



**Arab American University  
Faculty of Graduate Studies**

**Impact of the Israeli Military Occupation  
on the Palestinian Human Security: Selected  
Cases of Villages in Nablus and Tubas Areas**

**By  
Shurouq Hijawi**

**Supervisor  
Professor Ayman Yousef**

**This thesis was Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the  
Requirements for the Master's Degree in Conflict  
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**This Thesis was defended successfully on May, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2020 and approved by:**

**Defense Committee Member**

- 1. Professor Ayman Yousef / Supervisor**
- 2. Dr. Rezeq Salmoodi / Internal Examiner**
- 3. Dr. Amenah Badran / External Examiner**

**Signature**

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**Declaration**

I, the undersigned, declare that the work provided in this thesis entitled as: **“Impact of the Israeli Military Occupation on the Palestinian Human Security: Selected Cases of Villages in Nablus and Tubas Areas”**, unless otherwise referenced, is the researcher’s own work, and not has been submitted elsewhere for any other degree or qualification.

**Shurouq Hijawi**

**Date:**

**Signature:** 

## Dedication

“Occupation, curfew, settlements, closed military zone, administrative detention, siege, preventive strike, terrorist infrastructure, transfer. Their WAR destroys language. Speaks genocide with the words of a quiet technician.

Occupation means that you cannot trust the OPEN SKY, or any open street near to the gates of snipers tower. It means that you cannot trust the future or have faith that the past will always be there.

Occupation means you live out your life under military rule, and the constant threat of death, a quick death from a snipers bullet or a rocket attack from an M16.

A crushing, suffocating death, a slow bleeding death in an ambulance stopped for hours at a checkpoint. A dark death, at a torture table in an Israeli prison: just a random arbitrary death.

Occupation means that every day you die, and the world watches in silence. As if your death was nothing, as if you were a stone falling in the earth, water falling over water.

And if you face all of this death and indifference and keep your humanity, and your love and your dignity and YOU refuse to surrender to their terror, then you know something of the courage that is

“Palestine”<sup>1</sup>



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<sup>1</sup> **Suheir Hammad** (born October 25, 1973) is an American poet, author, performer, and political activist. She was born in Amman, Jordan. Her parents were Palestinian refugees who immigrated along with their daughter to Brooklyn, New York City when she was five years old. Her parents later moved to Staten Island.

## Acknowledgement

الحمد لله أولاً وأخيراً.... له الحمد حتى يبلغ الحمد منتهاه.... له الحمد علّما وهدانا ووفقنا لـ "وقل رب زدني علما"  
لعينيّ ونور البصر... للصبر والجّد... لروح قدوتي وفداء القلب والنفس... للمثال الذي طالما رفعت رأسي ونظري  
لأنعم برؤياه... لمن فقدت... أُمي وأبي اللذين علماني حبّ العلم.... والاستزادة منه.... لأخي وأخواتي الظهر  
والعضد.... لمعلميّ وأساتذتي القاعدة المتينة.... لمشرفي البروفيسور أيمن يوسف... جزاكم الله خيراً

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**Shurouq Hijawi**

## **Abstract**

The Palestinians have suffered since the start of the Israeli occupation from serious escalation of the Israeli occupation violence through excessive use of force, military operations, detention, settlers' attacks and vandalism, restrictions on movement, property confiscation, preventing construction, demolitions, and displacement. These measures violate the basic human rights such as the right to ownership, freedom of expression, social security and access to food and shelter. They are a major breach of the 4th Geneva Convention.

This Thesis had worked on main objectives that had focused on highlighting the impact of the violations of the basic human rights in the target areas- in all aspects of life such as health (physical and mental) education, freedom of movement and residence, security, and justice. In addition to linking the Human Security Theory and see how relevant it is to the Palestinian context since here the human security works on protecting the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfilment. It means protecting fundamental freedoms– freedoms that are the essence of life, protecting people from critical (severe) and pervasive (widespread) threats and situations using processes that build on people's strengths and aspirations and creating political, social, environmental, economic, military and cultural systems that together give people the building blocks of survival, livelihood and dignity

It also had worked on shedding light on the impact of Israeli occupation practices (military operations, settlers' violence) on the residents of the target areas, could see that 6,085 structures were demolished in the last 10 years with the displacement of 9,474 Palestinians due to these demolitions. In With this thesis, the researcher had put the main point to draw attention to these marginalized areas and the

impact of Israeli violence on the life of the people and the threat to their wellbeing due to the dearth of research on them. This research can be a good tool to work on setting the national plans to avoid the continuous destruction of the Palestinian wellbeing and the continuous violation of the basic human rights and threats to the Palestinian human security.

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## Acronyms

<b>CHS</b>	The Commission on Human Security
<b>CWRC</b>	Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>HS</b>	Human Security
<b>HCT</b>	Humanitarian Country Team
<b>ICA</b>	Israeli Civil Administration
<b>IHL</b>	International Humanitarian Law
<b>IHRL</b>	International Human Rights Law
<b>NGOs</b>	Non-Governmental Organizations
<b>NJV</b>	North Jordan Valley
<b>OCHA</b>	United Nation Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>OECD</b>	the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>OHCHR</b>	The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
<b>oPts</b>	Occupied Palestinian Territories
<b>PA</b>	Palestinian Authority
<b>PLO</b>	Palestine ?ian Liberation Organization
<b>PMG</b>	The Palestinian Monitoring Group
<b>NAD</b>	The Negotiations Affairs Department
<b>S.V</b>	Settlers' Violence
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>AWG</b>	The HCT Advocacy Working Group
<b>UN</b>	United Nation
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nation Development Programmes
<b>UNGA</b>	United Nation General Assembly
<b>UNRWA</b>	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
<b>UNSC</b>	United Nations Security Council
<b>UNSCOP</b>	United Nations Special Committee on Palestine
<b>UNTFHS</b>	United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security
<b>WB</b>	World Bank
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

## Chapter One

### Introduction:

Since the occupation of 1967, Israel has been practicing and imposing discriminatory measures and restrictions on Palestinians. These severe measures and restrictions aim at the facilitation of the transfer and movement of Jews, (Israeli settlers) to the occupied West Bank. This is in addition to the pressure and restrictions on the movement of people and goods into and out of the Gaza Strip.<sup>1</sup>

In the last three years, the international and local situation reports had highlighted part of the Palestinian suffer from serious escalation of the Israeli occupation violence. These reports had showed some of the violations of the basic human rights such as the right to ownership, freedom of expression, social security and access to food and shelter. They are a major breach of the 4<sup>th</sup> Geneva Convention.

The Israeli occupation practices have affected the Palestinian basic lives and have put them under continuous serious threat. To project this situation on the general concept of the human security, we need to understand what human security is. Human security, according to the Commission on Human Security, seeks to “*protect the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfillment.*”<sup>2</sup> As this objective shows, human security means the necessary protection of the fundamental basic freedoms which are essential for the life of the human being. It also means protection of human life from any threats and crises. It is a pre-condition for any development. It works on creation of necessary platforms: political, social, economic, cultural, and environmental systems.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2017/country-chapters/israel/palestine>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.unocha.org/sites/dms/HSU/Publications%20and%20Products/Human%20Security%20Tools/Human%20Security%20in%20Theory%20and%20Practice%20English.pdf>

Since the occupation of Jerusalem, the West Bank, and the Gaza strip, the Palestinians have been exposed to loss of opportunities, insecurity, political frustration, despair and deterioration in all aspects of life.<sup>1</sup> In addition, the Palestinian internal political strife has also had its heavy toll on the Palestinian human security.

This study begins with the theoretical framework of Human Security Theory. Then it moves to the description of the ongoing Israeli occupation violence and its impact on the Palestinian human security.

### **Research Problem:**

Human security in general requires both diverse and multiple actors to develop and create solutions to interdependent connected threats. The interconnectedness of threats means they may spill over from one region or country to another, which will eventually affect and influence people across a wider region and could spread on global level. Human security also recognizes the interlinkages between human right, development, peace, and other issues that are all relevant to highlight the cross-cutting challenges in any conflict or dispute. Since the occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in 1967, the Palestinians are suffering from the occupation and its impact on the lives of the Palestinians, this research focuses on the relevance of the Human Security Theory to the Palestinian context by reflecting on the humanitarian situation of two hotspots in the West Bank: Tubas and North Jordan Valley Governorate's villages, and Nablus Governorate's south and south east villages.

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<sup>1</sup> [http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/nhdr\\_palestine\\_en\\_2009-10.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/nhdr_palestine_en_2009-10.pdf)

## **Research Objectives:**

The study endeavors to achieve four main objectives.

- 1- To test the Human Security Theory and see how relevant it is to the Palestinian context. To that end, the study will shed light on the impact of Israeli occupation practices (military operations, settlers' violence, and the so-called Israeli Civil Administration) on the residents of the target areas.
- 2- To highlight the impact of the Israeli occupation violations of the basic human rights in the target areas- in all aspects of life such as health (physical and mental) education, freedom of movement and residence, security, and justice.
- 3- To draw attention to these marginalized areas and the impact of Israeli violence on the life of the people and the threat to their wellbeing due to the dearth of research on them. This research is expected to be a good rich source for researchers and for the local authorities in setting up strategic plans for these areas.
- 4- To advocate for holding the Israeli occupation accountable for the destruction of the Palestinian wellbeing and the continuous violation of the basic human rights and threats to the Palestinian human security.

## **Importance and Rationale:**

The ongoing Israeli violence in West Bank and Gaza is creating harmful effects. The people in Palestine face multiple threats and risks, and live in an insecure situation. Because the status quo is expected to continue, and it is not clear when solid actions will be taken to change it, this research suggests a pragmatic approach to promote the concept of human security while the Palestinians are still under continuous occupation. Assuming there would be a transition to self- determination and limited sovereignty

within a state of internal incoherence, the research would be a basic reference to help in focusing on the participatory approach in state building to promote social and political cohesion and human security in Palestine.

### **Research Questions:**

- 1- What is the relevance of human security perspective to the Palestinian context in reference to the Israeli occupation impact on the vital sectors (education, health, movement, residency, security, and justice) in the target areas?
- 2- What is the role of the Palestinian authority in supporting these target areas?
- 3- What is the role of the national civil society organizations and international organizations, including UN agencies and diplomatic missions, in supporting these areas?
- 4- What do local communities do to support the victims of the Israeli occupation in these areas?
- 5- What types of support do these communities need?

### **Research Methodology:**

This qualitative research has been built on triangular approach. That is, it includes desk review, interviews and focus groups. The researcher will collect and analyze primary and secondary data from the above mentioned sources. The secondary data will be collected from academic journals, reference books on human security and conflict, government policy documents and papers, official reports from NGOs- local and international. This is in addition to primary literature UN agencies have on the situation in the northern West Bank. Therefore, it doesn't include a detailed analysis of other sensitive areas such as Jerusalem, Hebron, and the Gaza Strip. The main focus

will be on Tubas and North Jordan Valley Governorate's villages, and south and south-east Nablus Governorate's villages.

The primary data will be collected through personal interviews and focus groups discussion. The researcher will focus on the following sources to collect the research primary data:

- Governors' offices in Nablus and Tubas and Northern Jordan Valley;
- National and international NGOs which provide health, food security and agricultural, psychosocial support, education, protection and legal aid services;
- Nablus and Tubas directorates of health and education;
- Local authorities: village councils and municipalities;
- UN agencies such as OHCHR, OCHA and UNRWA;
- Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission- CWRC;
- Community leaders

Pertaining to the focus groups, the researcher will target the inhabitants of the hot spot areas: direct and indirect victims of the Israeli violence. To facilitate the discussion, the researcher will respect the No Harm Principle and will make sure not to bring them to the traumas they have suffered from. Some of the interviews will be unstructured. These will include interviews with the psychosocial support agencies and community leaders. This would give the interviewees enough space to express and share their own experiences and to share them openly without fear. The other interviews will be semi-structured and will have certain specific questions targeting the research objectives.

## **Chapter Two**

### **Theoretical Framework**

#### **Human Needs**

In talking about human security, one first needs to understand human needs theory and how it is connected with human security.

People have biological, social, and psychological aspects and therefore, they have different needs. The needs vary from person to person, moving in hierarchical order from physiological needs to psychological and social needs at advanced level. Abraham Maslow developed the “Needs Theory” in which he put the needs in a certain order “Hierarchy of Needs Pyramid” (Figure 1).

Maslow said that the human can't feel the second need until he/ she meets and satisfies the demands of the first need, and the same applies to the third, fourth, and fifth needs.

Maslow's hierarchy is composed of five level of needs:

- 1- Physiological needs: these needs are biological basic needs of oxygen- air, water, food, shelter, sleep, constant body temperature- clothing, and reproduction. The physiological needs are the strongest ones and if the person is deprived of all the other needs, the physiological needs would be the first in search and looking for needs satisfaction. We can see this after any natural disaster or man- made disaster The first step in intervention is to provide the basic human needs- physiological needs.



**Figure (1): Human needs- Maslow.**

- 2- The safety needs: when all the physiological needs are met, and not controlling or impacting behaviors and thoughts, human needs move to the second level: safety needs: personal security, employment, resources, health, and property. Usually the adults are not that aware of their security needs. In emergency situations the adults become more in need for security. Usually the children show signs of insecurity and the essential need to be safe- psychological and behavior signs.
- 3- Love and belonging: this is the third level of human needs according to Maslow's theory. The conscience of this need comes after meeting and satisfying the first and the second ones. Love and belonging includes friendship, intimacy, family, and sense of connection. According to Maslow, people always seek to overcome and pass the feelings of isolation and loneliness. This requires them to give and receive love, belonging, and affection.
- 4- Esteem needs: After meeting the first three levels in Maslow's hierarchy, the needs for esteem becomes a need. These esteem needs are two types: a) self-

esteem; b) esteem from others. The human beings are in need for a firmly based, high level of self- respect, stable, and respect from others. As soon as these needs are satisfied, the person feels valuable and self- confident as a human in the world. When these needs are not met, the person feels weak, inferior, worthless and helpless.

- 5- Self- actualization. This comes on the top of the hierarchy of needs. Self-actualization describes the growth process of an individual to reach his/ her full and the highest potential. In other words, it describes the individual need to do what this person “he/ she” is born to do.

This leads to the level where the difference between individuals are great because satisfaction varies from one person to another.

In order to satisfy the needs, Maslow sees that there is a need for some certain preconditions to reach the needs satisfaction. The preconditions include “freedom to do what you wish to do as long as there is no harm done to others, freedom to speak, freedom to seek and look for information, freedom to express oneself, freedom to defend the self, fairness, justice, honesty, and belonging to certain groups.

Maslow had presented the possible danger of denying the human basic needs: “Thwarting of unimportant desires produces no psychopathological results; thwarting of basic important needs does produce such results.... A conflict or a frustration is not necessarily pathogenic. It becomes so only when it threatens or thwarts the basic needs or partial needs that are closely related to the basic needs.”<sup>1</sup>

One question that comes to mind is, how can we link human needs with conflict and with human security? John Burton highlighted human needs with conflict. In his

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<sup>1</sup> Maslow, Abraham H. 1987. *Motivation and Personality*, 3rd edition. New York: Harper Collins. (Orig. pub. 1954).

book, *Conflict: Human Needs Theory*, Burton discussed and presented the Human Needs Theory as an adequate theory of behavior. It is needed to provide and present a good basis for the conflict analysis and resolution. In addition, it is a strong source for conflict prediction and a comprehensive guide to conflict prevention. In other words, the “Needs Theory” is the foundation. This book was written as a summary of an international conference that was held at the Center for Conflict Analysis and Resolution- George Mason University, Virginia, in January 1988.<sup>1</sup>

Sometimes needs are not necessarily organized in a certain order or “hierarchy.” In some cases the needs are not always satisfied. The frustration of basic human needs can be considered as a serious threat to social order and peace. If we talk about the needs on local level, the institutions and government, if they work on meeting the human needs, show the quality of their policies and the community legitimacy.

When applying the human needs theory on external conflict or international conflict and with conflict resolution, the needs perspective focuses on a group of collective psychological needs that includes the needs for security, recognition, identity, justice, participation, and dignity. The failure in fulfilling these needs or possible threats will contribute to the conflict causes, and might lead to the escalation and perpetuation of conflict.

Pertinent to this, the deep resistance to change- despite interests and realities describes the protracted, intense conflicts usually rooted in the impact of such needs and connected fears on the parties understanding and beliefs.

Burton referred to human needs as a theory of Human Behavior, while Maslow presented the theory of human needs as Human Motivation in which he saw it as one

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<sup>1</sup> <https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/bfm%3A978-1-349-21000-8%2F1.pdf>.

part of human behavior. Burton differentiated between needs, values, and interest. He argued that these three points are inter-related but different: a) These needs mean universal needs such as food, water, shelter, health; b) Values are the context-oriented stemming from habits, customs, religions, and local cultures; c) Interest as the occupational, social, political, cultural. Interest carries the sense of lobbying.

Introducing the human needs in reference to both Maslow and Burton's theories, is meant as a main tool in linking the concept of human security human needs as it will be presented in this chapter and the following chapters of this research. The following section presents the theoretical background of the Human Security Concept.

### **Human Security:**

In social sciences, security is not a new concept. In fact, security is one of the most essential components of the international system in which the nation states are built and sustained. But what is the relationship between security and human security? In short, security represents the security of state, while human security represent security of the individual.

The concept of human security in general stresses the protection of individuals. Its main objectives are international stability, peace, individual protection as well as protection of communities. The human security comprises all what works to empower the individuals such as human rights, social economic and cultural rights, access to health care and education, good governance and equal opportunities<sup>1</sup>.

There is a lot of literature on human security in terms of definition, theory, and concept. The General Assembly has provided a clear global frame for human security through its Resolution 66/ 290. The resolution stipulates that the General Assembly

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<sup>1</sup> (Aravena 2005).

shall “agree that human security is an approach to assist Member States in identifying and addressing widespread and cross-cutting challenges to the survival, livelihood and dignity of their people”.<sup>1</sup>

This common understanding of the human security includes the following aspects:

- (a) The right of people to live in freedom and dignity, free from poverty and despair. All individuals, and vulnerable people in particular, are entitled to freedom from fear and freedom from want, with an equal opportunity to enjoy all their rights and fully develop their human potential;<sup>2</sup>
- (b) Human security calls for people-centered, comprehensive, context-specific and prevention-oriented responses that strengthen the protection and empowerment of all people and all communities;<sup>3</sup>
- (c) Human security recognizes the inter-linkages between peace, development and human rights, and equally considers civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights;
- (d) The notion of human security is different from the responsibility to protect people and its implementation;<sup>4</sup>
- (e) Human security does not entail the threat or the use of force or coercive measures. Human security does not replace state security;<sup>5</sup>
- (f) Human security is based on national ownership. Since the political, economic, social and cultural conditions for human security vary significantly across and

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<sup>1</sup> <https://undocs.org/A/RES/66/290>.

<sup>2</sup> <https://undocs.org/A/RES/66/290>.

<sup>3</sup> <https://undocs.org/A/RES/66/290>.

<sup>4</sup> <https://undocs.org/A/RES/66/290>.

<sup>5</sup> <https://undocs.org/A/RES/66/290>.

within countries, and at different points in time, human security strengthens national solutions compatible with local realities;<sup>1</sup>

- (g) Governments retain the primary role and responsibility for ensuring the survival, livelihood and dignity of their citizens. The role of the international community is to complement and provide the necessary support to governments, upon their request, so as to strengthen their capacity to respond to current and emerging threats. Human security requires greater collaboration and partnership among governments, international and regional organizations and civil society;<sup>2</sup>
- (h) Human security must be implemented with full respect for the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, including full respect for the sovereignty of states, territorial integrity and non-interference in matters that are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of states. Human security does not entail additional legal obligations on the part of states,<sup>3</sup>

In January 2001, the Commission on Human Security (CHS) was established in response to the United Nation Secretary General's call, during the 2000 Millennium Summit, for a world "free from want- and free from fear".<sup>4</sup>

CHS addressed the importance of having a new paradigm of new security associated with two main dynamic components.<sup>5</sup>

- I. In response to the complication and interrelatedness of the old and new global and regional security threats, such as poverty, human trafficking, health pandemics, ethnic violence, expected sudden economic and financial crises,

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<sup>1</sup> <https://undocs.org/A/RES/66/290>.

<sup>2</sup> <https://undocs.org/A/RES/66/290>.

<sup>3</sup> <https://undocs.org/A/RES/66/290>.

<sup>4</sup> <https://unchronicle.un.org/tags/commission-human-security>.

<sup>5</sup> Human security in theory and practice.

there is a huge need for human security. Such kind of threats exceeds the traditional notions of security which focus on military and use of force.

- II. As a comprehensive approach, human security utilizes the wide big range of new chances to respond to such threats in an integrated manner. The threats to the human security can't be tackled with traditional mechanisms only. They require new understanding of the linkages and bonds between human rights, national security, and development.

Pertaining to its definition of the two components, CHS was able to provide a specific definition for human security. It defines it as follows: “To protect the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfillment. Human security means protecting fundamental freedoms– freedoms that are the essence of life, protecting people from critical (severe) and pervasive (widespread) threats and situations using processes that build on people’s strengths and aspirations and creating political, social, environmental, economic, military and cultural systems that together give people the building blocks of survival, livelihood and dignity”.<sup>1</sup>

*Human security Handbook*, a publication issued by the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security, presented the added value of the concept of human security as an operational tool. The appeal and the strength of the human security is considered an operational tool for analysis, implementation and the impact.

### **Components of Human Security:**

#### **I. People Centered:**

In putting the people as the main center in analysis and action, human security

- Provides equal importance to economic, political, civil, cultural, and social rights of individuals and communities.

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<sup>1</sup> Human security in Theory and Practice.

- Enables highly disaggregated and localized analysis which helps in uncovering the real situation of the individuals and the communities. This is in addition to deeper understanding of how these social groups and communities are experience and face different types of vulnerabilities and threats. Annex Figure 2

## **II. Comprehensiveness**

Human security addresses all possible human insecurities the communities face or may face. This includes but not limited to extreme impoverishment, conflict, health pandemics, natural disasters, etc...This is in addition to their interdependencies, both across geographically and human securities. As an operational approach, human security.

Highlights the importance of addressing the whole conditions that impact the human beings and underlines the need to refrain from looking at the people's lives through highlighting the importance and the need of underlining the totality of the conditions that works on impacting the human beings and the real need to refrain from looking at people's lives through the lens of specialized entities or interested parties, which often results in supply-driven responses.

It also addresses the root causes of the possible and existing threats within or across the borders, in addition to advancing the multi sectorial responses over the short, medium, and long runs.

## **III. Coherence:**

Coherence is needed between different interventions in order to avoid negative outcomes while benefitting from the multiplying effects of positive interventions. To this end, human security helps to ensure policy coherence and coordination across traditionally separate fields and doctrines, and enables comprehensive and integrated

solutions from the fields of development, security, humanitarian action and human rights in an integrated manner. It also provides a practical framework for assessment of the positive and negative externalities of interventions supported through policies, programs and projects, and ensures that actions are targeted and effective with the greatest impact possible.

#### **IV. Contextualization:**

Insecurities vary significantly across countries and communities. Both their root causes and manifestations depend on a complex interaction of local, national, regional and international factors. Addressing peoples' insecurities, therefore, always requires specification to capture variations over time and contexts. As a universally broad and flexible approach, human security provides a dynamic framework that addresses different threats as they manifest themselves in specific contexts, builds on processes that are based on peoples' own perceptions of fear and vulnerability, identifies the concrete insecurities and needs of populations under stress, enables the development of more appropriate solutions that are embedded in local realities, unveils mismatches between domestic and/or international policies, and helps identify priority needs and vulnerabilities at the local level and finally it captures rapidly changing international, regional and domestic developments and their effects on different communities.

#### **V. Partnerships and collaboration:**

With its emphasis on the interconnectedness of insecurities, human security requires the development of an interconnected network of diverse stakeholders, drawing from the expertise and resources of a wide range of actors from across the United Nations as well as the private and public sectors at the local, national, regional and international levels. Human security can, therefore, lead to the establishment of

synergies and partnerships that capitalize on the comparative advantages of each implementing organization, and help empower individuals and communities to act on their own behalf.

#### **VI. Emphasis on prevention:**

A distinctive element of human security is its focus on early prevention to minimize the impacts of threats, to engender long-term solutions, and to build human capacities for undertaking prevention and enhance resilience if prevention is not feasible. In this regard, human security addresses root causes of crises and their impact on human insecurities. It also emphasizes early prevention rather than late intervention, where benefits include greater cost-effectiveness and encourages strategies concerned with the development of mechanisms for prevention, with the mitigation of harmful effects when downturns occur, and, ultimately, with helping communities to cope by becoming more resilient.

#### **VII. Greater resilience and sustainability:**

Human security derives much of its strength from its dual policy framework resting upon the two mutually reinforcing pillars of protection and empowerment. Operationalization of this framework combines top-down norms, processes and institutions, including the establishment of the rule of law, good governance, accountability and social protection instruments, with a bottom-up focus in which inclusive and participatory processes support the important roles of individuals and communities as actors in defining and implementing their essential freedoms. It also helps identify gaps in existing frameworks in order to mitigate and wherever possible prevent the impact of these deficits on broader development, peace and stability both within and across countries. Finally, it encourages participatory processes, reinforces

peoples' ability to act on their own behalf, and supports local and national ownership to manage current and future challenges.

### **VIII. Benchmarking, evaluation and assessment:**

By providing a comprehensive and contextual account of peoples' concrete needs and the factors endangering their survival, livelihood and dignity, the information obtained through such analyses can be used in assessing existing institutional arrangements and policies as well as for benchmarks for impact evaluation and assessment.

The Institute of Crisis Management Studies published an article on the different dimensions of the human security. One of these dimensions is economic security where every individual is in need for secured basic income from productive work. People in the developing countries suffer more from economic insecurity compared to people in the developed countries.

Another dimension is food security where the people all the time must have adequate access to basic food,<sup>1</sup> the second major goal of Sustainable Millennium Goals. It works on fighting hunger: "No Hunger". The availability of food is not a problem; it is available, but the lack of the purchasing power and the poor distribution of food are the main causes of food insecurity, thus impacting human security in general.

The third dimension is health security which aims at providing adequate protection from unhealthy lifestyles and diseases. Low and middle income countries are vulnerable to health threats. Women and children's lives in particular are always at risk. Not having access to health services is a major threat to people's life and their human security. Again, the SDGs targets health in its 3<sup>rd</sup> goal: "Good Health and Wellbeing."

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.fao.org/3/y4671e/y4671e06.htm>.

The fourth dimension is environmental security. This includes saving people's lives from nature- and man- made disasters in the surrounding environment. The UN with its SDGs has focused on the environment- related issues. The 6<sup>th</sup> SDGs "Clean Water and Sanitation", 13<sup>th</sup> SDG "Climate Action", and 15<sup>th</sup> SDGs "Life on Land" are cases in point. The main environmental problems are unclean water resources, global warming, and air pollution. Limiting and confiscating water resources is a serious threat to the human security.

The fifth dimension is personal security. Every individual must and needs to be protected from any type of violence committed by state, individuals, or domestic violence and abuse.

The sixth dimension is community security which includes protection of people's traditions, culture, values, and practices from any type of violence. Threatening the community security is in general a threat to human security and the social capital of any community.

The last dimension is political security. This is concerned with the protection of the basic human rights in line with the International Law and United Nations Charters. The concept of human security is relatively new. It started after the Cold War as a reaction to changes in the international system.

The human concept could lead to confusion/ overlap between traditional security, human rights, and human development.

To distinguish between these concepts, we need to understand that human security complements state security, enhances human rights and strengthens human development.

State security focuses on direct threats to the state through “military force, cyber, and environmental attacks”. In contrast, human security focuses on a wider scope of threats to the individuals and the communities. It focuses on the main roots that cause the insecurities which lead to broader involvement of different actors such as local communities, civil society, international organizations as well as the state itself. The relationship between human security and state security is complementary.

“Human security and state security mutually reinforce each other and are interdependent. Without human security, state security cannot be attained and vice versa”.<sup>1</sup>

The violation of human rights always leads to conflict, human suffering, and displacement on a very large scale. In such cases, human security emphasizes the rights of freedoms that are the core of human life. Human security doesn’t distinguish between different human rights such as political, civil, social, economic, and culture. Human security works on putting the practical framework to identify the rights that are pillars in a certain situation of insecurity and the need for the government to make arrangements to sustain the rights.

Another complementary relationship is between human security and human development. The deterioration of the individual and community situation, in addition to the conflicts, makes people feel deprived and insecure. This always causes collapse in the development which the nation achieved in the past. It also impacts the recovery of human development in the community and the nation.

In general, human security is a cross -cutting concept with the state security, human rights, and human development. This study will add to human security literature

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<sup>1</sup><http://sakikofukudaparr.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/New-Threats-to-Human-Security-in-the-Era-of-Globalization.pdf>

knowledge on what human security means for a nation under occupation despite the creation of its own national authority. It will examine how human security concept and theory can be applied to the Palestinian society under the umbrella of the national authority.

### **Social Capital and Human Security:**

The concept of the Social Capital has become a main interesting topic for sociologist, anthropologists, political scientists, and economists. Social Capital is considered a complex multidimensional concept covering repertoire of social and cultural value system.

This paper will link social capital with the human security especially in the Palestinian context mainly the areas this research is targeting.

By tracing the history of the social capital, one can see that it was discussed by classical economists such as John Stuart Mill and Adam Smith and sociologist Max Weber<sup>1</sup>, who provided a cultural explanation to the economic phenomena. In the 1980s, the social capital attracted growing interest in this concept. One can say that the study of social capital is comparatively new, and there is growth of literature on this concept. Despite these studies and literatures, one can't see a single international agreed definition of social capital. Usually it is defined in an unsystematic and pragmatic fashion.<sup>21</sup> Social capital is not strongly concrete phenomenon; it is more an abstract concept. The theory of social capital is based in particular on the concept of norms, trust, and informal networks. Social relations are considered valuable resources.

Social capital in general is defined as a multidimensional phenomenon which includes a group of values, social norms, obligations, trusts, networks, relationships,

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<sup>1</sup> Guiso, L., Sapienza, P. and Zingales, L. (2004) "The Role of Social Capital in Financial Development". CRSP Working Paper No. 511. Chicago: University of Chicago.

civic engagement, memberships, information flows, friends, and institutions that enhance cooperation and collective actions for joint benefits and strong contribution to social and economic development.

Back to the history of social capital, one can see that sociologists Karl Marx, George Simmel, Emile Durkheim, Max Weber, and John Dewey had emphasized the role and importance of culture in the economic development. This is a potential of using the idea of social capital. The social capital was first presented by Lyda J. Hanifan in 1916. He discussed the importance and necessity of the community role in enhancing the schools performance. Then this concept disappeared for years and was raised again by sociologists' Canadian team "Homans, Seely, Jacobs, and Loury" during their study of urban communities for social interaction, urban life and neighborliness, and income distribution. This team had emphasized the value and importance of social networks and the need to preserve it. International organizations identified the social capital concept, OECD<sup>1</sup> defined social capital in a simple way: "networks together with shared norms, values and understandings that facilitate co-operation within or among groups." With this definition, OECD thought of networks as actual world that links between individuals or groups. Examples of these networks are networks of family, friends, former colleagues, and many others. The shared values, norms, and understandings are less specified than our existing social networks. Usually understandings are norms that are not visible until they are cracked. One example of this is, if an adult attacked a child, the community would breach the norms and protect this child from any harm. While the values may be more open to discussion and questions, communities most of the time debate if their values are changing or not. Respect of people's security and safety are

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<sup>1</sup> <https://fc.lc/b5J92G2>.

two main essential vital values in the life of social groups. Understanding and networks together generate trust and works on enabling people to work together.

Against the backdrop of OECD's presentation and definition of social capital concept, one can see that OECD has brought three categories of the social capital forms:

- 1- Bonds: Bonds are links to people. They are based on sense of common identity such as close friends and families with whom we share our values, traditions, ethnicity and culture;
- 2- Bridges: Bridges are links that lie beyond a shared sense of identity. Example of this are colleagues, distant friends, and associates;
- 3- Linkages: This describes the links to groups or people who are up or lower down the social ladder.

Social bonds reflect the real benefits of social capital. Families and friends help in lots of ways: socially, emotionally, and economically. Such kind of support is more important in the countries that are facing weak rule of law or poor social services.

Bonds in some cases work on blocking people. One example of this is the immigrant groups. They have strong social bonds, keep receiving support from relatives or from the people who share with them the same ethnicity. This, however, causes weaknesses in the social bridges where they can turn them to close outsiders from wider community which also can lead to impediment of their economic progress. In general, tightly knit groups work in direct or indirect ways to exclude themselves, and they may face this exclusion from the wider community.

OECD has stated that social capital can cause harm to other people. An example of this is the bonds between the drug cartels and gangs in operating.

OECD's definition of the social capital concept and its forms, and mainly bonding, will be used in this study to link it with the human security concept in the Palestinian context in the targeted areas.

## Chapter Three

### Literature Review

To analyze the impact of the Israeli occupation on the Palestinian human security, one needs first to study and understand the influential events that have shaped the political, social, cultural, and economic contexts of the Palestinians life.

This chapter is devoted to Palestinian recent history and the fighting of the Israeli-Zionist occupation.

Back to roots of the agendas of establishing Israel, the first Zionist Congress held its first conference in Basel Municipal Casino hall, Switzerland on August 1897.

This conference was called by Theodore Herzl. This conference was a symbolic parliament for those who supported the implementation of the Zionist goals. The main items on the conference agenda were the full comprehensive presentation of Herzl's plans,

"Zionism seeks to establish a home for the Jewish People in EretzYisrael secured under public law."  
Leo Motzkin- August 30<sup>th</sup>, 1897 Basel Conference

World Zionist Organization establishment and the declaration of the Zionism's goals or what is called Basel program.

The conference deliberated into the mechanisms of achieving these goals. The mechanisms were the following:-

- 1- To have adequate promotion means and tools for the settlement of Eretz-Yisrael<sup>1</sup> ( land of Israel) by Jewish farmers, manufactures, and artisans.

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<sup>1</sup> EretzYisrael is the Jewish(Hebrew) name of Land of Israel, the Promised Land.

- 2- Unifying and organizing the world of Jewry. This to be done by establishing proper institutions on local and international levels, in line with the laws of each country.
- 3- Fostering and strengthening the Jewish national consciousness and sentiment.
- 4- Taking preparation steps to obtain the approval of governments, where necessary, to be able to achieve Zionist goals.

### **United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181 Nov. 29, 1947<sup>1</sup>**

During the British mandate of Palestine, the Jewish immigration to Palestine increase dramatically, and consequently the tension between the Arab- Palestinians and Jews increased. After the end of World War II, and with the plans of withdrawing from the Middle East, Britain referred the issue of Palestine to the United Nations. The United Nation in response to that request, formed the United Nation Special Committee on Palestine UNSCOP.<sup>2</sup> This committee was formed of 11 countries. UNSCOP suggested two possible solutions to the issue of Palestine:

- 1- The majority recommended the establishment of two separate states that are joined economically.
- 2- The minority supported the formation of single bi-national state with two independent areas: Jewish areas and Palestinians areas.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://unispal.un.org/DPA/DPR/unispal.nsf/0/7F0AF2BD897689B785256C330061D253>.

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.britannica.com/topic/United-Nations-Resolution-181>.



**Figure (2): Partition plan approved by UN General Assembly on Nov. 29th, 1947.**

Both proposals were rejected by the Arabs. The Jews preferred the first proposal.

The two proposals, after introducing some modifications to them, were passed to the General Assembly on November 29<sup>th</sup>, 1947 with lobbying from the pro- Jewish groups, Security Council 181 Resolution to partition Palestine was passed.

UN 181 Resolution called for partition of Palestine in two states: Arab state and Jewish State. City of Jerusalem is corpus separatum "separate entity". Jerusalem will be governed by international regime.

During the British mandate of Palestine, the Jewish militias terrorized the unarmed Palestinian and committed lots of massacres against them. Example of these massacres/terrorist actions are the blowing up of the south wing of King David hotel which killed 91 people. In April 1948, the Zionist militias killed 100 people in Deir Yassin village. Again in 1948, more than 100 men in Lydda city were held in a mosque and later the Zionist militias killed many of the men inside. Hundreds of Palestinian civilians were killed by the Zionist gangs in Al Dawayima village west of Hebron. This was in addition to many other massacres committed by these militias. These planned massacres were committed to terrorize the Palestinian civilians to leave their homes and land to become refugees in the West Bank and the neighboring Arab countries. Figure 1 shows the demolished Palestinian villages by the Zionist gangs<sup>1</sup>.

On May 14, 1948 and after the end of the British Mandate of Palestine, the Jewish state- The State of Israel<sup>2</sup>- was officially established on Palestine land.

Israel was then recognized by many countries mainly the USSR, USA, European countries, and South American countries. Israel was looking forward to becoming a member in the United Nations. On May 15, 1948, immediately after its declaration, Israel submitted its application to the UN. Its application for membership was rejected several times mainly by the Arab states. After one year of establishing State of Israel, the UN General Assembly passed its Resolution 273 which accepted Israel to membership in the United Nations<sup>3</sup>.

Later in 1967, Israel waged June War occupied the rest of Palestine: West Bank, Gaza Strip, and East Jerusalem. The Palestinian suffering continued; more people were

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<sup>1</sup><https://www.palestineremembered.com/Articles/General/Story8736.html>

<sup>2</sup><https://mfa.gov.il/MFA/AboutIsrael/Spotlight/Pages/Israel-celebrates-69-years-of-independence-30-April-2017.aspx>

<sup>3</sup><https://unispal.un.org/DPA/DPR/unispal.nsf/0/83E8C29DB812A4E9852560E50067A5AC>

forced to leave their homes, lands, and found themselves living refugee camps outside Palestine- mainly in Jordan.

After the full control of Palestine, Israel started its military control of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and East Jerusalem. These areas were later named Occupied Palestinian Territories OPTs. This was in parallel with the administrative control and running of the civil life aspects such as education, health, social affairs, etc..

### **Israel violations of the international laws and conventions:**

Since this research addresses the impact of the Israeli occupation on the Palestinian human security, there is a need to understand how the occupying forces are accountable for their actions against the occupied territories. But here we need to understand how the International Law defines occupation. In reference to Dikonia, Occupation under international humanitarian law the rules relating to the law of occupation provide extensive and broad protections for persons living under occupation, as well as providing for some administrative rights for an Occupying Power. International humanitarian law (IHL) only applies to armed conflict, and the laws on occupation only apply to situations of occupation: a specific type of armed conflict.

For about half century, Israel has applied actual authority all over East Jerusalem, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. In modern history, the Israeli military occupation is considered one of the longest in history. The Israeli continuous occupation has had heavy toll on the Palestinian economic, social, and cultural life.

The occupying forces are regulated by the law of occupation, and the International Humanitarian Law (IHL) in particular. This law is known as the Law of War- Jus in Bello. This is in addition to implementation of the International Human Rights Law (IHRL). There is a need to stress that the IHL does not legitimize the

occupation or armed conflict. UN Charter regulates the right to use force. For this, the IHL doesn't consider who started the use of force or if this is legal or illegal. Its role is in regulating the situation through providing protection to the civilians and regulating the methods and means of warfare. For this, the IHL is applicable in the case of armed conflict. The IHRL is applicable at all times, in peace and in armed conflicts.<sup>1</sup>

There are some IHRL treaties that allow the governments to derogate from specific rights in the situation of threatening the life of the nation. This is not applied to specific human rights which are the right to life, prohibition of cruelty or torture, slavery servitude, degrading treatment or punishment, inhuman, and retroactive criminal laws<sup>2</sup>.

The IV Geneva Convention on Rules of War was signed in August 1949- annex figure 4. It governs the general treatment of the civilians during wartime. This includes diplomats, hostages, and civilians in military occupied areas. The IV Geneva Convention outlaws collective punishment, resettlement and torture.<sup>3</sup>

### **Peace Negotiations and Accords:**

James Baker- The American Secretary of State started in March 1991 intense talks with all parties involved in the Israeli- Arab conflict in order to participate in international conference. Israel at the time asked that PLO be not allowed to take part in the negotiations. The Palestinians living in the occupied territories would participate in a joint Palestinian- Jordanian delegation. And this was accepted by all the parties and PLO was not presented in that conference. The Palestinian- Jordanian delegation to Madrid conference was headed by Haida Abdel- Shafi. The participant countries were

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<sup>1</sup> <https://fc.lc/R4AZ1Y>.

<sup>2</sup> ICRC PDF in my documents

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/the-fourth-geneva-convention>

USA, USSR, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria. Arab states representatives also participated as observers. Iraq didn't participate.

Talks were held in Washington. During these talks, the parties discussed the procedural matters. Israel refused to discuss the territorial concessions. It asked to limit the talks to a restricted plan for the Palestinians. The Israeli government was headed by the Likud Party. After the Israeli election in 1992 and the rise of Labor Party, the talks were resumed in Washington. The talks with Syria and Jordan became less official and formal.

### **Oslo Accords:**

As a result of Madrid Peace Conference and the subsequent negotiations, the Palestinians and the Israelis, in January 1993, continued their negotiations in Washington. Part of the negotiations between Israel and PLO was behind doors. The mediators in these negotiations were the Norwegians.

Since the beginning of these negotiations, both parties have talked about Israeli withdrawal from Gaza Strip in addition to transferring the part of the economic responsibilities in additions to services in the West Bank to the Palestinians. In February and March 1993, an initial draft of the Oslo Declaration was developed.

The second draft of the declaration was given to the Palestinians in June 1993. During these negotiations, the Palestinians asked for recognition, and at the end of July 1993, the recognition was unofficially debated and then officially in August of the same year.

The then Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabinas confident of the Israeli success in the negotiations. This was due to what the Palestinians had agreed on: keeping the present Jewish settlements, the admission of Israel's responsibility for the safety of its

citizens within the Palestinian areas, and these issues would be open for negotiations in the final solution.

The Declaration of Principles on Interim Self- Government Arrangements was officially signed in the White House- Washington DC September 13<sup>th</sup>, 1993 by Arafat and Rabin . This declaration had focused on the Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in order to establish the Palestinian Authority for self- rule. This was supposed to be an interim period till the final status negotiations

By signing this agreement, Israel recognized the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people. Israel with this recognition announced its intent on reaching comprehensive peace in the Middle East. Arafat, in the name of the PLO, recognized Israel's right for a peaceful and safe existence. The Palestinians also committed themselves to work towards a peaceful solution. Arafat also recognized the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. He also showed his readiness to make changes in the Palestinian National Charter which were in conflict with the declaration or what was stated against Israel's right for independence.

This Oslo Accords had many- Palestinians and Israelis- supporters and opponents. This declaration was the basis for the Cairo Agreement in the areas of the Gaza Strip and Jericho. This was signed in May 1994, and later the two sides signed Taba Agreement in July 1995.

Years later, the Palestinians and the Israelis signed the following agreements:

- Israeli- Palestinian Interim Agreement (Oslo II) in 1995;
- Hebron Protocol in 1997;
- Wye River Memorandum in 1998;
- Sharm el-Sheikh Memorandum in 1999.

Oslo II was signed in Washington September 28<sup>th</sup>, 1995. This agreement was supposed to last for five years. Within the five years, the negotiations for a permanent settlement would take place. Oslo II divided the West Bank and Gaza Strip into Area A, Area B, and Area C. Hebron was excluded from this division.

This accord didn't specify the status of Jerusalem. It was kept undecided on till the final status negotiations. The same was with the Palestinian diaspora who left their homes and lands in 1948 and 1967. The status of the Palestinian refugees would be raised and addressed in the final status negotiations.

This interim agreement addressed the election, security arrangements, legal matters, economic and civil affairs (transfer of power), and Palestinian- Israeli cooperation. This agreement stated that a Palestinian Legislative Council be elected for and interim which would not exceed five years (May 1996). The permanent status negotiations would include the remaining issues: Jerusalem, the refugees, security coordination and arrangement, borders, settlements, cooperation and relations with neighboring Arab countries.

This study has focused on settlements, security arrangement and borders since these are the main sensitive issues that have always impacted the Palestinian human security.

### **Oslo Accord II's Article XI "Land":**

The introduction of this article states that

- 1- The Israelis and the Palestinians see the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as one single territorial unit. The interim period will guarantee its integrity;
- 2- Both sides agree and recognize the territory of the West Bank and Gaza Strip- borders, with exception of the cases which will be discussed and negotiated on

in the final status negotiations. These areas will be under the Palestinian Council jurisdiction.



**Figure (3): Oslo II Map outlining Areas: A, B, and C.**

Oslo II Accords worked on dividing and classifying the West Bank and the Gaza Strip into three zones. They were called special administrative areas. These areas were Area A, Area B, and Area C. Each area was given a specific status in terms of jurisdiction, administration, and security<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Please note that these areas were defined in 1993 Accords. After the Israeli disengagement from Gaza Strip in 2005.

Area A which is mainly covers the West Bank and the Gaza Strip major cities and population concentration centers. The Palestinian Authority has full civil and security control. However, East Jerusalem was excluded from this. Only 18% of the total area of the West Bank and Gaza was classified as Area A. Regardless of this accord, the Israeli security and military forces are often make incursions and enter Area A for house demolitions, arrests, or assassination of Palestinian activists

Area B is the area in which the Palestinian Authority is responsible only for running civil affairs. The PA and the Israelis share the security control through liaison and coordination offices. Approximately 22% of the West Bank and Gaza Strip areas belong to Area B. The Israeli military forces are in Area B on a daily basis.

Area C is the largest area in West Bank and Gaza Strip. It is about 60% of the West Bank. This area is fully under the control of the Israeli authority- civil and military. According to Wye River memorandum- 1998<sup>1</sup>, 13% of Area C should be annexed to Area A after the Israeli withdrawal. But till now this hasn't materialized

It should be also pointed out that about 70% of Area C is under the settlers' municipal control. The Palestinian are denied access to their lands in Area C and need in most cases Israeli permits to enter their lands.

As we can see this accord has divided the security responsibilities according to the areas division between the Palestinians and the Israelis. In general, Israel has the overall responsibility throughout the West Bank and the Gaza Strip for the security of Israelis and settlements in addition to the external security.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://peacemaker.un.org/israelopt-wyerivermemorandum98>.

## **Settlements in the West Bank:**

Under the international law, Israel is prohibited from establishing Israeli communities in the areas of the occupied West Bank.

The 1907 Hague Regulations, Article 43, is related to the administration of an occupied territory in trust for the benefit of the local protected population<sup>1</sup>. Hague Regulations is considered the basis of laws of occupations.

Article 43 states that “The authority of the legitimate power having in fact passed into the hands of the occupant, the latter shall take all the measures in his power to restore, and ensure, as far as possible, public order and safety, while respecting, unless absolutely prevented, the laws in force in the country”<sup>2</sup>. Therefore, for the land use, the occupying authority faces restrictions and considers the occupation as temporary. The occupation authority can’t confiscate private land in for its own needs; it can seize the land temporarily for military purposes. For the state land, it also comes under trusteeship. The occupation authority is not allowed to change its character/legal status. In this article, it is allowed to make long- term change only if it is for the interest of the local population, or for military necessity.

Article 55 Hague Regulations states that: “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.

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<sup>1</sup> Hague Regulation is considered a fundamental tenet of the laws of occupation, a constitution of sorts, provides the framework for the operation of the occupying power and the relationship between the regime and the individual in the occupied territory. It also grants the occupying force governmental powers and authorities and stipulates the main considerations that should guide their use: the good of the local population of the occupied territory and the preservation of the status quo.

<sup>2</sup> <https://fc.lc/DWfCZ>.

It must safeguard the capital of these properties, and administer them in accordance with the rules of usufruct”<sup>1</sup>.

This article stipulates that the occupation authority should act as an occupied territories trustee. Its role is holding and managing the lands for a temporary basis. This article prohibits the occupation authority from making long term changes to these public assets which it is holding in trust, unless these changes are for the purpose of benefiting the occupied population. This article emphasizes the occupation authority’s duty to maintain and safeguard the public property in addition to imposing restrictions on any actions that might lead to permanent changes in the status quo. It’s worth noting in this context that this accepted interpretation has been approved and recognized by Israel’s Supreme Court.

Article 49 of the 1949 Geneva Convention, stipulates the following: “Individual or mass forcible transfers, as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the Occupying Power or to that of any other country, occupied or not, are prohibited, regardless of their motive. Nevertheless, the Occupying Power may undertake total or partial evacuation of a given area if the security of the population or imperative military reasons so demand. Such evacuations may not involve the displacement of protected persons outside the bounds of the occupied territory except when for material reasons it is impossible to avoid such displacement. Persons thus evacuated shall be transferred back to their homes as soon as hostilities in the area in question have ceased. The Occupying Power undertaking such transfers or evacuations shall ensure, to the greatest practicable extent, that proper accommodation is provided to receive the protected persons, that the removals are effected in

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<sup>1</sup> <https://fc.lc/IGIO>.

satisfactory conditions of hygiene, health, safety and nutrition, and that members of the same family are not separated. The Protecting Power shall be informed of any transfers and evacuations as soon as they have taken place. The Occupying Power shall not detain protected persons in an area particularly exposed to the dangers of war unless the security of the population or imperative military reasons so demand. The Occupying Power shall not deport or transfer parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies.”<sup>37</sup>

This article prohibits any occupying authority from doing any transfer of its citizens to the occupied territory. This article implies that force is exercised in moving the civilians, or moving voluntarily with the state encouragement or support.

When studying the advisory opinion on the Separation Wall, one can find that the International Court of Justice has stated that the settlements are built in contravention of Article 49 of Geneva V Convention. The United Nations Security Council Resolution 446 of March 22, 1979 and Resolution 465 of March 1, 1980 state that such transfer is illegal.

The ambiguity of Article 49, and the disputes it has generated on how to explain it, has led to its rephrasing in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. It has criminalized the direct and indirect citizens' transfer into occupied territories.

In the case of Israel, one can see that the financial incentives and other benefits given to the settlers living in the Occupied Palestinian Territories can be considered an indirect transfer. Building settlements and supporting them with the tight security, funding, and infrastructure is considered direct transfer of civilians to the occupied West Bank.

The laws recognizes the occupation's security concerns, but this does not apply to the settlements and civilians' transfer to the occupied territories. There is no exclusion in this regard. Therefore, the settlements are not considered as valid security concern.

Although the international law refers to illegality of transfer of civilians to occupied territories in direct or indirect ways, Israel has challenged it and started its settlements policy and plans in 1967. It built Kfar Etzion settlement between Jerusalem and Hebron in the West Bank.

Israel continues building Jewish settlements in the West Bank. In the Gaza Strip, Israel evacuated its 16 settlements after its withdrawal from the Gaza Strip on Sept. 2005. It evacuated 8,195 settlers. It also evacuated two settlements from Northern West Bank.<sup>1</sup> This unilateral disengagement from the Gaza Strip and Northern West Bank was taken by the then Ariel Sharon, Israel's Prime Minister. This plan was implemented to improve the Israel's security in addition to Israel's international image especially with the absence of peace negotiations with the Palestinians<sup>2</sup>.

At present, there are 132 settlements in the West Bank. These settlements have been officially established by the Israeli governments. East Jerusalem is excluded. The West Bank has had 113 outposts since 1990. There are differences between a settlement and an outpost according to the Israeli law.

Settlement: is a Jewish Israeli colony

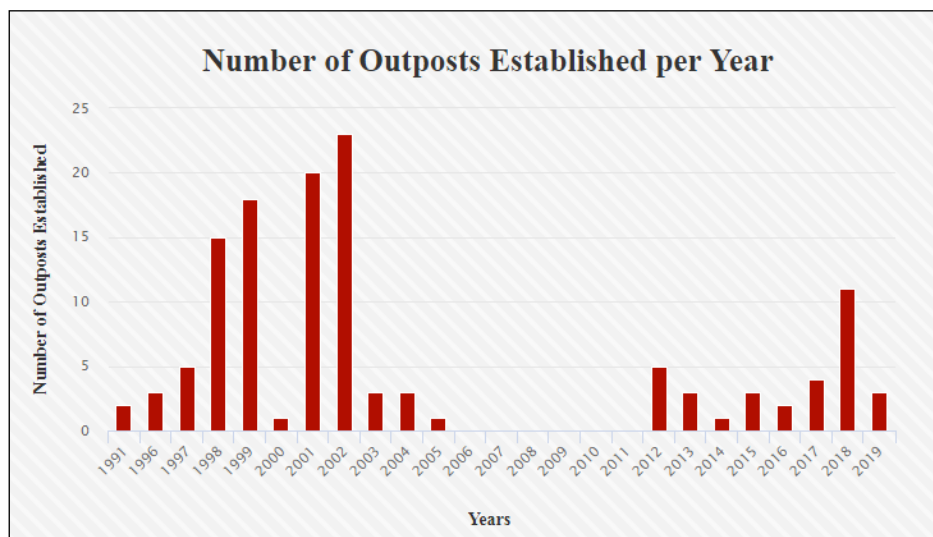
Out of 126 outposts established: 2 outposts were evicted (Migron and Amona); 15 outposts were legalized (three as independent settlements and 12 as "neighborhoods" of existing settlements); at least 35 outposts are in the process of being legalized. The outposts phenomenon started mainly

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.btselem.org/settlements/statistics>.

<sup>2</sup> <https://fc.lc/BglOBT>.

built on the Palestinian land that was occupied by Israel after the 1967 war. The United Nation Security Council Resolution 446, passed in 1979 and Resolution 465 passed in 1980, condemned the settlement expansionist policy. The resolutions considered the Israeli measures in building these settlements illegal and a serious obstruction to comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

The outpost, according to the Israeli law, is an unauthorized or illegal Israeli settlement. The outpost is constructed without authorization from the Israeli government in contravention of Israeli statutes regulating planning and construction. Despite this, the outposts receive the Israeli government's protection and some are merged with main settlements.



**Figure (4): Number of established outposts.**

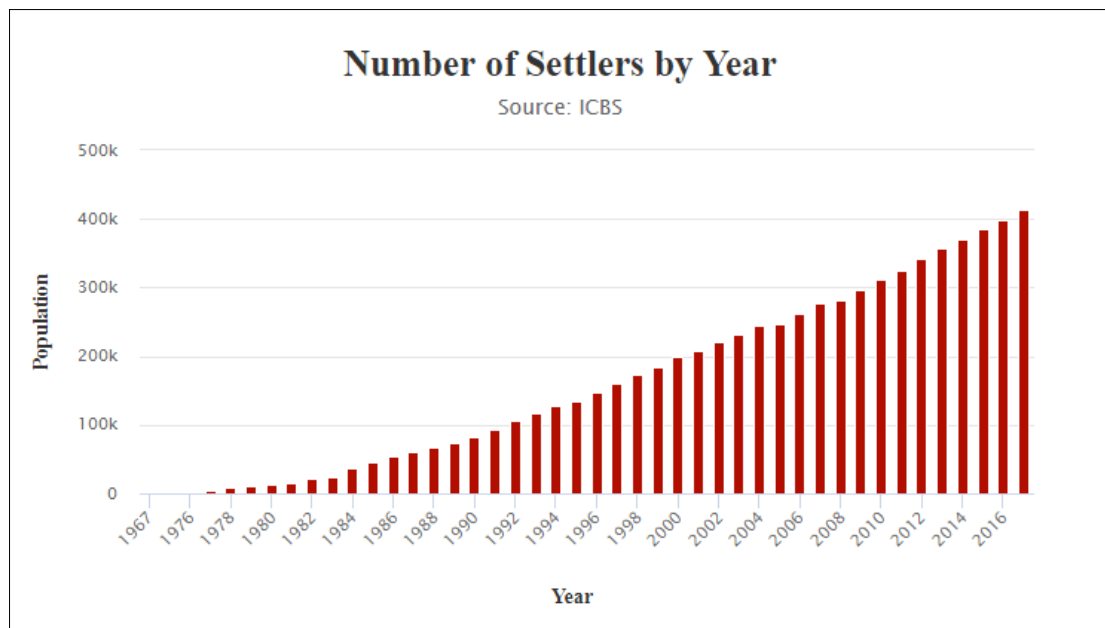
The international law doesn't distinguish between settlement and outpost. Both are considered a violation of the norms governing belligerent occupation.

As it was reported in *Yesh Din Report* (Under the Radar), the Israeli government is involved in the outpost construction. The government's agencies and the public authorities work on building and constructing unauthorized outposts without an official Israeli decision. This is done infrequently.

Ministry of Defense, Settlement Division of the World Zionist Organization, Civil Administration, and Ministry of Construction and Housing are involved in building the outposts Israel for years has been working on legalizing these outposts and annexing them to existing settlements. (Central Bureau of Statistics, Data on Settlements and Population).

According to the Palestinian Bureau of Statistics, the population of the West Bank stands at 2,986,714. The settlers' represent 12% of the West Bank population, or 358,406 settlers. They represent 4% of the Israeli population.

This following figure shows the increase in the number of the settlers in the West Bank.



**Figure (5): Number of settlers' per year.**

### **Israel Military Operations in West Bank:**

This section of the study focuses on the Israeli military operations in the West Bank. It will address the Israeli military forces, the Civil Administration in the West Bank, and settlers' violence.

The Israeli forces operations in the West Bank include killings, using live ammunition, detention, child detention, checkpoints, severe restriction on travel and movements, displacement and incursions into the main cities and towns.

The Civil Administration in the West Banks a civil- military body in charge of implementing the Israeli civil policies in the West Bank. It is under the command of the Israeli military authority. The administration claims that it works to improve the quality of life for the local populations living in the area. It is headed by a Major General. Their operations include stop working area, land confiscation, demolition, and control of water, natural and environmental reservations.<sup>1</sup>

Settlers' violence is in the form of killing, cutting down trees, burning agricultural lands, damage of property, releasing wild swine around Palestinian villages, attacking houses,, etc..

Price Tag Operations are one example of the settlers' violence in the West Bank. Price Tag has two sides. The first one is the terrorist attacks carried by the settlers against the Palestinians and their property. The second is against the Israeli policy towards the settlements in the West Bank. The settlers sign their operations against the Palestinians with the name Price Tag (تدفيع الثمن). This movement emerged in mid2008. This movement is still committing terror attacks.

Duma arson attack July 31<sup>st</sup>, 2015 was carried out by the Price Tag movement. The settlers assaulted a Palestinian family in Duma, Nablus Governorate. They killed Sa'ad Dawabsheh, his wife Riham Dawabsheh their infant son Ali. Their elder son Ahmad survived but is still suffering from burns.

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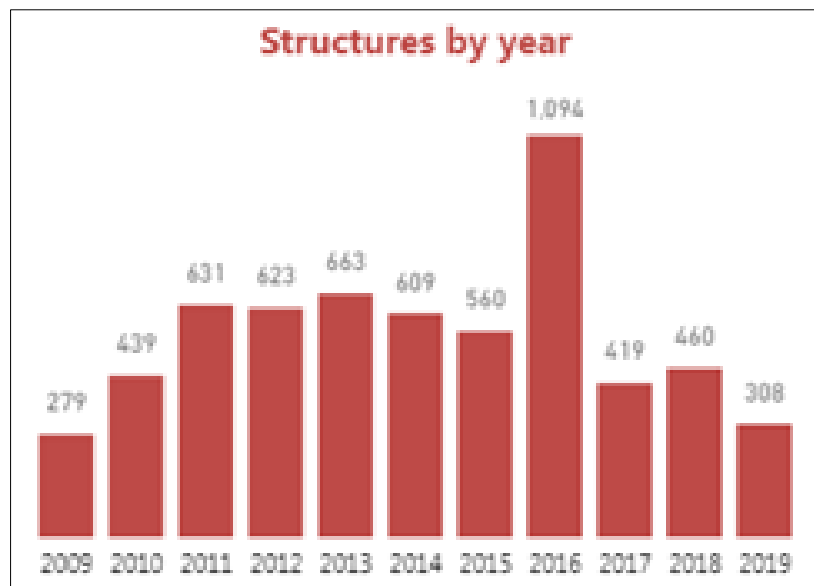
<sup>1</sup> [http://www.cogat.mod.gov.il/en/Judea\\_and\\_Samaria/Pages/default.aspx](http://www.cogat.mod.gov.il/en/Judea_and_Samaria/Pages/default.aspx).

This section provides detailed information about IOF, ICA, and S.V in the targeted areas of this study. The information covers 2015- present (mid of 2019).

OCHA's report reflects the Israeli operations in the West Bank including IOF, ICA, and settlers' violence.

The figures below show the Israeli demolition of the Palestinian- owned structures in addition to the resulting displacement of the people living in them. Such actions and threats in addition to other policies, work together on pushing people to leave their areas of residence.

### **Demolitions Since 2009:**



**Figure (6): Israeli demolitions 2009- 2019 structures and displaced people.**



**Figure (7): Number of demolished.**

There are many organizations- local and international-which work on documenting the Israeli violations in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and East Jerusalem. A case in point is the Palestinian Monitoring Group (PMG) of the Negotiations Affairs

Department (NAD) of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO). The following table shows a sample of the Israeli operations and violations of Palestinian human rights

**Table (1): Comparison of events for three months in 2019**

<b>Comparison Table of Events over the Past Three Months<sup>1</sup></b>			
<b>EVENT</b>	<b>April 2019</b>	<b>May 2019</b>	<b>June 2019</b>
Killings	6	32	3
Injuries	201	364	263
Arrests	435	367	423
Raids	557	277	423
Flying Checkpoints	386	217	238
Attacks	282	462	163
Attacks on Property	71	55	70
Home Demolition	19	32	19
Home Occupation	1	1	4
Closure of Border Crossings	146	157	149
Attacks on Religious Sites	25	25	19
Settlement Activity & Settlers' attacks	41	30	53

This study provides full detailed data about the Israeli violations in the areas this project is targeting: Tubas & Northern Jordan Valley Governorate, and villages of south and south east of Nablus Governorate.

### **Humanitarian Coordination:**

After the second Intifada and the deterioration in the Palestinian humanitarian situation, a need came up to create and establish coordination bodies to respond to the humanitarian needs in different life aspects.

In response to this situation, The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) was set up in 2008. It is a forum of the humanitarian organization working in the Occupied Palestinian Territories. This forum includes national and international bodies which are involved at country level in providing the humanitarian assistance and protection to the unfortunate Palestinians. HCT is a policy- making forum mainly in the issues related to the humanitarian access in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. HCT comprises the UN

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.nad.ps/en/violations-reports/monthly-report/monthly-report-june-2019>.

representative agencies which undertake humanitarian activities in the Palestine This is in addition to the representatives of the international NGOs consortia AIDA- Association of International Development Agencies. Part of this forum are the networks of the national NGOs. The HCT monthly meetings are chaired by the Humanitarian Coordinator. OCHA provides the necessary secretariat support. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, The International Committee of the Red Cross, and Médecins Sans Frontières have the status of “active” observer.

The HCT has established the Advocacy Working Group- AWG. This group was established to coordinate the advocacy efforts between the HCT members. This group is chaired by OCHA and the group members are representatives of different sectors and clusters. The AWG works on coordinating and facilitating the advocacy. It also undertakes the joint events and initiatives. The group’s different activities include quiet diplomacy, public information by targeting different audiences such as civil society, government authorities and the media. What guides the group is approved advocacy strategy with clear action plan which support the execution of the Humanitarian Program Cycle and its strategy.

AWG produces common messages focusing on increasing respect of international conventions such as IHL and IHRL. It works also on improving the civilians’ protection.

The advocacy focuses on changing the practices and policies that cause the humanitarian needs in occupied Palestine. The key focusing areas are preventing the forcible transfer, and forced displacement and ensuring the freedom of movement of the humanitarian access.

## **Non-Governmental Organizations' Representation:**

- Association of International Development Agencies (AIDA)

AIDA is a membership body and coordination forum of international non-governmental and non-profit organizations (INGOs). It works to promote appropriate development and humanitarian programs in occupied Palestine. Its core functions are networking the relief and development assistance community, facilitating information-sharing and promoting advocacy, security, and training. AIDA provides forums for regular discussion on operational issues, coordinates joint actions, advocates on issues as agreed by members and organizes joint advocacy activities. This is in addition to functioning as bridge between the INGO community and Palestinian civil society and NGOs. It also facilitates cooperation and coordination with the broader donor community and serves as a contact for external bodies requiring information about INGO activities in the occupied Palestine.

AIDA has about eighty members and is a member of the Humanitarian Country Team.

- Palestinian NGO Network (PNGO)

Palestinian NGOs are represented by several umbrella bodies. One of them is PNGO which is part of HCT. The Palestinian NGO Network (PNGO) seeks to support, consolidate and strengthen Palestinian civil society on the basis of the principles of democracy, values, social justice and sustainable development. PNGO comprises about seventy member organizations.

Inter-Cluster Coordination and Cluster System

At the field level, the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) is responsible for designating Cluster Lead Agencies for all key humanitarian response sectors in consultation with HCT and the Emergency Relief Coordinator. The Inter-Cluster Coordination Group, composed of cluster and sector leads in occupied Palestine, holds monthly meetings which are chaired by OCHA. In Gaza, the Inter-cluster group also meets on a monthly basis to discuss humanitarian coordination and operational issues.

### **Clusters in Occupied Palestine:**

To understand the role of the international organizations here in Palestine, need first to understand how these organizations are working and cooperating with the Palestinian National Authority. Thematic coordination groups are a key instrument of humanitarian response. They contribute to HCT analysis by providing essential information from needs assessments and monitoring to support of HCT's development of strategic objectives and other policy guidance. Thematic groups bring together all stakeholders working within a defined area of expertise, including local authorities, non-governmental organizations and UN agencies, and are the forum for coordination of every aspect of response formulation, including assessments, data management, strategic planning, setting technical standards, monitoring and reporting on the effectiveness of the response and contingency planning. They are also actively engaged in humanitarian advocacy.

## Chapter Four

### Tubas and North Jordan Valley Governorate

#### Governorate Portfolio:

Following the announcement by the Palestinian National Council at its session in Algeria in 1988 of the establishment of the State of Palestine on the borders of June 4, 1967, the Palestinians had administratively divided the Palestinian territories into 16 governorates, of which 11 were in the West Bank and 5 in Gaza Strip.

In 1996, the Palestinian Authority had declared Tubas as governorate, it included Tubas city in addition to 22 localities. These localities had included villages, Bedouin communities in addition to one refugee camp<sup>1</sup>. The governorate lays in the north of the West Bank, bordered by the Armistice Line- 1948 border- and Jenin Governorate from the north, Nablus and Jericho Governorates are in the west and south the governorate, and the North Jordan Valley from the east border.

The following table reflects the population in Tubas and North Jordan Governorate. The resource is the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics In reviewing the published data of Tubas and NJV Governorate, could see difference between the numbers of localities by comparing what the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) and The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) can see the difference in the numbers of these localities. The following tables shows this:

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<sup>1</sup> ARIJ.

**Table (2): Projected Mid- Year Population for Tubas & North Jordan Valley Governorate<sup>1</sup>****Projected Mid -Year Population for Tubas & Northern Governorate by Locality 2017-2021**

#	Locality Name	Locality Code	Mid-Year Population				
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	Tubas & Northern Valleys		60,399	61,745	63,114	64,507	65,915
2	Bardala	50420	1,593	1,629	1,665	1,701	1,739
3	'Ein el Beida	50450	1,128	1,153	1,179	1,205	1,231
4	Kardala	50455	201	206	210	215	220
5	Ibziq	50490	128	131	134	137	140
6	Salhab	50525	25	25	26	26	27
7	A'qqaba	50535	8,168	8,350	8,535	8,723	8,914
8	Tayasir	50550	2,853	2,917	2,981	3,047	3,114
9	Al Farisiya	50551	117	120	122	125	128
10	Al A'qaba	50560	167	170	174	178	182
11	Al Malih	50580	351	359	367	375	383
12	Tubas	50610	21,245	21,719	22,200	22,690	23,186
13	Ras al Far'a	50670	1,239	1,267	1,295	1,323	1,352
14	El Fara'a Camp	50700	5,576	5,701	5,827	5,956	6,086
15	Wadi al Fara'a	50740	3,963	4,052	4,142	4,233	4,325
16	Tammun	50755	13,003	13,293	13,588	13,888	14,191
17	Khirbet A'tuf	50790	214	219	224	229	234
18	Al Hadidiya	50871	181	185	190	194	198
19	Other Localities		246	251	257	263	268

Here in the following table, can see how OCHA had set and mentioned the Palestinian communities in the Tubas & NJV.

**Table (3): OCHA's list of Palestinian communities in Tubas & North Jordan Valley Governorate**

#	Tubas NJV
1	Ad Deir
2	Al 'Aqaba
3	Al Farisiya- al Jubiya
4	Al Farisiya-al Zu'bi
5	Al Farisiya-Ihmayyer
6	Al Farisiya-Khallet Khader
7	Al Farisiya-Nab'a al Ghazal
8	Al Hadidiya
9	Al Hadidiya
10	Al Qaffaf
11	Aqqaba

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/\\_Rainbow/Documents/NablusE.html](http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/_Rainbow/Documents/NablusE.html).

#	Tubas NJV
12	Ath Thaghra
13	Bardala
14	Ein al Hilwa
15	Ein al Hilwa - Um al Jmal
16	Ein al Hilwa - Wadi al Faw
17	Ein el Beida
18	El Far'a Camp
19	Hammamat al Maleh
20	Hammamat al Maleh - Al Burj
21	Hammamat al Maleh - Al Meiteh
22	Humsa - Al Bqai'a
23	Ibziq
24	Kardala
25	Kashda
26	Khirbet ar Ras al Ahmar
27	Khirbet 'Atuf
28	Khirbet Samra
29	Khirbet Tell el Himma
30	Khirbet Yarza
31	Mak-hul
32	Ras al Far'a
33	Salhab
34	Tammun
35	Tayasir
36	Tubas NJV
37	Umm al 'Obor
38	Wadi al Far'a

As a researcher and in reference to what is going on the ground in NJV, need from the Palestinian Authority to expand its official list of the Palestinian communities in this area, can use OCHA's list in order to keep the recognition of the Palestinian communities in this hot spot governorate. Having officially 19 communities is not the same of having 38 community which are under threat of displacement, land confiscation, and demolition.

## **Jordan Valley and Israel<sup>1</sup>:**

North Jordan Valley was considered a news hot trend during the Israeli election in 2019. In September 2019, the Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu had given a promise to annex the Jordan Valley in the West Bank in case he wins the election. This had caused lots of criticism from some Middle Eastern countries refusing this kind of plan and was condemned by the Arab League foreign ministers.

"Today, I announce my intention, after the establishment of a new government, to apply Israeli sovereignty to the Jordan Valley and the northern Dead Sea"<sup>2</sup>. This was Netanyahu clear announcement for his future plans concerning Jordan Valley. Netanyahu had said that he wanted to bring it to Knesset before the election, but the Israeli Attorney General had informed him he can't because his government was a transitional government.



**Figure (8): Netanyahu visit to North Jordan Valley- 2020.**

The Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas had said that all the signed agreements with the Israelis will be ended in case this happened. The Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Shtayyeh, had said that this is destroying the peace process and the Israeli Prime Minister is a prime destroyer of peace.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://fc.lc/peMXUTy>.

<sup>2</sup> <https://fc.lc/mP38e>.

But why this focus on the Jordan Valley??? Here will represent part of the Israeli narrative concerning the JV.

After the declaration of Israel State in 1948, the area of the Jordan Valley was controlled by the Jordanian governments had controlled that JV area and forbidden the Jews to live in the area. After the 1967 war, the Jordan Valley was under the control of the Israelis.

David Newman- Israeli scholar and professor in geopolitics- had noted that due to the geography and the climate are major components of discouraged settlement of the area. The climate in JV is the harshest in the area, in addition to the far distance from the Israeli major population and employment cities and centers.

But this didn't stop Israel from building and establishing settlements in Jordan Valley. Can categorize the history of the Jews settlements there in three stages: First stage was between 1967 and 1970 where six settlements were established along and close to the main highway. Second stage from 1971 to 1974, the Israeli government had built 5 new settlements on the western borders of the Jordan Valley. And the third stage starting from 1975 to 1990, new 17 settlements were built in the whole Jordan Valley. Now, these settlements are having 9,000 Jews there, and the Palestinian population in the area are approximately 65,000.

Looking on the small number of the Jews settlers in JV, raises some important questions regarding the political importance of the area to the Israeli State.

In reference to Oslo II Accords, 90% of the Jordan Valley is area C, this area is 30% of the total area of the West Bank. Jericho city and its surrounding villages is the only Area A in JV.

The water resources in the Jordan river and the development process of the Jordan Valley was one of the main concerns for the Israeli government, for this, the Israeli President Eisenhower had appointed Eric Johnston to work on undertaking the discussions with the Israeli government and the Arab States on a wide comprehensive plan for the development of the Jordan Valley. And after the occupation of the whole West Bank in 1967, Yigal Allon- the Israeli Labor Minister- had presented a proposal called Allon's Plan. This plan had given a wide perspective of annexing the Jordan Valley. His main point was focusing that Jordan Valley is a very vital to Israel security. Since it lays in the east side of Israel State, it is considered as eastern buffer zone for Israel and the Arab countries from the east side.

The plan stated: "The eastern border of the state of Israel must be the Jordan River and a line that crosses the Dead Sea in the middle.... We must add to the country—as an inseparable part of its sovereignty—a strip approximately 10-15 kilometers wide, along the Jordan Valley." Following this, The Allon Road was paved and this was followed with the establishment of the Jewish settlements in the Jordan Valley which were firstly built along Allon Road and Road 90<sup>1</sup>.

### **Israeli Occupation Operations in North Jordan Valley:**

The Israeli operations were targeting the NJV area in a very intensive way through demolition, land and assets confiscation, arresting, and displacements.

The following diagrams summarize the last Israeli occupation operations in the area of NJV.

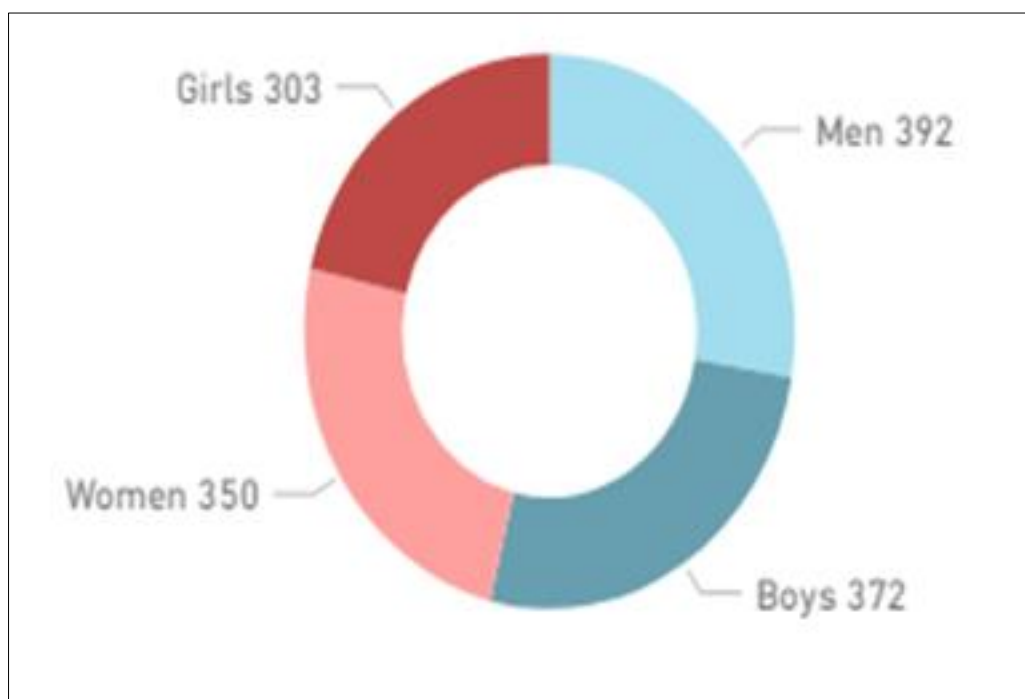
Here the data reflects the incidents since 2009 till Jan 2020

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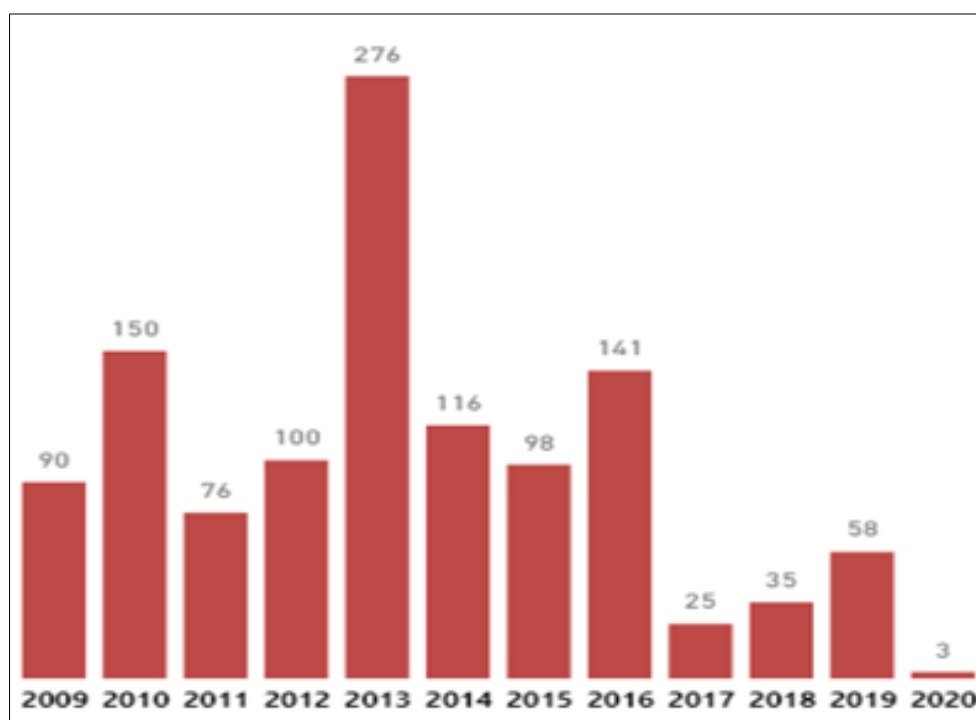
<sup>1</sup> <https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jewish-settlements-in-the-jordan-valley#history>.

1,168	1,414	21,501	277
Demolished structures	Displaced people	Affected people	Donor-funded structures

**Figure (9): Israeli Occupation Operations in Tubas & North Jordan Valley Governorate.**



**Figure (10): Displaced people by age & sex- Tubas & NJV- OCHA.**



**Figure (11): Demolished Structure in Tubas & NJV- OCHA.**

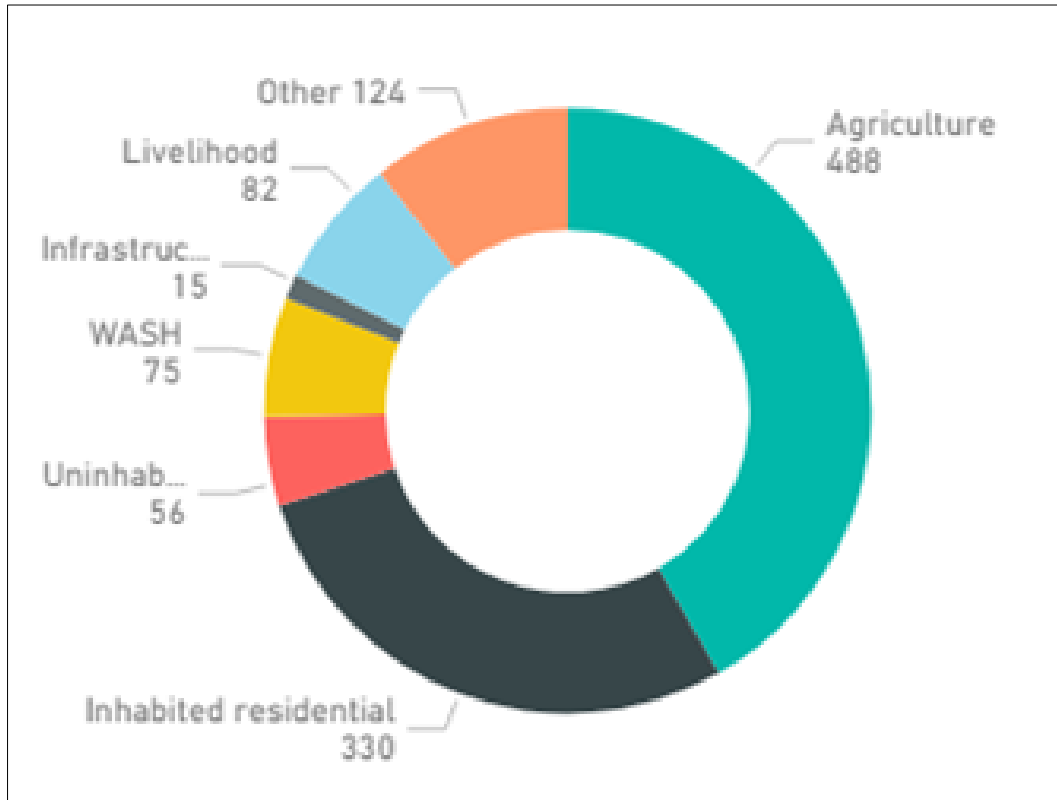


Figure (12): Demolished Structure per type- OCHA- Tubas & NJV.

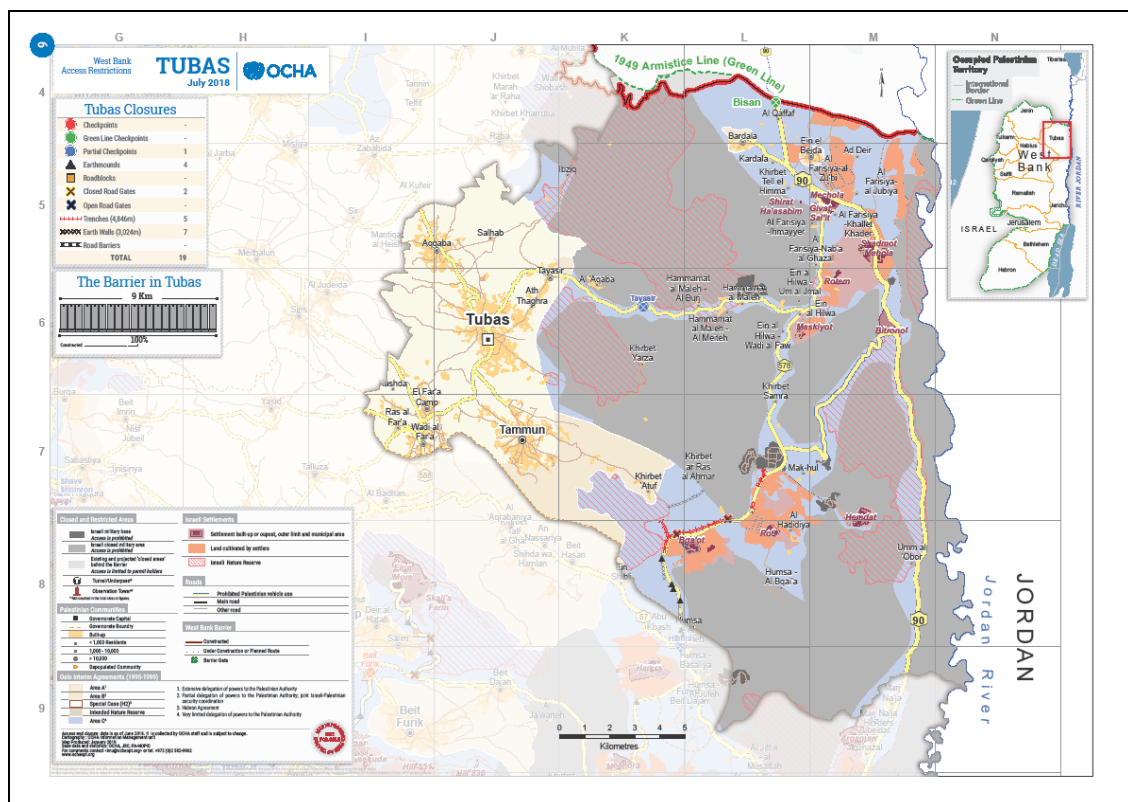


Figure (13): Tubas & NJV Closure Map- OCHA.

## **Vital sectors situation in Tubas and North Jordan Valley Governorate:<sup>1</sup>**

There are only XX primary health clinics in Tubas and NJV. These clinics are divided between Ministry of Health, UNRWA, and civil society health organizations. The buildings of these clinics are very old. Some are from metal sheets. The Israeli regulations in the area prohibit the construction of any health clinic, same policy they follow for housing and other infrastructure in the area. The Israeli occupation also keeps threatening the reconditioned clinics or any other constructed building. The health services in the area can hardly meet the population needs mainly the emergency situations. Most of the primary health clinics in this area have the general practice doctor mostly 2 days a week in average 2- 3 hours. The nurses services the 5 working days in most of these clinics., mother and child care are the same. Any emergency case need to be transferred to hospitals in the major cities Nablus, Jenin, and Tubas. These areas had witnessed in the second intifada the closed checkpoints, putting the emergency cases with the medical staff in long detailed search. Patients were delayed in receiving the needed medical services, mainly the pregnant women were many cases died on these checkpoints and due to the closure of the main cities.

### **Education:**

There are basic and secondary schools in Tubas and North Jordan Valley. These schools are serving the students of this area. These schools in general are having poor infrastructure and supplies, such as sanitation facilities and drinking fountains. The Israeli occupation is refusing to give the needed permits to build new schools mainly in area C.

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<sup>1</sup><http://jordanvalleysolidarity.org/background-info/healtheducation/>

Students in most of the areas of the governorate need to move to schools in the near villages or communities mainly for secondary schools. The Bedouin communities usually face this problem, and this effects the continuity of education for the girls.

### **How do the organizations and people of Tubas and North Jordan Valley see the situation on ground?**

This research had worked on conducted interviews with governmental institutions, national & international organizations, UN Agencies, and focus groups from the community.

Interview was with Mr. Motaz Bsharat- Tubas & NJV Governorate. Mr. Bsharat is the Head of NJV department, he follows all the updates that are happening on the ground by the Israeli Occupation forces.

Tubas governorate is following all the updates on the ground and they are leading the coordination in the area for protection, legal aid, emergency interventions, and advocacy campaigns “diplomacy visits, solidarity campaigns, and advocacy reports<sup>1</sup>”.

28.6% of NJV area is considered closed Israeli military areas, about 12.2% of the NJV areas are used for military trainings. The Israeli occupation forces are having 6 military bases in the area, in addition to 11 settlements, and 3 outpost.

These settlements are having 14,600 Donums from the NJV. The water is critical issue in NJV, the Israelis are controlling the east water underground water natural reservoir. If we compare what the Palestinian consumption of water to the Israeli settler in NJV, can see that the individual Palestinian consumptions is 46L/ day/ capita, while the Israeli settler consumption is 520L/ day/ Capita.

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<sup>1</sup> Interview with Mr. Bsharat in Tubas Governorate office- Sep. 9, 2020.

Mr. Bsharat had summarized the importance of NJV as a hot spot and conflict area between the Israeli and the Palestinians since it is border area- eastern side, full with natural resources such as the water wells- having 7 wells, in addition to the importance of the economic and agriculture in NJV.

The NJV is facing a big challenge in education especially in the Bedouin areas, the Israeli occupation is refusing to provide and construction permits or license to schools, what is existing is Somoud schools, Ministry of Education- Tubas & NJV Directorate is managing these Somoud schools. They are tents and barracks of sheep. MoE Directorate moves the students with small busses and taxis. These schools are in Ibzeq, Khirbet A'tuf, Tayasir, Bardala, and 'Ein el Beida. These Somoud schools are having demolition orders by the Israeli occupation forces<sup>1</sup>. For example, Ibzeq' school is having 5 demolition orders for the wall and the playing ground.

Parents are always worried on their children, expecting to have checking visits by the Israeli occupation forces to these schools and the continuous threatening and the terrifying occupation actions towards these children- One of the mothers mentioned this during the focus group discussion in NJV Bedouin communities<sup>2</sup>. The other threat is the left behind military bullets and mines by the Israeli occupation forces in the area after they finish their military training. "I walk with my children to their school in order to make sure they are safe from any pumps left in their road by the Army"- mother of the children in Khirbet A'tuf interview.<sup>3</sup>

Tubas Governorate is following 319 licenses for tents, barracks, reservoirs, and water pipes with the Israeli occupation authority, and till now didn't receive any license. The

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<sup>1</sup> Interview with MoE directorate- Tubas. Sep. 9, 2019.

<sup>2</sup> Focus group discussion in Ibzeq Tubas Oct. 22, 2019.

<sup>3</sup> Interview with mother in Khirbet A'tuf Oct. 21, 2019.

Israeli occupation gives the residence of these areas different types of orders related to construction such as: stop working orders that might lead to demolition, and direct demolition orders<sup>1</sup>. Please check annex figure 16.

For lands, they give orders to evacuate the area because it is archaeological sites, natural reserves, and military training areas. They put these orders on trees, boards, and on rocks.

Most of the settlements lands were before military bases but the Israeli authority had turned it to settlements. Most of these settlements are for agriculture. For example, one of these settlements is Hamadat settlement, no Palestinian worker is allowed to enter it, it is used for certain researches in the area and it is considered a closed Israeli base. The settlers of this settlements had attacked Sheppard's who were herding livestock in Al Hadadiya and Khilet Mak'houl in December 2019.<sup>2</sup> The Israeli West Bank military commander issued military orders to control and confiscate the lands. 18 orders of confiscations in NJV was issued in this way<sup>3</sup>.

Six Palestinian communities are under threat of full confiscation of their lands and evacuation. These communities are: Khirbet Yarza, Khirbet ar Ras al Ahmar, Khirbet Samra, Khilet Mak'houl, Ein al Hilwa, and Khirbet Al Miteh. Now Tubas & NJV Governorate in cooperation with JLAC- Jerusalem Legal Aid Center and Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission- CWRC are following with the Israeli Supreme Court the stopping this military orders, not these orders are temporary stopped but the threat is still there.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Same interview with Mr. Bsharat- Tubas- Sep. 9, 2019.

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.nad.ps/en/violations-reports/daily-report/daily-report-december-1-2019>.

<sup>3</sup> Interview with vice governor of Tubas Sep. 9, 2019.

<sup>4</sup> Interview with Center and Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission- CWRC Mr. Murad Eshtaiwy Sep. 26, 2019.

The natural reserves are about 32,000 Donums of NJV land, these natural reserves are stopping the Palestinian Sheppard from entering with their livestock these areas while the Israelis are using these lands<sup>1</sup>. These what they call natural reserves are violated by the Israeli forces, they use to burn it, carry the military trainings in it, and building the new outposts in the area- in reference to what Mr. Basharat had mentioned during the interview.

Khirbet Em Elkbash- natural reserve- is between A'touf and Tamoun, this land is classified during the Jordanian role of West Bank as Kingdom Treasure "خزينة دولة". It was planted with trees by the Palestinians in the last years, and 8 years ago, the Israeli's are issuing demolition orders to these planted trees. The similar situation is happening in other 3 natural reserves<sup>2</sup>.

For the health services, people of NJV mainly the remote areas are receiving health services through mobile or tent clinics, in Ein El Helweh there is a tent clinic, the Israeli occupation authority are threatening in case this clinic is built, there will be demolition for the whole area- during the interview with the head of Ein El Helweh village council. The paletinian Ministry of Health had provided the area with mobile clinic to provide primary health care services one day for every community. For secondary health services they can received it from the governmental hospital in Tubas- Turkish hospital, or from Jenin governmental hospital.<sup>3</sup>

For the infrastructure services, these areas are not receiving any electricity, the Israeli occupation authority is refusing to provide the Palestinian Bedouin communities with electricity.

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<sup>1</sup> Interview with Ministry of Agriculture- Oct. 28, 2019 Eng. Wajdi Alkukhun.

<sup>2</sup> Interview with MoA- Oct. 28, 2019 Eng. Wajdi Alkukhun.

<sup>3</sup> Interview with Ministry of Health Directorate- Tubas.

These communities are using the solar cells. This solar system had helped the students a lot in studying and encourage them to stay at schools, the students of the Bedouin communities were 76 students, and now they are 280 students- information from the interview with Tubas & NJV Ministry of Education Directorate.<sup>1</sup>

The Israeli occupation authority is prohibiting any road rehabilitation. They had sent 16 stop working orders to rehabilitated roads- done without the Israeli permits- and they had destroyed 7 streets without any stop working or demolition orders- source Ministry of Local Governance Directorate in Tubas.

For the water issues, the communities in NJV are receiving the water from the wells which Mekorot controls. Mekorot is Israel's National Water Company, it was established in 1937 as public utility<sup>2</sup>. They are controlling the wells in the area since 1973, they keep reducing the pumped water to these areas. They provide 5 cubic meter/ hour for the population of Kardala, Bardala, and Ein el Bida. 19 communities in the area are closed to the water pipes and they receive their water through mobile tanks. The cost is so high for the purchased water cubes. For Humsa, it costs 32 ILS/ Cube, in Al Hadidiya the cost is 28 ILS/ Cube, Mak-hul 24 ILS/ Cube, Khirbet ar Ras al Ahmar 24 ILS/ Cube, and in Hammamat al Maleh, Al Burj and Al Meiteh is 22 ILS/ Cube. The water resource for these tanks is Ein Shibly, Ein el Beida, and Tayaseer. These filling points is authorized by the Palestinian Water Authority- source: interview with the head of the village council of Al Maleh cluster.<sup>3</sup>

For the legal aid, the department of North Jordan Valley in Tubas Governorate, works on preparing all the needed documents for the legal cases of demolition, stop

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<sup>1</sup> Interview with MoE Directorate- Sep. 9, 2019.

<sup>2</sup> <https://smart-plant.eu/index.php/partners/12-partners/36-mekorot>.

<sup>3</sup> Interview with the head of the village council of AlMaleh cluster Mr. Abdel Majeed Khairat.

working orders, assets confiscations, and other orders the Israeli occupation authority issues. This is done as it was mentioned before with JLAC and CWRC.<sup>1</sup>

As coordination body, Tubas and NJV Governorate had played a major role in protecting the civilians in the area, they worked on coordination with the legal organizations, protection organizations, documenting the occupation violations, and the immediate response after every demolition and displacement in the area. The Palestinian Red Crescent Committees and CWRC in cooperation with the governorate office work on providing the tents, covers, hygiene kits, kitchen supplies to who have demolition or displacement. Also the international organizations such as ACTED works on providing the needed protection services such as providing animals shelters and feed within 14 days of the incident date<sup>2</sup>. CWRC works on paying the fines on the confiscated equipments, they also provide tents, financial aid, sheep shelters, in addition to land rehabilitation mainly lands close to settlements and the Wall.<sup>3</sup>

ACF, GVC, PHG, PARC, UWAC works on implementing developmental projects such as agricultural roads, water pipes, land rehabilitation, water reservoirs, cisterns rehabilitation, water roof tanks, and mobile water tanks. FAO and JICA, works on financial aid for the families that suffer from property destruction and demolition<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Interview with Lawyer Mohammad Assaf- CWRC- Nablus- Sep. 24, 2019.

<sup>2</sup> Interview with Mr. Basharat- Tubas Governorate- Sep. 9, 2019.

<sup>3</sup> Interview with with Lawyer Mohammad Assaf- CWRC- Nablus- Sep. 24, 2019.

<sup>4</sup> Interview with Mr. Basharat- Tubas Governorate- Sep. 9, 2019.

## Chapter Five

### Nablus Governorate- South and South East Nablus

#### Nablus Portfolio:

Nablus Governorate is in the north of the West Bank. The area of this governorate is 604,012 Dunums. This area covers the settlements, outpost, and Israeli occupation military bases and areas.

The following table reflects Nablus Governorate localities with the population- source: PCBS.<sup>1</sup>

**Table (4): Projected Mid -Year Population for Nablus Governorate by Locality 2017-2021**

#### Projected Mid -Year Population for Nablus Governorate by Locality 2017-2021

#	Locality Name	Locality Code	Mid-Year Population				
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	Nablus Gov.		384,953	392,407	400,012	407,754	415,606
2	Bazzariya	150660	2,770	2,823	2,878	2,934	2,990
3	Burqa	150680	4,116	4,196	4,277	4,360	4,444
4	Yasid	150695	2,483	2,531	2,580	2,630	2,681
5	Beit Imrin	150705	3,294	3,358	3,423	3,489	3,556
6	Nisf Jubeil	150745	467	476	485	495	504
7	Sabastiya	150765	3,177	3,239	3,301	3,365	3,430
8	Ijnisinya	150770	580	591	603	614	626
9	Talluza	150775	2,771	2,824	2,879	2,935	2,991
10	An Naqura	150785	1,771	1,805	1,840	1,875	1,911
11	Al Badhan	150805	3,143	3,204	3,266	3,330	3,394
12	Deir Sharaf	150810	2,923	2,980	3,038	3,097	3,156
13	A'sira ash Shamaliya	150820	8,737	8,906	9,078	9,254	9,432
14	An Nassariya	150825	1,873	1,909	1,946	1,984	2,022
15	Zawata	150835	2,515	2,564	2,613	2,664	2,715
16	Al 'Aqrabaniya	150840	931	949	967	986	1,005
17	Qusin	150855	2,231	2,275	2,319	2,364	2,409
18	Beit Iba	150860	4,044	4,122	4,202	4,283	4,366
19	Beit Hasan	150865	1,585	1,616	1,647	1,679	1,711
20	Beit Wazan	150875	1,301	1,326	1,351	1,378	1,404

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/\\_Rainbow/Documents/NablusE.html](http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/_Rainbow/Documents/NablusE.html).

21	'Ein Beit el Ma Camp	150880	3,557	3,626	3,696	3,768	3,840
22	'Ein Shibli	150885	310	316	322	329	335
23	A'zmut	150910	3,410	3,476	3,544	3,612	3,682
24	Nablus	150920	155,545	158,557	161,630	164,758	167,931
25	A'skar Camp (al Qadeem)	150930	6,480	6,606	6,734	6,864	6,996
26	A'skar Camp (al Jadeed)	150931	4,726	4,817	4,911	5,006	5,102
27	Deir al Hatab	150935	2,813	2,868	2,923	2,980	3,037
28	Sarra	150950	3,355	3,420	3,486	3,553	3,622
29	Salim	150955	6,212	6,332	6,455	6,580	6,706
30	Balata Camp	150960	14,508	14,789	15,076	15,367	15,663
31	'Iraq Burin	150975	999	1,019	1,038	1,058	1,079
32	Tell	150990	5,117	5,216	5,317	5,420	5,525
33	Beit Dajan	151000	4,421	4,507	4,594	4,683	4,773
34	Rujeib	151010	5,912	6,027	6,144	6,262	6,383
35	Kafr Qallil	151025	3,003	3,061	3,120	3,181	3,242
36	Furush Beit Dajan	151030	717	731	745	759	774
37	Madama	151050	2,074	2,114	2,155	2,197	2,239
38	Burin	151080	2,819	2,874	2,930	2,986	3,044
39	Beit Furik	151090	13,360	13,619	13,883	14,151	14,424
40	A'sira al Qibliya	151095	2,910	2,966	3,023	3,082	3,141
41	A'warta	151135	6,993	7,128	7,266	7,407	7,550
42	'Urif	151160	3,593	3,662	3,733	3,805	3,879
43	Odala	151180	1,552	1,582	1,613	1,644	1,676
44	Huwwara	151185	6,601	6,729	6,859	6,992	7,127
45	'Einabus	151195	2,866	2,921	2,978	3,036	3,094
46	Beita	151215	11,581	11,805	12,034	12,267	12,503
47	Zeita Jamma'in	151230	2,716	2,769	2,822	2,877	2,933
48	Jamma'in	151245	7,372	7,514	7,660	7,808	7,958
49	Osarin	151265	2,035	2,075	2,115	2,156	2,197
50	Aqraba	151270	9,937	10,129	10,326	10,526	10,728
51	Alttawel and Tall al Khashaba	151311	106	108	110	112	115
52	Yatma	151325	3,334	3,398	3,464	3,531	3,599
53	Qabalan	151335	8,124	8,281	8,442	8,605	8,771
54	Jurish	151345	1,528	1,557	1,587	1,618	1,649
55	Qusra	151365	5,371	5,475	5,581	5,689	5,799
56	Talfit	151375	3,560	3,629	3,699	3,771	3,843
57	As Sawiya	151380	2,737	2,790	2,844	2,899	2,955
58	Majdal Bani Fadil	151385	2,882	2,938	2,995	3,052	3,111
59	Al Lubban ash Sharqiya	151405	2,617	2,668	2,719	2,772	2,825
60	Qaryut	151410	2,538	2,587	2,637	2,688	2,740

61	Jalud	151420	737	751	765	780	795
62	A'mmuriya	151435	368	375	382	390	397
63	Duma	151445	2,651	2,702	2,755	2,808	2,862
64	Other Localities		196	200	204	208	212

### **Nablus Governorate and Israeli Occupation:**

Here with this research the focus is on the south and south east areas of Nablus Governorate, these areas are suffering a lot from settlers' violence, settlements expansion, and other military operations in the area.

Back to history, can see that the settlements construction had started in Nablus governorate in 1974. The settlement had historical, traditional and old fest mental motives in ruling Nablus area, for that, the settlement theorizes and political markers modified heritage reasons for every settlement and connected it to historical or old fest mental. This settlement Ideology curved the colony nature in Nablus which is driven with other motives than the traditional motive like, Securitical, Economic This settlement Ideology curved the colony nature in Nablus which is driven with other motives than the traditional motive like, Securitical, Economical, Water, demographical and geographical motives, for those motives many colony plans and projects made on the land<sup>1</sup>. The Israeli settlement movements and governments depended on many methods to control and steal the land by the continuous governments support for settlement movement and the confiscation of thousand dunums under different justifications. The Palestinians reject and resist these methods in owing the land by different ways. Annex shows the settlements in Nablus Governorate. Here will focus on the south and south east villages of Nablus Governorate since it suffer the most from the Israeli occupation operations such as settlement expansion, settlers' violence, military operations, arresting, demolitions, and confiscations.

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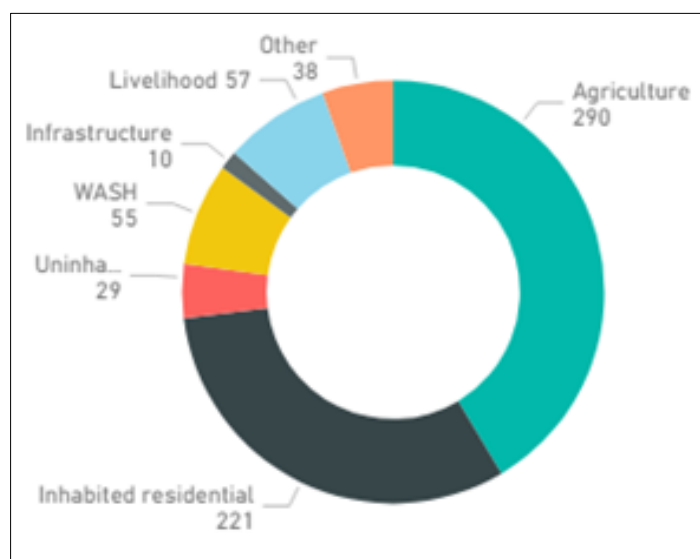
<sup>1</sup> <https://repository.najah.edu/handle/20.500.11888/6457>.

## Israeli operations in Nablus Governorate:

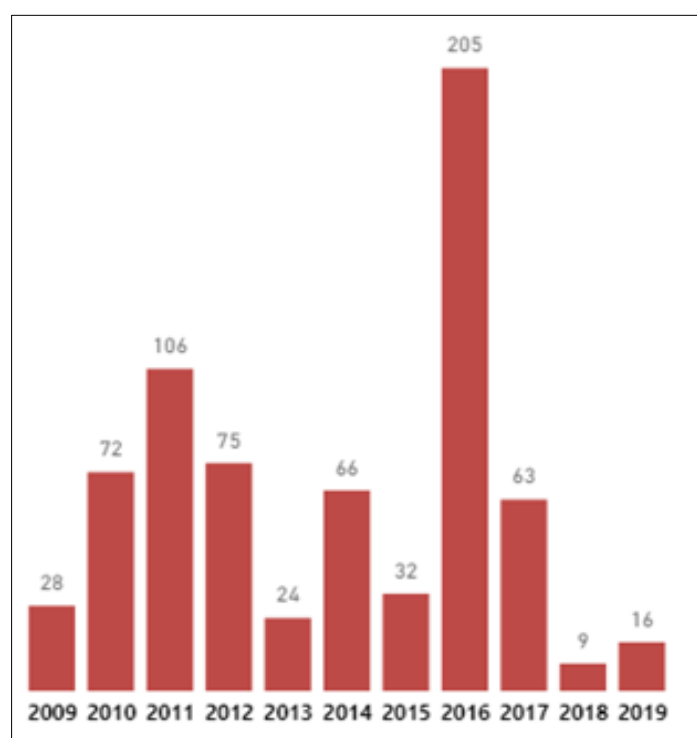
The following diagrams shows the Israeli operations in the area.

696	1,134	39,905	183
Demolished structures	Displaced people	Affected people	Donor-funded structures

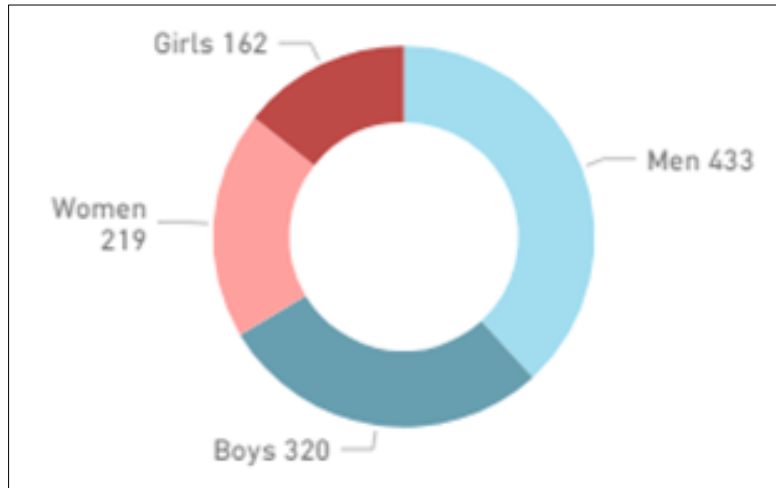
**Figure (14): Demolitions in Nablus Governorate- OCHA.**



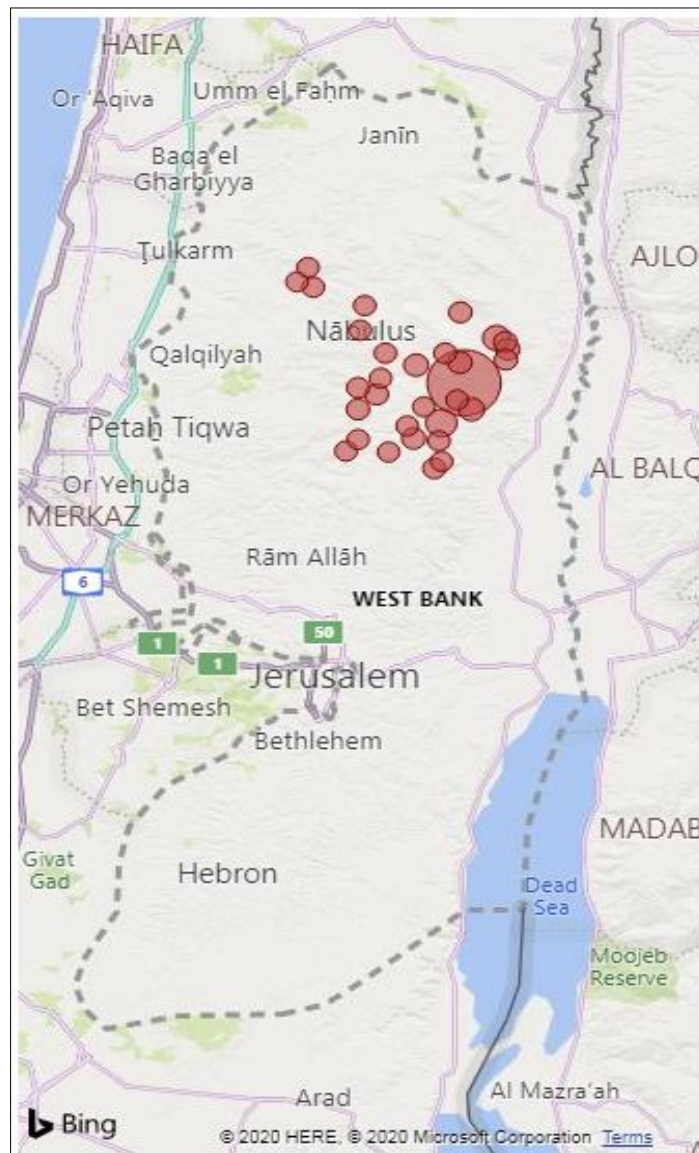
**Figure (15): Demolished structure per type- Nablus Governorate- OCHA.**



**Figure (16): Demolished Structure in Nablus Governorate by year- OCHA.**



**Figure (17): Displaced people by age and sex- Nablus Governorate- OCHA.**



**Figure (18): Settlements in Nablus Governorate- OCHA.**

Mr. Ghasan Daghlas- Nablus Governorate office- in charge of settlements and settlers' violence during the interview had emphasized that the Israeli occupation authority works on destroying the mentalities and internal security among the Palestinians families in addition to land confiscations and arresting the people. He had mentioned that the Governor office keeps in coordination with CWRC and other legal organizations in following the legal cases that Palestinians are facing<sup>1</sup>. The settlers mainly keep attacking the schools in Al Lubban al Sharqyah and As Sawyeh. As part of the community social capital people arrange joining the students in these schools- located on road 60- in their way to school and back to their homes in order to protect them from any settlers or Israeli occupation forces attacks. International solidarities join in accompanying the students. Example of these organizations is EAPPI.<sup>2</sup>

Center and Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission- CWRC are following the legal cases in the area, they had 3 different departments; department for popular resistance as we could see with Al Khan Alahmar and Kafr Qadoun weekly demonstrations, department for legal affairs where they work on preparing the needed legal papers and documents to present in the Israeli courts, these services are provided for free, the commission covers the lawyers cost with its budget. But with every financial crisis in the Palestinian Authority, CRWC work become under threat. The third department is for documenting all the Israeli violations against the Palestinian- source: interview with Imad Shtaiwy- Head of CWRC in North Governorates and interview with lawyer- Mohammad Assaf in CRWC- Nablus. CWRC covers the whole

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<sup>1</sup> Interview with Mr. Ghasan Daghlas- in charge of settlements expansion and attacks- Nablus Governor office- Sep. 9, 2019.

<sup>2</sup> <https://eappi.org/en/about>.

West Bank, their work is well recognized in Tubas & NJV Governorate as was mentioned before. CRWC was able to get back 40,000 Dunums by law cases in the Israeli courts. The work of the legal aid organizations is very essential in the Palestinian case, in need to keep supporting such organizations in order to work in legal ways to stop the occupation from its continuous destruction to lands and humans.<sup>1</sup>

With this research had field visits and interviews with head of village councils of Burin, Asira AlQiblyeh, Qaryout, Urif, activists in Qaryout and focus groups in Burin and Asira Al Qiblyeh.<sup>2</sup>

In the area of Qaryout, Jaloud, Qusra, As Sawyeh, Al Lubban As Sharqiyeh, Turmosaya, and AlMughayer- the last two villages are in Ramallah Governorate but have joint lands in Nablus Governorate. Are surrounded with 14 settlements and outposts. The struggle in the area is “Survival Struggle” according to the activist Bashar AlQaryouti. In Qaryout, about 6,000 Dunums is in inside these settlements in the classified area C. Now the Israeli’s are imposing the applying to have access permits to the areas close to settlements especially in the olive harvest season. Before used to have coordination not permits. This is considered a serious change in the Israeli occupation authority in accessing these lands.<sup>3</sup>

The local village councils, activists, and governmental organizations works together on collecting the needed legal papers and complains to follow in the Israeli courts. Were able to have some court decisions again some settlers but there is no

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<sup>1</sup> Interview with CRWC Mr Imad Shtaiwy- Head of CWRC in North Governorates and interview with lawyer- Mohammad Assaf in CRWC- Nablus Sep. 24, 2019.

<sup>2</sup> Interviews were conducted on Sep. 24, 2019 in every village council of the mentioned villages.

<sup>3</sup> Interview with Mr. Bashar Qaryouti- Qaryout- Oct. 9, 2019.

executive authorities against these settlers. “The Palestinians do not believe in the Israeli justice”.<sup>1</sup>

Here need to mention that the people of these areas coordinate with the international organizations for legal aid and protection. Example of this is the Norwegian Refugee Council- NRC. Also some Israeli organizations works in the legal aid and in documenting the Israeli violations of the settlers and Israeli military operations. Example of these organizations are: Yesh Din, Rabbis for Human Rights, and B’Tselem.

The settlement expansion and the continuous land confiscation had reduced the areas of the villages of south and south east Nablus Governorate. This had affected the different types of livelihood in the area. People had left agriculture, went to the work as employees or workers in the Israeli settlements or inside Israel. People take care of what is lifted of the olive trees<sup>2</sup>. For example in master plan of Qaryout village shows that 78% of the village area is classified in Area C. Which means restrictions in accessing the land and no construction. Main suffer is during the olive harvest season, the permits and coordination allows the Palestinian farmers to access their land for certain short days which is not enough to finish the work. In most cases they are under the attack of the settlers and the Israeli occupation forces keep watching<sup>3</sup>.

In addition to the restrictions on land access, the settlers attack the Palestinian houses, cars, trees especially during the olive harvest season. Burin is the village that suffers a lot from such incidents. The annexes shows what really happen on the ground. Annex figure 22, 23 and 24.

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<sup>1</sup> Interview with Abu Munir- Head of Burin village council Sep. 24, 2019.

<sup>2</sup> Interview with the head of Burin village council Sep. 24, 2019.

<sup>3</sup> Focus group discussion in Burin Sep. 24, 2019.

In 2017, about 1,200 Dunums were confiscated for the new settlement in south east Nablus<sup>1</sup>.

The area is suffering from the intervention of local and international organizations in designing and implementing developmental projects that meets the people need in that area. This need to focus on in order to enhance the Palestinian enhance existence on this land.

To face the settlers violence, the international organizations had worked on forming West Bank Protection Consortium. It is a strategic partnership between European organizations: NRC the leading agency, Action Against Hunger, ACTED, PUI, and GVC. This consortium was founded in 2015 in order to prevent the forcible transfer of the Palestinians in the West Bank and East Jerusalem through multi- sectoral humanitarian intervention and protection- oriented work on responding the emergency relief, provision of some of the social and basic needed infrastructure, legal aid, and advocacy- Humanitarian advocacy. This consortium also focuses in providing strategic leadership and management accountability to the Consortium, leading representation towards external stakeholders, fundraising, program development, and grants management.<sup>2</sup> Source: meeting the PUI protection manager in Nablus office.<sup>3</sup>

OCHA The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, is one of the UN working agencies here in Palestine. OCHA and OHCHR- The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights had worked a major role in coordination, mobilization, support, data collection, and advocacy in the Palestinian context under occupation. During the interview with OCHA representative in the north

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<sup>1</sup> Interview with the head of Jaloud village council Abdallah Mahmoud Sep. 25, 2019.

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.openigo.com/vacancies/west-bank-protection-consortium-wbpc-representative-2/>.

<sup>3</sup> Meeting with PUI- Nablus Office- Protection Manager Ameer Jaber Sep 29, 2019.

office in Nablus, had explained the ongoing efforts of OCHA in the Palestinian Territories, such as the Humanitarian Response Plan- HRP, Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), data collection by producing vulnerability profile of over 530 communities in Area C. This of course includes the advocacy reports and visits to the most vulnerable areas that suffers from the Israeli occupation operations.

Was not able to have interview with OHCHR because of their sensitive role in the Palestinian Territories. They had apologized for the interview.

Part of enhancing the social capital in the area, mainly in relation between the community members themselves, the international organizations MDM and PUI had worked on establishing the Community Eyes Watch groups. This is also considered of the community empowerment to face the ongoing threats by the Israeli occupation.

Community Eye Watch (CEW), which are grass roots protection committees made up of men and at least 40% women from the community, will be reinforced and or established to provide community based mechanisms for protection solutions, including the implementation of early warning systems and reporting of violations and support referral systems particularly for women. The partner organizations had worked on providing the capacity development and technical support to these voluntary committees. It is noted that gender based violence is a focus area of capacity development and referral pathways for the CEW. The work of CEW includes a focus on monitoring and referrals of violations against children and schools as well as seeking referral pathways for children arrested or detained by the Israeli Military.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.ngo-monitor.org/nm/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/NRC-consortium-Belgium.pdf>.

With the interview of the head of Duma's village council<sup>1</sup>, he had mentioned the strong social capital of the people of Duma especially after the Dawabsheh family incident in 2015. People had organized themselves at night to keep watching eye on any settlers' movement near or in the village. This had led to the families relief in knowing there is a protection or early warning system from any settler attack. Mothers in Burin and Asira Alqiblyeh of the focus groups finds this a way in building strong social relations among the families because they all under the same threat.<sup>2</sup>

Burin and Asira Alqiblyeh both are facing the same problems of the settlements expansion. Yitzhar settlement lays on the land of these two villages in addition to Madama land. The schools are close to the roads the settlers use and in Burin case, the boys' secondary mixed school is close to Yitzhar settlement. The students are in continuous threat of settlers attacks.<sup>3</sup>

The mothers in the focus groups had said that these kind of threats is effecting the mental health of the adults and children. One mother said that she can't have deep sleep or even being able to close her eyes, she keeps thinking of any settlers attack on her house and children. To see the impact of such threats on the mental health, interviews were conducted with specialized institutions from local, international organizations and governmental ministry and they provide emergency psychosocial response after critical incidents- here focusing on Israeli occupation related incidents- settlers' violence, can describe this impact in the following points:

- Physically- psychosomatic signs: Victims of the settlers' violence suffer from physical problems which are mainly caused by psychological impact such as:

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<sup>1</sup> Interview with Mr. Abdel Salam Dawabsheh- head of Duma village council- Sep. 10, 2019.

<sup>2</sup> Focus group in Burin Sep. 24, 2019

<sup>3</sup> Interview with the head of the head of Asira Alqiblyeh village council. Sep. 24, 2019

sleeping problems not continuous sleeping, deep sleeping or not sleeping. Eating problems: eating a lot or not eating. Could also suffer from headache, stomach pain, joints pain, breathing difficulties, chest pain, and other physical signs.

- Trauma signs: This shows avoiding signs from the victims be rethink or talk about the incident, or even pass near the place where the incident took place. The trauma signs can also be flashback, hyper vigilance/ exaggerated startle response such keep looking from the windows waiting something to happen, nightmares/night terror, and concentration / memory/attention difficulties.<sup>1</sup>

One of the traumas the victims of settlers' violence suffer from is the "Trauma of Humiliation" which is primarily the outcome of appraisal by one or several others, even if only in thought or imagination. Humiliation is something that is brought upon us by others. Here it comes from the settlers' attacks. Some victims had expressed this feeling they suffered from after any attack. They feel they have to dignity as humans.

- Psychological impact: These victims also suffer from psychological impact such as anxiety. They still afraid of having another attacks. This negatively affects the family and social relations inside and outside the house. They stay all the time stressed, nervous, frustrated, feeling he/ she is targeted, insecurity specially men they keep this feeling of not able to protect their families which cause bad relation inside the family its self. Also feeling guilty/ self-blame, sad mood, fear specially the children when nights come since most of the settlers' attacks happened at night. Also feeling hopeless, and other psychological impact<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Interview with Mediciens De Monde- MDM psychologist Muath Zyoud Oct. 15, 2019.

<sup>2</sup> Interview with Mediciens De Monde- MDM psychologist Mohammad Mubaslat Oct. 15, 2019.

For example, the farmer who can access his/ her land on most of the year, lives with stress and anxiety to be attacked in the land. But the farmer who reaches his/ her land with coordination with the Israeli forces, have more stress since the land is close to settlements or outposts and could be under attack at any moment.

- Impact of behavior: with the adults, the behavior impact can be noticed on over consumption of coffee, cigarettes, sometimes alcohol and drugs. Aggressiveness is another behavioral problem, the family and sexual relation between the husband and wife is affected because the man can protect his family. In most cases it is reflected on the children such as not allowing them to play outside the house in order to protect them from any possible attacks. The adolescents and children can suffer from nail biting, bedwetting, regression in Academic process, crying without reason and in aggressive behavior in their relation with their peers.
- Social impact: The critical incidents mainly the settlers' violence affect the ability of the family to carry its social duties mainly at night because of not feeling safe and insecure. They keep thinking their house will be attacked during the night. They feel they are isolated from their relatives and community. Some families lost their main source of livelihood such as burning the land before harvesting, killing the livestock, burning and cutting the trees, burning cars or sometimes the father- bread earner- have to quit his job or work to stay in his house to protect his family from possible settlers' attacks.

- Impact on individual functioning: for example of this impact the mother can't do her regular house works or fathers performance on his job and on children on academic achievements.<sup>1</sup>

This had showed the serious impact on the wellbeing of the Palestinians adults and children. Check annex figure 25.

For food security and agriculture, the Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture in cooperation with the local authorities in the villages of Nablus Governorate and local NGOs such as MA'AN Development Center on emergency projects to support the farmers who are the victims of the Israeli military operations in the area. The ministry is having EU funded project that is working since 2015, it works on land rehabilitation, reclamation, distributing olive plants, beehives, poultry cycles, and agriculture roads. This is done with certain criteria and procedures the ministry follows. Annex figure 26 shows the documentation form for the victims of these operations.<sup>2</sup>

People in the focus groups and the head of the village councils had focused on the necessary need for protection as civilians living on this ground. The head of the village council of Burin and Asira Al Qiblya had focused on the need to set Israel accountable for its violations against the Humanitarian Law<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Interviews with MoE- South Nablus Directorate.

<sup>2</sup> Interview with MoA directorate Nablus Eng. Wajdi AlKukhun Oct. 28, 2019.

<sup>3</sup> Focus group in Focus group in Burin Sep. 24, 2019.

## Chapter Six

### Conclusion & Recommendations

#### Conclusion:

The situation in the West Bank remains a long protection crisis with the ongoing humanitarian consequences, motivated by the inability of the occupying power to comply with international law. The need to support the Palestinians in the West Bank is increasing in reference to the major violations of the International Humanitarian Law “IHL” and international Human Rights Law “IHRL” related to the occupation policies against the Palestinians.

The coercive environment which gives rise to forcible transfer manifests itself through a discriminatory permit regime for construction, lack of access to basic services, evictions and planned relocations, confiscation and destruction of property, obstruction of humanitarian assistance, land expropriation, settlement expansion, construction of the Wall, movement and access restrictions, declarations of firing zones and closed areas, settler violence and military operations.

The direct impact of Israeli occupation, backed by the atmosphere of fear created by harassment and settler violence, violates most of the Palestinians’ human rights. Freedom of movement is controlled and limited by road blocks and gates in the areas surrounding settlements and outposts. Also the access to the main sources of livelihoods is impacted by both the destruction of land, crops and water resources, in addition the movement restrictions. The other humanitarian rights are not guaranteed such as the rights to safety and health.

Lands around settlements or outposts are restricted areas for Palestinians. Owners can enter these lands only twice a year to harvest and plow them, in a specific

time frame granted by the Israeli authorities prior coordination, and cannot access their property outside these periods. In some particular cases Palestinian farmers are not allowed to access their lands at any time, citing security reasons. Settlers have burnt trees in lands under this coordination system and owners have not been granted access on time to control damages, taking sometimes even months for them to assess the damage and work again their land.

### **Recommendations:**

From what the researcher had presented in her research, can conclude and summarize the impact of the Israeli occupation on the human security with the Palestinian perspective: Palestinians are missing the basic needs as humans, also missing mainly Protection and Justice.

PROTECTION: As Israeli occupation authority to area C, and since the Palestinian authority has no security power in this area, this means that the Israeli forces should provide protection in stopping and preventing the settlers from attacking the Palestinians. But what is happening, shows no protection efforts is presented by this occupation force. The Palestinians try to protect their families and properties by themselves which is causing psychosocial impact.

JUSTICE: The Palestinians don't trust the Israeli justice system, because as occupation authority it will be biased with its citizens "the settlers". For this most don't go ahead in filling complaints.

The UN agencies should put more efforts in enhancing the Palestinian Human Security by keep the efforts on producing situations reports reflecting the Israeli occupation violation of the Human Rights in Palestine. Also need to have more work on

advocating and lobbying the Palestinian rights with the international community and to put Israel accountable to what it's doing to the Palestinians.

The Palestinian Authority should allocate big budgets for the protection and legal aid agencies, Palestinians are in need to these expensive services.

Need from the international organizations and UN agencies to put Israel accountable to its ongoing violations against humanity.

People should be connected more and more to their lands, need to encourage the Palestinian agriculture, need to focus on this with education, with protecting the Palestinian farmers. With this, land will be protected from any future confiscation.

Local authorities- village councils- mainly the villages of area C should be supported with community projects to protect the people of these villages and to protect their properties.

Should also put more efforts on the advocacy to condemn the Israeli continuous violations. The advocacy should work on international level. To expose Israel violations.

The Palestinian suffer is still going since 1948, and now need to put the efforts to keep lands as much as we can.

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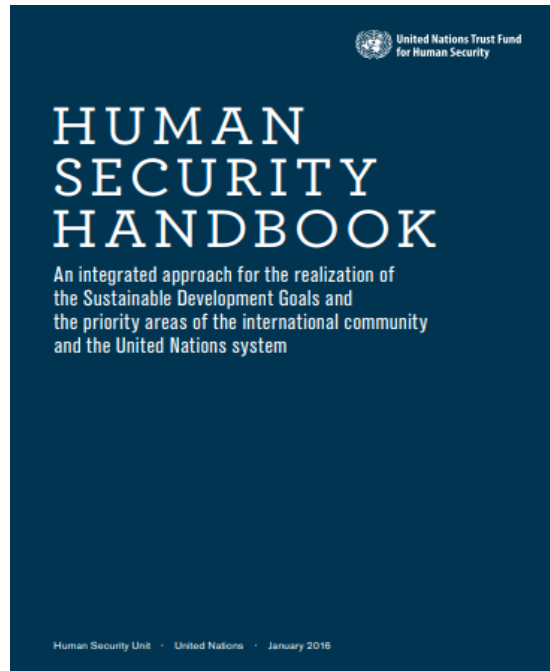
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- Interview with Ministry of Health Directorate- Tubas
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## Annexes

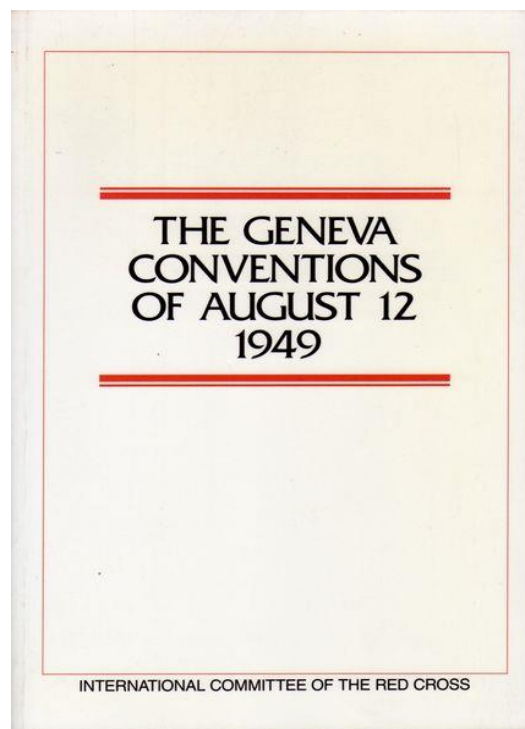
### Annex (1)

#### Human Security Handbook



### Annex (2)

#### The Geneva Conventions of August 12 1949





**Annex (5)****Settler attack on trees- Qaryout****Annex (6)****Land Confiscation in Qaryout**

## Annex (7)

## Psychosocial intervention (photos should be in the appendix)

2017/7/16

دعوة

لحضور ورشة توعوية حول "كيفية التعامل مع الأحداث الصادمة"

تقوم منظمة أطباء العالم في محافظات نابلس وسلفيت وقلقيلية وطولكرم الأغوار الشمالية بتلقي مشروع "تعزيز الوصول إلى الخدمات الطبية والنفسية الاجتماعية في حالات الطوارئ" والتمويل من قبل قسم المساعدات الإنسانية في وزارة الخارجية الألمانية.

هذا المشروع يتضمن عقد لقاءات توعوية حول الأحداث الصادمة وتأثيرها على الصحة النفسية بالإضافة إلى تقديم خدمات الدعم النفسي للمواطنين الذين تعرضوا لإعتداءات من قبل جيش الاحتلال أو إعتداءات من المستوطنين.

لذا ننتدرف بدعوتكم لحضور اللقاء التوعوي وذلك بعنوان "كيفية التعامل مع الأحداث الصادمة"، والمتسل له مع مجلس قروي عصيرة القبية وذلك يوم الاثنين الموافق 2017/7/24 في تمام الساعة 10:00 صباحاً، علماً بأن مكان اللقاء سيكون في قاعة المجلس.

**حضوركم تشريف لنا**

لمزيد من المعلومات يمكنكم الاتصال على منظمة أطباء العالم، فرسان، مكتب نابلس  
 الهاتف: 09- 2353903 أو بريد الإلكتروني: [fieldco.nablus.palestine@medecinsdumonde.net](mailto:fieldco.nablus.palestine@medecinsdumonde.net)

فريق الصحة النفسية

منظمة أطباء العالم فرسان، مكتب نابلس





مكتب القس: [marco.silvestre@medecinsdumonde.net](mailto:marco.silvestre@medecinsdumonde.net)  
 مكتب نابلس: [fieldco.nablus.palestine@medecinsdumonde.net](mailto:fieldco.nablus.palestine@medecinsdumonde.net)  
 مكتب غزة: [fieldco.gaza.palestine@medecinsdumonde.net](mailto:fieldco.gaza.palestine@medecinsdumonde.net)

الهاتف: 004279375  
 الفاكس: 09-2353903  
 الهاتف: 004243836/2  
 الفاكس: 09-2353903  
 الهاتف: 06-3828768  
 الفاكس: 06-3866069

أطباء العالم فرسان

## Annex (8)

## Ministry of Agriculture form for compensating the occupation damages

Ministry of Agriculture وزارة الزراعة

رقم الوثيقة: ( / / 201 )

استمارة توثيق أضرار زراعية

1. اسم المزارع: \_\_\_\_\_ رقم الهوية: \_\_\_\_\_  
 رقم الجواز (في سجل الحيازين): \_\_\_\_\_ جواز / مالك: \_\_\_\_\_  
 المحافظة: \_\_\_\_\_ البلدة: \_\_\_\_\_ تصنيف المنطقة: A, B, C  
 إحداثيات و اسم الموقع: \_\_\_\_\_  
 رقم القطعة: \_\_\_\_\_ رقم الحوض: \_\_\_\_\_ مساحة القطعة الكلية: \_\_\_\_\_  
 نوع الملكية: ملكة ، أجرة ، ضمان ، شراكة ، مزارعة ، أخرى (مطلب شهادة المالك)  
 اسم المالك: \_\_\_\_\_ رقم الهوية: \_\_\_\_\_  
 تاريخ بداية العقد: \_\_\_\_\_ مدة العقد: \_\_\_\_\_  
 تاريخ الاعتداء أو وقوع الضرر: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ اليوم: \_\_\_\_\_ الساعة: \_\_\_\_\_

2. مسبب الضرر

2.1. أضرار الاحتلال: ☐ جيش الاحتلال ☐ جيش المقاتلين ، اسم المجموعة: \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ شركات / مصنع إسرائيلية اسم الشركة / المصنع: \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ ( ) مدار الفصل الخمسة .. ☐ تعلق عسكرية

2.2. أضرار طبيعية (كوارث طبيعية) \* يرجى ذكر السبب وذكر اسم الهيئة المختصة  
☐ قرح \* ☐ ريح \* ☐ حرائق ☐ موبل ، أخرى: \_\_\_\_\_ اسم الكارثة: \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ قواها .. ☐ قزو الجراد ، ملاحظات أخرى: \_\_\_\_\_

3. تصنيف الأضرار:

3.1. أضرار مشجرة

نوع الأشجار	نوع الضرر	المر	العند	نسبة الضرر	كافة الوحدة	مؤمن / غير مؤمن
				كلي / جزئي		
				كلي / جزئي		
				كلي / جزئي		

1- ملح 2- حرق 3- تسخير

3.2. زراعات مروية وبطية

نوع المحصول	السلحة المنتشرة	تاريخ الزراعة	مر المحصول	نسبة الضرر	طبيعة الزراعة	كافة الوحدة	مؤمن / غير مؤمن	ملاحظات
				كلي / جزئي				
				كلي / جزئي				
				كلي / جزئي				

## الملخص

معاناة الشعب الفلسطيني منذ بدء الاحتلال تزداد يوماً بعد يوم خاصة في الآونة الأخير في لا سيما من التصعيد الخطير لعنف الاحتلال الإسرائيلي من خلال الاستخدام المفرط للقوة والعمليات العسكرية والاحتجاز وهجمات المستوطنين والتخريب والقيود على الحركة ومصادرة الممتلكات ومنع البناء والهدم والتهجير. تنتهك هذه الإجراءات حقوق الإنسان الأساسية مثل الحق في الملكية وحرية التعبير والأمن الاجتماعي والحق في الحصول على الغذاء والمأوى. وتعد خرق كبير لاتفاقية جنيف الرابعة.

عملت هذه الأطروحة على أهداف رئيسية ركزت على إبراز أثر انتهاكات حقوق الإنسان الأساسية في المناطق المستهدفة - في جميع مناحي الحياة مثل التعليم، والصحة الجسدية والنفسية، وحرية التنقل والإقامة والأمن، والعدالة. بالإضافة إلى ربط نظرية الأمن البشري ومعرفة مدى صلتها بالسياق الفلسطيني حيث يعمل الأمن البشري هنا على حماية الجوهر الحيوي لجميع الأرواح البشرية بطرق تعزز الحريات الإنسانية. حماية الحريات الأساسية - الحريات التي هي جوهر الحياة، وحماية الناس من التهديدات والمواقف الحرجة (الشديدة) والمنتشرة (الواسعة الانتشار) باستخدام الأسس التي تبني على قوة الناس وتطلعاتهم وخلق بيئة سياسية واجتماعية واقتصادية وعسكرية وعسكرية، بالإضافة للنظم الثقافية التي تمنح الناس اللبنة الأساسية للبقاء والمعيشة والكرامة.

كما عملت الباحثة من خلال هذه الأطروحة على تسليط الضوء على تأثير ممارسات الاحتلال الإسرائيلي (العمليات العسكرية ، وعنف المستوطنين) على سكان المناطق المستهدفة ، حيث تم هدم 6,08 مبنى في السنوات العشر الماضية مع تهجير 9,474 فلسطينيًا نتيجة الهدم.

في هذه الأطروحة، الباحثة النقطة الأساسية للفت الانتباه إلى هذه المناطق المهمشة وتأثير العنف الإسرائيلي على حياة الناس وتهديد رفايتهم بسبب قلة الأبحاث المختصة بهذا المكان والقطاع. يمكن أن يكون هذا البحث أداة جيدة للعمل على وضع الخطط الوطنية لتجنب التدمير المستمر للرفاهية الفلسطينية والانتهاك المستمر لحقوق الإنسان الأساسية وتهديد الأمن الإنساني الفلسطيني.