakness of the Palestinian Authority.

Affected factors are:

- 1- Weakness of the Palestinian Authority.

- Economic factors:

The most Influential factors are:

- 1- Israeli control of natural resource
- 2- Israel's depletion of natural resources

The most affected factors are:

1- Israel's depletion of natural resources

2-Israeli obstacles to investment in the Palestinian territories.

- Social factors:

The most Influential factors are:

1- Demographic expansion of the Palestinians in light of the Prevention of the expansion of structural plans.

The most affected factors are:

1- High poverty and unemployment rates among Palestinians.

## **4.2. Scenario Simulation:**

The analysis of what was mentioned in the previous studies and what the experts indicated shows that there will be an increased impact on the environment in the event of an increase in colonial settlement and its acceleration from what is in the current situation, its impact will be measured and clarified as follows:

### **4.2.1. Land.**

In addition to the confiscation of the fertile agricultural lands owned by the Palestinians from which they live, confiscation of Palestinian Land will lead to:

- Israel Control the entire Palestinian land occupied in 1967.
- Ending the possibility of establishing a Palestinian state.
- Israel Control over natural resources.
- Fragmentation of the Palestinian existence.
- Israel Control strategic locations and mountaintops.
- Build bypass roads with a length of more than 550 km and link the colonial settlements to each other, which is forbidden for Palestinians, as communication between Palestinian communities will be through tunnels, and these communities will be transformed into

separate cantons.

- Jordan Valley became as a colonial settlement investment project after it was the food basket of Palestinians.
- Colonial settlements are built on spare lands that allow Palestinian communities to expand.
- The sites for building colonial settlements are chosen on top of the mountains at central points that enable settlers to monitor a group of Palestinian communities around the colonial settlement or outpost (visual range or vision).
- Israel will not allow the expansion of Palestinian communities.

This indicates

**A) At the Political level:**

1) Despite of International recognition that the Palestinian land occupied by Israel in 1967 is the right of the Palestinian people and that the negotiations between the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel in the year of 1993 were based on international guarantees to conclude interim agreements to be completed to enable the Palestinians to establish their independent state after five years, but nevertheless the fragility of the signed agreements between Israel and the Palestinians, I refer here to the Oslo Accords, especially Oslo II, which puts more than 60% under the full control of Israel, who in turn used all the laws that allowed it to confiscate more lands and expropriate them from their original owners through a set of laws, the most important of which is the Ottoman law that allows it to seize far lands ( Which the rooster does not see), the Jordanian law, which considers the lands belonging to the treasury of the Kingdom of Jordan, state lands, and princely estates to be the property of a state that Israel has the right to own, British Law No. 43, which allows Israel to expropriate land under the pretext of public interest, in

addition to Israeli legislation and military orders, which allow Israel to deduct whatever it wants Under the pretext of nature reserves and military areas.

All of the above shows that, by confiscating more land, Israel seeks to impose a fait accompli and thus end the Palestinian dream of establishing its independent state, which was supposed to be the final result of the peace process.

2) The Palestinian Authority which was established as a result of the Oslo accords as a self-governing authority whose mission is to self-admin the affairs of the Palestinians in the first phase of the peace process, which was supposed to extend for five years, and then start final status negotiations,

However, the talks between the Palestinians and Israel stopped, and the Palestinian Authority remained a limited authority with limited responsibilities, managing the affairs of the Palestinians within weak interim agreements.

As a result, the most affected factor is the Palestinian Authority, which will become weaker in the case of acceleration of colonial settlements, since the more Israel confiscates the land and imposes on the land a fait accompli, the less the possibility of the Palestinians getting a chance to establish their state and the Palestinian Authority will keep restricted to very limited powers that do not enable it to protect its citizens and provides the most important necessities for a decent life for them.

### **B) At the Economic Level:**

The most influential factors that increase the probability of accelerating the colonial settlements scenario to occur are:

- 1) Israeli control of natural resources
- 2) Israel controls 61% of the West Bank

As it became clear to the researcher through what was previously mentioned in the

literature review and during interviews with experts, Israel does not choose the lands that it confiscates for the purpose of colonial settlement randomly, but there are specific goals for choosing these lands, the most important of which is the confiscation of lands rich in natural resources so that these colonial settlements can form an independent economic unit, without total dependence on the support of the State of Israel for them, therefore, the theft of these lands and natural resources will lead to the weakness of the Palestinian economy which is already fragile, how can an economy be strong without land and natural resources?!!.

The most affected economic factor by accelerating colonial settlement and land confiscation is:

1) Israel's depletion of natural resources.

More colonial settlements, more bypass roads, and more need for land and water, and consumption of natural resources, especially agricultural lands in the Jordan Valley areas, which have turned from an important natural source for agriculture in Palestine into a colonial settlement investment project.

2) Israeli obstacles to investment in the Palestinian territories.

Israel's confiscation and appropriation of more lands led to an increase in obstacles to Palestinian investment, as Palestinians are not allowed to build in areas classified as C except after Israeli approval, which often does not occur, noting that the areas classified as A and B have become the only outlet for urban construction of housing in light of the natural population increase, as Palestinian residents are not allowed to build in areas.

### **C) At the Social Level:**

The most influential factors that increase the probability of accelerating the colonial settlements scenario to occur are:

1) Demographic expansion of the Palestinians in light of the Prevention of the expansion of structural plans:

The demand for land for development has grown considerably since the 1995 division of the West Bank: The Palestinian population has nearly doubled, and the land reserves in Areas A and B have been nearly exhausted. Due to the housing shortage, much land still available in these areas is used for residential construction, even if it is more suited for other uses, such as agriculture.

Without land for construction, local Palestinian authorities cannot supply public services that require new structures, such as medical clinics and schools, nor can they plan open spaces for recreation within communities. Realizing the economic potential of Area C – in branches such as agriculture, quarrying for minerals and stone for construction, industry, tourism, and community development – is essential to the development of the entire West Bank, including creating jobs and reducing poverty. Area C is also vital for regional planning, including laying infrastructure and connecting Palestinian communities throughout the West Bank. The Civil Administration (CA) – the branch of the Israeli military designated to handle civil matters in Area C – refuses to prepare outline plans for the vast majority of Palestinian communities there. As of November 2017, the Civil Administration had drafted and approved plans for only 16 of the 180 communities which lie in their entirety in Area C. The plans cover a total of 17,673 dunams (1 dunam = 1,000 square meters), less than 1% of Area C, most of which are already built-up. Israel's policy in Area C assumes that the area is primarily meant to serve Israeli needs, and on the ambition to annex large parts of it to the sovereign territory of Israel. To that end, Israel works to strengthen its hold on Area C, to further exploit the area's resources, and achieve a permanent situation in which Israeli colonial settlements

thrive and Palestinian presence is negligible. In doing so, Israel has de facto annexed Area C and created circumstances that will leverage its influence over the final status of the area. (B'Tselem, Planning Policy in the West Bank, 2017)

It also became clear that Israel wants to turn Palestinian population centers into isolated, non-developing areas with a high population density that expand vertically and not horizontally, due to the scarcity of land allocated for construction, and therefore the lands that were supposed to be allocated for sustainable development with to establish an independent Palestinian state will be, they are converted into overcrowded apartment buildings, even in Palestinian villages that have lost their rural ecological scene, which is characterized by small independent buildings. The residents were forced to construct high buildings that do not resemble rural construction, to accommodate the increasing number of new families.

As a result, the most affected social factors by the scenario of acceleration of colonial settlement on land confiscations are:

1) High poverty and unemployment rates among Palestinians:

- The unemployment rate among labour force participants in Palestine reached 26% in 2021, and the total labour underutilization reached 34%.

There is still a large disparity in the unemployment rate between the West Bank and Gaza Strip, as this rate reached 47% in Gaza Strip compared to 16% in the West Bank.

- Estimates based on GDP per capita growth suggest that in 2020 the poverty rate spiked to 29.7%, an increase of nearly 8 percentage points from 2016 (the latest available official data). As the impact of the pandemic receded, the poverty rate is estimated to have declined to 27.3% in 2021. Current poverty rates represent a poor population of approximately 1.5 million people. (The.World.Bank, 2022)

### 4.2.2. Water:

Control and Depletion of Water sources in the light of accelerating colonial settlements lead to:

- Concentration on the establishment of colonial settlements around the main aquifers (Western and Eastern) and agricultural areas.
- Israel controls more than 85% of Water Resources.
- Israel uses its control of water resources for political goals.
- Palestinians are not allowed to use their water; they have to buy it from Israel.
- Palestinians cannot drill wells, even on private property.
- Palestinian cannot manage the expenses of agriculture because of the high prices of water.
- Israel desalinates seawater to overcome the water problem, but at the same time prevents the Palestinians from accessing their water such as Gaza case.
- Israel uses the abundant water available in the West Bank as an incentive for settlers to stay, reside in, and invest in colonial settlements.
- The Israeli settler consumes six times of water that the Palestinian citizen does in the occupied territories, where we find abundant swimming pools and gardens in colonial settlements near Arab villages that suffer from a shortage of drinking water.
- The Palestinian residents have to pay 7-20 new Israeli shekels per cubic meter.
- Since 1967, no artesian was drilled by Palestinians that allowed using less than 15% - 20% of their water.
- The lack of water will lead to the Palestinians' reluctance to farm and leave the village and migrate to the city searching for another source of livelihood.
- Lack of water destroys the agriculture sector in Palestine and reduces its contribution to Palestinian National Economy.

- Destroying the Palestinian agriculture sector leads Palestinian farmers to work in colonial settlements looking for livelihood.
- Agriculture sector in Israel consumes half the amount of renewable water annually in Palestine, while its participation in the Israeli national income does not exceed 2%, which indicates that the Israelis are racing against time in the depletion of natural resources in Palestine. his indicates:

**A) At the Political level:**

1) Israel uses water according to its interest, ignoring the needs of the Palestinian population, as it imposes on the residents of the West Bank and Gaza Strip a severe water crisis, which is mostly human-made.

Under the 1995 Interim Agreement (Oslo II), Israel retained control of all water resources in the Occupied Territories. The agreement, still in effect although originally designed as a five-year arrangement, stipulates that 80% of the water in the West Bank that is pumped from the mountain aquifer – a joint Israeli- Palestinian resource – be allocated for Israeli use and the remaining 20% for Palestinian use. It also provides Israelis with an unlimited water supply, while restricting Palestinian supply to a predetermined amount of some 118 million cubic meters from existing drillings, along with 70 to 80 million cubic meters from new drillings. It further stipulates that Israel sells the Palestinians another 31 million cubic meters a year. (B'Tselem, Water Crisis, 2017)

All of the above shows that, by confiscating more land, Israel uses its control of water resources in Palestine for Public goals, as a part of an ongoing effort by Israeli authorities to drive Palestinian residents from their homes.

2) The Palestinian Authority which was restricted by an intern agreement for five years since 1995, despite of growth of Palestinians since that time, Palestinian Authority still

cannot provide any alternative choices for those agreements, and at the same time can change the reality of Israel control in area C they the Palestinian have to get a permit to add a conveyor water pipe or rehabilitate another from the Israelis. This reality demonstrates how Israel sees water – and other natural resources in the West Bank – as its exclusive property, to be doubly exploited: both for Israeli needs – especially those of colonial settlements – and as a way to dispossess and control Palestinians.

**B) At the Economic Level:**

The most influential factors that increase the probability of accelerating the colonial settlements scenario to occur are:

- 1) Israeli control of natural resources.
- 2) Israel controls 61% of the West Bank.

Israel's control over the areas classified as C, in which 85% of the groundwater basins and natural springs are distributed, this made Israel use water as a tool to pressure the Palestinians to leave their agricultural lands by preventing them from extracting the water needed for agriculture or digging artesian wells, even in their private lands. The Palestinian farmer has to buy water from the Israeli colonial settlement next to his farm and pay 7 times the price that settlers in that colonial settlement do.

As a result, the agriculture sector which should be the largest economic sector due to the availability of fertile agricultural land and water from natural and desalinated sources, in addition, to the fact that the Palestinian are farmers though generations, but the reality now, based on all the above, agriculture sector contributes less than 6% of the Palestinian economy, and the agriculture land is left wild, threatened to be confiscated by Israeli colonial settlements.

The most affected economic factor by accelerating colonial settlement and land

confiscation is:

1) Israel's depletion of natural resources.

In recent years about 50 agricultural outposts were founded in the Occupied Territories, and they control tens of thousands of dunums. Thus, with a relatively small investment (one family and a few youngsters who herd sheep or cows upon a hill), settlers can take over huge amounts of land and dispossess Palestinian farmers from that same land. For some agricultural outposts, violence is a core practice for taking over the land. (PeaceNow, 2022).

Talking in consideration that Israel encourages the settlers to stay in the west bank by providing water and electricity, then settlers, in addition to being an unnatural new body in the Palestinian environment, consume excessive amounts of water because of its abundance and support by their state, as you find them irrigating the fallow mountains next to the colonial settlements during the summer while the nearby Palestinian villages suffer from a shortage of drinking water.

2) Israeli obstacles to investment in the Palestinian territories.

Any investment, whether it is in the agricultural, industrial, or tourism sectors in the Palestinian territories, needs 1) the necessary infrastructure, and 2) water and electricity, and all of this is subject to Israeli approvals, especially in areas C, which often do not occur, so that the Israelis do not allow the drilling of water wells and conveyor water pipes transporting water in the targeted areas, thus restricting any investment activity in these areas.

### **C) On the Social Level:**

The most influential factors that increase the probability of accelerating the colonial settlements scenario to occur are:

1) Demographic expansion of the Palestinians in light of the Prevention of the expansion of structural plans:

The Palestinian population has nearly doubled, since the 1995 division, at the same time, Palestinians were not allowed to rehabilitate water networks, dig new wells, or extend additional networks to villages and towns, which expanded during a quarter of a century. All of this has a significant impact on the standard of living and enables the Palestinians to live their lives normally without worrying about water scarcity, especially in summer times, in addition to focusing their concern by providing the amount of water they get for drinking only without thinking about trying to invest in agriculture or other things.

As a result, the most affected social factors by the scenario of acceleration of colonial settlement on land confiscations are:

1) High poverty and unemployment rates among Palestinians:

- The unemployment rate among labour force participants in Palestine reached 26% in 2021, and the total labour underutilization reached 34%.

There is still a large disparity in the unemployment rate between the West Bank and Gaza Strip, as this rate reached 47% in Gaza Strip compared to 16% in the West Bank.

- Estimates based on GDP per capita growth suggest that in 2020 the poverty rate spiked to 29.7%, an increase of nearly 8 percentage points from 2016 (the latest available official data). As the impact of the pandemic receded, the poverty rate is estimated to have declined to 27.3% in 2021. Current poverty rates represent a poor population of approximately 1.5 million people. (The.World.Bank, 2022).

Any economy in the world depends primarily on land and water. The lack of water and the obstacles that Israel places in the way of investment, especially in the field of agriculture in Palestine, have led to a weak and fragile economy, and thus high rates of

poverty and unemployment.

The Palestinian situation comes in particular because of Israel's use of water as a pressure card on the Palestinians to leave their farms that they inherited from their parents and destroy this sector to become workers and employees or unemployed and leave their lands to facilitate control and confiscation by settlers.

#### **4.2.3. Wastewater:**

Accelerating Israeli colonial settlements in Palestine leads to:

- Colonial settlements discharge wastewater, treated or not treated, to Palestinian agricultural lands around colonial settlements.
- Wastewater released by colonial settlements on agricultural lands which will pollute groundwater in the upper layers.
- Wastewater released to agricultural lands causes the destruction of the soil, increases its salinity, turns it into unsuitable lands for agriculture, and turns its color black due to the accumulation of toxic metals in it.
- Release of wastewater in agricultural lands exposed around the colonial settlements leads to diverting it into a place where insects, rodents, and wild pigs' breed.
- Colonial settlements discharge their wastewater next to natural springs next to Palestinian villages to cause permanent pollution of these springs, so Palestinian farmers are forced to leave their springs and their farms around.
- Israel puts obstacles in the face of establishing sewage stations for Palestinian communities under the condition of participating in those stations with colonial settlements around.
- Pollution of soil, water, and air caused by releasing colonial settlements' wastewater in the uncovered Palestinian lands causes dangerous diseases.

- The pollution of fertile agricultural land belonging to Palestinian farmers, leads to their loss of livelihoods.
- The Palestinian Authority does not assist the Palestinians in going to the Israeli courts to sue the settlers who have violated their lands for polluting the environment, as part of its policy of not recognizing the occupation courts.
- Water pollution serves long-term strategic goals that enable Israel to control more lands, groundwater, and springs through the Palestinians' abandonment of these lands due to water pollution.
- Water pollution of springs and groundwater around Palestinian communities forces them to buy pure water from Israeli colonial settlements.

All of the above indicate to:

**A) At the Political level:**

- 1) Israel uses pollution of soil, water, and air by wastewater release in the Palestinian lands to force them to leave their farms which makes it easier to confiscate and control those lands.
- 2) The Palestinian Authority does not give priority to the Palestinian environment damaged by colonial settlements and does not provide the necessary support for citizens affected by colonial settlement practices against their lands, springs, and underground wells which causes A state of frustration and the lack of confidence of these citizens in their leadership, which pushed them to leave their lands and search for another source of livelihood.
- 3) Creating an environment that prevents Palestinians from reaching their lands through the presence of unwanted animals such as wild boars, which destroy crops and prefer to live in sewage swamps.

**B) At the Economic Level:**

The most influential factors that increase the probability of accelerating the colonial settlements scenario to occur are:

- 1) Israeli control of natural resources
- 2) Israel controls 61% of the West Bank

During more than 40 years of occupation, Israel has not built advanced regional wastewater treatment plants in the colonial settlements to match those inside Israel. It is estimated that the 121 recognized colonial settlements in the West Bank (without East Jerusalem) produce some 17.5 mcm of wastewater a year. Only 81 are currently connected to wastewater treatment facilities, and use methods that are less up-to-date than those used in Israel. More than half of them is small and can treat the wastewater of only a few hundred families, despite the growth of the settler population. Most of the facilities suffer frequent technical breakdowns and at times shut down completely. The rest of the colonial settlements produce some 5.5 mcm of wastewater a year, which is not treated and flows as raw wastewater into West Bank streams and valleys. (B'Tselem, Foul Play: Neglect of wastewater treatment in the West Bank, 2009)

Water pollution serves long-term strategic goals that enable Israel to control more lands, groundwater, and springs through the Palestinians' abandonment of these lands due to water pollution.

The most affected economic factor by accelerating colonial settlement and land confiscation is:

- 1) Israel's depletion of natural resources.

Soil and water are the main natural resources for agriculture, causing pollution of them is destroying and depleting these resources and depriving them of their original owners.

2) Israeli obstacles to investment in the Palestinian territories.

Any investment, whether it is in the agricultural, industrial, or tourism sectors in the Palestinian territories, needs 1) the necessary infrastructure, and 2) water and electricity. One of the infrastructure components is the sewage stations which needs Israeli approvals, especially in areas C, which often do not occur, but under the condition of sharing these stations with colonial settlements sewage, especially when it's funded by international donors, as a policy to approve legal existence of Israeli colonial settlements in the Palestinian lands, especially in front of international agencies that present donors from all over the world.

**C) At the Social Level:**

The most influential factors that increase the probability of accelerating the colonial settlements scenario to occur are:

1) Demographic expansion of the Palestinians in light of the Prevention of the expansion of structural plans:

The Palestinian population has nearly doubled, since the 1995 division, at the same time, Palestinian communities need to expand in the areas around the villages and cities which were probably attacked by settlers and wastewater from the colonial settlements, diverting it into a place where insects, rodents and wild pigs breed, then confiscated by Israelis.

On the other hand, Palestinians are not allowed to establish their sewage stations because of the Israeli restrictions mentioned above, despite of critical need for those stations in the light of the growth of the number of Palestinians living in Palestinian cities and villages, this forces them to keep it in sewage absorption wells that cause pollution of underground water or release it in valleys which also cause pollution of water, soil, and

water in turn.

All of this has a significant impact on the standard of living and enables the Palestinians to live their lives normally in a clear environment and normally use their natural resources.

As a result, the most affected social factors by the scenario of acceleration of colonial settlement on land confiscations are:

1) High poverty and unemployment rates among Palestinians:

Pollution of soil, water, and air cause damage to the fertility of agricultural lands, and loss of livelihood of farmers who own these lands and convert them into unemployed poor people.

#### **4.2.4. Industrial Waste:**

Accelerating Israeli colonial settlements in Palestine leads to:

- West Bank become a landfill of colonial settlement and Israel Industrial waste.
- Barring industrial waste in the West Bank causes pollution of underground water.
- Throwing industrial waste in Palestinian lands cause damage to wildlife (plants & animals).
- Israel established and transformed factories and workshops that cause pollution and damage to the environment of the West Bank and the areas next to the Green Line.<sup>33</sup>
- Israeli Industrial waste destroys Palestinian agricultural lands.
- Pollution caused by Israeli industrial waste cause damage to Palestinians' health and some deadly diseases.

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<sup>33</sup> The Green Line, (pre-)1967 border, or 1949 Armistice border, is the demarcation line set out in the 1949 Armistice Agreements between the armies of Israel and those of its neighbors (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria) after the 1948 Arab–Israeli War. It served as the de facto borders of the State of Israel from 1949 until the Six-Day War in 1967.

- Some industries are not allowed in Israel, but it is established in Israeli colonial settlement.
- Landfills, communication towers, toxic factories, and weapons used by the Israelis against Palestinian citizens all lead to the spread of diseases, especially cancers, which reduces the lifespan of the Palestinian person, especially women and children, and may lead to permanent disabilities and thus various social repercussions.
- Israel practices Double enforcement of laws on Israelis who dump industrial and medical waste in the Palestinian territories without adhering to the criteria for proper burial.

All of the above indicate to:

**A) At the Political level:**

1) Israel uses pollution of soil, water, and air by converting the Palestinian lands into a landfill for its industrial waste, causing damage to the environment and toxoid soil in agricultural land, then forcing Palestinian farmers to leave their farms which makes it easier to confiscate and control those lands.

2) The Palestinian Authority does not give priority to the Palestinian environment damaged by colonial settlements and provide the necessary support for citizens affected by colonial settlement practices against their lands, which causes a state of frustration and the lack of confidence of these citizens in their leadership, which pushed them to leave their lands and search for another source of livelihood.

**B) At the Economic Level:**

The most influential factors that increase the probability of accelerating the colonial settlements scenario to occur are:

1) Israeli control of natural resources

2) Israel controls 61% of the West Bank

Israel considers the West Bank to be territories under its full control, which it can dispose of without any oversight, ignoring the presence of nearly three million Palestinians living in it, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the Rome Statute founding the International Criminal Court, the Human Rights Council, the four Geneva Conventions, especially the Hague Convention.

Barring throwing Israeli industrial waste on the Palestinian land, causes damage to fertile agricultural lands and toxoid soil and water, which forces Palestinian farmers to leave their lands and makes it easier for Israel to confiscate them for colonial settlements.

The most affected economic factor by accelerating colonial settlement and land confiscation is:

1) Israel's depletion of natural resources.

Soil and water are the main natural resources for agriculture, causing pollution of them is destroying and depleting these resources and depriving them of their original owners.

2) Israeli obstacles to investment in the Palestinian territories.

Any investment, whether it is in the agricultural, industrial, or tourism sectors in the Palestinian territories, needs 1) the necessary infrastructure, and 2) water and electricity.

One of the infrastructure components is the landfills for industrial and medical waste, which need Israeli approvals, especially in areas C, which often do not occur, but under the condition of sharing these landfills with colonial settlements for industrial and water waste, especially when it is funded by international donors, as a policy to approve legal existence of Israeli colonial settlements in the Palestinian lands, especially in front of international agencies that present donors from all over the world.

### **C) At the Social Level:**

The most influential factors that increase the probability of accelerating the colonial

settlements scenario to occur are:

1) Demographic expansion of the Palestinians in light of the Prevention of the expansion of structural plans:

The Palestinian population has nearly doubled, since the 1995 division, at the same time, Palestinian communities need to expand in the areas around the villages and cities which were probably harmed by Israeli settlers by throwing and barring industrial waste and destroying the environment there, then easy confiscated by Israelis for colonial settlement.

All of this has a significant impact on the standard of living and enables the Palestinians to live their lives normally in a clear environment and normally use their natural resources.

As a result, the most affected social factors by the scenario of acceleration of colonial settlement on land confiscations are:

1) High poverty and unemployment rates among Palestinians:

Pollution of soil, water, and air cause damage to the fertility of agricultural lands and loss of livelihood of farmers who own these lands and convert them into unemployed poor people.

#### **4.2.5. Israeli Quarries:**

Accelerating Israeli colonial settlements in Palestine leads to:

- Creating an environment of indirect investment that harms the Palestinian environment.
- According to the state's estimates, Israeli Quarries in the west bank produce some 12 million tons of mined material a year, 94 percent of which is taken to Israel.

- Israeli Ministry of the Interior, relied on the assumption that these quarries would continue to supply Israel with material for the coming 30 years, “assuming no political changes will occur in the borders of Area C.
- Israel closed all quarries in its lands and established eleven ones in the West Bank.
- Eleven Israeli industrial complexes are located in the West Bank
- Israeli quarries distorted the ecological landscape in the Palestinian mountains
- The Israeli quarries contributed to the destruction of part of the plant and animal wildlife in the Palestinian mountains
- The dust and dust rising from the Israeli quarries in the West Bank destroyed the Palestinian agricultural lands around these quarries and contributed to greatly polluting the environment.
- Waste from Israeli quarries in the West Bank contributes to polluting Palestinian groundwater and the valleys around these quarries.
- There are two kinds of quarries, fixed quarries that are built in the mountains and are fixed for years, and the other type is mobile quarries that are built during the excavation of the mountains to create bypass streets to benefit from the resulting stones and sell them or use them in other places.
- Mobile Quarries cause multiple effects on the environment, stealing natural stone as a natural resource, distorting the ecological landscape, and polluting the environment surrounding farms, mountains, and valleys.

All of the above indicate to:

**A) At the Political level:**

- 1) Given that quarries pose an environmental threat, Israel's closing of quarries in Israel and the establishment of an alternative in the West Bank is only the result of Israel's

domination and control over the majority of Palestinian lands.

At the same time, when working in these quarries is done, the land will be confiscated for colonial settlements.

2) At the time that Israeli quarries cause dangerous pollution of Palestinian agricultural lands, especially the olive tree farms, the Palestinian Authority does not give priority to the Palestinian environment damaged by colonial settlements and do not provide the necessary support for citizens affected by colonial settlement practices against their lands, which causes a state of frustration and the lack of confidence of these citizens in their leadership, which pushed them to leave their lands and search for another source of livelihood.

**B) At the Economic Level:**

The most influential factors that increase the probability of accelerating the colonial settlements scenario to occur are:

- 1) Israeli control of natural resources
- 2) Israel controls 61% of the West Bank

The Stone and Marble industry in Palestine is considered one of the conventional and historic industries. Research agreed with the fact that Palestine is one of those countries in which raw material for construction stone is available in commercial quantities, and distinguished for its type, quality, and multi-color

The Stone and Marble industry is one of the most important productive sectors in Palestine and has historically played a prominent role in its economy. This sector contributes approximately 25% to the overall Palestinian industrial revenue and 4.5% of the total Palestinian GDP. The stone and marble industry are also distinguished for having

the largest percentage of employment in the Palestinian workforce, with more than 13,500 workers engaged in the sector.

Although this sector represents almost 4% of the world output, it represents only 2% of the added value. The reason is the lack of the know-how, many people invest money by renting, and buying quarries and they discover that there is no good quality or no huge quantities.<sup>34</sup>

Palestinian stone like other natural resources in the West Bank was stolen from the Palestinians and confiscated for colonial settlements which influenced this economic sector in Palestine especially since the Palestinian quarries are small traditional ones that cannot compete with the Israeli large high-tech quarries.

The most affected economic factor by accelerating colonial settlement and land confiscation is:

1) Israel's depletion of natural resources.

The Palestinian quarries were found to meet the needs of the Palestinians as a natural component of an independent, integrated entity, and for Israel to establish quarries to meet the needs of the market, Israel is considered a depletion of the natural resources of a country for the benefit of another country, and this is considered theft in daylight.

2) Israeli obstacles to investment in the Palestinian territories.

Israel's greed for Palestinian natural resources, including the Palestinian stone, and its desire to control this sector because of its knowledge of its importance leads it to obstruct the establishment of Palestinian quarries and in some cases, stipulating approval to establish these quarries in partnership with Israeli investors to be joint investment projects

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<sup>34</sup> Palestine Polytechnic University, Palestinian Stone and Marble Center (PSMC): <https://psmc.ppu.edu/en/resource/historicaloverview>

with settlers.

**C) At the Social Level:**

The most influential factors that increase the probability of accelerating the colonial settlements scenario to occur are:

1) Demographic expansion of the Palestinians in light of the Prevention of the expansion of structural plans:

Israeli Quarries are built on hundreds of donums in Palestinian mountains next to Palestinian cities and villages, in that space needed for these communities to expand, in addition, all farms and wild forests around these quarries are not suitable for life anymore because of huge pollution occurred by dust and waste of these quarries, which prevents any possibility of expansion of the mentioned Palestinian communities.

All of this has a significant impact on the standard of living and enables the Palestinians to live their lives normally in a clear environment and normally use their natural resources.

As a result, the most affected social factors by the scenario of acceleration of the colonial settlement on land confiscations are:

1) High poverty and unemployment rates among Palestinians:

Establishing Israeli quarries and steeling the Palestinian stone as an important natural source, causes damage to one of the economic sectors in Palestine, therefore many workers and quarry owners lost their livelihood.

In addition to those farms' owners next to the quarries that have been destroyed because of pollution, and convert them into unemployed poor people.

## CHAPTER V

### Conclusions and Recommendations:

#### 5.1. Conclusions:

The main conclusion of this study is that: The Environment Management and Planning will be an Impossible Mission if the Trend of the Israeli Colonization Business Continues Accelerating, which means that Israel will control all The Palestinian Land and Natural Resources.

According to the results of experts found, the researcher concluded the following:

1. Strategic goals of Israeli colonial settlement in Palestinian land occupied in 1967 are as follows:

a. Controlling the entire Palestinian land, canceling what is known as the Green Line, meaning the borders of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967, and spreading colonial settlements everywhere between the river and the sea and around the Palestinian population centers, including the city of Jerusalem.

b. The fragmentation of the Palestinian presence and transformation of Palestinian towns and villages into cantons surrounded by Israeli colonial settlements and bypass roads. Connecting the Jordan Valley area with the Israeli depth- the occupied lands in 1948- by dividing the West Bank casually through the so-called Corodors, a group of serial colonial settlements extending from the Jordan River in the far east to the green line and the Israeli cities to the west, as well as through the construction of the bypass roads linking the Israeli colonial settlements in the West Bank with each other and with the Israeli cities in the occupied territories in 1948.

c. Eliminating the possibility of establishing an independent Palestinian state and

imposing a fait accompli through land confiscation, building and rehabilitating the largest number of colonial settlements.

d. Controlling and depleting natural resources to transform the Israeli colonial settlements in the West Bank into an independent economic entity. The most important of these resources are agricultural land, water, air, stones and marble, petroleum, natural gas, phosphates, copper, salt, and oil shale.

e. Controlling strategic sites and mountaintops, which guarantees them a range of vision that enables them to monitor and detect Palestinian cities and villages under the pretext of security motives.

f. Achieving the Jewish narrative that the land of Palestine is Jewish land and that the process of confiscating land and colonial settling in it is with to return it to its original owners.

2. Motives for colonial settlement:

a. Security goals.

b. Economic goals.

c. Religious goals.

3. Kinds of colonial settlements:

a. Residential colonial settlements (rural and urban).

b. Industrial Zones.

c. Agricultural colonial settlements.

d. Pastoral colonial settlements.

4. Israeli colonial settlements have strategic effects on all the Palestinian environment components in Palestine, land, water, air, mankind, animals, and plants.

5. Israeli colonial settlements have strategic on the natural resources in Palestine, either

by depleting these resources, stealing them and giving them to settlers, in violation of international laws and norms, or by polluting these resources through communication towers, wastewater, industrial colonial settlement waste, and quarry waste.

6. Colonial settlement threatens the environment that has developed organically in Palestine and constitutes a hybrid and accidental interference on it and thus prevents its renewal naturally and leads to its pollution.

7. The strategic impact of the colonial settlements on the environment in Palestine is related to the economic life of the Palestinians, through:

a. Control and pollution of the two most important elements of the environment in Palestine, which are land and water.

b. Controlling and depleting natural resources and depriving Palestinians of their right to their land and natural resources, which constitutes an obstacle to the Palestinian economy's stability and development, and keeps it as a fragile economy dependent on the Israeli economy, and considering the West Bank a consumer market for Israeli and colonial settlement products.

c. Palestinians left their agricultural lands and closed their workshops looking for quick and high income in colonial settlements, which make it easier for Israel to confiscate these lands for colonial settlements.

8. The strategic impact of the colonial settlements on the environment in Palestine is related to the social life of the Palestinians, through:

a. Confiscation of lands and depriving Palestinians of their natural resources and source of livelihood force them to migrate voluntarily and leave their country in search of new livelihoods.

b. Pollution of agricultural lands forces the Palestinian farmers to immigrate internally to

the cities looking for work and suitable livelihood.

c. In light of the demographic growth of the Palestinians, land confiscation for Israeli colonial settlements and depriving Palestinian towns, villages, and cities of expansion lead to serious direct and indirect social, environmental, and health impacts.

d. The lack of political horizon and the weakness of the Palestinian Authority due to the meager agreements with Israel increased Israel's appetite for colonial settlements, which caused frustration and distrust among the Palestinians and their leadership.

9. Extremist right-wing governments and the increase in the number of extremist religious Jews in Israel are helping to increase the pace of colonial settlement due to the religious beliefs of these people and considering colonial settlement in the Palestinian territories as a religious duty.

10. According to all of the above, and using cross matrix analysis, and strategic choice matrix techniques, the researcher found that the scenario of "Accelerating the colonial settlements than it is now" is the most probable scenario to happen due to the colonial settlement future in the Palestinian lands.

## **5.2. Recommendations:**

In order to face colonial settlement and its strategic impact on the Palestinian environment, and its relationship to the economic and social life of the Palestinians, the researcher recommends the following:

1. Preparing a government development plan in line with the strategic objectives of resisting colonial settlement and its environmental impact.
2. Working on the integration of popular and official efforts to resist colonial settlement, framing popular committees and supporting them by all means that ensure their continuity, and disseminating the successful experiences of uprooting outposts in some locations to the rest of the regions to encourage them
3. The Palestinian government should work to raise awareness among Palestinians about colonial settlements, their dangers to the environment, and ways to face the various attacks of settlers.
- 4, The Palestinian government should focus on international mobilization against Israeli colonial settlements and strengthen campaigns of the Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions movement (BDS) which is a Palestinian-led movement promoting boycotts, divestments, and economic sanctions against Israel,
5. The Palestinian government should focus on the campaigns to mobilize popular support against the practices of settlers in the Palestinian territories around the world, especially in the countries that support Israel from their taxes.
6. Empowering Bedouin communities, providing them with the elements of stability, giving them names for their villages and gatherings, and recognizing them as Palestinian villages to stabilize them on the land and to miss the opportunity for settlers who are trying to control every empty land.

7. Encourage agricultural cooperatives as an important component of the local economy to empower the Palestinian farmers and stabilize them on land.
8. Encourage investment on the lands paved with confiscation for the benefit of colonial settlement, and missing the opportunity for the Israelis to seize them on the pretext that they have not been used for more than three years.
9. Unifying political efforts in a clear political horizon to restore confidence between the Palestinian people and their leadership and direct efforts to face the main enemy of the Palestinians, which is colonial settlements.
10. Redouble the efforts made by all means, including applying international pressure on Israel through the supporters of the Palestinian people and investing in the expansion of the structural plans for Palestinian villages, towns, and cities to protect more lands and avoid the social, health and environmental problems caused by the large population overcrowding in a small area of land.
11. Reducing the laws that limit the possibility of construction in areas threatened with confiscation and encouraging residents to build there and establish projects, no matter how simple.
12. Conduct official deep studies about the impact of Israeli colonial settlement on every single component of the Palestinian environment.

The main Recommendation of this Study is that: The State of Palestine will only be able to Manage the Sustainability of Resources by Empowerment the Conditions of Palestinians' Lives to Save their Environment and Ensure their Social Welfare.

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**Appendix 1: List of Experts interviewed by the Researcher (Alphabet order)**

- Dr. Abdallah Abdallah:** Faculty Member  
At Birzeit University.
- Dr. Ahmed Sadaqah:** Faculty member  
At Arab American University.
- Dr. Anan Jayyousi:** Faculty Member  
At An-Najah University & Director of the  
UNESCO Chair for the Sustainable  
Management of Water Resources.
- Mr. Ghassan Daghlas:** Responsible for the colonial settlement file in  
the north area of Palestinian Territories.  
At PLO – Nablus Governorate.
- Dr. Khalil Tofakji:** Director of MAPS department  
At Orient House - Jerusalem.
- Ms. May Mshai'l:** Director of Research and Studies  
At Colonial settlement and Wall Resistance  
Commission.
- Prof. Rasem Khamayseh:** Professor in Urban Planning  
At Bar-Ilan - University-Haifa.
- Mr. Salah Al Khawaja:** Expert in Israeli colonial settlement  
At Colonial settlement and Wall Resistance  
Commission.
- Mr. Sohail Salman:** Expert in Israeli colonial settlement  
At The National Campaign Against Colonial  
settlements.

## Appendix 2: Results of Experts' Interviews

سؤال البحث: According to different political scenarios, what will be the impact of land use and colonial settlement on the environment in Palestine, and how does it affect the Palestinian economic and social life بناء على سيناريوهات سياسية مختلفة، ما هو اثر الاستيطان واستعمالات الاراضي على البيئة في فلسطين وعلاقة ذلك مع الحياة الاجتماعية والاقتصادية للفلسطينيين؟				
السؤال الاول	استئلة الدراسة (المقابلات مع الخبراء)	الاجابات (النتائج)	مدى التوافق	الاستنتاج
ما هي استراتيجيات اسرائيل في توزيع المستوطنات؟ وما هو اثر ذلك على استنزاف الموارد الطبيعية عبر الاجيال القادمة؟	خليل توفكجي	<p>الاستيطان على مراحل منذ 1967</p> <p>المرحلة الاولى الاغوار والقدس</p> <p>المرحلة منذ عام 1977 هدفت الى:</p> <p>1- الاستيطان في كل مكان من النهر الى البحر</p> <p>2- الاستيطان حول التجمعات الفلسطينية</p> <p>3- الاستيطان بمحاذاة الخط الاخضر</p> <p>4- انتهاء حدود 67</p> <p>5- تنفيذ مخطط 50 للطرق الالتفافية</p> <p>لربط المستوطنات مع الداخل وخلق واقع فوق الارض واخرتحت الارض للفلسطينيين (الجسور)</p> <p>6- بناء تجمعات استيطانية متسلسلة (كرودورات) تقسم الضفة شمال وسط جنوب تربطها مقارن الطرق الرئيسية مثل زعتره وقلنديا والكنتينر</p> <p>7- لا قدس للفلسطينيين</p> <p>8- الدولة الفلسطينية في مكان اخر</p> <p>9- تركيز المستوطنات على المناطق الاستراتيجية حول الاحواض المائية الرئيسة والمناطق الزراعية الاغنى مثل الاغوار</p>		<p>الاهداف الاستراتيجية للاستيطان:</p> <p>1- السيطرة على كامل الارض الفلسطينية</p> <p>2- انتهاء احتمال اقامة الدولة الفلسطينية</p> <p>3- السيطرة على الموارد الطبيعية</p> <p>4- شرملة الوجود الفلسطيني</p> <p>5- السيطرة على المواقع الاستراتيجية ورؤوس الجبال</p> <p>انواع المستوطنات:</p> <p>1- مستوطنات صناعية</p> <p>2- مستوطنات سكنية</p> <p>3- مستوطنات زراعية</p> <p>4- مستوطنات رعوية</p>
	سهيل السلطان	<p>-اجبار الفلسطينيين على الرحيل</p> <p>-البناء على رؤوس الجبال والتلال</p> <p>-كل الاراضي هي اراضي اسرائيلية وليست محتلة</p>		

		-اراضي الضفة الغربية هي مصدر مهم للموارد الطبيعية		
		-الاستيطان في قمم الجبال -السيطرة على الموارد المائية -البعد الديني والتركيز على المناطق التي تعتبر جوهر الصراع -السيطرة على الينابيع والمحميات الطبيعية التي استهلكت عشرات الاف الدنمات (8 محميات) -يتم اعطاء المستوطنات اسماء قريبة من العربية لتكريس الرواية الزائفة -استحداث البؤر الاستيطانية الرعوية وهي اخطر اشكار الاستيطان (26 بؤرة) -تسيطر اسرائيل على من خلال مجموعة قوانين على : * الاراضي المتروكة اكثر من ثلاث سنوات * املاك الغائبين * المناطق العسكرية والتي تشكل اكثر من ثلث الضفة الغربية	صلاح الخواجا	
		- اللوبي الصهيوني هو صاحب القرار في اسرائيل ويدعم الاستيطان بكل الامكانيات - عندهم اطماع دينية لن تتوقف وهي مزورة - الاستيطان موجود قبل وبعد عملية السلام - نوعان من الاستيطان (مستوطنات جديدة/توسيع مستوطنات) - انواع المستوطنات: 1- مستوطنات صناعية 2- مستوطنات سكنية 3- مستوطنات زراعية 4- مستوطنات رعوية	غسان دغلس	

<p>اهداف الاستيطان: الفكرة الاساسية من الاستيطان: الضفة الغربية هي يهودية بالتالي فان المستوطن يستعيد ملكيته لارضه</p> <p>يتم توزيع المستوطنات بناء على توزيع الموارد الطبيعية:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- بداية بدءوا في الارض</li> <li>2- الجوانب الاقتصادية مثل الزراعة</li> <li>3- الموارد الطبيعية من غابات</li> <li>4- ومعادن</li> <li>5- الثروات الطبيعية مثل الحجر</li> <li>6- المياه والتي ترتبط بمواضيع سياسية</li> <li>7- الهواء</li> <li>8- البترول</li> <li>9- في النقب استثمروا مبكرا في المعادن مثل البترول والفوسفات والمعادن مثل النحاس</li> </ol> <p>• السيطرة على الارض لها بعدين السياسية والاقتصاد</p>	<p>مدى الاختلاف</p>	<p>الفكرة الاساسية من الاستيطان: الضفة الغربية هي يهودية بالتالي فان المستوطن يستعيد ملكيته لارضه</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• اينما توجد مناطق فارغة يتم حضور الاسرائيلي الصهيوني فيها</li> <li>• منطقة الغور التي تعتبر ذات اهمية جيوسياسية واهمية امنية فهي تعزل اسرائيل عن العالم العربي وتقطع الطريق على امكانية قيام جسم فلسطيني مستقل ذو سيادة فلسطينية</li> <li>• هناك مدرستان للاستيطان:</li> <li>1- الاحتلال الوظيفي وتقطيع الوجود الفلسطيني</li> <li>2- الاستيطان في الغور الجولان ورفع</li> <li>• زيادة عدد المستوطنات القريبة من الخط الاخضر بحيث تصبح اقرب من العمق الاسرائيلي لمحو الخط الاخضر</li> <li>• احاطة القدس لاعتبارات الرواية الصهيونية</li> <li>• شرذمة الوجود الفلسطيني بما يبدو انه تقطيع عرضي للاراضي الفلسطينية وفي نفس الوقت ربط المستوطنات مع الداخل الاسرائيلي</li> <li>• بناء مدن تضمن حماية ديموغرافية امنية والتي تقيم مدن تمنع تطوير فلسطيني مستدام واقامة دولة فلسطينية</li> <li>•</li> <li>• انواع المستوطنات:</li> <li>- مستوطنات قروية</li> <li>- مجتمعية</li> <li>- مدنية</li> <li>• مصادرة الاراضي من خلال:</li> <li>1- تعيين الارض كارض دولة</li> <li>2- الاراضي التي فيها رواية</li> </ul>	<p>راسم خمائسة</p>	
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• توصل حضري للتجمعات الاستيطانية في الضفة مع العمق الاسرائيلي</li> <li>• شردمة الوجود الفلسطيني.</li> <li>• توصل المستوطنات يمتد بين الشرق والغرب بينما التواجد الفلسطيني يمتد شمال جنوب وبالتالي تشكل سلاسل المستوطنات الممتدة من الشرق الى الغرب اواصر تفصل التجمعات السكانية الفلسطينية عن بعضها البعض</li> <li>• التجمعات السكانية الفلسطينية ككتينات منفصلة بينما المستوطنات تتواصل بشكل مخطط له</li> </ul>	احمد صدقة		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• احكام السيطرة على الاراضي</li> <li>• تطوير قدرة المستوطنات على استثمار الموارد الطبيعية وذلك من اجل تمويل اي توسيع للمستوطنات رغم كل الموارد التي يتلقونها من العالم</li> <li>• يتم توزيع المستوطنات بناء على توزيع الموارد الطبيعية:</li> <li>1- بداية بدءوا في الارض</li> <li>2- الجوانب الاقتصادية مثل الزراعة</li> <li>3- الموارد الطبيعية من غابات ومعادن</li> <li>4- الثروات الطبيعية مثل الحجر</li> <li>5- المياه والتي ترتبط بمواضيع سياسية</li> <li>6- الهواء</li> <li>7- البترول</li> <li>8- في النقب استثمروا مبكرا في المعادن مثل البترول والفوسفات والمعادن مثل النحاس</li> <li>• السيطرة على الارض لها بعدين السياسة والاقتصاد</li> <li>1- مخطط الون ركز على جانين غور الاردن والقدس وجزء من جنوب غزة</li> </ul>	عبد الله عبد الله		

		<p>2- السيطرة على الغور لضمان خط انذار مبكر لحماية اسرائيل من خلال وجود متقدم في الضفة الغربية بالاضافة الى اهميته السياحية التي تدعم الرواية الدينية للصهاينة</p> <p>3- السيطرة على القدس لها البعد الالهم وهو البعد السياسي والسياحية لخدمة روايتهم الدينية</p> <p>4- جنوب غزه في منطقة المواسي في خانابوس حيث الاراضي الفارغة والخصبة والمناطق الحدودية</p> <p>5- وجنوب النصيرات والذي يقسم غزه الى نصفين وبالتالي شردمة غزه واضعاف احتمال توحد غزه</p>				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الاسرائيليون يخططون لمواقع المستوطنات منذ زمن بعيد</li> <li>المناطق المرتفعة مستهدفة اكثر من المناطق السهلية</li> <li>الاستيطان يقوم على خطط معروفة</li> </ul>	عنان جبوسي			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>المستوطنات شوهدت الشهد البيئي والذي بني على الطوبوغرافيا العادية.</li> <li>الضفة مكتب للنفائيات من مستوطنات الضفة واسرائيل</li> <li>المستوطنات لوئت المياه الجوفية</li> <li>اضرار استعمالات الاراضي من قبل المستوطنين على البيئة تتلخص في الاضرار على العناصر (المياه،الانسان،التربة،الثروة الزراعية - النباتية والحيوانية)</li> <li>تدمير الاراضي الزراعية</li> <li>تدمير الحياة البرية من نباتات وحيوانات والذي يؤثر في التنوع الطبيعي</li> </ul>	مدى التوافق	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>المستوطنات شوهدت الشهد البيئي والذي بني على الطوبوغرافيا العادية.</li> <li>الضفة مكب للنفائيات من مستوطنات الضفة واسرائيل</li> <li>المستوطنات لوئت المياه الجوفية</li> <li>الكسارات شوهدت المشهد البيئية ولوئت المياه الجوفية</li> </ul>	خليل توفكجي	كيف تسهم المستوطنات الاسرائيلية في الاراضي الفلسطينية في الاخلال بالتوازن البيئي في المنطقة؟
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>جدار الفصل العنصري الذي يمنع الانتقال الطبيعي لبعض الحيوانات والنباتات الطبيعية</li> <li>تؤثر المستوطنات على توزيع الموارد الطبيعية</li> <li>المستوطنات شوهدت المشهد البيئي</li> <li>الكسارات التي اثرت على المياه الجوفية والحياة الطبيعية</li> </ul>		سهيل السلطان		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>المصانع الخطرة اقيمت في اراضي الضفة وبمحاذاة الخط الاخضر والتي تؤثر سلبا على صحة الفلسطينيين</li> <li>اهم اثار الطرق الالتفافية بالاضافة الى اثرها على البيئة:</li> <li>فصل المناطق اجتماعيا واقتصاديا</li> <li>تهدف الى السيطرة الامنية</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>تسيطر اسرائيل على مصادر المياه</li> <li>الشوارع الالتفافية وسكك الحديد على حساب الاراضي الزراعية</li> </ul>			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>المصانع الخطرة اقيمت في اراضي الضفة وبمحاذاة الخط الاخضر والتي تؤثر سلبا على صحة الفلسطينيين</li> <li>تعتبر الضفة مكب للنفايات والنفايات الطبية والعسكرية</li> <li>النفايات الاسرائيلية هي تدمير للاراضي الزراعية الفلسطينية</li> <li>تصرف المياه العادمة للمستوطنات يدمر الاراضي الزراعية الفلسطينية وينشر الامراض والحشرات</li> <li>اضرار استعمالات الاراضي من قبل المستوطنين على البيئة تتلخص في الاضرار على العناصر (المياه،الانسان،التربة،الثروة الزراعية -النباتية والحيوانية)</li> </ul>	صلاخ الخواجا		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>مخلفات المصانع والمياه العادمة</li> <li>تلويث المياه الجوفية والهواء</li> <li>والتراث الحضاري</li> <li>مصادرة الاراضي الزراعية</li> <li>بسبب المياه العادمة انتشرت الحشرات والروائح الكريهة والقوارض والخنازير البرية</li> <li>منع المواطنين من الوصول الى اراضيهم الزراعية وخاصة المزروعة بالزيتون</li> <li>المصانع الخطرة اقيمت في الضفة وبمحاذاة الخط الاخضر</li> </ul>	غسان دغلس		

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• القاء الحيوانات الميتة من قبل المستوطنين في اراضي الفلسطينيين له اثر على البيئة</li> <li>• السيطرة الاسرائيلية الكاملة على مصادر المياه له اثر كبير على البيئة</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• الاستيطان يهدد البيئة التي تطورت بشكل عضوي وبشكل تندخل هجين وعرضي عليها وبالتالي يمنع تجدها بشكل طبيعي واستدامتها ويؤدي الى تلويثها</li> <li>• الصراع على المياه هو صراع ادارة المياه وليس توفرها او عدمه</li> <li>• البيئة ليست عنصر اساسي للاسرائيليين / المهم عندهم الامن والسياسة والسيطرة على الارض وعلى الموارد الطبيعية</li> <li>• هناك قرار لدى اسرائيل بالحفاظ على البيئة في الاراضي الفلسطينية وذلك لتواجد اسرائيليين مقيمين فيها</li> </ul> <p>اثار المستوطنات على البيئة ياتي في محورين رئيسيين:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• التلوث كل عناصر البيئة/ مياه عادمة / نفايات صلبة / تلوث الهواء</li> <li>• استنزاف الموارد الطبيعية / الارض والمياه</li> </ul>	مدى الاختلاف	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• تموضع المستوطنات على ظهور الجبال فيه تلويث بصري</li> <li>• هدم ecosystem الموجودة في هذه المواقع</li> <li>• تقوم بقتل بعض العائلات النباتية</li> <li>• الاستيطان يهدد البيئة التي تطورت بشكل عضوي وبشكل تندخل هجين وعرضي عليها وبالتالي يمنع تجدها بشكل طبيعي واستدامتها ويؤدي الى تلويثها</li> <li>• تحويل الايدي العاملة الفلسطينية الى ايدي عاملة رخيصة وبالتالي وبشكل غير مباشر اثرت على البيئة بان عزف الفلسطينيين عن الزراعة وقللت من اعتمادهم على الزراعة</li> <li>• منطقة الغور تحولت من سلة فلسطين الغذائية الى مشروع استثماري استيطاني</li> <li>• الانتاج الاسرائيلي الذي يعتمد على الماكينات والايدي العاملة الرخيصة يشكل منافس قوي للزراعة الفلسطينية المكلفة نسبيا</li> <li>• الصراع على ادارة المياه وتستخدم في اضعاف الفلسطينيين وبالتالي من يسيطر على ادارة المياه هو اسرائيل والتي تقرر اين تذهب المياه سواء الى القرى والبلدات الفلسطينية او الى المستوطنات</li> <li>• الفلسطينيون يعتمدون على الموارد البدائية للمياه ويتم استخدام المياه من قبل اسرائيل من اجل خدمة الاهداف السياسية</li> </ul>	راسم خمائسة	

		<p>واضعاف الوجود الفلسطيني وحصر التوسع الفلسطيني</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>المواطن الفلسطيني لا يستطيع تغطية تكاليف الزراعة في ظل ارتفاع اسعار المياه مما ادى الى عزوف الفلسطينيين عن الزراعة والهجرة الى المدينة وبالتالي ترك الارض مما يؤدي الى سهولة الاستيلاء عليها لصالح الاستيطان</li> <li>في الاغوار الشمالية لا يستطيع الفلسطينيون حفر الابار الارتوازية وخاصة في اراضي الدولة</li> </ul>			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>البيئة ليست عنصر اساسي للاسرائيليين / المهم عندهم الامن والسياسة والسيطرة على الارض وعلى الموارد الطبيعية</li> <li>الكسارات التي يمتلك معظمها اسرايليون لها اثر سلبي على البيئة والمياه الجوفية</li> </ul>	احمد صدقة		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>استنزاف الموارد التي من الممكن ان تطيل امد الوجود الفلسطيني ويبقون على الموارد التي من الممكن ان يستخدمها المستوطنين والتي تضمن التطور الاجتماعي والاقتصادي لهم</li> <li>بعض الاراضي التي لم يمسه الاسرايليون من اجل الابقاء عليها كرصيد للمراحل القادمة</li> <li>اثر الشوارع الاتفاقية على البيئة يتجلى في:</li> <li>تدمير الاراضي الزراعية</li> <li>تدمير الحياة البرية من نباتات وحيوانات والذي يؤثر في التنوع الطبيعي</li> <li>فصل المناطق اجتماعيا واقتصاديا</li> </ul>	عبد الله عبد الله		

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• تهدف الى السيطرة الامنية</li> <li>• خلق واقع جديد للمستوطنين والابقاء على القديم للفلسطينيين</li> <li>• التأثير على شبكات المياه بحيث اعادة توزيع المياه لصالح المستوطنين</li> <li>• السيطرة على ابار البترول والغاز الطبيعي في المناطق الفلسطينية (يوجد 5 ابار ومخطط حفر 40 بئر)</li> </ul>			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• التلوث كل عناصر البيئة/ مياه عادمة / نفايات صلبة / تلوث الهواء</li> <li>• استنزاف الموارد الطبيعية / الارض والمياه</li> <li>• 80% من المياه في فلسطين تسيطر عليها اسرائيل</li> <li>• السيطرة على معظم النيايح الطبيعية</li> <li>• طبيعة استهلاك والاستثمار الاسرائيلي في المناطق الفلسطينية لا يؤشر الى الاستدامة / كانهم ينهبون الموارد خلال فترة معينة</li> <li>• المستوطنات عطلت انشاء محطات الصرف الصحي وذلك بسبب اشتراط اقامتها بمشاركة مع المستوطنات والمياه العادمة للمستوطنات</li> </ul>	عنان جيوسي		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• هناك ازدواجية في تطبيع القانون رغم ان القانون نفسه</li> <li>• هناك منشآت يمنع اقامتها في اسرائيل تقام في الضفة</li> <li>• اغلقت جميع الكسارات في اسرائيل واقبمت في الضفة</li> </ul>	خليل توفكجي		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• هناك ازدواجية في القانون</li> <li>• هناك ازدواجية</li> </ul>	سهيل السلطان		
			صلاح الخواجا		
هناك ازدواجية في القوانين المتعلقة في البيئة في ترخيص المصانع الاسرائيلية بين اسرائيل والاراضي الفلسطينية	مدى التوافق			هل تمارس اسرائيل ازدواجية القوانين الخاصة في البيئة بين الشركات والمصانع التي تعمل داخل اسرائيل ومثيلاتها التي تعمل في المستوطنات الاسرائيلية المقامة على الاراضي الفلسطينية؟	السؤال الثالث

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>المصانع الممنوعة في الداخل بسبب ضررها على البيئة يتم نقلها الى الضفة</li> </ul>			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>هناك مصانع تم نقلها من الداخل الى الضفة وذلك بسبب ضررها على البيئة</li> <li>ازدواجية القوانين واضحة</li> </ul>	غسان دغلس		
	مدى الاختلاف	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>القانون واحد ولكن هناك تقصير من السلطة الفلسطينية في مقاضاة اسرائيل والمستوطنين امام المحاكم الاسرائيلية</li> <li>تهتم اسرائيل في تحسين البيئة في الضفة الغربية لان هناك قرار سياسي بعدم الانسحاب من الضفة الغربية</li> <li>المستوطنين هم اصلا امام القانون هم مواطنين دولة ويسكنون في اراضي محتلة وبالتالي فانه لا يمكن مساواتهم بالقانون مع مواطنين ساكنين في الدولة</li> </ul>	راسم خمائسة		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>اكيد هناك ازدواجية في القانون</li> <li>يوجد قيود مخففة في الجمارك وفي المياه والكهرباء لصالح المستوطنين</li> </ul>	احمد صدقة		
		---	عبد الله عبد الله		
		هناك ازدواجية في القوانين المتعلقة في البيئة في ترخيص المصانع الاسرائيلية بين اسرائيل والاراضي الفلسطينية	عنان جبوسي		
	مدى التوافق	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الاستيطان هي عملية قلع واحلال</li> <li>القانون الدولي يعتبر الاستيطان غير قانوني وجريمة حرب</li> </ul>	خليل توفكجي	كيف تنتهك اسرائيل القانون الدولي من خلال دعمها للاستيطان وما له من اثر على البيئة في الاراضي الفلسطينية وخاصة ما يتعلق بالموارد المائية والاستيلاء عليها؟	السؤال الرابع
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الاستيطان هو اصلا مخالفة للقوانين وكل ما يتبعه هو غير قانوني</li> <li>كل شعبنا تحت الاحتلال له الحق في استخدام الموارد الطبيعية التي يحرمه الاحتلال من استخدامها اهمها المياه</li> </ul>	سهيل السلطان		
		اسرائيل تنتهك كل الاتفاقيات الدولية وخاصة	صلاح		
		اسرائيل تخالف ميثاق الامم المتحدة ، ميثاق روما المؤسس لمحكمة الجنايات الدولية، مجلس حقوق الانسان، واتفاقيات جنيف الاربعة وخاصة اتفاقية لاهاي			

		بروتوكول جنيف للعام 1977 مادة 53+55 والتي تحرم على الاحتلال استخدام الموارد الطبيعية في المناطق المحتلة • اسرائيل تخالف ميثاق الامم المتحدة ، ميثاق روما المؤسس لمحكمة الجنايات الدولية، مجلس حقوق الانسان، واتفاقيات جنيف الاربعة وخاصة اتفاقية لاهاي	الخوaja	
		---	غسان دغلس	
• الاشكالية هو امر سياسي/الفلسطينيون لا يريدون الذهاب الى المحاكم الاسرائيلية/ يريدون الذهاب الى المحاكم الدولية ولكن يجب اثبات الاضرار البيئية امام هذه المحاكم	مدى الاختلاف	• الاشكالية هو امر سياسي/الفلسطينيون لا يريدون الذهاب الى المحاكم الاسرائيلية/ يريدون الذهاب الى المحاكم الدولية ولكن يجب اثبات الاضرار البيئية امام هذه المحاكم	راسم خميسة	
		اي مناطق تخضع للاحتلال لا يحق للمحتل باستخدام الموارد الطبيعية فيها	احمد صدقة	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• لا يحق للاحتلال استخدام او سرقة الموارد الطبيعية ويجب الحفاظ على هذه الموارد واعادتها الى اصحابها الاصليين</li> <li>• وهناك تمييز عنصري بين اليهودي والفلسطيني</li> <li>• اضافة الى انتهاك ميثاق جنيف يوجد حقوق الانسان والمواثيق الدولية التابعة للامم المتحدة</li> <li>• موقف الامم المتحدة غير حيادي</li> </ul>	عبد الله عبد الله	
		• الممارسات الاسرائيلية تعتبر جرائم ومعارض لكل القوانين الدولية وقوانين حقوق الانسان والقوانين الاسرائيلية • الاحتلال بشكل عام هو محرم دوليا والاستيطان يعتبر انتهاك لكل القوانين والاعراف الدولية • اسرائيل ترفض التوقيع على الاتفاقيات الدولية ومذكرات التفاهم والتي تعتبر غير ملزمة مثل مبادئ هيلسنكي	عنان جبوسي	



		السلطانية وبالآالي آهآبر طوعى للمواطنن السلطانبفن					
		• من الناحفة الاءآماعفة فان ضعف الاءآماء فؤءى الى مشاكل آآماعفة • بالنسبة للعمال فانهم فآعرضون للقهرا والآرمان من آقوقهم مما فءفعهم الى المشاكل الاءآماعفة والصآفة • المواطن الءى فنظر الى ارصفه من مساءفة قرفة آءا ءون فمكنه من الوصول الفها وفلاآآها فانه فآعرض للقهرا وبالآالي المشاكل الصآفة والاءآماعفة	عان آفوسف				
		الاءآماكآ ضء الاراضف الزراعفة مآل قلع الاشآار وآرق المزروعآآ ءءمر الاءآماء السلطانبف • آآوفل السلطانبفن الى عمل (آطابفن وسقاففن) آسب الروافة الآورآفة • الهآرة • المواطن السلطانبف لا فسآطفع آعطفة آكالفف الزراعة فف ظل ارآفاع اسعار المفاه مما اءى الى عزوف السلطانبفن عن الزراعة والهآرة الى المءفنة وبالآالي آرك الارض مما فؤءى الى سهولة الاستفلاء عفها لصالآ الاسآفطان • فف الاآوار الشمالفة لا فسآطفع السلطانبفن آفر الابر الارآوافة وآصآة فف اراضف الءولة لان ءلك سوف فؤءى الى آلق آفاه ووجود سلطانبف فف هءه الاراضف ولءلك فآمنع اسرآافل السلطانبفن من آفر هءه الابر وءلك لاءآبارآآ آفوسبابفة مما	مءى الآوافق	الاءآماكآ ضء الاراضف الزراعفة مآل قلع الاشآار وآرق المزروعآآ ءءمر الاءآماء السلطانبف • فف الاآوار فان المسآوطنون فسبآرون عف كل الموارء وآصآة الاراضف الزراعفة مما فءمر الوجود السلطانبف هناك • الآانب السبابف فسآغل الروافة الءفنبفة لآنف المكاسب عف حساب الوجود السلطانبف مما فؤآر سلبا عف الاءآماء السلطانبف • آآوفل السلطانبفن الى عمل (آطابفن وسقاففن) آسب الروافة الآورآفة • الهآرة • فف آفرفر البنك الءولف؁ لو اسآطاع السلطانبفن اسآءام موارءهم الطفبعبفة لآصلوا عف ءآل سنوف فصل الى 7 ملبار ءولار ءون الآآبة الى مساعءة من اف اءء	آلفل آوفآآف	ما هف علافة الاآر البفبف للمسآوطنآآ الاسرآافلفة عف آفاة السلطانبفن الاءآماءفة؟	السؤال الساءس
		• آآوفل السلطانبفن الى عمل (آطابفن وسقاففن) آسب الروافة الآورآفة • الهآرة • المواطن السلطانبف لا فسآطفع آعطفة آكالفف الزراعة فف ظل ارآفاع اسعار المفاه مما اءى الى عزوف السلطانبفن عن الزراعة والهآرة الى المءفنة وبالآالي آرك الارض مما فؤءى الى سهولة الاستفلاء عفها لصالآ الاسآفطان • فف الاآوار الشمالفة لا فسآطفع السلطانبفن آفر الابر الارآوافة وآصآة فف اراضف الءولة لان ءلك سوف فؤءى الى آلق آفاه ووجود سلطانبف فف هءه الاراضف ولءلك فآمنع اسرآافل السلطانبفن من آفر هءه الابر وءلك لاءآبارآآ آفوسبابفة مما	--	سهفل السلمان	صلاآ الآوافا		

<p>يضطر البدو في هذه المناطق الى شراء المياه التي يتم تخزينها في تنكات</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• منع المواطنين من الوصول الى الاراضي المزروعة بالزيتون التي تعتبر مصدر رزقهم</li> </ul>	<p>غسان دغلس</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• في بعض الاراضي التي تم استصلاحها من قبل المستوطنات ومنعت تسحرها وتم تحويلها الى اراضي زراعية منتجة بواسطة الماكينات والتي كان من الممكن عمله من قبل الفلسطيني</li> <li>• وجود المستوطنات يؤدي الى جذب الايدي العاملة الفلسطينية وترك الاراضي الزراعية والعزوف عن اقامة الصناعات الوطنية والبحث عن مصدر رزق اسرع وافضل ماديا</li> </ul> <p>-----</p>	<p>مدى الاختلاف</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• المواطن الفلسطيني لا يستطيع تغطية تكاليف الزراعة في ظل ارتفاع اسعار المياه مما ادى الى عزوف الفلسطينيين عن الزراعة والهجرة الى المدينة وبالتالي ترك الارض مما يؤدي الى سهولة الاستيلاء عليها لصالح الاستيطان</li> <li>• في الاغوار الشمالية لا يستطيع الفلسطينيون حفر الابار الارتوازية وخاصة في اراضي الدولة لان ذلك سوف يؤدي الى خلق حياة ووجود فلسطيني في هذه الاراضي ولذلك تمنع اسرائيل الفلسطينيين من حفر هذه الابار وذلك لاعتبارات جيوسياسية مما يضطر البدو في هذه المناطق الى شراء المياه التي يتم تخزينها في تنكات</li> <li>• في بعض الاراضي التي تم استصلاحها من قبل المستوطنات ومنعت تسحرها وتم تحويلها الى اراضي زراعية منتجة بواسطة الماكينات والتي كان من الممكن عمله من قبل الفلسطيني</li> </ul>	<p>راسم خمابسة</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• تدمير البيئة يعني تدمير الموارد وخاصة المياه والاراضي الزراعية وبالتالي لا يوجد فرص للفلسطينيين بعمل تنمية وهذا جزء من محاصرة الوجود الفلسطيني في ظل وجود مجتمع يهودي يسرق هذه الموارد لصالحه</li> </ul> <p>الموارد هي:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- الحجر</li> <li>- البترول</li> <li>- الفوسفات</li> <li>- الملح</li> <li>- الصخر الزيتي</li> <li>- المياه</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• مصادرة الاراضي يؤثر على حياتنا الاقتصادية وذلك بسبب فقدان واحد من اهم ركائز الاقتصاد وهو الارض</li> <li>• وجود المستوطنات يؤدي الى جذب الايدي العاملة الفلسطينية وترك الاراضي الزراعية والعزوف عن اقامة الصناعات الوطنية والبحث عن مصدر رزق اسرع وافضل ماديا</li> </ul>	<p>احمد صدقة</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- الاراضي الزراعية</li> <li>- الهواء ويستخدم للاتصالات حيث لا يسمح لشركات الاتصالات الفلسطينية باستخدام الابراج المقامة على رؤوس الجبال</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• تدمير البيئة يعني تدمير الموارد وخاصة المياه والاراضي الزراعية وبالتالي لا يوجد فرص للفلسطينيين بعمل تنمية وهذا جزء من محاصرة الوجود الفلسطيني في ظل وجود مجتمع يهودي يسرق هذه الموارد لصالحه</li> </ul>	<p>عبد الله عبد الله</p>	

الفلستينية		<p>الموارد هي:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- الحجر</li> <li>- البترول</li> <li>- الفوسفات</li> <li>- الملح</li> <li>- الصخر الزيتي</li> <li>- المياه</li> <li>- الاراضي الزراعية</li> <li>- الهواء ويستخدم للاتصالات حيث لا يسمح لشركات الاتصالات الفلستينية باستخدام الابراج المقامة على رؤوس الجبال الفلستينية</li> </ul> <p>•المياه والارض هي المكون الرئيسي للاقتصاد وعدم السيطرة عليهما هي اكبر محدد للاقتصاد</p> <p>•اكبر محدد للنمو الاقتصادي الفلستيني هو الاحتلال وذلك لان الفلستينيين لا يستطيعون التخطيط ولا يملكون السيطرة على الموارد الفلستينية</p>	عنان جبوسي		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• الموقف السياسي المعطن مختلف عن الموقف الحقيقي للعالم وذلك يدل على النفاق على مستوى العالم</li> <li>• الموقف السياسي مختلف تماما عن موقف القطاع الخاص</li> </ul>	مدى التوافق	<p>----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• هذه الشركات تاتي في ظل الازدواجية التي يمارسها العالم</li> <li>• يتم محاربة الاستيطان والازدواجية في معاملة العالم للاستيطان من خلال حملات BDS</li> </ul> <p>• في ظل حراك قوي في موضوع مقاومة الاستيطان / يصل حجم الاستثمار للشركات الاجنبية في المستوطنات المقامة على الاراضي الفلستينية حوال 21 مليار دولار بواقع 170 شركة اجنبية تستثمر في المستوطنات</p> <p>• لسان حال العالم يقول انه لا تجرؤ اي دولة باتخاذ موقف رسمي ضد الاستيطان او غيره الا بموافقة اسرائيل</p> <p>----</p>	<p>خليل توفكجي</p> <p>سهيل السلطان</p> <p>صلاح الخواجا</p> <p>غسان دغلس</p>	<p>في ظل رفض المجتمع الدولي للاستيطان، ما هي ابعاد قيام شركات اجنبية في العمل في المستوطنات الاسرائيلية من خلال تصاريح تصدر عن دولة الاحتلال في مناطق C؟- مثل مقالع الحجر؟</p>	السؤال السابع

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• يتم محاربة الاستيطان والازدواجية في معاملة العالم للاستيطان من خلال حملات BDS</li> <li>• لسان حال العالم يقول انه لا تجرؤ اي دولة باتخاذ موقف رسمي ضد الاستيطان او غيره الا بموافقة اسرائيل</li> <li>• نوع من الترويج لقبول اسرائيل في المجتمع الدولية كأنها رشوة لشراء الموقف الدولي في مواجهة العرب</li> </ul>	مدى الاختلاف	----	راسم خمائسة		
		المجتمع الدولي لا يرفض الاستيطان بل لا يرفض الاحتلال اصلا	احمد صدقة		
		نوع من الترويج لقبول اسرائيل في المجتمع الدولية كأنها رشوة لشراء الموقف الدولي في مواجهة العرب	عبد الله عبد الله		
		•الموقف السياسي المعلن مختلف عن الموقف الحقيقي للعالم وذلك يدل على النفاق على مستوى العالم	عنان جيبوسي		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• موافقة الفلسطينيين على الشراكة في المكبات هذا يعني اعطاء الشرعية للمستوطنات</li> <li>• تعتبر هذه الشروط من قبل اسرائيل والممولين وخاصة الاتحاد الاوروبي هو تضليل واحتيال على القانون الدولي</li> <li>• الخضوع لهذه الشروط هو انصياع لارادة بعض الدول التي تحاول التحايل على الارادة الفلسطينية وزعزعة امكانية التوجه الى المحاكم الدولية لوقف الانتهاكات التي تمارسها اسرائيل وخاصة الاستيطان وما ينتج عنه من انتهاكات في مختلف المجالات ومنها البيئة</li> </ul>	مدى التوافق	•اسرائيل تشترط على التمويل الدولي لتنفيذ اية مشاريع ان تشمل المستوطنات مثل مكبات النفايات ومعالجة المياه العادمة والمناطق الصناعية	خليل توفكجي	<p>ما هي ابعاد اشتراط اسرائيل اعطاء تصاريح لمدافن القمامة الفلسطينية باستيعاب قمامة المستوطنات بالرغم من ان تلك المدافن تأتي ضمن تمويل دولي او مانحين اجانب، وكيف يخالف ذلك القانون الدولي في ظل عدم شرعية المستوطنات؟</p>	السؤال الثامن
		اسرائيل تهدف بذلك الى اظهار المستوطنات كاجسام طبيعية وقرى ومدن طبيعية	سهيل السلطان		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• موافقة الفلسطينيين على الشراكة في المكبات هذا يعني اعطاء الشرعية للمستوطنات</li> <li>• تعتبر هذه الشروط من قبل اسرائيل والممولين وخاصة الاتحاد الاوروبي هو تضليل على القانون الدولي</li> <li>• الخضوع لهذه الشروط هو انصياع لارادة بعض الدول التي تحاول التحايل على الارادة الفلسطينية وزعزعة امكانية التوجه الى المحاكم الدولية لوقف الانتهاكات التي تمارسها اسرائيل وخاصة الاستيطان وما ينتج عنه من انتهاكات في مختلف المجالات ومنها البيئة</li> </ul>	صلاح الخواجا		
	----	غسان دغلس			
	مدى الاختلاف	----	راسم خمائسة		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>حتى يتم تعطيلها وشروط تعجيزية لاجبار الفلسطينيين على الموافقة على المشاريع المشتركة</li> </ul>		<p>-----</p> <p>اسرائيل تستخدم الاراضي الفلسطينية كمكب للنفايات</p>	<p>احمد صدقة</p> <p>عبد الله عبد الله</p> <p>عنان جبوسي</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>كل مستوطنة فيها منطقة صناعية</li> <li>المناطق الصناعية تستفيد من الاراضي الفلسطينية من خلال تسهيلات الدولة والايدي العاملة الرخيصة والمياه الرخيصة</li> </ul>	مدى التوافق	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>كل مستوطنة فيها منطقة صناعية</li> <li>المناطق الصناعية تستفيد من الاراضي الفلسطينية من خلال تسهيلات الدولة والايدي العاملة الرخيصة والمياه الرخيصة</li> </ul>	<p>خليل توفكجي</p> <p>سهيل السلطان</p> <p>صلاح الخواجا</p>	<p>ما عدد المناطق الصناعية في المستوطنات وكيف يتم توزيعها؟ وهل لها اثر ايجابي على حياة الفلسطينيين الاقتصادية كما تدعي اسرائيل؟</p>	السؤال التاسع
<p>عدد المناطق الصناعية (5،17،23)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>لا يوجد اثر اقتصادي لهذه المناطق الصناعية على حياة الفلسطينيين</li> </ul>	مدى الاختلاف	<p>-----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>كل مستوطنة فيها منطقة صناعية مع اختلاف النشاط الاقتصادي ولكن اذا اخذنا المناطق الصناعية المخصصة اعتقد انها مش اكثر من 5 مناطق</li> <li>لا اعتقد ان هناك اثر اقتصادي لهذه المناطق الصناعية</li> </ul>	<p>غسان دغلس</p> <p>راسم خمابسة</p> <p>احمد صدقة</p>		
	مدى التوافق	<p>المياه تعتبر احد المعززات والمغريات التي تعطيلها اسرائيل للمستوطنين للبقاء في الارض</p>	<p>عبد الله عبد الله</p> <p>عنان جبوسي</p> <p>خليل توفكجي</p>	<p>ما هي اهم العراقيل التي تضعها اسرائيل امام الفلسطينيين في الاستفادة من الموارد المائية</p>	السؤال العاشر

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• منذ العام 1967 لم يتم حفر اي بئر زراعي من قبل الفلسطينيين</li> <li>• يسمح للفلسطينيين استخدام ما يقل عن 15% من المياه في الاحواض المائية الجوفية في الاراضي الفلسطينية</li> <li>• لا يستطيع الفلسطينيون حفر الابار اكثر من 200 متر في حين ان الاسرائيليون يستطيعون الحصول على المياه الجوفية الاكثر عمقا</li> </ul>		<p>بينما البدو الفلسطينيون يعيشون في ظروف ماساوية ولا تقوم الدولة بعمل اي خطوات تعزيز لوجودهم</p>		<p>في الاراضي الفلسطينية؟</p>	
		<p>كل العراقيل</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• اول اجراء بعد 67 - استخدام المياه ومنع ترخيص الابار</li> <li>• سلسلة من الاجراءات والتعقيدات لاستخدام المياه</li> </ul>	<p>سهيل السلطان</p>		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• اسرائيل تسيطر على المناطق التي يتواجد فيها الحوضين الشرقي والغربي للمياه الجوفية</li> <li>• في مناطق عاطوف يوجد هناك 8 ابار ارتوازية رغم انها في مناطق B</li> <li>• لا يسمح للفلسطينيين باستخدام المياه الجوفية العميقة</li> <li>• حتى المياه التي يعاد تكريرها من بعض محطات التحلية فان الفلسطينيين يدفعون للاسرائيليين وذلك لان ترخيصها يشترط استفادة المستوطنين من المياه الناتجة عن هذه المحطات</li> </ul>	<p>صلاح الخواجا</p>		
		<p>اسرائيل لها السيطرة الكاملة على جميع مصادر المياه</p>	<p>غسان دغلس</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• اليوم يتم تحلية مياه البحر في الخضيره وعسقلان ويتم ضخها لكل اسرائيل وبالتالي حتى لو كان هناك شح في المطر لا يوجد مشكلة في المياه في اسرائيل</li> <li>• اليوم الصراع على ادارة المياه وتستخدم في اضعاف الفلسطينيين وبالتالي من يسيطر على ادارة المياه هو اسرائيل والتي تقرر اين تذهب المياه سواء الى القرى والبلدات الفلسطينية او الى المستوطنات</li> </ul>	<p>مدى الاختلاف</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• اليوم يتم تحلية مياه البحر في الخضيره وعسقلان ويتم ضخها لكل اسرائيل وبالتالي حتى لو كان هناك شح في المطر لا يوجد مشكلة في المياه في اسرائيل</li> <li>• اليوم الصراع على ادارة المياه وتستخدم في اضعاف الفلسطينيين وبالتالي من يسيطر على ادارة المياه هو اسرائيل والتي تقرر اين تذهب المياه سواء الى القرى والبلدات الفلسطينية او الى المستوطنات</li> <li>• المستوطن يستهلك 6 اضعاف المواطن</li> </ul>	<p>راسم خمائسة</p>		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•المستوطن يستهلك 6 اضعاف المواطن الفلسطيني من المياه / اذن المشكلة مشكلة سعر اذا دفع الفلسطيني نفس السعر الذي يدفعه المستوطن يمكنه الحصول على نفس الحصة في حين ان المستوطن يدفع 7 شيكل ثمن الكوب</li> <li>• في الاغوار الشمالية لا يستطيع الفلسطينيون حفر الابار الارتوازية وخاصة في اراضي الدولة</li> </ul>		<p>الفلسطيني من المياه / اذن المشكلة مشكلة سعر اذا دفع الفلسطيني نفس السعر الذي يدفعه المستوطن يمكنه الحصول على نفس الحصة في حين ان المستوطن يدفع 7 شيكل ثمن الكوب</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• في الاغوار الشمالية لا يستطيع الفلسطينيون حفر الابار الارتوازية وخاصة في اراضي الدولة</li> </ul>			
	----		احمد صدقة		
	----		عبد الله عبد الله		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• السياسة الاسرائيلية العامة هي بيع الفلسطينيين الماء من مكروت ومنعهم من حفر الابار حتى يجبروهم على شراء الماء</li> <li>• منذ العام 1967 لم يتم حفر اي بئر زراعي من قبل الفلسطينيين</li> <li>• الابار الموجودة هي الابار التي كانت موجودة من ايام الاردن</li> <li>• الابار التي تمت الموافقة عليهم في اوسلو هي</li> <li>• 7 او 8 ابار ولم يتم حفر اي بئر غيرهم</li> <li>• يسمح للفلسطينيين استخدام ما يقل عن 15% من المياه في الاحواض المائية الجوفية في الاراضي الفلسطينية</li> <li>• لا يستطيع الفلسطينيون حفر الابار اكثر من 200 متر في حين ان الاسرائيليين يستطيعون الحصول على المياه الجوفية الاكثر عمقا</li> </ul>	عنان جبوسي		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• تلويث المياه يخدم اهداف استراتيجية بعيدة المدى تمكن اسرائيل السيطرة على المزيد من الاراضي والمياه الجوفية والينابيع من خلال هجر الفلسطينيين لهذه الاراضي بسبب تلوث المياه</li> </ul>	مدى التوافق	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• منع امكانية ان يكون لدى الفلسطيني بيت صحي واراض يزرعها اويتوسع بها</li> <li>• العبث في البيئة للتضييق على الفلسطينيين</li> </ul>	خليل توفكجي	لماذا تقوم اسرائيل في تلويث المياه الجوفية رغم مخططاتها للاستيلاء عليها لصالح المستوطنين؟	السؤال الحادي عشر
		الهدف هو طرد السكان الفلسطينيين من الارض هناك الهدف المباشر والهدف غير المباشر:	سهيل السلطان		
			صلاح		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• يلوثون الابار والينابيع القريبة من الفلسطينيين حتى تضطر لاحقا لشراء المياه النقية من الينابيع التي تحت سيطرتهم وهجرة الينابيع القريبة من التجمعات الفلسطينية حتى يتمكنوا لاحقا من السيطرة عليها</li> </ul>		<p>- هناك المياه الجوفية تحت السيطرة الكاملة</p> <p>- هناك ينابيع يسيطرون عليها تحت مسميات دينية</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• اذن هم يلوثون الابار والينابيع القريبة من الفلسطينيين حتى تضطر لاحقا لشراء المياه النقية من الينابيع التي تحت سيطرتهم وهجرة الينابيع القريبة من التجمعات الفلسطينية حتى يتمكنوا لاحقا من السيطرة عليها</li> <li>• تلويث المياه يخدم اهداف اسراتيجية بعيدة المدى تمكن اسرائيل السيطرة على المزيد من الاراضي والمياه الجوفية والينابيع من خلال هجر الفلسطينيين لهذه الاراضي بسبب تلوث المياه</li> </ul>	الخوaja		
<p>لان التلويث يكون للمياه السطحية /الفلسطينيون يستخدمون المياه السطحية وهي المياه التي يتم تلويثها/ اما المستوطنون فانهم يستخدمون الابار اعماق من 500 متر التي لا يصلها التلوث</p>	مدى الاختلاف	<p>----</p> <p>----</p> <p>----</p> <p>لان التلويث يكون للمياه السطحية /الفلسطينيون يستخدمون المياه السطحية وهي المياه التي يتم تلويثها/ اما المستوطنون فانهم يستخدمون الابار اعماق من 500 متر التي لا يصلها التلوث</p> <p>----</p>	<p>غسان دغلس</p> <p>راسم خمايسة</p> <p>احمد صدقة</p> <p>عبد الله عبد الله</p> <p>عنان جبوسي</p>		
<p>تركز الجهات الرسمية الفلسطينية على رصد الانتهاكات فقط وذلك لضعف مواردها</p>	مدى التوافق	<p>لا يوجد / ما تقوم به السلطة هي تعداد انتهاكات فقط</p> <p>هيئة مكافحة الجدار والتي تركز على رصد الانتهاكات</p> <p>سلطة جودة البيئة هي الجهة الرسمية التي تتابع البيئة والاثر البيئي للمستوطنات على الفلسطينيين ولكن مواردها ضعيفة</p> <p>هيئة مكافحة الجدار</p>	<p>خليل توفكجي</p> <p>سهيل السلطان</p> <p>صلاح الخوaja</p> <p>غسان دغلس</p> <p>راسم خمايسة</p>	<p>على المستوى الرسمي الفلسطيني، من هي الجهة التي تضطلع بمهمة متابعة الاستيطان في الاراضي الفلسطينية واثرها البيئي ودراسة وتقييم هذا الاثر وعلاقته بحياة الفلسطينيين؟</p>	السؤال الثاني عشر

		احمد صدقة عبد الله عبد الله عنان جبوسي	----	
		هيئة مكافحة الجدار وسلطة جودة البيئة ----		
		خليل توفكجي سهيل السلطان	لا يوجد استراتيجيات في السلطة لا يوجد استراتيجيات لدى الحكومة تم سحب الملف من المحاكم الدولية	هل هناك خطط استراتيجية في الحكومة الفلسطينية لمواجهة الاثر البيئي للمستوطنات ان وجدت؟
	مدى التوافق	صلاح الخوaja	لا يوجد عمل تقييم بيئي / غير موجود في المؤسسة الرسمية / يوجد فشل كبير السياسات الفلسطينية في مواجهة الاستيطان بجميع اثاره سواء الاجتماعية او الاقتصادية او البيئية وغيره	
		غسان دغلس راسم خمائسة احمد صدقة عبد الله عبد الله عنان جبوسي	----	
	مدى الاختلاف	خليل توفكجي	لا يوجد ارادة فلسطينية لمواجهة الاستيطان لا يوجد لا، الحكومة لا تريد مواجهة الاسرائيليين ----	
	مدى التوافق	سهيل السلطان	سوف يكون هناك دولتين في الضفة الغربية/دولة تحت الارض ودولة فوق الارض الدولة التي فوق الارض هي المستوطنات مع شوارعها الدولة تحت الارض هي التجمعات الفلسطينية والتواصل بينها عبر الانفاق والجسور القرى الفلسطينية سوف تكون محاصرة بالمستوطنات التوسع السكاني في المستوطنات سوف يؤثر على طرد الفلسطينيين طوعا خارج مدنهم وقراهم وذلك بسبب عدم امكانية توسعها الحرب الاوكرانية سوف تؤثر على حركة الاستيطان مستقبل الضفة الغربية سيكون نتائج مشروع الون (التجمعات السكانية كالبعق الداكنة في جلد النمر)	السؤال الرابع عشر في ظل تزايد عدد المستوطنين الاسرائيليين في الاراضي الفلسطينية بنسبة 4.4% حسب مؤسسة بيتسيلم، كيف ترى الاراضي الفلسطينية في العام 2040؟ (بعد حوالي 20 عام).
			• التجمعات السكانية هي عبارة عن بقع صغير فيها كثافة سكانية كبيرة تحتاج الى خطط محكمة لمواجهة اي ضرر بيئي • سوف يصبح عدد الفلسطينيين اقل من عدد المستوطنين	

		سوف يصبح عدد الفلسطينيين اقل من عدد المستوطنين	صلاح الخواجا		
		----	غسان دغلس		
	مدى الاختلاف	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>اسرائيل سوف تحضر اكثر من نصف مليون من اوكرانيا / معظمهم سوف يسكنون في الضفة حيث كل شي ارخص</li> <li>في 2065 سيكون 40% من الاسرائيليين سوف يكونون متدينين حرديم ارتوذكس والذي سوف يستخدمون كمورد لتوطينهم حسب معتقداتهم في ارض تعود لهم اصلا في الضفة</li> <li>التجمعات السكانية هي عبارة عن بقع صغير فيها كثافة سكانية كبيرة تحتاج الى خطط محكمة لمواجهة اي ضرر بيئي</li> </ul>	راسم خميسة		
<p>كان هناك رايان مختلفان تماما: الراي الاول:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>لا بد ان ياتي قائد فلسطيني واسرائيلي يؤمنون بالسلام وبناء دولة على حدود 1967</li> </ul> الراي الثاني:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>سوف يكون هناك دولتين في الضفة الغربية/دولة تحت الارض ودولة فوق الارض</li> <li>الدولة التي فوق الارض هي المستوطنات مع شوارعها</li> <li>الدولة تحت الارض هي التجمعات الفلسطينية والتواصل بينها عبر الانفاق والجسور</li> </ul> </p>		----	احمد صدقة		
		ماساه، سنرى اقلية فلسطينية تعيش في الضفة ربما مثل عرب اسرائيل وربما اقل بكثير بدون حقوق مدنية ، مجرد اقلية تحت حكم اسرائيل	عبد الله عبد الله		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ارفض ان ارى الضفة الا انها دولة خالية من المستوطنين لانني شخص متفائل</li> <li>لا بد ان ياتي قائد فلسطيني واسرائيلي يؤمنون بالسلام وبناء دولة على حدود 1967</li> </ul>	عنان جيوسي		
	مدى التوافق	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>التوسع السكاني في المستوطنات سوف يؤثر على طرد الفلسطينيين طوعا خارج مدنهم وقراهم وذلك بسبب عدم امكانية توسعها</li> <li>الاراضي التي تمت مصادرها لصالح المستوطنين هي على حساب التوسع الفلسطيني في القرى والمدن الموجودة</li> <li>بناء المستوطنات جاء فوق spare land التي تسمح للتجمعات السكانية الفلسطينية بالتوسع</li> </ul>	خليل توفكجي	في ظل القيود التي تفرضها اسرائيل على التوسع العمراني للمناطق الفلسطينية، كيف ترى اثر ذلك على جغرافيا الاراضي الفلسطينية، وعلى التوزيع السكاني في هذه الاراضي؟ وما هو الاثر الاجتماعي والاقتصادي لذلك؟	السؤال الخامس عشر
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>عدم المصادقة على الخرائط الهيكلية للتجمعات السكانية الفلسطينية، لا يوجد متنفس للسكان او مناطق سياحية وبذلك يتعرض الفلسطينيون للقهر والضغط.</li> <li>مصادرة الاراضي تؤدي الى ان يبحث المواطن على مصدر اخر للعيش غير الزراعة</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>عدم المصادقة على الخرائط الهيكلية للتجمعات السكانية الفلسطينية، لا يوجد متنفس</li> </ul>	سهيل السلطان		

		<p>للسكان او مناطق سياحية وبذلك يتعرض الفلسطينيين للقهر والضغط.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• مصادرة الاراضي تؤدي الى ان يبحث المواطن على مصدر اخر للعيش غير الزراعة</li> </ul>			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• الضغط على الشباب بهدف طردهم من الارض طوعا</li> <li>• تاتي في سياق مختلف اشكال قتل حياة الفلسطينيين والوجود الفلسطيني</li> </ul>	صلاح الخواجا		
		نواجه مجتمع صهيوني متطرف يسعى للسيطرة على الاجيال القادمة	غسان دغلس		
اسرائيل تتصرف في الضفة على انها ستذهب يوما ما وبالتالي تستنزف الموارد باسرع وقت ممكن	مدى الاختلاف	استقدام اعداد كبيرة من المستوطنين المتدينين ليصبحوا الاغلبية وبالتالي اكثر توسعا للمستوطنات واثرا على البيئة	راسم خمابسة		
		----	احمد صدقة		
		----	عبد الله عبد الله		
		اسرائيل تتصرف في الضفة على انها ستذهب يوما ما وبالتالي تستنزف الموارد باسرع وقت ممكن	عنان جيوسي		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• عزوف الفلسطينيين عن الزراعة والهجرة الى المدينة وبالتالي ترك الارض مما يؤدي الى سهولة الاستيلاء عليها لصالح الاستيطان</li> <li>• ترك الاراضي الزراعية والعزوف عن اقامة الصناعات الوطنية والبحث عن مصدر رزق اسرع وافضل ماديا يؤدي الى سهولة سيطرة المستوطنين على الاراضي وتوسيع المستوطنات</li> </ul>	مدى التوافق	<p>سهولة سيطرة المستوطنين على الاراضي المتروكة 3 سنوات باكثر وذلك لصالح توسيع المستوطنات باشكالها</p> <p>مزيدا من مصادرة الاراضي</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• هجر العمال اراضيهم وتوجهوا للعمل في اسرائيل والمستوطنات وباستخدام قانون الارض المتروكة اكثر من 3 سنوات، استطاعت اسرائيل مصادرة الكثير من الاراضي الزراعية الفلسطينية</li> <li>• تدمير القطاع الزراعي في فلسطين وضعف مشاركة هذا القطاع في الاقتصاد الفلسطيني</li> </ul>	خليل توفكجي	ماهو اثر الهجرة الفلسطينية من القرية الى المدينة في توسع الاستيطان؟	السؤال السادس عشر
			سهيل السلطان		
			صلاح الخواجا		

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• تحويل المزارعين الفلسطينيين الى عمال في اسرائيل او المستوطنات</li> </ul>			
		----	غسان دغلس		
	مدى الاختلاف	عزوف الفلسطينيين عن الزراعة والهجرة الى المدينة وبالتالي ترك الارض مما يؤدي الى سهولة الاستيلاء عليها لصالح الاستيطان	راسم خمايسة		
		ترك الاراضي الزراعية والعزوف عن اقامة الصناعات الوطنية والبحث عن مصدر رزق اسرع وافضل ماديا يؤدي الى سهولة سيطرة المستوطنين على الاراضي وتوسيع المستوطنات	احمد صدقة		
		• سرقة الموارد تؤدي الى تدمير الاقتصاد الفلسطيني وبالتالي تهجير طوعي للمواطنين الفلسطينيين	عبد الله عبد الله		
		----	عنان جبوسي		
	مدى التوافق	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• التخطيط الاستراتيجي لمواجهة الاستيطان وضرره على البيئة</li> <li>• تمكين التجمعات البدوية وتزويدهم بمقومات الثبات واعطائها اسماء والاعتراف بها كقرى فلسطينية</li> <li>• تفعيل النظام الاقتصادي التشاركي لتمكين المزارعين</li> <li>• المقاومة الشعبية وتفعيل لجان الحراسة وتاطير هذه المقاومة وتبنيها بشكل استراتيجي</li> <li>• زيادة الوعي وتفعيل دور المؤسسة الرسمية الفلسطينية وتطبيق القانون على الفلسطينيين اولا ومعاقبة المخالفين والمتعاونين مع الاحتلال في الحاق الضرر بالبيئة</li> </ul>	خليل توفكجي	ماهي اهم 5 اليات لمقاومة الاستيطان؟	السؤال السابع عشر
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• خطة وطنية لكل الفلسطيني لمواجهة الاستيطان</li> <li>• تكامل الدور الرسمي والشعبي (الكل)</li> <li>• عدم السماح لاستمرار الاحتلال من الافلات من جرائم الاحتلال.</li> <li>• استهداف قادة الاحتلال بقضايا ضد الانسانية</li> <li>• انهاء الانقسام</li> <li>• تعزيز صمود الناس</li> <li>• وقف كل اشكال الاتصال مع الجانب الاسرائيلي حتى وقف الاستيطان</li> </ul>	سهيل السلطان		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• فرض سياسة الامر الواقع من خلال اقامة المشاريع في الاراضي المهدة بالمصادرة</li> <li>• تغيير الخطاب بين السلطة والمواطن الفلسطيني</li> <li>• توفير البنية التحتية للمناطق المهدة بالاستيطان.</li> <li>• التطوير الزراعي للمناطق المهدة بالمصادرة</li> <li>• تعزيز البنية الاجتماعية الفلسطينية</li> <li>• دفع القطاع الخاص للمبادرة في الموارد الفلسطينية بطرق فيها افكار خلاقة</li> <li>• الاستثمار في توسيع المخططات الهيكلية لحماية اكبر مساحة من الارض</li> <li>• تغيير القوانين التي تجعل من السهل الحصول على الرخص للبناء</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• تفعيل النظام الاقتصادي التشاركي لتمكين المزارعين</li> <li>• زيادة المعرفة والتوعية بشؤون البيئة والقوانين للمحافظة على البيئة</li> <li>• اقرار القوانين التي تجبر المواطنين في المحافظة على البيئة</li> <li>• استخدام القوانين الدولية في مقاومة الاستيطان في المحافل الدولية وملاحقة اسرائيل في هذه المحافل</li> <li>• المقاومة الشعبية وتفعيل لجان الحراسة وتاطير هذه المقاومة وتبنيها بشكل استراتيجي</li> <li>• زيادة الوعي وتفعيل دور المؤسسة الرسمية الفلسطينية وتطبيق القانون على الفلسطينيين اولا ومعاقبة المخالفين والمتعاونين مع الاحتلال في الحاق الضرر بالبيئة</li> </ul>	<p>صلاح الخواجا</p> <p>غسان دغلس</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• وضع خطط لاعادة المستوطنات التي يتم اخلاؤها من طرف واحد</li> </ul>	مدى الاختلاف	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• تغيير الخطاب</li> <li>• تعزيز المواطن</li> <li>• توعية المدارس</li> <li>• يجب على السلطة خلق حالة امان لدى المواطن الفلسطيني حتى يتمكن من مواجهة المستوطن</li> </ul>	راسم خمائسة		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>تقوم الحكومة الفلسطينية ببنّي القضايا الفردية التي يترافع بها مواطنون فلسطينيون ضد المستوطنات</li> <li>يجب على السلطة خلق حالة امان لدى المواطن الفلسطيني حتى يتمكن من مواجهة المستوطن</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- وضع السياسات الخاصة لمقاومة الاستيطان</li> <li>- التخطيط counter planning</li> <li>- توفير البنية التحتية للمناطق المهدهة بالاستيطان.</li> <li>- التطوير الزراعي للمناطق المهدهة بالمصادرة.</li> </ul>	احمد صدقة		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• بناء الوعي والذي يترجم الى سلوك للمواطن لمقاومة الاستيطان</li> <li>• الاستثمار في الارض والموارد الطبيعية فلسطينيا</li> <li>• تعزيز البنية الاجتماعية الفلسطينية</li> <li>• دفع القطاع الخاص للمبادرة في الموارد الفلسطينية بطرق فيها افكار خلاقة</li> </ul>	عبد الله عبد الله		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• الاستثمار في توسيع المخططات الهيكلية لحماية اكبر مساحة من الارض</li> <li>• تغيير القوانين التي تجعل من السهل الحصول على الرخص للبناء</li> <li>• تمكين المزارعين</li> </ul>	عنان جيوسي		
<p>لا، كل المبادرات الموجودة والنجاحات الموجودة هي نجاحات فردية ولا تأتي ضمن خطة مدروسة واستراتيجية تتبناها الحكومة</p>	مدى التوافق	<p>لا</p> <p>لا مواجهة الاستيطان ليس ضمن اولويات الحكومة</p> <p>لا، كل المبادرات الموجودة والنجاحات الموجودة هي نجاحات فردية ولا تأتي ضمن خطة مدروسة واستراتيجية تتبناها الحكومة</p> <p>لا، يركز دور السلطة الفلسطينية على رصد الانتهاكات</p>	<p>خليل توفكجي</p> <p>سهيل السلطان</p> <p>صلاح الخواجا</p> <p>غسان دغلس</p>	هل تنسجم خطط التنمية الفلسطينية مع هدف مقاومة الاستيطان؟	السؤال الثامن عشر
	مدى الاختلاف	<p>لا</p> <p>لا</p> <p>لا</p> <p>---</p>	<p>راسم خمانيسة</p> <p>احمد صدقة</p> <p>عبد الله عبد الله</p> <p>عنان جيوسي</p>		
	مدى التوافق	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• الحرب الاوكرانية سوف تؤثر على حركة الاستيطان</li> <li>• ما يجري في الضفة هي عملية تطهير عرقي</li> </ul>	خليل توفكجي	اية اضافات يمكن ان تثري البحث؟	السؤال التاسع عشر

		<p>تجاه البدو الفلسطينيين  • قبل السلطة كنا اقوياء وكنا منظمين  اكثر  • العقلية الاسرائيلية تعتبر الضفة  الغربية هي اراضي متنازع عليها وليست  اراضي محتلة  • القرار 181 للامم المتحدة سنة  1950 يعتبر القدس تحت الاحتلال الاردني  • في قانون املاك الغائبين للعام 1950  / الاموال التي تؤول للغائبين/ الدول التي  اعتدت على الدولة العبرية هي دول لبنان  وسوريا والسعودية وشرق الاردن والعراق  واليمن / وهي قوات الانقاذ / وهذا الاعتداء كان  على اراضي اسرائيل او خارج اراضي  اسرائيل والمقصود فيها الضفة الغربية  • القوانين التي تستخدم لمصادرة  الاراضي هي:  • القانون العثماني/ للاراضي  البعيدة/التي لا يصلها الديك/يعتبرونها اراضي  دولة  • القانون الاردني/ خزينة المملكة  الاردنية و اراضي الدولة والاملاك المبرية  والجفتك  • القانون البريطاني / القانون  43/الاستملاك للمصلحة العامة  • التشريعات الاسرائيلية/المحميات  والمناطق العسكرية</p>			
		<p>• الطرق الالتفافية والتي يزيد طولها عن 550  كم، وترتبط المستوطنات مع بعضها ، التي تمنع  على الفلسطينيين حيث سوف يصبح التواصل  بين التجمعات السكانية الفلسطينية من خلال  الانفاق وسوف تحول التجمعات الفلسطينية الى</p>	سهيل السلمان		

		<p>كنتينيات منفصلة</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• يتم اختيار مواقع بناء المستوطنات على رؤوس الجبال في نقاط مركزية تمكن المستوطنين من مراقبة مجموعة من التجمعات السكانية حول المستوطنة او البؤرة الاستيطانية (مدى الرؤيا او VISION)</li> <li>• لو قام الفلسطينيون باستخدام مواردهم فقط فان الدخل السنوي لهم سوف يزيد عن 7 مليار دولار ولن يحتاجوا الى المساعدات الدولية</li> <li>• حجم الاستثمار في توعية الفلسطينيين وفضح انتهاكات المستوطنات في مجال البيئة الفلسطينية هو استثمار متواضع ولا يرقى الى حجم المشكلة</li> </ul>	<p>صلاح الخواجا</p>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• توسيع المستوطنات الحالية وتسميتها هو شكل اخر وخطير من اشكال الاستيطان وليس فقط اضافة مستوطنات جديدة.</li> <li>• يتم وصل المستوطنات ببعضها البعض من خلال شبكة طرق التفاقية</li> </ul>	<p>غسان دغلس</p>	
	مدى الاختلاف	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• السيناريو يجب ان يكون ذكي/ ويتعلق بكل ما يحصل في العالم وليس فقط بما يحصل في الضفة</li> <li>• السيناريوهات المحتملة</li> <li>- الصدام</li> <li>- التفاهات وتقاسم الموارد</li> <li>• الادارة من تحت / لازم نشوف بعض عشان نقدر نحل الصراع</li> <li>• المستوطنين هم اصلا امام القانون هم مواطنين دولة ويسكنون في اراضي محتلة وبالتالي فانه لا يمكن مساواتهم بالقانون مع مواطنين ساكنين في الدولة</li> </ul>	<p>راسم خميسة</p>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• المستوطنات لا ترى الفلسطينيين والفلسطينيين لا يرون المستوطنات ولكن البيئة هي نفسها / نفس الجبل ونفس السهل ونفس ...../ وهذه هي المشكلة الحقيقية</li> <li>• اسرائيل تراعي القوانين البيئية والمعايير التي تؤخذ في اقامة المناطق الصناعية وخاصة المحاجر</li> <li>• معايير التلوث والضجيج وتلوث المياه</li> <li>• بخصوص مخلفات المصانع/دائما المجتمعات الفقيرة تعاني من التلوث لأن المجتمعات الغنية تصدر مخلفاتها في المناطق الفقيرة وهذا في كل العالم</li> <li>• اليوم/ تهتم اسرائيل في تحسين البيئة في الضفة الغربية لان هناك قرار سياسي بعدم الانسحاب من الضفة الغربية</li> <li>• بالتالي يجب الحفاظ على البيئة بسبب وجود الاسرائيليين في المكان</li> <li>• يجب على الفلسطينيين مواجهة الحكومة الاسرائيلية في المحاكم الاسرائيلية وخاصة فيما يتعلق بالاضرار البيئية مثل المياه العادمة</li> <li>• الدولة الاسرائيلية هي التي تسيطر على المياه صحيح/ ولكن الفلسطينيين لا يقوم بمواجهة ذلك من خلال خطة وطنية شاملة</li> <li>• حتى المياه المحلاة لا يتم استثمارها من قبل الفلسطينيين</li> <li>• لا يوجد ارادة عند الفلسطينيين منذ 2010 قامت اسرائيل ببناء معامل لتحلية مياه البحر وتجاوزت بذلك معركة المياه واصبح بإمكانها تصدير المياه</li> </ul>				
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• المساحة المسكونة في الضفة تقل عن 10 %</li> <li>• في منطقة الغور تحولت من سلة فلسطين الغذائية الى مشروع استثماري استيطاني</li> <li>• الانتاج الاسرائيلي الذي يعتمد على الماكينات والايدي العاملة الرخيصة يشكل منافس قوي للزراعة الفلسطينية المكلفة نسبيا</li> </ul>			
		<p>يجب البدء بعمل counter planning لمواجهة الاستيطان</p>	احمد صدقة		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• السيطرة على الارض لها بعدين السياسة والاقتصاد</li> <li>• مخطط الون ركز على جانبيين غور الاردن والقدس وجزء من جنوب غزة</li> <li>• خطة متينها هو دروبلس هي اساس عمل الحكومة الاسرائيلية كاملا وكل ما نراه الان من مستوطنات وطرف التفاوضية وغيرها هو ما ورد في هذه الخطة</li> <li>• تهدف خطة دروبلس الى احكام السيطرة على الضفة الغربية بشكل كامل امنيا وعسكريا وتقزيم الوجود الفلسطيني وتعزيز الوجود الاسرائيلي</li> <li>• كل الطرف الالفاقية الحالية التي نراها الان هي ما ورد في مخطط 50</li> <li>• من اخر انواع المستوطنات هي المستوطنات الرعوية التي يتم السيطرة عليها من خلال سيطرة الرعاة الاسرائيليين على مساحات من الاراضي تعود الى الفلسطينيين بحماية الجيش ومن ثم مصادرتها لصالح المستوطنين</li> <li>• التركيز الاسرائيلي على قلبية وسلفيت ليس فقط من اجل المياه بل من اجل البترول وهناك حقل بترول وغاز يمتد بين</li> </ul>	عبد الله عبد الله		

		<p>قليلية وقرى رام الله فيه حوالي 82.5 مليار قدم مكعب من الغاز وممكن ان يكون اكبر بكثير حسب الاكتشافات والتقديرات الحديثة</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• من ايام الانتداب البريطاني يعلم الاسرائيليون ان منطقة قليلية وسلفيت هي منطقة بترول ولكن لا يسمح للفلسطينيين بالتنقيب عن البترول والغاز</li> <li>• مناطق جنوب البحر الميت في منطقة قريبة من يطا هنا بئر بترول يستخدم حاليا</li> <li>• هناك ثلاث ابار بترول قريبة من رنتيس ويستخدم حاليا ورغم ان الحفريات قريبة من الخط الاخضر ولكن الابار هي في مناطق الضفة الغربية وهناك احتمال ان يكون بئر رابع في نفس المنطقة</li> </ul>			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• الاسرائيلي يستهلك 4 اضعاف الفلسطيني من مياه الشرب (300 لتر في اليوم)</li> <li>• المستوطن يستهلك 9 اضعاف الفلسطيني من مياه الشرب (700 لتر في اليوم)</li> <li>• اسرائيل تستهلك 3 اضعاف اوروبا من ناحية الاستهلاك البشري للمياه</li> <li>• في كريات اربع في وسط الخليل يوجد برك مياه في المنازل في الوقت الذي تعاني الخليل من شح المياه</li> <li>• قطاع الزراعة الاسرائيلي يستهلك كميات مياه تقارب نصف المياه المتجددة في فلسطينية في حين ان مشاركته في الناتج القومي الاسرائيلي لا تتعدى نسبة 2% مما يؤشر الى مسابقة الاسرائيليين للزمن في استنزاف الموارد المائية في فلسطين</li> <li>• منذ العام 1967 لم يتم حفر اي بئر زراعي من قبل الفلسطينيين</li> <li>• الابار الموجودة هي الابار التي كانت</li> </ul>	<p>عان جبوسي</p>		

		<p>موجودة من ايام الاردن</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• الابار التي تمت الموافقة عليهم في اوسلو هي 7 او 8 ابار ولم يتم حفر اي بئر غيرهم</li> <li>• اوسلو هي مرحلة انتقالية تنتهي في 1999 وبالتالي فان المياه الممنوحة في حينه تكفي للسكان في ذلك الوقف/ منذ حينه في ظل تزايد السكان حتى العام 2022 لم يتم حفر اي بئر سوى العدد القليل جدا لا يتعدى عدة ابار فقط</li> <li>• الماء الموجود في الاحواض المائية الجوفية الثلاث هي 679 مليون متر مكعب تم تغذيتهم من اراضي الضفة الغربية / يستخدم الفلسطينيون 118 مليون متر مكعب فقط سواء من خلال ابار</li> <li>• في الاراضي الفلسطينية او في اراضي 1948</li> <li>• كل اوسلو هي 23.6% حيث كانت مرحلة انتقالية ومنذ ذلك الحين لم يتغير شئ</li> <li>• بالنسبة للاسرائيليين الضفة الغربية هي سوق مستهلك في خططهم الاستراتيجية 2040</li> </ul>					
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### Appendix 3: Scenario Matrix Analysis and Calculation Tables

**Table 8: Political Scenarios Analysis: (Strategic Choice Matrix)**

<b>Factor &gt;</b> <b>Scenario</b> v	More international support for Israel	The Palestinian negotiator is stronger	Erosion of agreements between Israel and the Palestinians	Weaker Palestinian Authority	Lack of political horizon for the Palestinians.	The declaration of the nationalism of Israel as a Jewish state and the annexation plan Implementation	Israeli control more natural resource	Israel's depletion of more of natural resources	More Israeli obstacles to investment in the Palestinian territories	Israel control on 61% of the West Bank according to Oslo II accords.	High Poverty and unemployment rates between Palestinians	Increasing extremism and hostility to Arabs and the percentage of religious people in the Jews	Frustration of Palestinian youth and the trend of voluntary immigration	Demographic expansion of the Palestinians in light of the Prevention of the expansion of structural plans Palestinians	The state of frustration and mistrust between the Palestinian people and their leadership
<b>Weight</b>	.07	.05	.05	.08	.07	.07	.05	.06	.07	.05	.07	.08	.07	.08	.08
<b>i. Keep current situation (increase of colonial settling by 3.4 annually).</b>	3/5 = 0.6	2/5 = 0.4	5/4 = 1.25	5/1 = 5	5/2 = 2.5	5/1.5 = 3.33	5/1 = 5	5/1 = 5	5/1.5 = 3.33	5/1 = 5	30/35 = 0.86	5/1 = 5	5/2 = 2.5	5/1 = 5	5/1 = 5
<b>Scenario 1 Score</b>	0.042	0.02	0.0625	0.4	0.175	.233	0.25	0.3	0.233	0.25	0.06	0.4	0.175	0.4	0.4
<b>ii. Colonial settlement acceleration than it is current situation.</b>	2 / 5 = 0.4	1/5 = 0.2	5/5 = 1	5/1 = 5	5/1 = 5	5/1 = 5	5/1 = 5	5/1 = 5	5/1 = 5	5/1 = 5	25/35 = 0.7	5/1 = 5	5/1.5 = 3.33	5/1 = 5	5/1 = 5
<b>Scenario 2 Score</b>	0.028	0.01	0.05	0.4	0.35	0.35	0.25	0.3	0.35	0.25	0.05	0.4	0.233	0.4	0.4
<b>iii. Stop adding new colonial settlements.</b>	4 / 5 = 0.8	3/5 = 0.6	5/2 = 1.25	5/3 = 1.7	5/3 = 1.7	5/2 = 2.5	5/1.5 = 3.33	5/2 = 2.5	5/3 = 1.7	5/1.5 = 3.33	40/35 = 1.14	5/2 = 2.5	5/3 = 1.7	5/1.5 = 3.33	5/2 = 2.5
<b>Scenario 3 Score</b>	0.056	0.03	0.0625	0.136	0.119	0.175	0.166	0.15	0.119	0.166	0.08	0.2	0.119	0.266	0.2
<b>iv. Remove the colonial settlements.</b>	4 / 5 = 0.8	4/5 = 0.8	5/1 = 5	5/5 = 1	5/1 = 5	5/5 = 1	5/2 = 2.5	5/3 = 1.7	5/3 = 1.7	5/4 = 1.25	15/35 = 0.43	5/5 = 1	5/4 = 1.25	5/5 = 1	5/4 = 1.25
<b>Scenario 4 Score</b>	0.056	0.04	0.25	0.08	0.35	0.07	0.125	0.102	0.119	0.063	0.03	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.1

**Table 9: Calculation of Scenarios Scores table.**

Scenario 1 score	0.042	0.02	0.0625	0.4	0.175	0.233	0.25	0.3	0.233	0.25	0.06	0.4	0.175	0.4	0.4	3.4005
Scenario 2 score	0.028	0.01	0.05	0.4	0.35	0.35	0.25	0.3	0.35	0.25	0.05	0.4	0.233	0.4	0.4	3.821
Scenario 3 score	0.056	0.03	0.0625	0.136	0.119	0.175	0.166	0.15	0.119	0.166	0.08	0.2	0.119	0.266	0.2	2.0445
Scenario 4 score	0.056	0.04	0.25	0.08	0.35	0.07	0.125	0.102	0.119	0.063	0.03	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.1	1.635

#### Appendix 4: Research Questioner:

### الفئة المستهدفة: الخبراء في مجال الاستيطان الاسرائيلي للاراضي الفلسطينية واثره الاجتماعي

#### والاقتصادي

س1: ما هي استراتيجية اسرائيل في توزيع المستوطنات؟ وما هو اثر ذلك على استنزاف الموارد الطبيعية عبر الاجيال القادمة؟

Q1: What is Israel's strategy in distributing settlements? And how does this affect the depletion of natural resources over future generations?

س2: كيف تسهم المستوطنات الاسرائيلية في الاراضي الفلسطينية في الاخلال بالتوازن البيئي في المنطقة؟

Q2: How do the Israeli settlements in the Palestinian territories contribute to disturbing the ecological balance in the region?

س3: هل تمارس اسرائيل ازدواجية القوانين الخاصة في البيئة بين الشركات والمصانع التي تعمل داخل اسرائيل ومثيلاتها التي تعمل في المستوطنات الاسرائيلية المقامة على الاراضي الفلسطينية؟

Q3: Does Israel practice double laws regarding the environment between companies and factories that work inside Israel and their counterparts that work in Israeli settlements built on Palestinian lands?

س4: كيف تنتهك اسرائيل القانون الدولي من خلال دعمها للاستيطان وما له من اثر على البيئة في الاراضي الفلسطينية وخاصة ما يتعلق بالموارد المائية والاستيلاء عليها؟

Q4: How does Israel violate international law through its support for settlements and its impact on the environment in the Palestinian territories, especially about water resources and their appropriation?

س5: ما هي علاقة الاثر البيئي للمستوطنات الاسرائيلية على حياة الفلسطينيين الاجتماعية؟

Q5: What is the relationship of the environmental impact of the Israeli settlements on the social life of the Palestinians?

س6: ما هي علاقة الاثر البيئي للمستوطنات الاسرائيلية على حياة الفلسطينيين الاقتصادية؟

Q6: What is the relationship of the environmental impact of the Israeli settlements on the economic life of the Palestinians?

س7: في ظل رفض المجتمع الدولي للاستيطان، ما هي ابعاد قيام شركات اجنبية في العمل في المستوطنات الاسرائيلية من خلال تصاريح تصدر عن دولة الاحتلال في مناطق C؟- مثل مقالع الحجر-

Q7: In light of the international community's rejection of settlements, what are the dimensions of foreign companies working in Israeli settlements through permits issued -by the occupying power, especially in Area C? - such as stone quarries

س8: ما هي ابعاد اشتراط اسرائيل اعطاء تصاريح لمداخن القمامة الفلسطينية باستيعاب قمامة المستوطنات بالرغم من ان تلك المدافن تاتي ضمن تمويل دولي او مانحين اجانب، وكيف يخالف ذلك القانون الدولي في ظل عدم شرعية المستوطنات؟

Q8: What are the dimensions of Israel's requirement to give permits to Palestinian landfills to absorb settlement waste, despite the fact that these landfills come under international funding or foreign donors, and how does this violate international law in light of the illegality of settlements?

س9: ما عدد المناطق الصناعية في المستوطنات وكيف يتم توزيعها؟ وهل لها اثر ايجابي على حياة الفلسطينيين الاقتصادية كما تدعي اسرائيل؟

Q9: How many industrial zones are in the settlements and how are they distributed?

Does it have a positive impact on the economic life of the Palestinians, as Israel claims?

س10: ما هي اهم العراقل التي تضعها اسرائيل امام الفلسطينيين في الاستفادة من الموارد المائية في الاراضي الفلسطينية؟

Q10: What are the most important obstacles that Israel places for the Palestinians to benefit from the water resources in the Palestinian territories?

س11: لماذا تقوم اسرائيل في تلويث المياه الجوفية رغم مخططاتها للاستيلاء عليها لصالح المستوطنين؟

Q11: Why does Israel pollute the groundwater despite its plans to seize it for the benefit of the settlers?

س12: على المستوى الرسمي الفلسطيني، من هي الجهة التي تضطلع بمهمة متابعة الاستيطان في الاراضي الفلسطينية واثرها البيئي ودراسة وتقييم هذا الاثر وعلاقته بحياة الفلسطينيين؟

Q12? At the official Palestinian level, who is responsible for following up on settlements in the Palestinian territories and their environmental impact, as well as studying and evaluating this impact and its relationship to the lives of Palestinians?

س13: هل هناك خطط استراتيجية في الحكومة الفلسطينية لمواجهة الاثر البيئي للمستوطنات ان وجدت؟

Q13: Are there strategic plans in the Palestinian government to confront the environmental impact of the settlements?

س14: في ظل تزايد عدد المستوطنين الاسرائيليين في الاراضي الفلسطينية بنسبة 4.4% حسب مؤسسة بيتسيلم، كيف ترى الاراضي الفلسطينية في العام 2040؟ (بعد حوالي 20 عام).

Q14: In light of the increase in the number of Israeli settlers in the Palestinian territories by 4.4%, according to B'Tselem, how do you see the Palestinian territories in the year 2040? (About 20 years later).

س15: في ظل القيود التي تفرضها اسرائيل على التوسع العمراني للمناطق الفلسطينية، كيف ترى اثر ذلك على جغرافيا الاراضي الفلسطينية، وعلى التوزيع السكاني في هذه الاراضي؟ وما هو الاثر الاجتماعي والاقتصادي لذلك؟

Q15: In light of the restrictions imposed by Israel on the urban expansion of Palestinian population centers, how do you see its impact on the geography of the Palestinian territories, and the population distribution in these lands? How does this affect the social and economic life of Palestinians?

س16: ما هو اثر الهجرة الفلسطينية من القرية الى المدينة في توسع الاستيطان؟

Q16: What is the impact of Palestinian migration from the village to the city in the

expansion of settlement?

س 17: ماهي اهم 5 الليات لمقاومة الاستيطان؟

Q17: What are the most important 5 mechanisms to resist Israeli colonization of the Palestinian Land?

س 18: هل تنسجم خطط التنمية الفلسطينية مع هدف مقاومة الاستيطان؟

Q18: Are Palestinian development plans consistent with the Palestinians' efforts to resist settlements?

س 19: اية اضافات يمكن ان تثري البحث.

Q19: Any additions that can enrich the search?

انتهى.

The End.

Researcher: Asma Hannon.

الباحث: اسماء حنون

## الملخص

تهدف هذه الأطروحة إلى تحديد الآثار الاستراتيجية للمستوطنات الإسرائيلية واستخدامات الأراضي على البيئة في الأرض الفلسطينية، وعلاقة هذا التأثير مع الحياة الاجتماعية والاقتصادية للفلسطينيين بناءً على سيناريوهات سياسية مختلفة. وكان أهم عناصر الاضرار بالبيئة الفلسطينية هو مصادرة الأراضي، والسيطرة على المياه والموارد الطبيعية وتلويثها من خلال مياه الصرف الصحي والنفايات الصناعية، وإنشاء الطرق الالتفافية، وأخيراً المحاجر الإسرائيلية.

تستند الدراسة إلى منهج تحليلي شامل لمعالجة البيانات والمؤشرات المهمة التي سيتم تصنيفها وتحليلها بواسطة أدوات PESTEL و Cross Matrix Analysis لتحديد السيناريو السياسي المستقبلي الأكثر احتمالاً فيما يتعلق بموضوع الاستعمار الإسرائيلي في فلسطين، وتحديد أهم العوامل السياسية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية في صياغة هذا السيناريو. تم النظر في افتراض السيناريو الأكثر احتمالاً، وتحليل علاقة العوامل الأكثر تأثيراً وتأثراً بالآثار الاستراتيجية للاستيطان الإسرائيلي على البيئة في فلسطين. وانعكاس ذلك على حياة الفلسطينيين الاجتماعية والاقتصادية.

وخلصت الدراسة إلى العديد من النتائج، أهمها أن الاستيطان الإسرائيلي ليس عملية عشوائية، بل له أهداف إستراتيجية تتلخص في السيطرة على جميع الأراضي الفلسطينية والموارد الطبيعية، وتفتيت الوجود الفلسطيني، وإلغاء أي احتمال لقيام الدولة الفلسطينية المستقلة، وتحويل الضفة الغربية إلى سوق استهلاكية للسلع الإسرائيلية وبيع المستوطنات، وإجبار الفلسطينيين على الهجرة الطوعية من خلال سرقة أراضيهم، وتلويث بيئتهم، واستنزاف مواردهم الطبيعية، وفقدان مصدر رزقهم.

قدمت الدراسة توصيات هامة تشكل أساساً لبناء الخطط الاستراتيجية الوطنية من أجل تجنب مخاطر الأضرار التي تلحق بالبيئة الفلسطينية من جراء الاستيطان الإسرائيلي واستخدامات الأراضي لصالح المستوطنين اليهود، وحماية الأجيال القادمة من تأثير هذا الضرر على حياتهم الاقتصادية والاجتماعية، وتركزت التوصيات بشكل أساسي على تكامل الجهود الشعبية والرسمية في مواجهة الاستيطان ضمن خطط شاملة تهدف إلى تمكين الفلاح الفلسطيني وتوفير سبل العيش له حتى لا يضطر إلى ترك أرض قسراً والبحث عن مصدر رزقه بعيداً عن وطنه وأرضه.