

6. LAND & SETTLEMENTS

■ Background

Since 1967, all Israeli governments have pursued an expansionist settlement policy. The **first settlement**, Kfar Etzion, was established in late 1967 and by the end of 1968 there were around 30 settlements, housing some 5,000 settlers, mostly in the eastern West Bank. In the 1970s, the official policy followed the plan of Yigal Allon, head of the Ministerial Committee for Settlements, and in 1977, when Likud came to power, the focus shifted to the western areas in the West Bank.

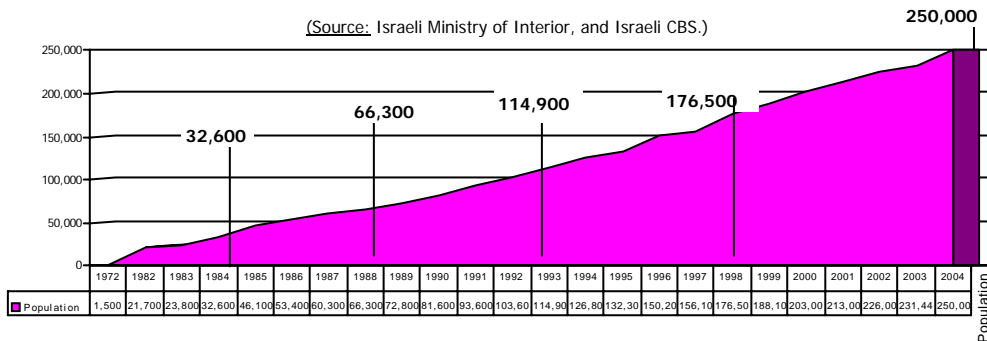
With the signing of the **Oslo Accords** the Palestinians agreed to defer all difficult issues, incl. settlements, to a later stage in exchange for an Israeli commitment to disengage from the OPT and preserve the territorial integrity of the WBGS. This, although the Oslo Accords include a broad range of protective measures for the settlements and settlers – such as their exclusion from Palestinian jurisdiction, blanket limitations on Palestinian land use near settlements as well as Israeli control over land registration, zoning and security. Israel has continued to take unilateral actions, all of which are aimed at creating more irreversible facts on the ground in violation of international law.

The **Palestinian position** remains that Israeli settlements are illegal, threaten the viability of a two-state solution and therefore must be evacuated, incl. those in East Jerusalem.

■ Settler Population

- Settlers comprise less than 9% of the **total Israeli-Jewish population!**
- Within the WBGS, Israeli settlers constitute approx. 10.5% of the **total West Bank population**. In Gaza prior to the disengagement, they made up less than 0.7% of the total **population**.
- According to the **Israeli CBS**, at the end of 2004 there were approx. 235,000 **settlers** in West Bank settlements (excl. East Jerusalem). The annual **growth rate** of the West Bank settler population over the past 4 years (2001-04) was just over 5% (compared to the general Israeli growth rate of only 1.8%).¹
- **Peace Now** counted 243,900 settlers as of Aug. 2005.
- The **PCBS** puts the total settler population – after disengagement from Gaza - at 425,279, distributed as follows: 239,722 in the WB and 185,557 in Jerusalem. (PCBS, *Settlements & Wall Statistics*).
- According to figures released by the Israel's Interior Min.'s Population Registry Interior Min., the settler **population** of the WBGS **grew** by 6% or 13,798 people in 2004 to a total of **250,179 settlers**. The Gaza settlements slated for evacuation alone saw an 11%-increase to a total of 8,693 settlers. (*Ha'aretz*, 9 Jan. 2005).

Growth of the Settler Population (excl. East Jerusalem)



- **Disengagement** entailed evacuation of all Gaza settlements and 4 settlements in the West Bank (around 9,000 settlers).
- Most of the **largest settlements** are located in the Jerusalem region. The ten most populated settlements house 59% of the total West Bank settler population. Some 46% of all West Bank settlers live in the five largest settlements!
- The **fastest growing** settlements are mostly a mixture of rapidly increasing ultra-Orthodox populations (e.g., Betar Illit, Modi'in Illit, Kochav Ya'acov), smaller, ideological settlements (Bet El, Talmon, and Pene Hever) and established settlements close to Jerusalem and Tel Aviv - Efrata, Oranit, Alfe Menashe, and Ariel. (FMPE, Sept.-Oct. 2005 Report).



10 Most Populous West Bank Settlements

10 Fastest Growing West Bank Settlements

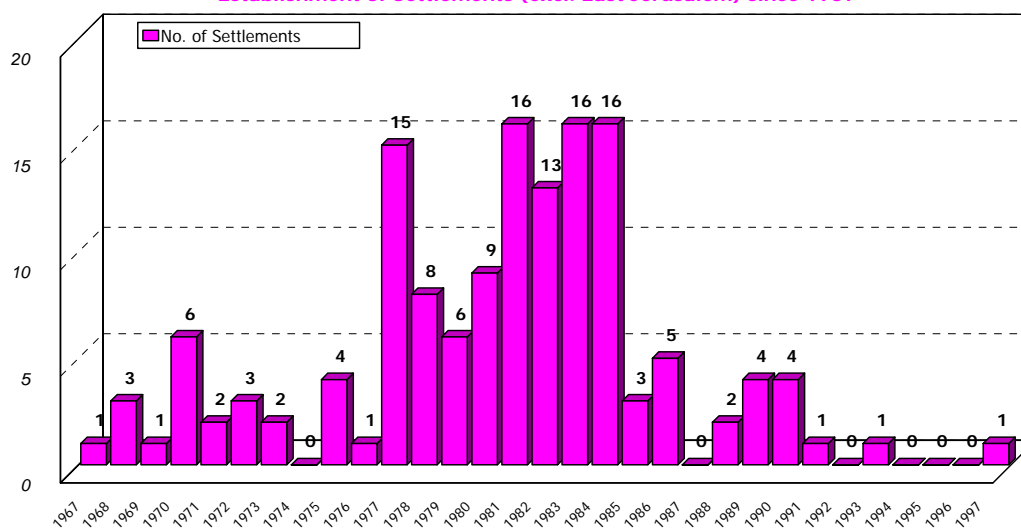
Name	Population		Pop. Change	Name	Population		Pop. Change
	1994	2004	%		1994	2004	%
Ma'ale Adumim	18,400	28,923	57	Modi'in Illit	6,150 ^a	27,386	345
Modi'in Illit	6,150 ^a	27,386	345	Betar Illit	4,880	24,895	410
Betar Illit	4,880	24,895	410	Ma'ale Adumim	18,400	28,923	57
Ariel	12,800	16,414	28	Giv'at Ze'ev	6,750	10,635	58
Giv'at Ze'ev	6,750	10,635	58	Kokhav Ya'aqov	663	4,389	562
Efrata	4,650	7,273	56	Ariel	12,800	16,414	28
Qiryat Arba	5,120	6,651	30	Bet El	1,230	4,763	287
Qarne Shomron	4,820	6,170	28	Alfe Menashe	2,710	5,433	100
Oranit	3,380	5,458	61	Efrata	4,650	7,273	56
Alfe Menashe	2,710	5,433	100	Oranit	3,380	5,458	61
Total	69,660	139,238	100	Total	61,613	135,569	120
Total WB	122,700	234,487	91				

Source: Israeli CBS; quoted in FMEP, Report on Israeli Settlement in the Occupied Territories, Sept.-Oct. 2005.

■ Settlements & Outposts

- As of Sept. 2005 – after the disengagement - **Peace Now** counted **121 official settlements** in the West Bank. Together they comprised a **built-up area** of less than 3% of the West Bank area but the area they actually control (municipal area) exceeded 40% (Peace Now).
- After disengagement, the **PCBS** counts **155** formal Israeli settlements, 22 of them in Jerusalem. These spread over an built-up area of 187 km² (PCBS, *Settlement & Wall Statistics, 2005* and *Land Use Statistics, 2004*).
- According to figures from the **Israeli CBS**, there are currently **138** settlements in the West Bank.
- According to Peace Now, there were **101 unauthorized outposts** in the West Bank as of Aug. 2005, of which 51 were built since Sharon became PM. In 33 of the outposts permanent construction was taking place.
- Since 1996, successive Israeli governments regularly declare that no new settlements would be constructed. Hence, the settlers began establishing illegal **outposts**, with the intention of creating facts on the ground that would retroactively accepted as legal. Due to the local and international criticism of the outposts, PM Sharon was compelled to commission Attorney Talia Sasson to prepare a report on government involvement in the establishment of such outposts. The **Sasson report** was presented in March 2005, stating that many of the outposts were established on lands that are not state-owned, incl. 15 on private Palestinian land, and 46 on lands of unknown ownership. The report accuses numerous governmental bodies of committing blatant offenses to establish outposts, particularly the Construction and Housing Min. which planned and funded illegal outposts without any cabinet decision.

Establishment of Settlements (excl. East Jerusalem) since 1967



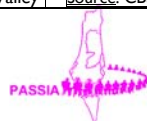
(Source: Israeli Ministry of Interior, and Israeli CBS.)



Settlements in the West Bank, 2004

Name	Pop. *	Establ.	Region	Name	Pop. *	Establ.	Region
Adora	186	1983	Mt. Hebron	Ma'ale Mikhmas	1,055	1981	Benjamin
Alei Zahav	429	1982	Samaria	Ma'ale Shomron	549	1980	Samaria
Alfei Menashe	5,433	1983	Samaria	Mahane Giv'on	-	1977	Benjamin
Allon Shevut	3,229	1970	Etzion Bloc	Ma'on	308	1981	Mt. Hebron
Almog	142	1977	Jordan Valley	Maskiyyot	-	1987	Jordan Valley
Almon	739	1982	Benjamin	Massu'a	140	1970	Jordan Valley
Argaman	166	1968	Jordan Valley	Mattityahu	1,347	1981	Benjamin
Ariel	16,414	1978	Samaria	Mehola	360	1968	Jordan Valley
Asfar (Metzad)	275	1984	Mt. Hebron	Mekhora	119	1973	Jordan Valley
Ateret	350	1981	Benjamin	Menora	-	1998	Jordan Valley
Avnei Hefetz	1,038	N/A	Samaria	Mevo Dotan	287	1978	Samaria
Barkan	1,215	1981	Samaria	Mevo Horon	827	1970	Benjamin
Beit Arye	3,446	1981	Samaria	Mezadot Yehuda	425	1980	Mt. Hebron
Beit El	4,763	1977	Benjamin	Migdal Oz	313	1977	Etzion Bloc
Beit ha'Arava	69	1980	Jordan Valley	Migdalim	151	1984	Samaria
Beit Horon	825	1977	Benjamin	Mizpe Shalem	192	1971	Megilot
Benjamin	-	-		Mizpe Yeriho	1,469	1978	Benjamin
Beqa'ot	152	1972	Jordan Valley	Modi'in Ilit	27,386	1981	
Betar 'Illit	24,895	1985	Etzion Bloc	Na'aleh	600	~1981+	Benjamin
Bitronot (Nahal)	-	1984	Jordan Valley	Nahli'el	282	1984	Benjamin
Bracha	-	1982	Samaria	Negohot	135	1982	Mt. Hebron
Dolev	963	1983	Benjamin	Netiv HaGedud	132	1976	Jordan Valley
Doran	-	1982	Mt. Hebron	Neve Daniyyel	1,225	1982	Etzion Bloc
Efrat	7,273	1980	Etzion Bloc	Nili	829	1981	Benjamin
El'azar	993	1975	Etzion Bloc	Niran	53	1977	Jordan Valley
Eli	2,308	1984	Samaria	Nofim	414	b.s.up	Samaria
Elisha (Nahal)	-	1983	Jordan Valley	Nokdim	674	1982	Etzion Bloc
Elkana	2,983	1977	Samaria	No'omi	127	1982	Jordan Valley
Elon Moreh	1,152	1979	Samaria	Ofarim	-	1989	Benjamin
Emmanuel	2,585	1982	Samaria	Ora	2,264	1975	Benjamin
En Hogle	-	1982	Jordan Valley	Oranit	5,458	1984	Samaria
Enav	468	1981	Samaria	Otni'el	692	1983	Mt. Hebron
Eshkolot	231	1982	Mt. Hebron	Pedu'el	1,219	1984	Samaria
Etz Efrayim	627	1985	Samaria	Pene (Ma'ale) Hever	377	1982	Mt. Hebron
Gannim	147	1983	Samaria	Pesagot	1,388	1981	Benjamin
Geva Binyamin (Adam)	2,032	1983	Benjamin	Pezal'el	215	1975	Jordan Valley
Geva'ot	-	1984	Etzion Bloc	Rehan	148	1977	Samaria
Gilgal	164	1970	Jordan Valley	Revava	738	1991	Samaria
Gittit	161	1973	Jordan Valley	Rimmonim	536	1977	Benjamin
Giv'at Ze'ev	10,635	1982	Benjamin	Ro'i	115	1976	Jordan Valley
Giv'on ha'Hadasha	1,179	1980	Benjamin	Rosh Zurim	298	1969	Etzion Bloc
Hagai	429	1984	Mt. Hebron	Rotem (Nahal)	-	1984	
Hallamish	931	1977	Benjamin	Sa Nur	112	1982	Samaria
Hamra	125	1971	Jordan Valley	Salit	443	1977	Samaria
Har Adar	2,074	1986	Benjamin	Sha'are Tikva	3,685	1982	Samaria
Har Gilo	371	1972	Etzion Bloc	Shadmot Mehola	517	1978	
Hashmona'im	2,235	1985	Benjamin	Shaked	509	1981	Samaria
Hebron	-	1980		Shani	-	1989	Mt. Hebron
Hemdat (Nahal)	120	1980	Jordan Valley	Shavei Shomron	539	1977	Samaria
Hermesh	229	1982	Samaria	Shilo	1,825	1979	Benjamin
Hinnanit	707	1981	Samaria	Shim'a	344	1985	Mt. Hebron
Homesh	181	1980	Samaria	Shvot Rachel	-	N/A	
Itamar	600	1984	Samaria	Susiya	663	1983	Mt. Hebron
Kaddim	142	1983	Samaria	Talmon	1,760	1989	Benjamin
Kalya	260	1968	Jordan Valley	Tekoa	1,179	1977	Etzion Bloc
Karmeil Zur	665	1984	Etzion Bloc	Telem	141	1981	Mt. Hebron
Karmel	319	1981	Mt. Hebron	Tene (Ma'ale Omarim)	538	1983	Mt. Hebron
Karne Shomron	6,170	1978	Samaria	Tomer	296	1978	Jordan Valley
Kedar	658	1984	Benjamin	Tzurif	-	1984	Etzion Bloc
Kedumim	3,010	1975	Samaria	Vered Jericho	161	1980	Benjamin
Kfar Adummim	2,006	1979	Benjamin	Ya'arit	-	N/A	Samaria
Kfar Etzion	416	1967	Etzion Bloc	Yafit	101	1980	Jordan Valley
Kfar Tapuah	593	1978	Samaria	Yakir	960	1981	Samaria
Kiryat Arba'	6,651	1972	Mt. Hebron	Yitav	141	1970	Jordan Valley
Kiryat Netafim	419	1982	Samaria	Yizhar	534	1983	Samaria
Kokhav haShahar	1,365	1977	Benjamin	Zufin	1,048	N/A	Samaria
Kokhav Ya'acov	4,389	1984	Benjamin				
Lapid	2,200	N/A	Benjamin	Total:	234,487		
Ma'ale Adumim	28,923	1975	Benjamin				
Ma'ale Amos	319	1981	Etzion Bloc				
Ma'ale Efrayim	1,456	1970	Jordan Valley				

Source: CBS, List of Localities: Their Population and Codes, 1999-2004.



■ Land Confiscation

1 dunum = ¼ acre or 1000 m²

- Before the **War of 1948**, Palestinians owned about 87.5% of the total area of Palestine (26,323,000 dunums or 26,323 km²), while Jews owned 6.6% of the total lands. The remaining 5.9% was 'state land' as classified by the British Mandate. (British Government, *A Survey of Palestine*, 1945-1946).
- **Since June 1967**, the Israeli occupation authorities have expropriated some 79% of the WBGS territory. Of these areas, some 44% were taken for 'military purposes', 20% for 'security' reasons, 12% for 'public use' (e.g., 'Green Areas'), and 12% because the owners were 'absent'.
- The **status of settlement lands** is complicated. In the West Bank, only about 30% of the land is registered since land registration was restricted, and Israel has declared large quantities of land privately held (but unregistered) to be 'public' – subsequently using it to create Israeli settlements. (The World Bank, *Disengagement, the Palestinian Economy and the Settlements*, June 2004).
- Between Jan. and Aug. 2005 alone, Israel issued over 150 military orders for **land confiscation** in the West Bank and has confiscated over 13,350 dunums of land, mainly to make way for the construction of the separation barrier, to expand settlements, and build bypass roads and army bases (Negotiations Affairs Dept. – Palestinian Monitoring Group, Aug. 2005).
- Since 28 Sept. 2000 and as of April 2005, Israeli forces have **razed** some 31,633 dunums of Palestinian - mostly agricultural land - in **Gaza** alone. It is estimated that approx. 13% of Gaza's agricultural land has been leveled since the beginning of Al-Aqsa Intifada (PCHR, Gaza).

■ Roads & Bypass Roads

- Bypass roads circumvent Palestinian towns and villages and link the various Israeli settlements to one another as well as to Israel proper. The main rationale behind these roads is the 'security' of the settlers, but they also serve the purpose of dividing the West Bank into isolated 'bantustans' and blocking Palestinian development. Bypass roads are under Israeli control and entail a 50-75-m buffer zone on each side of the road in which no construction is allowed.
- The PCBS counted 188.6 km of **bypass roads** in the WBGS in 2004 (768 km in the WB, 50.6 km in the GS). The area with the greatest bypass road length was Ramallah with 154.7 km, followed by Jerusalem (135.4 km) and Hebron (131.9 km). (PCBS, *Land Use Statistics*, 2004).
- A 2004 B'Tselem report found that there were 17 roads (totaling some 120 km) in the WBGS that were completely **prohibited** for Palestinians as well as 10 roads (totaling 245 km) that were partially prohibited. In addition, Palestinian travel was **restricted** on 14 roads or sections (totaling 365 km). (B'Tselem, *Forbidden Roads*, August 2004).
- In Sept. 2004, Israel launched its "**Roads and Tunnels Plan**," which aims at **separating** the transportation networks in the West Bank between Palestinians and Israeli settlers. The plan will construct a separate highway network to link settlements with each other and with Israel proper. It will thus aide settlement expansion while further isolating Palestinian communities and limiting any future Palestinian development. While settlers will be able to travel on fast and direct highways, Palestinian will have to use long distances in difficult terrain. The plan foresees construction of 24 tunnels and 56 roads to serve the Palestinian system. (NAD, FAQ on Israel's Roads and Tunnel Plan, Oct. 2005).

■ Housing Starts & Constructions

- According to the Israeli CBS, **construction began** on 1,097 new housing units in the West Bank during the first half of 2005, as opposed to 860 during the same time last year. As of Oct. 2005, there were 4,207 housing units **under construction** in the West Bank, as opposed to 3,984 in 2004.
- Between 1998-April 2005, the Israeli government issued a total of 13,622 **tenders** for settlement construction, incl. 4,561 for settlements in **Jerusalem**, 8,889 for the **West Bank**, 36 for **Gaza**, and 136 for the Golan Heights. Most tenders were issued for Har Homa (3,835), Betar Illit (2,647) and Ma'ale Adumim (2,379). (FMEP, Report on Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Territories, April-May 2005).
- According to Peace Now 235 building **tenders** for settlements were issued between Jan.-Aug. 2005 alone.

■ Israeli Government Spending

- **Govt. expenditure** includes - besides high security costs - low purchase prices, mortgage grants (up to 95% of the cost), Priority 'A' categorization (for state-subsidized benefits and incentives such as 7%-tax breaks, free schooling and school busing, and business grants), lost tax revenues.
- According to Peace Now, the settlements **cost** Israel – prior to the "disengagement" - at least \$556 million per year.

■ "Disengagement"

- Sharon's "disengagement" plan was introduced in early Feb. 2004, at the peak of international criticism of Sharon's project of the separation barrier, with the ICJ hearings in The Hague just ahead... On 16 Feb. 2005, the Knesset passed the **Disengagement Implementation Law** by a vote of 59-40 (with 5 abstentions). In fact, the plan is **demographically motivated**, hoping that by ridding Israel off its responsibility for Gaza's 1.3 million Palestinians, while continuing to exercise exclusive control over the borders and consolidating/expanding control over the West Bank, Israelis will make up



the majority of the population longer than currently forecasted (i.e., 2020). Israel further hopes to garner international support for **expanding settlements in the West Bank** in exchange for "dumping" Gaza.



- Even after disengagement from Gaza, Israel retains effective military, economic, and administrative control (i.e., control over Gaza's borders, air and sea space, overall security, and international relations) over the Gaza Strip and therefore remains an **occupying power** under international law, with the army able to enter the area at will. (PLO NAD, *The Israeli "Disengagement" Plan: Gaza Still Occupied*, Sept. 2005).
- In the West Bank, four tiny settlements - - with an estimated total population of 674 – were evacuated, allegedly in order to create "territorial contiguity" in the Jenin region. However the area continues to be surrounded by Israeli checkpoints. In Gaza, disengagement entailed evacuation of all settlements, as follows:

Evacuated 21 Gaza Settlements

Settlement (Year of Establishment)	Population (end of 2004)	Settlement (Year of Establishment)	Population (end of 2004)
Atzmona (1979/82)	646	Netzar Hazani (1973)	461
Bedolah (1986)	217	Netzarim (1972)	496
Dugit (1990)	79	Neve Dekalim (1983)	2,671
Elei Sinai (1983)	407	Nisanit (1984)	1,064
Gadid (1982)	351	Pe'at Sade (1989)	104
Gan Or (1983)	351	Rafiah Yam (1984)	143
Ganei Tal (1979)	400	Kerem Atzmona (2001)*	24
Kfar Darom (1970)	491	Shirat Hayam 2000)*	40
Kfar Yam (1983)	10	Slav (2001)*	50
Katif (1985)	404	Tel Katifa (1992)*	60
Morag (1972)	221	TOTAL	8,692

Source: Israeli CBS, quoted by Americans for Peace Now, *Disengagement - Profiling the Settlements* (July 2005); the four settlements marked with a * are not on the CBS database.

- According to World Bank assessments, the **economic benefits** of disengagement are very limited if internal closures are not or only partly eased and the border trade regime is not changed. (World Bank, *Disengagement, the Palestinian Economy and the Settlements*, June 2004).
- The total **estimated costs** of the plan are NIS 3.8 billion (about \$870 million), incl. an estimated \$450,000 in compensation for the average family. Settlers were eligible for: housing compensation, a moving grant, a rent grant, a personal grant (based on length of residency), special loans-grants arrangements for settlers relocating in the Galilee, Negev, or Ashkelon, reimbursement for taxes paid on real estate purchased in the settlements, compensation for loss of income to salaried employees, retirement benefit for salaried workers aged 55 or older, and compensation for businesses. (Peace Now website).

■ Israel's Separation Barrier

- In June 2002 the Government of Israel decided to build the separation barrier to prevent the uncontrolled entry of Palestinians from the West Bank into Israel. In fact, the separation barrier is part of a strategy that aims to **annex** large parts of WBGS land while encircling Palestinian population centers. It is a **combination** of an 8-m high concrete wall (mainly around East Jerusalem areas), trenches, fences, razor wire and military-only roads. There is also a 30-100 meter wide "buffer zone" east of the Wall with electrified fences, trenches, sensors and military patrol roads and some sections have armed sniper towers. The barrier runs through some of the most fertile parts of the West Bank and has severely harmed agricultural activity, which is one of the main sources of income many villages.
- On 9 July 2004, the **International Court of Justice** ruled that Israel's construction of the separation barrier is illegal ("contrary to international law") because it involves destruction/confiscation of Palestinian property and imposes severe restrictions on Palestinian movement, and that that Israel must "cease forthwith the works of construction of the wall being built in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem", return seized property and compensate Palestinian landowners whose interests have been damaged by its construction. The Court's decision emphatically challenges the Israeli rationale for locating most of the barrier in the West Bank instead of in its own territory.
- Notwithstanding the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice of 9 July 2004 and UNGA Res. A/RES/ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004, Israel proceeded with the construction of the Separation Barrier, after making certain adjustments. The Barrier's final route has created a zone between the 1949 UN Armistice Line ('Green Line') and the Barrier itself, which covers an estimated 578 km² (~10% of the West Bank, incl. Jerusalem). When completed, the Barrier will be an estimated 670 km long - twice the length of the Green Line. Only 20% of the total Barrier will run along the 1949 borders, while a major part intrudes into the West Bank up to a depth of 22 km. (UNCTAD. *Report on UNCTAD's Assistance to the Palestinian People*. July 2005).
- The UN estimates that about 50,000 Palestinians living in 38 villages and towns will be confined behind the barrier, of whom 10% will live in "closed areas". The rest will be surrounded by the barrier and connected to the rest of the West Bank by only one route. Palestinians living outside the enclaves and those living outside the barrier must apply for permits to reach their jobs and farms, while those living in closed areas must obtain special permits to maintain their residence rights. (UNCTAD. *Report on UNCTAD's Assistance to the Palestinian People*. July 2005).



The Barrier at a Glance:

Once Completed	
Projected Length of barrier:	680 km
Location of barrier:	80% will lie within the occupied Palestinian territory; only 20% of the Barrier will lie on or near the 1967 boundary
Land to be <i>de facto</i> annexed into Israel by settlements and barrier:	46.0% of the West Bank (incl. 9.5% for the barrier and 36.5% for settlement blocs on the Palestinian side of the barrier)
Number of settlers outside (west of) barrier:	355,783 (86.6%)
Percentage of Palestinians to be trapped inside barrier:	89.5%
Number of Palestinians isolated between the barrier and the Green Line:	242,000 (10.2% of the Palestinian West Bank population), incl. some 20,000 Palestinians isolated in the "closed zone")
Number of Palestinians who will be separated from their land by the barrier:	280,000 (12.0% of the Palestinian West Bank population)

As of July, 2005:	
Length of Wall:	over 214 km built; 176 km under construction
No. of Palestinians living in the "closed zone":	5,300
Acres of land confiscated for Wall construction:	Approx. 8,000
Acres of land isolated between Wall and the Green Line:	89,500 = 6.1% of the occupied West Bank for current Wall. However, this will increase to 15% upon completion.

Source: PLO Negotiation Affairs Department, July 2005.

■ The Occupied Palestinian Territories

Total Area of Palestinian Governorates (in km²)

Governorate	Total Area	Governorate	Total Area
Jenin	583	Hebron	997
Tubas	402	Total WB	5,655
Tulkarm	246	North Gaza	61
Qalqilya	166	Gaza	74
Salfit	204	Deir Balah	58
Nablus	605	Khan Younis	108
Ramallah	855	Rafah	64
Jerusalem ¹	345	Total Gaza	365
Jericho	593	TOTAL WBGS	6,020
Bethlehem	659		

(Source: PCBS, *Land Use Statistics*.)

¹ excl. the annexed part.

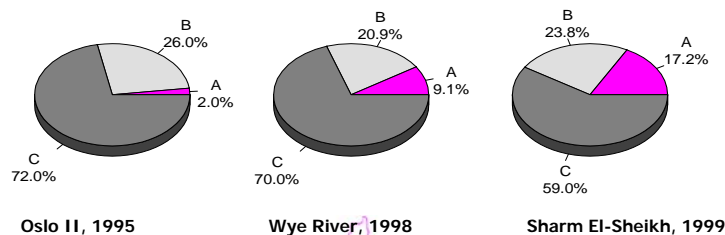
Land Use (in km²)

	Total km ²	Agricultural				Forest	Palestinian Built-up (2003)	Built-up in Israeli settlements	Other** (2003)
		Permanent Crops		Temporary Crops					
		irrigated	rainfed	irrigated	rainfed				
WB	5,655	26.7	1,069	52.3	230.6	88.5	531.9	187.0	3,519
GS	365	46.6	10.0	32.6	19.9	3.2	53.8		163.7
		73.3	1,079	84.9	250.5				
		1,152.7		335.4		91.7	585.7	187	3,682.7
Total	6,020			1,488.1					

(Source: PCBS, *Land Use Statistics, 2004*)

** Incl.: meadows, pastures, fallow and heath lands.

West Bank Areas A, B, C: (the current status is frozen at the levels of the 1999 Sharm El-Sheikh summit)



Recommended Research Sources:

- <http://www.arij.org> and <http://www.arij.org/paley/>
<http://www.stopthewall.org/> (Palestinian campaign against the wall)
<http://www.peacenow.org.il/site/en/homepage.asp?pi=25> (Israel)
http://www.btselem.org/English/Separation_Barrier/Statistics.asp
<http://www.pengon.org/>
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