

PLO NEGOTIATIONS AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

BARRIER TO PEACE: ASSESSMENT OF ISRAEL'S REVISED WALL ROUTE

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Despite continued international and Palestinian opposition, Israel continues to prosecute its unilateral actions in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt): Israel's Wall, deemed illegal by the International Court of Justice, snakes ever-longer on Palestinian, and not Israeli, lands; Israel's settlements—all illegal under international law—continue to expand throughout the West Bank; and Israel continues to construct a highway network linking up almost all of its illegal settlements to each other, throughout the West Bank, on both sides of the Wall.

On January 31, 2007, Israeli media reported Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert's approval to change the Wall route near the settlement of Modi'in Illit. The change of the Wall route is to take place to incorporate the settlements of Nili and Na'aleh into the 'Israeli' side of the Wall; i.e. effectively annexing them into Israel. While this change has still to get the approval of the Israeli cabinet, this decision will move the Wall at least five kilometers east of the 1967 boundary in this region. This change means that 20,000 Palestinians living in five different villages (Rantis, Shaqba, Qibya, Budrus, and Ni'lin) will be surrounded by walls and security roads, creating yet another enclave in the oPt.¹

The current route of the Wall was last approved by the Israeli Cabinet on April 30, 2006. This "revised route" was designed to speed up completion of the Wall. The revised route incorporates changes in the north of the West Bank near the illegal settlements and settlement blocs of Ariel, Kedumim and Alfe Menashe; in the centre around the settlement of Ramot and the Etzion settlement bloc; and in the south around the settlements of Esbkolot and Metzadot Yehuda. The Wall consolidates Israeli control over vital parts of the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem, thereby preventing the establishment of a viable Palestinian state.

While Israel's new Prime Minister, Ehud Olmert, claims that Israel intends to remove some illegal settlements in the West Bank, he has also stated that Israel will continue to bolster settlement blocs. In the Spring of 2006, Israel began the construction of 3,500 new units in Nof Adumim, part of the Adumim settlement bloc. Construction of the Israeli police station in the E-1 area, on occupied Palestinian land between Anata and Aẓ-Zaim, has already been completed and the station is now being expanded. Moreover, Israel's new Defense Minister, Amir Peretz, recently approved the expansion of the Israeli settlements of Givat Ze'ev, Oranit and Betar Illit, located to the west of the Wall.

Israel has also completed its construction of the Hizma terminal. Located four kilometres inside the West Bank with the look and feel of an international border crossing, the terminal is indicative of Israel's plan to unilaterally treat the Wall as an international border and annex Palestinian areas west of it, including all of Jerusalem. With four lanes for cars and gates, the terminal is one of eight points of entry to Jerusalem from the West Bank

¹ All facts are from Haaretz article!that's fine, just can you put the cite in the format of the rest of the footnotes below. Also, this document has end notes.

In the meantime, Israel nearly completed the construction of the Tunnel Road terminal west of Bethlehem which will be completely encircled by the Wall.²

This fact sheet analyses the impact of the Wall and Israel's settlement expansion.

A. Despite inaccurate Israeli claims that the Wall route “only” takes 7-8% of the West Bank,¹ the Wall and planned settlement (colony) expansion will place 45.5% of the occupied West Bank under Israeli control. See attached map: “Israel’s Wall and Settlements (Colonies), May 2006.”²

- The revised Wall route alone ***de facto* annexes 9.0%** of the West Bank.
 - This figure **includes the Latrun Valley and East Jerusalem**, which together constitute 2.0% of the West Bank.
 - This figure also **includes the Ariel and Kedumim “fingers,”** which together constitute 2.2% of the West Bank.
- Settlements **“east”** of the Wall *de facto* annex an **additional 8.0%** of the West Bank.
 - These settlements mostly have their own **fences or walls** and control large areas of Palestinian land throughout the West Bank.
- Israel’s *de facto* annexation of the Jordan Valley accounts for an **additional 28.5%** of the West Bank.
 - Israeli settlements control nearly the entire Jordan valley, restricting Palestinian land use and development.³
 - Amir Peretz, Israel’s Defense Minister, has approved the expansion of the Jordan Valley settlement of Maskiyot, slated to house settlers evacuated from the Gaza Strip in 2005. This decision suggests Israel intends to maintain control of the Jordan Valley indefinitely.⁴
- Israel claims the Wall is about **security**, but the revised route, which stretches **662.8 km**, still runs more than **twice the length of the 1967 border**, making it much more difficult and expensive to patrol.
- The revised Wall route effectively incorporates over 370,000 illegal settlers, or **nearly 87% of the Israeli settler population.**

² PMG recent Bethlehem report.

- The Wall facilitates the expansion of the most damaging Israeli settlement blocs, all of which the International Court of Justice unanimously deemed illegal on July 9, 2004.⁵

B. Percentages are deceiving: What matters are the value and location of land.

- East Jerusalem only accounts for 1.3% of the West Bank, but represents the **economic, cultural and religious capital** of the oPt.
- The Wall and settlements **divest Palestinians of their water rights.**
 - The **Ariel and Kedumim “fingers,”** which stretch 22 km into the northern West Bank, account for 2.2% of the occupied West Bank, but sit atop some of the most valuable **water resources** in the West Bank.
 - By incorporating many of the West Bank’s most valuable water productive zones, Israel’s Wall and settlements effectively pre-empt future fair and equitable allocation of the West Bank’s water resources, as required by international law.⁶

C. The revised Wall route still effectively severs East Jerusalem from the rest of the West Bank.

- The Wall in the Jerusalem area now ***de facto* annexes 228.2 km² or 3.9% of the occupied West Bank.** The Wall will separate or isolate over 230,000 Palestinian Jerusalemites from the rest of the West Bank and will further separate over 2 million Palestinians living on the “eastern” side of the Wall from East Jerusalem.
- The Wall will *de facto* annex to Israel three major settlement (colony) blocs surrounding metropolitan East Jerusalem—Givon, Adumim, and Etzion—land critical to Palestinian population growth and economic development.
- The Wall facilitates the expansion of the **Adumim settlement bloc**, which includes Ma’ale Adumim, Almon, Kefar Adumim, Mizpe Yeriho, Alon and Qedar, as well as Mishor Adumim, an industrial settlement. The largest settlement (colony) in this bloc, Ma’ale Adumim, controls an area of 63 km² to be incorporated on the western side of the Wall. Ma’ale Adumim’s total municipal area is 15 times larger than its current built-up area.
 - The Adumim bloc lies approximately 14 km east of the 1967 pre-occupation border and houses over 30,000 settlers. To further

strengthen contiguity between the Adumim bloc and West Jerusalem, Israel is implementing the E-1 Plan. The Plan is for a new Israeli settlement to be built on 12,442 dunums of the Palestinian lands of El-Eizariya Az-Zaim, At-Tor and Issawiya. The Plan is now slated to have 3,500 housing units (approximately 14,500 settlers), construction of which has already begun in Nof Adumim. However, the majority of the land will be used to develop Israeli infrastructure, including an industrial estate, ten hotels and entertainment facilities. **The E-1 Plan and the Adumim bloc assure Israeli control over key junctions for all roads connecting the northern West Bank to the south and effectively bisect the West Bank.** Furthermore, the E-1 Plan will prevent Palestinian development in one of the Palestinian areas with the highest economic potential: Once the Plan is realized, Palestinian areas of Jerusalem will be severed from one another and the high development potential of the area will be lost, thereby **threatening the viability of the Palestinian state and its capital.**

- As a result of the fragmentation of the **Christian and Muslim Palestinian** communities of East Jerusalem and neighboring areas, **Jerusalem imminently risks losing its historic character** of housing vibrant communities of Christians, Jews and Muslims.
- The revised Wall and Jerusalem-area settlements (colonies) still **sever East Jerusalem from the neighboring communities** of Bethlehem and Ramallah. Historically, these communities have been socially, culturally and economically interdependent. Together, these communities alone account for **between 30 and 40 per cent of the oPt's economy**, including the Gaza Strip.
 - **Bethlehem** will be completely cut off from Jerusalem, while the surrounding settlements of the **Etzion bloc will expand onto more Palestinian land.** Amir Peretz, Israel's Defense Minister, has already approved the expansion of the Betar Illit settlement by a further 500 dunums, affording it a territorial link to Israel.⁷
 - Under the revised Wall route, **Walaja** will be almost entirely surrounded by the Wall with only a "crossing" connecting it to Bethlehem.
 - **Jaba**, which was previously located on the "eastern" side of the Wall will now be added to the cluster of Palestinian villages surrounded by the Etzion settlements that are to be incorporated on the "western" side of the Wall. Jaba will be locked in between the Wall and a

settlement by-pass road and, like the other villages in this cluster, will be deprived of free access to Bethlehem.

- The surrounding **Etzion settlements will control an area of 70.1 km²**—second only in size to the Ariel settlement (colony) bloc, which stretches 22 km into the northern West Bank. These settlements will permanently **restrict the development** of Bethlehem while fragmenting the agricultural communities on which Bethlehem and Jerusalem rely for produce and income. The Etzion settlements prevent free movement of people and goods between the villages and the cities of Bethlehem and Jerusalem, while encroaching on cultivated areas, preventing access to fields, polluting water wells and decimating any prospects for development. As this is the most productive area of the Bethlehem region, the Wall and Etzion bloc will permanently inhibit the economies of Bethlehem and East Jerusalem.

D. Most of the changes to the Wall's route are cosmetic.

- **Roughly 80% of the revised route still lies on occupied Palestinian territory.**
 - On July 9, 2004, the International Court of Justice unequivocally reaffirmed that all portions of Israel's Wall built on occupied territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as all of Israel's settlements, are illegal.⁸
- Approximately **260,000** West Bank Palestinians living in the Governorates of Jerusalem, Jenin, Qalqilya, and Bethlehem will remain trapped between the Wall and the 1967 pre-occupation border. This accounts for **10.6%** of the total Palestinian population in the occupied West Bank.
- The Bethlehem-area villages of Wadi Fukin, Nahhalin, Battir, Khirbet Zakariya, Husan and Jaba—home to approximately 19,000 Palestinians—will remain **trapped between the 1967 border and the Wall. Furthermore, with the exception of Jaba, all of these communities will be enclosed between two Walls.** This facilitates the expansion of the **Etzion settlements** (colonies) while creating strong incentives for Palestinian villagers to abandon their homes and some of the West Bank's most valuable lands to find livelihoods in neighboring Palestinian urban centers.
- The revised Wall route keeps intact the regime of **“closed zones,” gates, and permits.**

- By Israeli military order, only “Israelis”—including anyone capable of immigrating to Israel under Israel’s *Law of Return*—may enter, live or work in those areas between the Wall and the 1967 pre-occupation border, also known as “closed zones,”⁹ without permits.
- This means that thousands of Palestinians trapped between the Wall and Israel will still need to obtain and renew permits to remain in their homes. Moreover, Palestinians living “east” of the Wall who have property or jobs on the “western” side of the Wall will still need to obtain and renew permits from the Israeli military to access their fields or places of employment.
- Meanwhile, according to the terms of the military order, any person of the Jewish faith worldwide will be able to immigrate to illegal Israeli settlements in closed zones, without permits.¹⁰

¹ Israeli estimates have not disclosed the methodology behind these figures.

² “The Wall and Israeli Settlements (Colonies), May 2006,” available at <<http://www.nad-plo.org/news-updates/NEW%201.pdf>>, last checked March 22, 2006.

³ See B’TSELEM, *Land Grab: Israel’s Settlement Policy in the West Bank*, (May 2002), available at <http://www.btselem.org/Download/200205_Land_Grab_Eng.doc>, last checked May 22, 2006.

⁴ See Nadav Shragai and Amos Harel, “IDF Authorizes Expansion of West Bank Town of Betar Illit,” HA’ARETZ, May 22, 2006, available at <<http://www.haaretz.com/hasen/spages/718227.html>>, last checked May 22, 2006.

⁵ Fourteen of fifteen justices acknowledged the illegality of Israel’s settlements in the majority opinion. See generally, *Advisory Opinion*, 2004, *supra* at note 2. Additionally, the dissenting justice acknowledged the settlements’ illegality in his separate declaration. See Judge Buergenthal’s declaration, ¶ 9, available at <<http://www.icj-cij.org/iccjwww/idocket/imwp/imwpframe.htm>>, last checked May 22, 2005.

⁶ For background on the issue of water in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, as well as a basic analysis of Palestinian water rights under international law, please see NEGOTIATIONS SUPPORT UNIT, *The Palestinian Position on Water*, available at <http://www.nad-plo.org/inner.php?view=nego_permanent_water_hwaterp&title=The_Palestinian_Position_on_Water>, last checked May 22, 2006.

⁷ See Nadav Shragai and Amos Harel, “IDF Authorizes Expansion of West Bank Town of Betar Illit,” HA’ARETZ, May 22, 2006, available at <<http://www.haaretz.com/hasen/spages/718227.html>>, last checked May 22, 2006.

⁸ See *Advisory Opinion*, ¶ 78, 2004, *supra* at note 2.

⁹ See B’TSELEM, *Not All it Seems: Preventing Palestinians [sic] Access to their Lands West of the Separation Barrier in the Tulkarm-Qalqilya Area*, p.7 (2004), available at <http://www.btselem.org/Download/200406_Qalqilya_Tulkarm_Barrier_Eng.Doc>, last checked May 22, 2006. For an English-language translation of the closed zone order pertaining to the Wall, see <http://www.nad-plo.org/inner.php?view=palisraeli_wall_primary_hborders3p>, last checked May 22, 2006. Similar orders address areas falling under Israeli settlement (colony) jurisdictional control. See B’TSELEM, *Land Grab: Israel’s Settlement Policy in the West Bank*, (May 2002), available at

<http://www.btselem.org/Download/200205_Land_Grab_Eng.doc>, *last checked* May 22, 2006.

¹⁰ Id.