

West Bank

The **West Bank** (Arabic: الضفة الغربية, romanized: *aḍ-Ḍiffah al-Ġarbiyyah*; Hebrew: הגדה המערבית, romanized: *HaGadah HaMa'aravit*),^[1] also referred to by some Israelis as Judea and Samaria (יהודה ושומרון, *Yehuda VeShomron*),^[2] is a landlocked territory near the coast of the Mediterranean in Western Asia. It is bordered by Jordan and the Dead Sea to the east and by Israel (see Green Line) to the south, west, and north.^[3] Under an Israeli military occupation since 1967, its area is split into 165 Palestinian "islands" that are under partial civil administration by the Palestinian National Authority (PNA), and 230 Israeli settlements into which Israeli law is "pipelined". The West Bank's borders also include the lands that comprise East Jerusalem.

It initially emerged as a Jordanian-occupied territory after the 1948 Arab–Israeli War, before being annexed outright by Jordan in 1950, and was given its name during this time based on its location on the left bank of the Jordan River. The territory remained under Jordanian rule until 1967, when it was captured by Israel during the Six-Day War.

The Oslo Accords, signed between the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel, created administrative districts with varying levels of Palestinian autonomy in specific areas: Area A, which is administered exclusively by the PNA; Area B, which is administered by both the PNA and Israel; and Area C, which is administered exclusively by Israel. Area C accounts for over 60% of the West Bank's territory.^[4]

The West Bank, including East Jerusalem, has a land area of 5,640 km² plus a water area of 220 km², consisting of the northwestern quarter of the Dead Sea. It has an estimated population of 2,747,943 Palestinians, and over 670,000 Israeli settlers live in the West Bank, of which 220,000 live in East Jerusalem.^{[5][6]} The international community considers Israeli settlements in the West Bank and East Jerusalem to be illegal under international law, though Israel disputes this.^{[7][8][9][10]} A 2004 advisory ruling by the International Court of Justice concluded that events that came after the 1967 capture of the West Bank by Israel

West Bank

الضفة الغربية (Arabic)

הגדה המערבית (Hebrew)^[a]

Countries/territories	State of Palestine, Israel
Governance under Oslo Accords	- Area A (green): full Palestinian control - Area B (dark red): joint Palestinian and Israeli control - Area C (pink): full Israeli control - East Jerusalem (purple): full Israeli

—including the Jerusalem Law, the Israel–Jordan peace treaty, and the Oslo Accords—did not change the status of the West Bank and East Jerusalem as Israeli-occupied territory.^[11] Alongside the self-governing Gaza Strip, the Israeli-occupied West Bank and East Jerusalem are claimed by the State of Palestine as its sovereign territory, and thus remain a flashpoint of the Israeli–Palestinian conflict.

Contents

Etymology

[West Bank](#)[Cisjordan](#)

History

[Jordanian West Bank](#)[Israeli Military Governorate and Civil Administration](#)[Early economic impact](#)[Legal status](#)[Political status](#)

Public opinion

Geography

[Climate](#)[Political geography](#)

[Palestinian enclaves](#)[Areas annexed by Israel](#)[Israeli settlements](#)[Palestinian outposts](#)[West Bank barrier](#)[Administrative divisions](#)

[Palestinian governorates](#)[Israeli administrative districts](#)

Crossing points

Economy

Consequences of occupation

[Economic consequences](#)[Water supply](#)[Israeli garbage disposal](#)[Palestinian garbage and sewage](#)[Resource extraction](#)[Loss of cultural property](#)[Tourism](#)

Demographics

	control, <u>annexed in 1980</u>
Population	2,949,246 (July 2021 est.) Note: over 450,000 <u>Israeli settlers</u> live in the <u>West Bank</u> (2021); approximately 227,100 <u>Israeli settlers</u> live in <u>East Jerusalem</u> (2019) [2] (https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/west-bank/#people-and-society)
Area	5,655 km ² (2,183 sq mi)
Languages	<u>Palestinian Arabic</u> , <u>Israeli Hebrew</u>
Religion	<u>Islam</u> , <u>Judaism</u> , <u>Christianity</u> , <u>Samaritanism</u>
Time zones	<u>EET (UTC+02:00)</u> <u>EEST (UTC+03:00)</u>
Currency	<u>New shekel (₪) (ILS)</u> <u>Jordanian dinar (JOD)</u>
ISO 3166 code	<u>PS</u> , <u>IL</u>

Major population centers

Religion

Transportation and communications

Road system

Airports

Telecom

Radio and television

Higher education

See also

References

Notes

Citations

Sources

Further reading

External links

Etymology

West Bank

The name *West Bank* is a translation of the Arabic term *al-Ḍiffah al-Ġarbiyyah*, which designates the territory situated on the western side of the Jordan River that was occupied in 1948 and subsequently annexed in 1950 by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. This annexation was widely considered to be illegal, and was recognized only by Iraq, Pakistan, and the United Kingdom.^[12]



City of Bethlehem, West Bank

Cisjordan

The neo-Latin name *Cisjordan* or *Cis-Jordan* (lit. 'on this side of the River Jordan') is the usual name for the territory in the Romance languages and in Hungarian. The name *West Bank*, however, has become the standard usage for this geopolitical entity in English and some of the other Germanic languages since its inception following the 1948 Jordanian capture.

The analogous *Transjordan* (lit. 'on the other side of the River Jordan') has historically been used to designate the region now roughly comprising the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, which lies to the east of the Jordan River.

History

From 1517 through 1917, the area now known as the West Bank was under Turkish rule as part of Ottoman Syria.

At the 1920 San Remo conference, the victorious Allies of World War I allocated the area to the British Mandate of Palestine (1920–1948). The San Remo Resolution, adopted on 25 April 1920, incorporated the Balfour Declaration of 1917. It and Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations were the basic documents upon which the British Mandate of Palestine was constructed. The United Kingdom proclaimed Abdullah I as emir of the Emirate of Transjordan on 11 April 1921; he declared it an independent Hashemite kingdom on 25 May 1946.



The Cave of the Patriarchs is one of the most famous holy sites in the region.

Under the United Nations in 1947, it was subsequently designated as part of a proposed Arab state by the Partition Plan for Palestine. Resolution 181 recommended the splitting of the British Mandate into a Jewish state, an Arab state, and an internationally administered enclave of Jerusalem.^[13] a broader region of the modern-day West Bank was assigned to the Arab state. The resolution designated the territory described as "the hill country of Samaria and Judea"^[14] (the area now known as the "West Bank") as part of the proposed Arab state, but following the 1948 Arab–Israeli War, this area was captured by Transjordan.^[15]

Jordanian West Bank

The 1949 Armistice Agreements defined the interim boundary between Israel and Jordan (essentially reflecting the battlefield after the war).^[16] Following the December 1948 Jericho Conference, Transjordan annexed the area west of the Jordan River in 1950, naming it "West Bank" or "Cisjordan", and designated the area east of the river as "East Bank" or "Transjordan". Jordan (as it was now known) ruled over the West Bank from 1948 until 1967. Jordan's annexation was never formally recognized by the international community, with the exception of the United Kingdom and Iraq.^{[17][18][19]} A two-state option, dividing Palestine, as opposed to a binary solution arose during the period of the British mandate in the area. The United Nations Partition Plan had envisaged two states, one Jewish and the other Arab/Palestinian, but in the wake of the war only one emerged at the time.^[20] During the 1948 war, Israel occupied parts of what was designated in the UN partition plan as "Palestine". King Abdullah of Jordan had been crowned King of Jerusalem by the Coptic Bishop on 15 November 1948.^[21] Palestinian Arabs in the West Bank and East Jerusalem were granted Jordanian citizenship and half of the Jordanian Parliament seats.^{[22][23]}



King Hussein flying over the Temple Mount in Jerusalem when it was under Jordanian control, 1965

Many refugees continued to live in camps and relied on UNRWA assistance for sustenance. Palestinian refugees constituted more than a third of the kingdom's population of 1.5 million. The last Jordanian elections in which West Bank residents would vote were those of April 1967, but their parliamentary representatives would continue in office until 1988, when West Bank seats were finally abolished. Palestinians enjoyed equal opportunities in all sectors of the state without discrimination.^[23] Agriculture remained the primary activity of the territory. The West Bank, despite its smaller area, contained half of Jordan's agricultural land. In 1966, 43% of the labor force of 55,000 worked in agriculture, and 2,300 km² were under cultivation. In 1965, 15,000 workers were employed in industry, producing 7% of the GNP. This number fell after the 1967 war, and would not be surpassed until 1983.^[24] The tourism industry also

played an important role. 26 branches of 8 Arab banks were present. The Jordanian dinar became legal tender, and remains so there today. 80% of Jordan's fruit-growing land and 40% of its vegetables lay in the West Bank, and, with the onset of the occupation, the area could no longer produce export earnings.^[25]

On the eve of occupation the West Bank accounted for 40% of Jordanian GNP, between 34% and 40% of its agricultural output and almost half of its manpower, though only a third of Jordanian investment was allocated to it and mainly to the private housing construction sector.^[26] Though its per-capita product was 10 times greater than that of the West Bank, the Israeli economy on the eve of occupation had experienced two years (1966-1967) of a sharp recession. Immediately after the occupation, from 1967 to 1974, the economy boomed. In 1967 the Palestinian economy had a gross domestic product of \$1,349 per capita for a million people,^[27] with the West Bank population at 585,500,^[b] of whom 18% were refugees, and was growing annually by 2%. West Bank growth, compared to Gaza (3%), had lagged, due to the effect of mass emigration of West Bankers seeking employment in Jordan.^[29] As agriculture gave way to industrial development in Israel, in the West Bank the former still generated 37% of domestic product, and industry a mere 13%.^[30]

The growth rate of the West Bank economy in the period of the Jordanian rule of the West Bank (before Israeli occupation), had ticked along at an annual rate of 6-8%. This rate of growth was indispensable if the post-war West Bank were to achieve economic self-reliance. 80% of Jordan's fruit-growing land and 40% of its vegetables lay in the West Bank, and, with the onset of the occupation, the area could no longer produce export earnings.^[25]

Israeli Military Governorate and Civil Administration

In June 1967, the West Bank and East Jerusalem were captured by Israel as a result of the Six-Day War. With the exception of East Jerusalem and the former Israeli-Jordanian no man's land, the West Bank was not annexed by Israel; it remained under Israeli military control until 1982.

Although the 1974 Arab League summit resolution at Rabat designated the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) as the "sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people", Jordan did not officially relinquish its claim to the area until 1988,^[31] when it severed all administrative and legal ties with the West Bank and eventually stripped West Bank Palestinians of Jordanian citizenship.^[32]

In 1982, as a result of the Israeli–Egyptian peace treaty, the direct military rule was transformed into a semi-civil authority, operating directly under the Israeli Ministry of Defense, thus taking control of civil matters of Palestinians from the IDF to civil servants in the Ministry of Defense. The Israeli settlements were, on the other hand, administered subsequently as Judea and Samaria Area directly by Israel.

Since the 1993 Oslo Accords, the Palestinian Authority officially controls a geographically non-contiguous territory comprising approximately 11% of the West Bank (known as Area A) which remains subject to Israeli incursions. Area B (approximately 28%) is subject to joint Israeli-Palestinian military and Palestinian civil control. Area C (approximately 61%) is under full Israeli control. Though 164 nations refer to the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, as "Occupied Palestinian Territory",^{[33][34]} the state of Israel quotes the UN that only territories captured in war from "an established and recognized sovereign" are considered occupied territories.^[35]

After the 2007 split between Fatah and Hamas, the West Bank areas under Palestinian control are an exclusive part of the Palestinian Authority, while the Gaza Strip is ruled by Hamas.

Early economic impact

The Jordanians neglected to invest much in the area during their time governing the area, although there was some investment in the immediate vicinity of Jerusalem.

Soon after the 1967 war, Yigal Allon produced the Allon Plan, which would have annexed a strip along the Jordan River valley and excluded areas closer to the pre-1967 border, which had a high density of Palestinians. Moshe Dayan proposed a plan which Gershom Gorenberg likens to a "photo negative of Allon's."^[c] The Allon plan evolved over a period of time to include more territory. The final draft dating from 1970 would have annexed about half of the West Bank.^[37] Israel had no overall approach for integrating the West Bank.^[d]

The early occupation set severe limits on public investment and comprehensive development programmes in the territories. British and Arab commercial banks operating in the West Bank were closed down soon after Israel assumed power there. Bank Leumi then opened nine branches, without successfully replacing the earlier system. Farmers could get loans, but Palestinian businessmen avoided taking out loans from them since they charged 9% compared to 5% interest in Jordan.^{[39][40]} By June 1967, only a third of West Bank land had been registered under Jordan's *Settlement of Disputes over Land and Water Law* and in 1968 Israel moved to cancel the possibility of registering one's title with the Jordanian Land Register.^[41] Ian Lustick states that Israel "virtually prevented" Palestinian investment in local industry and agriculture.^[42] At the same time, Israel encouraged Arab labour to enter into Israel's economy, and regarded them as a new, expanded and protected market for Israeli exports. Limited export of Palestinian goods to Israel was allowed.^[43] Expropriation of prime agricultural land in an economy where two thirds of the workforce had farmed is believed to account for the flight of labourers to work in Israel.^[44] As much as 40% of the workforce commuted to Israel on a daily basis finding only poorly paid menial employment.^[45] Remittances from labourers earning a wage in Israel were the major factor in Palestinian economic growth during the 1969–73 boom years,^[46] but the migration of workers from the territories had a negative impact on local industry by creating an internal labour scarcity in the West Bank and consequent pressure for higher wages there;^[47] the contrast between the quality of their lives and Israelis' growing prosperity stoked resentment.^[45]

Attempting to impose governmental authority, Israel established a licensing system according to which no industrial plant could be built without obtaining a prior Israeli permit. With Military Order No. 393 (14 June 1970), the local commander was given the power and authority to block any construction if, in his evaluation, the building might pose a danger to Israel's security. The overall effect was to obstruct manufacturing development and subordinate any local industrial activity to the exigencies of Israel's economy, or to block the creation of industries that might compete with Israel's. For example, entrepreneurs were denied a permit for a cement factory in Hebron. In order to protect Israeli farmers, melon production was forbidden, imports of grapes and dates were banned, and limits were set to how many cucumbers and tomatoes could be produced.^[48] Israeli milk producers exerted pressure on the Ministry for Industry and Trade to stop the establishment of a competitive dairy in Ramallah.^[49]

The sum effect after two decades was that 15% of all Palestinian firms in the West Bank (and Gaza) employing over eight people, and 32% with seven or less, were prohibited from selling their products in Israel.^[50] Israeli protectionist policies thus distorted wider trade relations to the point that, by 1996, 90% of all West Bank imports came from Israel, with consumers paying more than they would for comparable products had they been able to exercise commercial autonomy.^[51]

Legal status

From 1517 to 1917 the West Bank was part of the Ottoman Empire. Turkey, successor state to the Ottoman Empire, renounced its territorial claims in 1923, signing the Treaty of Lausanne, and the area now called the West Bank became an integral part of the British Mandate for Palestine. During the Mandate period

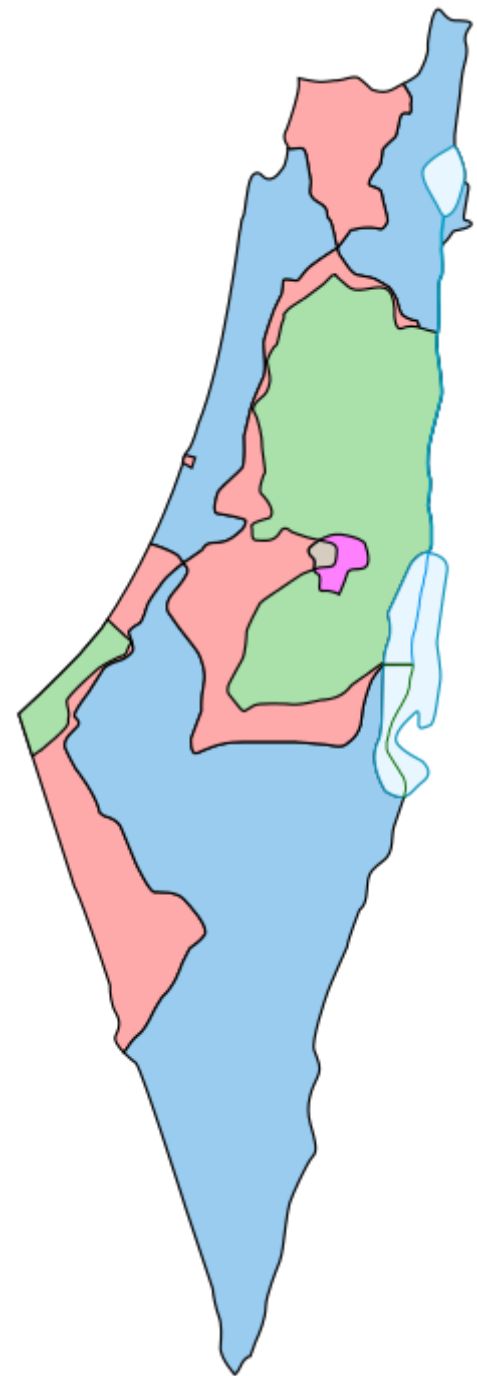
Britain had no right of sovereignty, which was held by the people under the mandate.^[52] Nevertheless, Britain, as custodians of the land, implemented the land tenure laws in Palestine, which it had inherited from the Ottoman Turks (as defined in the Ottoman Land Code of 1858), applying these laws to both Arab and Jewish legal tenants or otherwise.^[53] In 1947 the UN General Assembly recommended that the area that became the West Bank become part of a future Arab state, but this proposal was opposed by the Arab states at the time. In 1948, Jordan occupied the West Bank and annexed it in 1950.^[17]

In 1967, Israel captured the West Bank from Jordan in the Six-Day War. UN Security Council Resolution 242 followed, calling for withdrawal (return to the 1949 armistice lines) from territories occupied in the conflict in exchange for peace and mutual recognition. Since 1979, the United Nations Security Council,^[54] the United Nations General Assembly,^[33] the United States,^[55] the EU,^[56] the International Court of Justice,^[57] and the International Committee of the Red Cross^[34] refer to the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, as occupied Palestinian territory or the occupied territories. General Assembly resolution 58/292 (17 May 2004) affirmed that the Palestinian people have the right to sovereignty over the area.^[58]

The International Court of Justice and the Supreme Court of Israel have ruled that the status of the West Bank is that of military occupation.^[59] In its 2004 advisory opinion the International Court of Justice concluded that:

The territories situated between the Green Line and the former eastern boundary of Palestine under the Mandate were occupied by Israel in 1967 during the armed conflict between Israel and Jordan. Under customary international law, the Court observes, these were therefore occupied territories in which Israel had the status of occupying Power. Subsequent events in these territories have done nothing to alter this situation. The Court concludes that all these territories (including East Jerusalem) remain occupied territories and that Israel has continued to have the status of occupying Power.^{[59][60]}

In the same vein the Israeli Supreme Court stated in the 2004 *Beit Sourik* case that:



Boundaries defined in the 1947 UN Partition Plan for Palestine:

- Area assigned for a Jewish state
- Area assigned for an Arab state
- Planned *Corpus separatum* with the intention that Jerusalem would be neither Jewish nor Arab

Armistice Demarcation Lines of 1949 (Green Line):

The general point of departure of all parties – which is also our point of departure – is that Israel holds the area in belligerent occupation (occupatio bellica).....The authority of the military commander flows from the provisions of public international law regarding belligerent occupation. These rules are established principally in the Regulations Concerning the Laws and Customs of War on Land, The Hague, 18 October 1907 [hereinafter – the Hague Regulations]. These regulations reflect customary international law. The military commander's authority is also anchored in IV Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War 1949.^{[59][61]}


 Israeli controlled territory from 1949
 Egyptian and Jordanian controlled territory from 1948 until 1967

The executive branch of the Israeli government, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has defined the West Bank as “disputed” instead of “occupied” territory, whose status can only be determined through negotiations. The Ministry says that occupied territories are territories captured in war from an established and recognized sovereign, and that since the West Bank wasn't under the legitimate and recognized sovereignty of any state prior to the Six-Day War, it shouldn't be considered an occupied territory.^[35]

The International Court of Justice ruling of 9 July 2004, however, found that the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, is territory held by Israel under military occupation, regardless of its status prior to it coming under Israeli occupation, and that the Fourth Geneva convention applies *de jure*.^[62] The international community regards the West Bank (including East Jerusalem) as territories occupied by Israel.^[63]

International law (Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention) prohibits "transfers of the population of an occupying power to occupied territories", incurring a responsibility on the part of Israel's government to not settle Israeli citizens in the West Bank.^[64]

As of February 2020, 134 (69.4%) of the 193 member states of the United Nations have recognised the State of Palestine^[65] within the Palestinian territories, which are recognized by Israel to constitute a single territorial unit,^{[66][67]} and of which the West Bank is the core of the would-be state.^[68]

Political status

The future status of the West Bank, together with the Gaza Strip on the Mediterranean shore, has been the subject of negotiation between the Palestinians and Israelis, although the 2002 Road Map for Peace, proposed by the "Quartet" comprising the United States, Russia, the European Union, and the United Nations, envisions an independent Palestinian state in these territories living side by side with Israel (see also proposals for a Palestinian state). However, the "Road Map" states that in the first phase, Palestinians must end all attacks on Israel, whereas Israel must dismantle all outposts.



City of Jericho, West Bank

The Palestinian Authority believes that the West Bank ought to be a part of their sovereign nation, and that the presence of Israeli military control is a violation of their right to Palestinian Authority rule. The United Nations calls the West Bank and Gaza Strip Israeli-occupied territories. The United States State

Department also refers to the territories as *occupied*.^{[69][70][71]}

In 2005 the United States ambassador to Israel, Daniel C. Kurtzer, expressed U.S. support "for the retention by Israel of major Israeli population centres [in the West Bank] as an outcome of negotiations",^[72] reflecting President Bush's statement a year earlier that a permanent peace treaty would have to reflect "demographic realities" on the West Bank.^[73] In May 2011 US President Barack Obama officially stated US support for a future Palestinian state based on borders prior to the 1967 War, allowing for land swaps where they are mutually agreeable between the two sides. Obama was the first US president to formally support the policy, but he stated that it had been one long held by the US in its Middle East negotiations.^{[74][75]}



U.S. President George Bush and Mahmoud Abbas in Ramallah, 2008

In December 2016, a resolution was adopted by United Nations Security Council that condemned Israel's settlement activity as a "flagrant violation" of international law with "no legal validity". It demands that Israel stop such activity and fulfill its obligations as an occupying power under the Fourth Geneva Convention.^{[76][77]} The United States abstained from the vote.^{[78][77]}

In 2020, President Donald Trump unveiled a peace plan, radically different from previous peace plans. The plan failed to gain support.^{[79][80]}

Public opinion

Palestinian public opinion opposes Israeli military and settler presence on the West Bank as a violation of their right to statehood and sovereignty.^[81] Israeli opinion is split into a number of views :

- Complete or partial withdrawal from the West Bank in hopes of peaceful coexistence in separate states (sometimes called the "land for peace" position); (In a 2003 poll, 76% of Israelis supported a peace agreement based on that principle).^[82]
- Maintenance of a military presence in the West Bank to reduce Palestinian terrorism by deterrence or by armed intervention, while relinquishing some degree of political control;
- Annexation of the West Bank while considering the Palestinian population with Palestinian Authority citizenship with Israeli residence permit as per the Elon Peace Plan;
- Annexation of the West Bank and assimilation of the Palestinian population to fully fledged Israeli citizens;
- Transfer of the East Jerusalem Palestinian population (a 2002 poll at the height of the Al-Aqsa intifada found 46% of Israelis favoring Palestinian transfer of Jerusalem residents).^[83]

Geography

The West Bank has an area of 5,628 square kilometres (2,173 sq mi), which comprises 21.2% of former Mandatory Palestine (excluding Jordan)^[84] and has generally rugged mountainous terrain. The total length of the land boundaries of the region are 404 kilometres (251 miles).^[3] The terrain is mostly rugged dissected upland, some vegetation in the west, but somewhat barren in the east. The elevation span between

the shoreline of the Dead Sea at −408 m to the highest point at Mount Nabi Yunis, at 1,030 m (3,379 ft) above sea level.^[85] The area of West Bank is landlocked; highlands are main recharge area for Israel's coastal aquifers.^[3]

There are few natural resources in the area except the highly arable land, which comprises 27% of the land area of the region. It is mostly used as permanent pastures (32% of arable land) and seasonal agricultural uses (40%).^[3] Forests and woodland comprise just 1%, with no permanent crops.^[3]



View of the Judean Mountains from Ramallah

Climate

The climate in the West Bank is mostly Mediterranean, slightly cooler at elevated areas compared with the shoreline, west to the area. In the east, the West Bank includes the Judean Desert and the shoreline of the Dead Sea – both with dry and hot climate.

Political geography

Overview of administration and sovereignty in Israel and the Palestinian territories

Area		Administered by	Recognition of governing authority	Sovereignty claimed by	Recognition of claim
Gaza Strip		<u>Palestinian National Authority</u> (<i>de jure</i>) Controlled by <u>Hamas</u> (<i>de facto</i>)	Witnesses to the <u>Oslo II Accord</u>	<u>State of Palestine</u>	<u>137 UN member states</u>
West Bank	<u>Palestinian enclaves</u> (<u>Areas A+B</u>)	<u>Palestinian National Authority</u> and <u>Israeli military</u>			
	Area C	<u>Israeli enclave law</u> (<u>Israeli settlements</u>) and <u>Israeli military</u> (<u>Palestinians under Israeli occupation</u>)			
	<u>East Jerusalem</u>	<u>Israeli government</u>			
<u>West Jerusalem</u>			<u>Australia</u> , <u>Russia</u> , <u>Czech Republic</u> , <u>Honduras</u> , <u>Guatemala</u> , <u>Nauru</u> , and the <u>United States</u>	<u>United Nations as an international city along with East Jerusalem</u>	<u>Various UN member states and the European Union</u> ; <u>joint sovereignty</u> also widely supported
<u>Golan Heights</u>			<u>United States</u>	<u>Syria</u>	<u>All UN member states except the United States</u>
<u>Israel (proper)</u>			<u>163 UN member states</u>	<u>Israel</u>	<u>163 UN member states</u>

Palestinian enclaves

The 1993 Oslo Accords declared the final status of the West Bank to be subject to a forthcoming settlement between Israel and the Palestinian leadership. Following these interim accords, Israel withdrew its military rule from some parts of the West Bank, which was divided into three administrative divisions of the Oslo Accords:

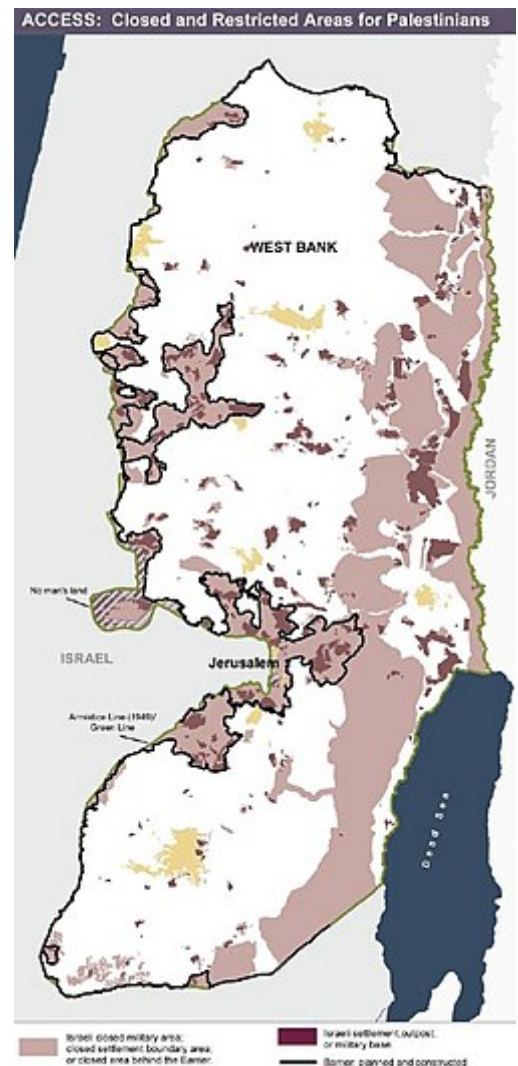
Area	Security	Civil Admin	% of WB land	% of WB Palestinians
A	Palestinian	Palestinian	18%	55%
B	Israeli	Palestinian	21%	41%
C	Israeli	Israeli	61%	4% ^[86]

Area A, 2.7%, full civil control of the Palestinian Authority, comprises Palestinian towns, and some rural areas away from Israeli settlements in the north (between Jenin, Nablus, Tubas, and Tulkarm), the south (around Hebron), and one in the center south of Salfit.^[87] Area B, 25.2%, adds other populated rural areas, many closer to the center of the West Bank. Area C contains all the Israeli settlements (excluding settlements in East Jerusalem), roads used to access the settlements, buffer zones (near settlements, roads, strategic areas, and Israel), and almost all of the Jordan Valley and the Judean Desert.

Areas A and B are themselves divided among 227 separate areas (199 of which are smaller than 2 square kilometers (1 sq mi)) that are separated from one another by Israeli-controlled Area C. ^[88] Areas A, B, and C cross the 11 governorates used as administrative divisions by the Palestinian National Authority, Israel, and the IDF and named after major cities. The mainly open areas of Area C, which contains all of the basic resources of arable and building land, water springs, quarries and sites of touristic value needed to develop a viable Palestinian state,^[89] were to be handed over to the Palestinians by 1999 under the Oslo Accords as part of a final status agreement. This agreement was never achieved.^[90]

According to B'tselem, while the vast majority of the Palestinian population lives in areas A and B, the vacant land available for construction in dozens of villages and towns across the West Bank is situated on the margins of the communities and defined as area C.^[91] Less than 1% of area C is designated for use by Palestinians, who are also unable to legally build in their own existing villages in area C due to Israeli authorities' restrictions,^{[92][93]}

An assessment by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in 2007 found that approximately 40% of the West Bank was taken up by Israeli infrastructure. The infrastructure, consisting of settlements, the barrier, military bases and closed military areas, Israeli declared nature reserves and the roads that accompany them is off-limits or tightly controlled to Palestinians.^[94]



Map of West Bank settlements and closures in January 2006: Yellow = Palestinian urban centers. Light pink = closed military areas or settlement boundary areas or areas isolated by the Israeli West Bank barrier; dark pink = settlements, outposts or military bases. The black line = route of the Barrier

In June 2011, the Independent Commission for Human Rights published a report that found that Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip were subjected in 2010 to an "almost systematic campaign" of human rights abuse by the Palestinian Authority and Hamas, as well as by Israeli authorities, with the security forces of the PA and Hamas being responsible for torture, arrests and arbitrary detentions.^[95]

Areas annexed by Israel

Through the Jerusalem Law, Israel extended its administrative control over East Jerusalem. This has often been interpreted as tantamount to an official annexation, though Ian Lustick, in reviewing the legal status of Israeli measures, has argued that no such annexation ever took place. The Palestinian residents have legal permanent residency status.^{[96][97]} Rejecting the Jerusalem Law, the UN Security Council passed UN Security Council Resolution 478, declaring that the law was "null and void". Although permanent residents are permitted, if they wish, to receive Israeli citizenship if they meet certain conditions including swearing allegiance to the State and renouncing any other citizenship, most Palestinians did not apply for Israeli citizenship for political reasons.^[98] There are various possible reasons as to why the West Bank had not been annexed to Israel after its capture in 1967.^[99] The government of Israel has not formally confirmed an official reason; however, historians and analysts have established a variety of such, most of them demographic. Among those most commonly cited have been:

- Reluctance to award its citizenship to an overwhelming number of a potentially hostile population whose allies were sworn to the destruction of Israel.^{[100][101]}
- To ultimately exchange land for peace with neighbouring states^{[100][101]}
- Fear that the population of ethnic Arabs, including Israeli citizens of Palestinian ethnicity, would outnumber the Jewish Israelis west of the Jordan River.^{[99][100]}
- The disputed legality of annexation under the Fourth Geneva Convention^[102]

The importance of demographic concerns to some significant figures in Israel's leadership was illustrated when Avraham Burg, a former Knesset Speaker and former chair of the Jewish Agency for Israel, wrote in *The Guardian* in September 2003,

"Between the Jordan and the Mediterranean there is no longer a clear Jewish majority. And so, fellow citizens, it is not possible to keep the whole thing without paying a price. We cannot keep a Palestinian majority under an Israeli boot and at the same time think ourselves the only democracy in the Middle East. There cannot be democracy without equal rights for all who live here, Arab as well as Jew. We cannot keep the territories and preserve a Jewish majority in the world's only Jewish state – not by means that are humane and moral and Jewish."^[103]



Greater Jerusalem, May 2006. CIA remote sensing map showing areas considered settlements, plus refugee camps, fences, walls, etc.

Israeli settlements

As of 2022, there are over 450,000 Israeli settlers living in 128 Israeli settlements in the West Bank excluding East Jerusalem, with an additional 220,000 Jewish settlers residing in 12 settlements in East Jerusalem.^{[104][105]} In addition, there are over 100 Israeli outposts in the West Bank that are not recognized and are therefore illegal even under Israeli law, but that are nevertheless been provided with infrastructure, water, sewage, and other services by the authorities. They are colloquially known as "illegal outposts."^[106]

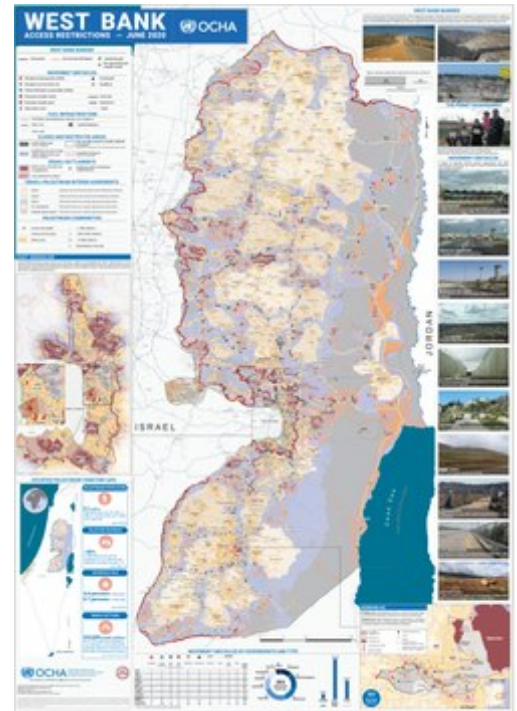
As a result of the application of Israeli law in the settlements ("Enclave law"), large portions of Israeli civil law are applied to Israeli settlements and to Israelis living in the Israeli-occupied territories.^[107]

The international consensus is that all Israeli settlements on the West Bank are illegal under international law.^{[108][109][110][111]} In particular, the European Union as a whole^[112] considers all settlements to be illegal. Significant portions of the Israeli public similarly oppose the continuing presence of Jewish Israelis in the West Bank and have supported the 2005 settlement relocation.^[113] The majority of legal scholars also hold the settlements to violate international law,^[114] however individuals including Julius Stone,^{[115][116]} and Eugene Rostow^[117] have argued that they are legal under international law.^[118] Immediately after the 1967 war, Theodor Meron, legal counselor of Israel's Foreign Ministry, advised Israeli ministers in a "top secret" memo that any policy of building settlements across occupied territories violated international law and would "contravene the explicit provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention".^{[119][120][121]} Fifty years later, citing decades of legal scholarship on the subject, Meron reiterated his legal opinion regarding the illegality of Israeli settlements in the Occupied Territories.^[122]

The UN Security Council has issued several non-binding resolutions addressing the issue of the settlements. Typical of these is UN Security Council resolution 446 which states that the "practices of Israel in establishing settlements in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 have no legal validity", and it calls on Israel "as the occupying Power, to abide scrupulously by the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention".^[123]

The Conference of High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention held in Geneva on 5 December 2001 called upon "the Occupying Power to fully and effectively respect the Fourth Geneva Convention in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and to refrain from perpetrating any violation of the Convention." The High Contracting Parties reaffirmed "the illegality of the settlements in the said territories and of the extension thereof."^[124]

On 30 December 2007, Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert issued an order requiring approval by both the Israeli Prime Minister and Israeli Defense Minister of all settlement activities (including planning) in the West Bank.^[125] The change had little effect with settlements continuing to expand, and new ones being established. On 31 August 2014, Israel announced it was appropriating 400 hectares of land in the West Bank to eventually house 1,000 Israel families. The appropriation was described as the largest in more than 30 years.^[126] According to reports on Israel Radio, the development is a response to the 2014 kidnapping and murder of Israeli teenagers.^[126]



Map of Israeli settlements and Area C (magenta and blue), 2020

Palestinian outposts

The Haaretz newspaper published an article in December 2005 about demolition of "Palestinian outposts" in Bil'in.^[127] The demolitions sparked a political debate as according to PeaceNow it was a double standard ("After what happened today in Bil'in, there is no reason that the state should defend its decision to continue the construction" credited to Michael Sfar).

In January 2012, the European Union approved the "Area C and Palestinian state building" report. The report said Palestinian presence in Area C has been continuously undermined by Israel and that state building efforts in Area C of the Palestinian Authority (PA) and the EU were of "utmost importance in order to support the creation of a contiguous and viable Palestinian state". The EU will support various projects to "support the Palestinian people and help maintain their presence".^{[128][129]}

In May 2012, a petition^[130] was filed to the Israeli Supreme Court about the legality of more 15^[130] Palestinian outposts and Palestinian building in "Area C". The cases were filed by Regavim.^{[131][132]}

The petition was one of 30 different petitions with the common ground of illegal land takeover and illegal construction and use of natural resources. Some of the petitions (27) had been set for trials^[133] and the majority received a verdict.

Ynet News stated on 11 January 2013 that a group of 200 Palestinians with unknown number of foreign activists created an outpost named Bab al-Shams ("Gate of the Sun"), contains 50 tents^[134]

Ynet News stated on 18 January 2013 that Palestinian activists built an outpost on a disputed area in Beit Iksa, where Israel plans to construct part of the separation fence in the Jerusalem vicinity while the Palestinians claim that the area belongs to the residents of Beit Iksa. named Bab al-Krama^[135]

West Bank barrier

The Israeli West Bank barrier is a physical barrier ordered for construction by the Israeli Government, consisting of a network of fences with vehicle-barrier trenches surrounded by an on average 60 meters (197 ft) wide exclusion area (90%) and up to 8 meters (26 ft) high concrete walls (10%) (although in most areas the wall is not nearly that high).^[136] It is located mainly within the West Bank, partly along the 1949 Armistice line, or "Green Line" between the West Bank and Israel. The length of the barrier as approved by the Israeli government is 708 kilometers (440 mi) long.^[137] As of 2020, approximately 454 kilometers (282 mi) have been constructed (64%).^{[137][138]} The space between the barrier and the green line is a closed military zone known as the Seam Zone, cutting off 9% of the West Bank and encompassing dozens of villages and tens of thousands of Palestinians.^{[139][140][141]}



A Palestinian demonstration against the demolition of the village Susya



West Bank barrier ("Separation Wall")

The barrier generally runs along or near the 1949 Jordanian-Israeli armistice/Green Line, but diverges in many places to include on the Israeli side several of the highly populated areas of Jewish settlements in the West Bank such as East Jerusalem, Ariel, Gush Etzion, Immanuel, Karnei Shomron, Givat Ze'ev, Oranit, and Maale Adumim.



Qalandiya Checkpoint between Ramallah and Jerusalem

Supporters of the barrier claim it is necessary for protecting Israeli civilians from Palestinian attacks, which increased significantly during the Al-Aqsa Intifada;^{[142][143]} it has helped reduce incidents of terrorism by 90% from 2002 to 2005; over a 96% reduction in terror attacks in the six years ending in 2007,^[144] though Israel's State Comptroller has acknowledged that most of the suicide bombers crossed into Israel through existing checkpoints.^[145] Its supporters claim that the onus is now on the Palestinian Authority to fight terrorism.^[146]

Opponents claim the barrier is an illegal attempt to annex Palestinian land under the guise of security,^[147] violates international law,^[148] has the intent or effect to pre-empt final status negotiations,^[149] and severely restricts Palestinian livelihoods, particularly limiting their freedom of movement within and from the West Bank thereby undermining their economy.^[150]

Administrative divisions

Palestinian governorates

After the signing of the Oslo Accords, the West Bank was divided into 11 governorates under the jurisdiction of the Palestinian National Authority. Since 2007 there are two governments claiming to be the legitimate government of the Palestinian National Authority, one based in the West Bank and one based in the Gaza Strip.

Governorate	Population ^[151]	Area (km ²) ^[151]
<u>Jenin Governorate</u>	311,231	583
<u>Tubas Governorate</u>	64,719	372
<u>Tulkarm Governorate</u>	182,053	239
<u>Nablus Governorate</u>	380,961	592
<u>Qalqilya Governorate</u>	110,800	164
<u>Salfit Governorate</u>	70,727	191
<u>Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate</u>	348,110	844
<u>Jericho Governorate</u>	52,154	608
<u>Jerusalem Governorate</u> (including Israeli-annexed East Jerusalem with Israeli citizenship)	419,108	344
<u>Bethlehem Governorate</u>	216,114	644
<u>Hebron Governorate</u>	706,508	1,060
Total	2,862,485	5,671

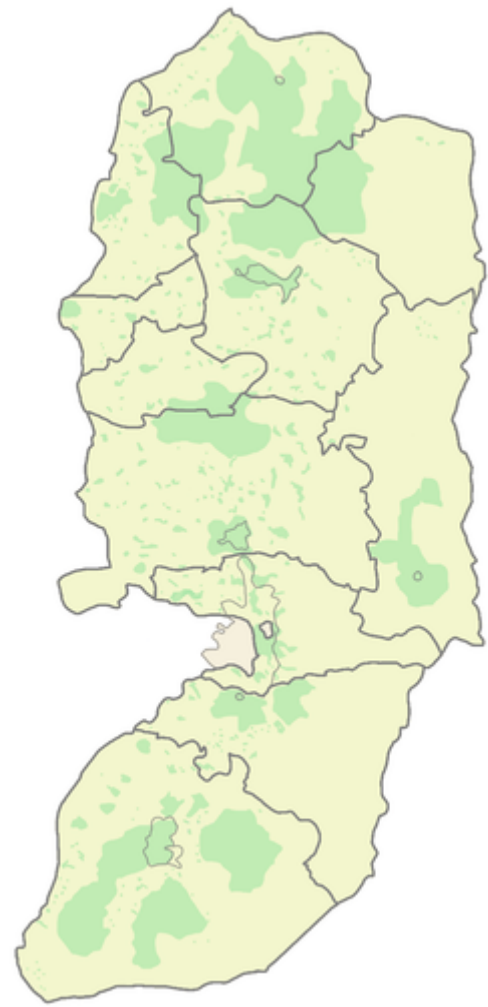
Israeli administrative districts

The West Bank is further divided into 8 administrative regions: Menashe (Jenin area), HaBik'a (Jordan Valley), Shomron (Shechem area, known in Arabic as Nablus), Efrayim (Tulkarm area), Binyamin (Ramallah/al-Bireh area), Maccabim (Maccabim area), Etzion (Bethlehem area) and Yehuda (Hebron area).

Crossing points

Allenby Bridge, or 'King Hussein Bridge', is the main port for the Palestinian in the West Bank to the Jordanian borders. This crossing point is controlled by Israel since 1967. It was inaugurated on 11 December 2011 under the military order "175" entitled 'An order concerning transition station'. Later, Order '446' was issued which annexed the Damia Bridge crossing point to the Allenby Bridge as a commercial crossing point only. Goods were exported to Jordan, while the import was banned for security purposes.^[152]

In 1993, the Palestinian National Authority, according to Oslo Accord assigned by PLO and the Israeli government, became a partial supervisor over the Rafah Border Crossing to Gaza Strip. The Palestinian Authority was responsible for issuing passports to Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. However, Israel remained the major responsible party for this crossing point. According to the agreement, Israel has the right to independently inspect luggage and to maintain security. In addition, it can prevent anyone from using the crossing.^{[152][153]}



Northern Governorates

Economy

As of the early-21st century, the economy of the Palestinian territories is chronically depressed, with unemployment rates constantly over 20% since 2000 (19% in the West Bank in first half of 2013).^[154]

Consequences of occupation

Economic consequences

According to a 2013 World Bank report, Israeli restrictions hinder Palestinian economic development in Area C of the West Bank.^[155] A 2013 World Bank report calculates that, if the Interim Agreement was respected and restrictions lifted, a few key industries alone would produce US\$2.2 billion per annum more (or 23% of 2011 Palestinian GDP) and reduce by some US\$800 million (50%) the Palestinian Authority's deficit; the employment would increase by 35%.^[156]

Water supply

Amnesty International has criticized the way that the Israeli state is dealing with the regional water resources:

Palestinians in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT) do not have access to adequate, safe water supplies ... Discriminatory Israeli policies in the OPT are the root cause of the striking disparity in access to water between Palestinians and Israelis ... The inequality is even more pronounced between Palestinian communities and unlawful Israeli settlements, established in the OPT in violation of international law. Swimming pools, well-watered lawns and large irrigated farms in Israeli settlements in the OPT stand in stark contrast next to Palestinian villages whose inhabitants struggle even to meet their essential domestic water needs. In parts of the West Bank, Israeli settlers use up to 20 times more water per capita than neighbouring Palestinian communities, who survive on barely 20 litres of water per capita a day—the minimum amount recommended by the WHO for emergency situations response.^[157]

Israeli settlers in the West Bank have seized dozens of wells from Palestinians. The wells are privately owned by Palestinians and the settlers forcibly took them, gave them Hebrew names and, with the assistance of the Israeli military, prevent Arab people, including the wells' owners, from using the wells and the pools the wells feed.^[158]

Israeli garbage disposal

Israel ratified the international Basel Convention treaty on Israel on 14 December 1994, according to which, any transfer of waste must be performed with an awareness of the dangers posed to the disempowered occupied people. It forbids the creation among them of "environmental sacrifice zones."^[159] Israel, it is argued, uses the West Bank as a "sacrifice" zone for placing 15 waste treatment plants, which are there under less stringent rules than those required in Israel because a different legal system has been organized regarding hazardous materials that can be noxious to local people and the environment. The military authorities do not render public the details of these operations. These materials consist of such things as sewage sludge, infectious medical waste, used oils, solvents, metals, electronic waste and batteries.^[160]

In 2007 it was estimated that 38% (35 mcm a year) of all wastewater flowing into the West Bank derived from settlements and Jerusalem.^[161] Of the 121 settlements surveyed, 81 had wastewater treatment plant, much of it inadequate or subject to breakdown, with much sewage flowing into lowland streams and terrain where Palestinian villages are located. Only 4 of 53 indictments for waste pollution were made over the years from 2000 to 2008, whereas in Israel the laws are strictly applied and, in 2006 alone, 230 enforcements for the same abuse were enforced.^[162] At the same time 90–95% of Palestinian wastewater was not treated, with only 1 of 4 Israeli plants built in the 1970s to that purpose functioning, and the neglect to improve the infrastructure is attributed to Israeli budgetary problems.^[163] After the Oslo Accords, the global community earmarked \$250,000,000 for West Bank wastewater infrastructure. Israel at times insisted its approval was conditional on linking the grid to Israeli settlements, which neither the donors nor Palestinians accepted. Most of the infrastructure was subsequently destroyed by IDF military operations.^[164] The PA did raise funds from Germany for 15 plants, but only managed to build one, at al-Bireh, within Area B, though even there Israel insisted the plant process waste from the settlement of Psagot, though refusing to pay fees for the treatment.^[163] Palestinian towns like Salfit have been deeply affected by sewage overflow channeled past the town from the settlement of Ariel.^{[165][166]}

Unlike the data available for sewage treatment within Israel, the Israeli Water Commission refuses to provide public reports on 15 million cubic metres of sewage flowing from Israeli settlements in the West Bank. It claims 75% is treated adequately but independent Israeli studies (2000) suggest that only 6% met Israeli treatment standards, while 48% was either not treated adequately or discharged raw. Since then some improvements have been implemented.^[167]

The landfill near Al-Jiftlik in the Jericho Governorate, built on absentee Palestinian property without planning or an environment impact analysis, is for the exclusive use of waste, 1,000 tons per day, produced by Israeli settlements and cities within Israel.^[168] Palestinians are restricted to 3 landfills, and permits for more have been denied unless the sites can be used to dump settlement garbage. Even if a permit is given without this agreement, settler waste under military escort is still dumped there.^[168]

Israel has been accused of engaging in 'warfare ecology' in the West Bank.^[169] In response to local opposition in Israel to waste treatment plants and the high cost of meeting stringent environment laws in that country. It has been argued that Israel had used the area of the West Bank as a 'sacrifice zone' where its waste can be dumped." [e]

Many waste treatment facilities in the West Bank were built for processing waste generated inside Israeli sovereign territory, according to B'Tselem, Israel's leading human rights organization for monitoring the West Bank.^{[171][172][173]} At least 15 waste treatment plants operate in the West Bank and most of the waste they process is brought over from within the Green line inside Israel proper. Of these 15 facilities, six process hazardous waste, including infectious medical waste, used oils and solvents, metals, batteries and electronic industry byproducts, and one facility that processes sewage sludge. The Israel government requires no reporting by these West Bank facilities of the amount of waste they process or the risks they pose to the local population, and applies less rigorous regulatory standards to these facilities than it does to solid waste treatment facilities in Israel. B'Tselem, Israel's leading independent human rights organization for monitoring human rights in the West Bank, has observed that "any transfer of waste to the West Bank is a breach of international law which Israel is dutybound to uphold" because according to international law "an occupied territory or its resources may not be used for the benefit of the occupying power's own needs."^{[171][172][173][174][175]} Experts have also warned that some of these facilities are garbage dumps that endanger the purity of the mountain aquifer, which is one of the largest sources of water in the region.^[174]

Palestinian garbage and sewage

In 1995, the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) was established by a presidential decree. One year later, its functions, objectives and responsibilities were defined through a by-law, giving the PWA the mandate to manage water resources and execute the water policy.^[176]

About 90% of the Palestinians in the Territories had access to improved sanitation in 2008.^[177] Cesspits were used by 39% of households, while access to the sewer network increased to 55% in 2011, up from 39% in 1999.^[178] In the West Bank, only 13,000 out of 85,000 m³ of wastewater were treated in five municipal wastewater treatment plants in Hebron, Jenin, Ramallah, Tulkarem and Al-Bireh.^[179] The Al Bireh plant was constructed in 2000 with funding by the German aid agency KfW.^[180] According to the World Bank report, the other four plants perform poorly concerning efficiency and quality.^[181]

Resource extraction

Based on the number of quarries per km² in Areas A and B, it is calculated that, were Israel to lift restrictions, a further 275 quarries could be opened in Area C. The World Bank estimates that Israel's virtual ban on issuing Palestinians permits for quarries there costs the Palestinian economy at least US\$241 million per year.^[182] In International law drawing on the Hague Conventions (Article 55), it is established that an occupying power may reap some value from the resources of the country occupied but not deplete its assets, and that the usufruct must benefit the people under occupation. The Oslo Accords agreed to hand over mining rights to the Palestinian Authority. Israel licenses eleven settlement quarries in the West Bank and they sell 94% of their material to Israel, which arguably constitutes "depletion" and pays royalties to its West Bank military government and settlement municipalities.^[168] Thus the German cement firm quarrying at Nahal Raba paid out €430,000 (\$479,000) in taxes to the Samaria Regional Council in 2014 alone.^[168] The Israeli High Court rejected a petition that such quarrying was a violation by stating that after 4 decades Israeli law must adapt to "the realities on the ground". The state did undertake not to open more quarries.^[183] As an illustrative example, a Human Rights Watch report contrasts the difference between a Palestinian-owned quarry company in Beit Fajar and that of a European one working on what Israeli considers its state land. The European company obtained a concession and license to harvest stone, whereas Israel refuses permits for most of the roughly 40 Beit Fajar quarries, or nearly any other Palestinian-owned quarry in the West Bank under Israeli administration.^[168]

Israel had denied Palestinians permits to process minerals in that area of the West Bank.^[182] The products of the Israeli cosmetics firm Ahava, established in 1988, were developed in laboratories at the West Bank Dead Sea settlements of Mitzpe Shalem and Kalya. 60% of their production is sold in the EU market.^[184] In 2018 The UN, stating that the violations were both "pervasive and devastating" to the local Palestinian population, identified some 206 companies which do business with Israeli settlements in the West Bank.^[185] Roughly 73 percent of global bromine production comes from Israeli and Jordanian exploitation of the Dead Sea. The potential incremental value that could accrue to the Palestinian economy from the production and sales of potash, bromine and magnesium has been conservatively estimated at US\$918 million per annum, or 9 percent of GDP.^{[186][187]} The lost earnings from not being allowed to process Dead Sea minerals such as potash, and for making bromide-based flame retardants, based on calculations of comparable use by Israel and Jordan, suggest a figure of \$642 million.^[188]

Loss of cultural property

Albert Glock argued that Israel is responsible for the disappearance of significant parts of the Palestinian cultural patrimony, by confiscating Arab cultural resources. In 1967 it appropriated the Palestine Archaeological Museum^[f] and its library in East Jerusalem.^[g] Often these losses are personal, as when homes are ransacked and looted of their valuables. The journalist Hamdi Faraj, jailed for endangering public order, had his 500-volume library confiscated, including copies of the Bible and Qur'an and, when he applied for their restitution, was told all the books had been accidentally burnt.^[191] The Israeli occupation has wrought a profound change in Palestinian identity, which clings to a sense of a "paradise lost" before the changes brought out by the 1967 conquest.^{[192][h]}

Tourism

The Palestinian territories contain several of the most significant sites for Muslims, Christians and Jews, and are endowed with a world-class heritage highly attractive to tourists and pilgrims.^[194] The West Bank Palestinians themselves have difficulties in accessing the territory for recreation.

Based on 1967 figures, the Palestinian Dead Sea Coastline is roughly 40 km in length, of which 15% (6 kilometres) could lend itself to the same tourist infrastructure developed by Jordan and Israel in their respective areas. Were Israel to permit a parallel development of this Palestinian sector, the World Bank

estimates that 2,900 jobs would be added, allowing the Palestinian economy a potential value-added input of something like \$126 million annually.^[195] It is also the only maritime recreational outlet for West Bankers, but according to an Acri complaint to the Israeli Supreme Court in 2008 Palestinians are often barred or turned away from the beaches at their only access point, the Beit Ha'arava checkpoint on Route 90. Acri claimed the ban responds to fears by settlers who operate tourist concessions in this West Bank area that they will lose Jewish customers if there are too many West Bank Palestinians on the beaches.^[i] The key Palestinian towns in the West Bank for tourism are East Jerusalem, Bethlehem and Jericho. All access points are controlled by Israel and the road system, checkpoints and obstacles in place for visitors desiring to visit Palestinian towns leaves their hotels half-empty.^[197] From 92 to 94 cents in every dollar of the tourist trade goes to Israel.^[198] The general itineraries under Israeli management focus predominantly on Jewish history. Obstacles placed in the way of Palestinian-managed tourism down to 1995 included withholding licenses from tour guides, and hotels, for construction or renovation, and control of airports and highways, enabling Israel to develop a virtual monopoly on tourism.^[198]

Demographics

In December 2007, an official census conducted by the Palestinian Authority found that the Palestinian Arab population of the West Bank (including East Jerusalem) was 2,345,000.^{[3][199]} However, the World Bank and American-Israeli Demographic Research Group identified a 32% discrepancy between first-grade enrollment statistics documented by the Palestinian Ministry of Education and Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS)' 2007 projections,^[200] with questions also raised about the PCBS' growth assumptions for the period 1997–2003.^[201] The Israeli Civil Administration put the number of Palestinians in the West Bank at 2,657,029 as of May 2012.^{[202][203]}



Palestinian girl in Nablus

In 2014 there were 389,250 Israeli settlers living in the West Bank, excluding East Jerusalem,^[204] as well as around 375,000 living in Israeli-annexed East Jerusalem. There are also small ethnic groups, such as the Samaritans living in and around Nablus, numbering in the hundreds.^[205]



Jewish children in Tal Menashe.

As of October 2007, around 23,000 Palestinians in the West Bank worked in Israel every day, while another 9,200 worked in Israeli settlements. In addition, around 10,000 Palestinian traders from the West Bank were allowed to travel every day into Israel.^[206] By 2014, 92,000 Palestinians worked in Israel legally or illegally, twice as many as in 2010.^[207]

In 2008, approximately 30% of Palestinians or 754,263 persons living in the West Bank were refugees or descendants of refugees from villages and towns located in what became Israel during the 1948 Arab–Israeli War, according to UNRWA statistics.^{[208][209][210]} A 2011 EU report titled "Area C and Palestinian State Building" reported that before the Israeli occupation in 1967, between 200,000 and 320,000 Palestinians used to live in the Jordan Valley, 90% which is in Area C, but demolition of Palestinian homes and prevention of new buildings has seen the number drop to 56,000, 70% of which live in Area A, in Jericho.^{[211][212][213]} In a similar period, the Jewish population in Area C has grown from 1,200 to 310,000.^[211]

Major population centers

Significant population centers

Center	Population
<u>East Jerusalem</u>	542,400 ^[214]
<u>Hebron (al-Khalil)</u>	163,146 ^[215]
<u>Nablus</u>	136,132 ^[215]
<u>Jenin</u>	90,004 ^[215]
<u>Tulkarm</u>	51,300 ^[215]
<u>Yattah</u>	48,672 ^[215]
<u>Modi'in Illit</u>	48,600 ^[216]
<u>Qalqilyah</u>	41,739 ^[215]
<u>Al-Bireh</u>	38,202 ^[215]
<u>Beitar Illit</u>	37,600 ^[216]
<u>Ma'ale Adummim</u>	33,259 ^[216]
<u>Ramallah</u>	27,460 ^[215]
<u>Bethlehem</u>	25,266 ^[215]
<u>Jericho</u>	18,346 ^[215]
<u>Ariel</u>	17,700 ^[216]



Settlement of Ariel



Residential neighborhood of Ramallah

The most densely populated part of the region is a mountainous spine, running north–south, where the cities of Jerusalem, Nablus, Ramallah, al-Bireh, Jenin, Bethlehem, Hebron and Yattah are located as well as the Israeli settlements of Ariel, Ma'ale Adummim and Beitar Illit. Ramallah, although relatively mid in population compared to other major cities as Hebron, Nablus and Jenin, serves as an economic and political center for the Palestinians. Near Ramallah the new city of Rawabi is under construction.^{[217][218]} Jenin in the extreme north and is the capital of north of the West Bank and is on the southern edge of the Jezreel Valley. Modi'in Illit, Qalqilyah and Tulkarm are in the low foothills adjacent to the Israeli Coastal Plain, and Jericho and Tubas are situated in the Jordan Valley, north of the Dead Sea.

Religion

The population of the West Bank is 80–85% Muslim (mostly Sunni) and 12–14% Jewish. The remainder are Christian (mostly Greek Orthodox) and others.^[3]

Transportation and communications

Road system

In 2010, the West Bank and Gaza Strip together had 4,686 km (2,912 mi) of roadways.^[3]

It has been said that for "Jewish settlers, roads *connect*; for Palestinians, they *separate*."^[219] Between 1994 and 1997, the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) built 180 miles of bypass roads in the territories, on appropriated land because they ran close to Palestinian villages.^[220] The given aim was said to be to afford protection to settlers from Palestinian sniping, bombing, and drive-by shootings.^[221] For TAU emeritus professor of geography Elisha Efrat, they ignored the historical topography, road systems and environmental characteristics of the West Bank, and simply formed an apartheid network of "octopus arms which hold a grip on Palestinian population centres".^[j]



Road in the West Bank

A large number of embankments, concrete slabs and barriers impeded movement on primary and secondary roads. The result was to cantonize and fragment Palestinian townships, and cause endless obstacles to Palestinians going to work, schools, markets and relatives.^[k] Ramallah was cut off from all of its feeder villages in 2000.^[222]

Though prohibited by law, confiscation of Palestinian identity cards at checkpoints is a daily occurrence. At best drivers must wait for several hours for them to be returned, when, as can happen, the IDs themselves are lost as soldiers change shifts, in which case Palestinians are directed to some regional office the next day, and more checkpoints to get there.^[220] Even before the Al Aqsa Intifada, UNFPA estimated that 20% of pregnant West Bank women were unable to access prenatal care because of the difficulties and delays caused by crossing checkpoints, and dozens were forced to deliver their children on the roadside.^[223] Constant uncertainty and the inability to plan are the results for Palestinians of the Israeli military rules governing their movements. The World Bank noted that additional costs arising from longer travelling caused by restrictions on movement through three major routes in the West Bank alone ran to (2013) USD 185 million a year, adding that other, earlier calculations (2007) suggest restrictions on the Palestinian labour market cost the West Bank approximately US\$229 million per annum. It concluded that such imposed restrictions had a major negative impact on the local economy, hindering stability and growth.^[224] In 2007, official Israeli statistics indicated that there were 180,000 Palestinians on Israel's secret travel ban list. 561 roadblocks and checkpoints were in place (October), the number of Palestinians licensed to drive private cars was 46,166 and the annual cost of permits was \$454.^[225] These checkpoints, together with the separation wall and the restricted networks restructure the West Bank into "land cells", freezing the flow of normal everyday Palestinian lives.^[226] Israel sets up flying checkpoints without notice. Some 2,941 flying checkpoints were rigged up along West Bank roads, averaging some 327 a month, in 2017. A further 476 unstaffed physical obstacles, such as dirt mounds, concrete blocks, gates and fenced sections had been placed on roads for Palestinian use. Of the gates erected at village entrances, 59 were always closed.^[227] The checkpoint system did not ease up after the Oslo Accords, but was strengthened after them, which has been interpreted as suggesting their function is to assert control over Palestinians, and as a sign of an unwillingness to yield ground in the West Bank.^[228] According to PA Health Ministry statistics relating to the period from 2000 to 2006, of 68 Palestinian women who gave birth to their children while held up at checkpoints, 35 miscarried and 5 died while delivering their child there.^[229] Machsom Watch accumulated over a mere five years (2001–2006) some 10,000 eyewitness reports and testimonies regarding the innumerable difficulties faced by Palestinians trying to negotiate West Bank checkpoints.^[230]

Transportation infrastructure is particularly problematic as Palestinian use of roads in Area C is highly restricted, and travel times can be inordinate; the Palestinian Authority has also been unable to develop roads, airports or railways in or through Area C,^[231] while many other roads were restricted only to public transportation and to Palestinians who have special permits from Israeli authorities.^{[232][233][234]}

At certain times, Israel maintained more than 600 checkpoints or roadblocks in the region.^[235] As such, movement restrictions were also placed on main roads traditionally used by Palestinians to travel between cities, and such restrictions are still blamed for poverty and economic depression in the West Bank.^[236] Underpasses and bridges (28 of which have been constructed and 16 of which are planned) link Palestinian areas separated from each other by Israeli settlements and bypass roads"^[237]

Israeli restrictions were tightened in 2007.^[238]

There is a road, Route 4370, which has a concrete wall dividing the two sides, one designated for Israeli vehicles, the other for Palestinian. The wall is designed to allow Palestinians to pass north–south through Israeli-held land and facilitate the building of additional Jewish settlements in the Jerusalem neighborhood.^[239]



Checkpoint before entering Jericho, 2005

As of February 2012, a plan for 475-kilometer rail network, establishing 11 new rail lines in West Bank, was confirmed by Israeli Transportation Ministry. The West Bank network would include one line running through Jenin, Nablus, Ramallah, Jerusalem, Ma'aleh Adumim, Bethlehem and Hebron. Another would provide service along the Jordanian border from Eilat to the Dead Sea, Jericho and Beit She'an and from there toward Haifa in the west and in also in a northeasterly direction. The proposed scheme also calls for shorter routes, such as between Nablus and Tul Karm in the West Bank, and from Ramallah to the Allenby Bridge crossing into Jordan.^[240]

Airports

The only airport in the West Bank is the Atarot Airport near Ramallah, but it has been closed since 2001.

Telecom

The Palestinian Paltel telecommunication companies provide communication services such as landline, cellular network and Internet in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Dialling code +970 is used in the West Bank and all over the Palestinian territories. Until 2007, the Palestinian mobile market was monopolized by Jawwal. A new mobile operator for the territories launched in 2009 under the name of Wataniya Telecom. The number of Internet users increased from 35,000 in 2000 to 356,000 in 2010.^[241]

Radio and television

The Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation broadcasts from an AM station in Ramallah on 675 kHz; numerous local privately owned stations are also in operation. Most Palestinian households have a radio and TV, and satellite dishes for receiving international coverage are widespread. Recently, PalTel announced and has begun implementing an initiative to provide ADSL broadband internet service to all households and businesses. Israel's cable television company HOT, satellite television provider (DBS) Yes, AM and FM radio broadcast stations and public television broadcast stations all operate. Broadband internet service by Bezeq's ADSL and by the cable company is available as well. The Al-Aqsa Voice broadcasts from Dabas Mall in Tulkarem at 106.7 FM. The Al-Aqsa TV station shares these offices.

Higher education

Seven universities are operating in the West Bank:

- Bethlehem University, a Roman Catholic institution of the Lasallian tradition partially funded by the Vatican,^[242] opened its doors in 1973.^[243]
- In 1975, Birzeit College (located in the town of Bir Zeit north of Ramallah) became Birzeit University after adding third- and fourth-year college-level programs.^[244]
- An-Najah College in Nablus likewise became An-Najah National University in 1977.^[245]
- Hebron University was established as College of Shari'a in 1971 and became Hebron University in 1980.^[246]
- Al-Quds University was founded in 1995, unifying several colleges and faculties in and around East Jerusalem.^[247]
- In 2000, the Arab American University – the only private university in the West Bank – was founded outside of Zababdeh, with the purpose of providing courses according to the American system of education.^[248]
- Ariel University is located in the Israeli settlement of Ariel and was granted full university status on 17 July 2012.^[249] It was established in 1982.

Most universities in the West Bank have politically active student bodies, and elections of student council officers are normally along party affiliations. Although the establishment of the universities was initially allowed by the Israeli authorities, some were sporadically ordered closed by the Israeli Civil Administration during the 1970s and 1980s to prevent political activities and violence against the IDF. Some universities remained closed by military order for extended periods during years immediately preceding and following the first Palestinian Intifada, but have largely remained open since the signing of the Oslo Accords despite the advent of the Al-Aqsa Intifada (Second Intifada) in 2000.

The founding of Palestinian universities has greatly increased education levels among the population in the West Bank. According to a Birzeit University study, the percentage of Palestinians choosing local universities as opposed to foreign institutions has been steadily increasing; as of 1997, 41% of Palestinians with bachelor's degrees had obtained them from Palestinian institutions.^[250] According to UNESCO, Palestinians are one of the most highly educated groups in the Middle East "despite often difficult circumstances".^[251] The literacy rate among Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip according to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) is 94.6% for 2009.^[252]

See also

- West Bank closures

References

Notes

- Alternatively יהודה ושומרון (*Yehuda VeShomron*).
- According to Mansour, the population stood at 803,600.^[28]
- "In fact, Dayan had submitted his own secret plan. Predictably, it was the photo negative of Allon's. The mountain ridge – not the lowlands along the Jordan – was the strategic land Israel needed, Dayan asserted."^[36]
- Ilan Pappé holds a dissenting view, claiming that a Shacham Plan existed for the occupation and administration of the West Bank before 1967.^[38]
- 'sacrifice zone is a geographic area that has become irrevocably impaired by environmental damage or economic neglect.'^[170]

- f. "The one center of archaeological activity that might have provided a base for Palestinian archaeologists was the Palestine Archaeological Museum in Jerusalem, which was under the control not of Jordan but of trustees made up of the directors of the several foreign schools of archaeology in the city. It is therefore not clear why persons like Dimitri Baramki did not continue their work as archaeologists employed by the Palestine Museum. In any event, Jordan nationalized the museum only months before the June 1967 war, enabling the Israelis to claim it as theirs by right of conquest,"^[189]
- g. "Fourth, the disappearance of the Palestinian patrimony (material evidence) through the deliberate confiscation of Arab cultural resources by Israelis (such as the large library of Dr. Tawfiq Canaan in 1948, the Palestine Archaeological Museum and its library in Jerusalem in 1967, and the library of the Palestine Research Center in Beirut in 1982), as well as the destruction of cultural property in the form of entire villages in 1948–49. This last is particularly crucial, since the Palestinians' link to their past is largely through the villages, few towns, and fewer cities that predominated in their land during the last thirteen centuries."^[190]
- h. Israeli settlers forced to evacuate their settlements have also called their prior state as one of a "lost paradise".^[193]
- i. 'The ban came to light after the testimony of two Israeli army reservists who said that at the beginning of their tour of duty in May they were told that the purpose of the checkpoint was to "prevent Palestinians coming from the Jordan Valley to the Dead Sea beaches". One of the reservists, Doron Karbel, testified that as a "side note", the Jordan Valley Brigade Commander, Colonel Yigal Slovik, had said the reason for the checkpoint was that "when Jews and Palestinian vacationers were sitting on the beaches side by side it hurt the business of the surrounding yishuvim (Jewish communities)."^[196]
- j. "This imposed network of roads could be characterized by lack of consideration for the existing historical road network in the region; by inappropriateness of topography; by construction in marginal areas for a small population; by land confiscation of Arab villages; by lack of a logical hierarchy of roads with defined traffic functions; and above all by the development of a new road system as a means of territorial dominance of the region."^[220]
- k. " With Palestinian traffic banned from all the main and secondary roads, clusters of yellow group taxis gather at each such barrier, and groups of people trying to get to work, school, clinics, universities, relatives houses, or markets clamber up and down sand embankments or across ditches to circumvent concrete slabs and soldiers, who sometimes shoot at them."^[222]

Citations

1. Karayanni, Michael (2014). *Conflicts in a Conflict*. p. xi.
2. "המהפך של נתניהו". (2010). אופנהיימר, יריב; שאול; רוזנפלד, (https://www.ynet.co.il/articles/0,7340,L-3950139,00.html). *ynet*. "היסטוריים והאידיאולוגיים שנכרכו עם השנים במונחים גדה"; Ginges, Jeremy, and Scott Atran. "Sacred values and cultural conflict." *Advances in culture and psychology* 4 (2013): 278–279. quote: Notwithstanding its abstractness, to religious settlers many of the more significant places that they lay claim to—from the old city of Jerusalem to the "Cave of the Patriarchs" (Me'arat ha-Machpela)—are in what the rest of the world calls the West Bank but what they refer to as Yehuda VeShomron.
3. "Middle East: West Bank" (https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/west-bank/). *The World Factbook*. Central Intelligence Agency. 26 September 2018. Retrieved 3 October 2018.
4. World Bank 2013, p. .

5. "Population" (<https://peacenow.org.il/en/settlements-watch/settlements-data/population>). *Peace Now*. Retrieved 1 June 2022.
6. Role, Iran's Regional. "Israel's Rush to 'Apply Sovereignty' in the West Bank: Timing and Potential Consequences" (<https://www.washingtoninstitute.org/policy-analysis/israels-rush-apply-sovereignty-west-bank-timing-and-potential-consequences>). *The Washington Institute*. Retrieved 1 June 2022.
7. Roberts, Adam (1990). "Prolonged Military Occupation: The Israeli-Occupied Territories Since 1967" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200215100933/https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/8aaa/455b51d4c49285089a97a08496071e322877.pdf>) (PDF). *The American Journal of International Law*. **84** (1): 85–86. doi:10.2307/2203016 (<https://doi.org/10.2307%2F2203016>). JSTOR 2203016 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/2203016>). S2CID 145514740 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:145514740>). Archived from the original (<https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/8aaa/455b51d4c49285089a97a08496071e322877.pdf>) (PDF) on 15 February 2020. "The international community has taken a critical view of both deportations and settlements as being contrary to international law. General Assembly resolutions have condemned the deportations since 1969, and have done so by overwhelming majorities in recent years. Likewise, they have consistently deplored the establishment of settlements, and have done so by overwhelming majorities throughout the period (since the end of 1976) of the rapid expansion in their numbers. The Security Council has also been critical of deportations and settlements; and other bodies have viewed them as an obstacle to peace, and illegal under international law... Although East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights have been brought directly under Israeli law, by acts that amount to annexation, both of these areas continue to be viewed by the international community as occupied, and their status as regards the applicability of international rules is in most respects identical to that of the West Bank and Gaza."
8. Pertile, Marco (2005). "'Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory': A Missed Opportunity for International Humanitarian Law?". In Conforti, Benedetto; Bravo, Luigi (eds.). *The Italian Yearbook of International Law*. Vol. 14. Martinus Nijhoff Publishers. p. 141. ISBN 978-90-04-15027-0. "the establishment of the Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory has been considered illegal by the international community and by the majority of legal scholars."
9. Barak-Erez, Daphne (2006). "Israel: The security barrier—between international law, constitutional law, and domestic judicial review" (<https://doi.org/10.1093/icon/mol021>). *International Journal of Constitutional Law*. **4** (3): 548. doi:10.1093/icon/mol021 (<https://doi.org/10.1093/icon/mol021>). "The real controversy hovering over all the litigation on the security barrier concerns the fate of the Israeli settlements in the occupied territories. Since 1967, Israel has allowed and even encouraged its citizens to live in the new settlements established in the territories, motivated by religious and national sentiments attached to the history of the Jewish nation in the land of Israel. This policy has also been justified in terms of security interests, taking into consideration the dangerous geographic circumstances of Israel before 1967 (where Israeli areas on the Mediterranean coast were potentially threatened by Jordanian control of the West Bank ridge). The international community, for its part, has viewed this policy as patently illegal, based on the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention that prohibit moving populations to or from territories under occupation."

10. Drew, Catriona (1997). "Self-determination and population transfer". In Bowen, Stephen (ed.). *Human rights, self-determination and political change in the occupied Palestinian territories*. International studies in human rights. Vol. 52. Martinus Nijhoff Publishers. pp. 151–152. ISBN 978-90-411-0502-8. "It can thus clearly be concluded that the transfer of Israeli settlers into the occupied territories violates not only the laws of belligerent occupation but the Palestinian right of self-determination under international law. The question remains, however, whether this is of any practical value. In other words, given the view of the international community that the Israeli settlements are illegal under the law if belligerent occupation, what purpose does it serve to establish that an additional breach of international law has occurred?"
11. Domb, Fania (2007). *International Law and Armed Conflict: Exploring the Faultlines* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=B1ZIIDeEc5AC&pg=PA511>). Martinus Nijhoff Publishers. p. 511. ISBN 978-9004154285.
12. Eyal Benvenisti, *The International Law of Occupation* (https://books.google.com/books?id=JKgeX_sdQG0C&pg=PA204), Oxford University Press 2012 p. 204: "The so-called West Bank (of the Jordan river), including the eastern part of Jerusalem, has been since 1948 under Jordanian administration, and Jordan claimed to have annexed it in 1950. This purported annexation of parts of the former Mandatory Palestine was, however, widely regarded, including by the Arab League, as illegal and void, and was recognized only by Britain, Iraq and Pakistan."
13. "A/RES/181(II) of 29 November 1947" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120524094913/http://domino.un.org/unispal.nsf/0/7f0af2bd897689b785256c330061d253>). *domino.un.org*. 1947. Archived from the original (<http://domino.un.org/unispal.nsf/0/7f0af2bd897689b785256c330061d253>) on 24 May 2012. Retrieved 9 April 2012.
14. "ODS HOME PAGE" (<https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/038/8/IMG/NR003888.pdf?OpenElement>) (PDF). *documents-dds-ny.un.org*. Retrieved 16 February 2020.
15. "Jordan – History – The Making of Transjordan" (http://www.kinghussein.gov.jo/his_transjordan.html). Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20110921111449/http://www.kinghussein.gov.jo/his_transjordan.html) from the original on 21 September 2011.
16. General Armistice Agreement between the Hashemite Jordan Kingdom and Israel (<https://unispal.un.org/UNISPAL.NSF/0/F03D55E48F77AB698525643B00608D34>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110514030830/http://unispal.un.org/UNISPAL.NSF/0/F03D55E48F77AB698525643B00608D34>) 14 May 2011 at the *Wayback Machine* UN Doc S/1302/Rev.1 3 April 1949
17. Joseph Massad said that the members of the Arab League granted de facto recognition and that the United States had formally recognized the annexation, except for Jerusalem. See Joseph A. Massad, *Colonial Effects: The Making of National Identity in Jordan* (New York: Columbia University Press, 2001), ISBN 0-231-12323-X, page 229. Records show that the United States de facto accepted the annexation without formally recognizing it. *United States Department of State / Foreign relations of the United States, 1950. The Near East, South Asia, and Africa* (<http://digicoll.library.wisc.edu/cgi-bin/FRUS/FRUS-idx?type=turn&entity=FRUS.FRUS1950v05.p0943&id=FRUS.FRUS1950v05&isize=M>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110514153358/http://digicoll.library.wisc.edu/cgi-bin/FRUS/FRUS-idx?type=turn&entity=FRUS.FRUS1950v05.p0943&id=FRUS.FRUS1950v05&isize=M>) 14 May 2011 at the *Wayback Machine* pg. 921
18. It is often stated that Pakistan recognized it as well, but that seems to be incorrect; see S. R. Silverburg, *Pakistan and the West Bank: A research note*, *Middle Eastern Studies*, 19:2 (1983) 261–263.

19. George Washington University. Law School (2005). The George Washington international law review. George Washington University. p. 390. Retrieved 21 December 2010. "Jordan's illegal occupation and Annexation of the West Bank""
20. Rochelle Davis, Mimi Kirk (eds.) *Palestine and the Palestinians in the 21st Century*, (<https://books.google.com/books?id=mUgAAQAAQBAJ&pg=PA192>) Indiana University Press, 2013 p.192.
21. Enrico Molinari, *The Holy Places of Jerusalem in Middle East Peace Agreements: The Conflict Between Global and State Identities*, (<https://books.google.com/books?id=hQaDrFuGw1YC&pg=PA92>) Sussex Academic Press, 2010 p.92.
22. Armstrong, Karen. *Jerusalem: One City, Three Faiths*. New York: Ballantine Books, 1996. p. 387.
23. Nils August Butenschon; Uri Davis; Manuel Sarkis Hassassian (2000). *Citizenship and the State in the Middle East: Approaches and Applications* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=C9TkD3ugwEUC&pg=PA211lpg>). Syracuse University Press. ISBN 9780815628293. Retrieved 18 October 2015.
24. Paul H. Smith (July 1993). "Assessing the Viability of a Palestinian State" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20021208052428/http://www.rviewer.com/main/articles/Chapter8.html>). Defense Intelligence College. Archived from the original (<http://www.rviewer.com/main/articles/Chapter8.html>) on 8 December 2002.
25. Cooley 1984, p. 13.
26. Mansour 2015, pp. 73–74.
27. Unctad 2016, p. 5.
28. Mansour 2015, p. 71.
29. Tuma & Darin-Drabkin 1978, pp. 47, 50.
30. Van Arkadie 1977, p. 104.
31. Anis F. Kassim, ed. (1988). *The Palestine Yearbook of International Law 1987-1988* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=DWhgle3Hq98C&pg=PA247>). p. 247. ISBN 978-9041103413.
32. Karsh, Efraim; Kumaraswamy, P. R. (2003). Efraim Karsh; P. R. Kumaraswamy (eds.). *Israel, the Hashemites, and the Palestinians: The fateful triangle* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=asQryfnCVsEC&pg=PA196>). p. 196. ISBN 9780714654348.
33. "Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20070603050844/http://domino.un.org/unispal.nsf/97360ee7a29e68a085256df900723485/d6f5d7049734efff85256e1200677754>). United Nations. 17 December 2003. Archived from the original (<http://domino.un.org/unispal.nsf/97360ee7a29e68a085256df900723485/d6f5d7049734efff85256e1200677754>) on 3 June 2007. Retrieved 27 September 2006.
34. "Conference of High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention: Statement by the International Committee of the Red Cross" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110207175611/http://www.icrc.org/eng/resources/documents/misc/5fldpj.htm>). International Committee of the Red Cross. 5 December 2001. Archived from the original (<http://www.icrc.org/eng/resources/documents/misc/5fldpj.htm>) on 7 February 2011. Retrieved 27 September 2006.
35. "Disputed Territories: Forgotten Facts about the West Bank and Gaza Strip" (<http://mfa.gov.il/MFA/MFA-Archive/2003/Pages/DISPUTED%20TERRITORIES-%20Forgotten%20Facts%20About%20the%20We.aspx>). Israeli government's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Archived (<http://web.archive.org/web/20130821162131/http://mfa.gov.il/MFA/MFA-Archive/2003/Pages/DISPUTED%20TERRITORIES-%20Forgotten%20Facts%20About%20the%20We.aspx>) from the original on 21 August 2013. Retrieved 5 June 2012.
36. Gorenberg 2007, pp. 81–83.

37. Lein & Weizman 2002, pp. 12–13.
38. Pappe 2017, p. .
39. Cohen 1985, p. 245.
40. Van Arkadie 1977, pp. 112–113.
41. Nicoletti & Hearne 2012, p. 14.
42. Lustick 2018, p. 11.
43. Van Arkadie 1977, pp. 104, 111.
44. Kadri 1998, p. 518.
45. Bergman 2018, p. 309.
46. Van Arkadie 1977, p. 110.
47. Van Arkadie 1977, pp. 110–111.
48. Quigley 2005, p. 186.
49. El-Farra & MacMillen 2000, p. 161.
50. El-Farra & MacMillen 2000, p. 164.
51. Kadri 1998, pp. 517–518.
52. Quigley, John (2005). *The Case for Palestine An International Law Perspective* (<https://archive.org/details/caseforpalestine00quig>). Duke University Press. p. 15 (<https://archive.org/details/caseforpalestine00quig/page/n12>).
53. *The Survey of Palestine under the British Mandate: 1920–1948*, British Mandate government printing office, Jerusalem 1946, vol. 1, p. 225, of chapter 8, section 1, paragraph 1 (Reprinted in 1991 by the Institute for Palestine Studies), which reads: "The land law in Palestine embraces the system of tenures inherited from the Ottoman regime, enriched by some amendments, mostly of a declaratory character, enacted since the British Occupation on the authority of the Palestine Orders-in-Council."
54. Resolution 446, Resolution 465, Resolution 484, among others
55. "Israel and the occupied territories" (<https://2001-2009.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2001/nea/8262.htm>). State.gov. 4 March 2002. Retrieved 3 October 2010.
56. "Palestine – Trade – European Commission" (<http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/countries-and-regions/countries/occupied-palestinian-territory/>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140715070820/http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/countries-and-regions/countries/occupied-palestinian-territory/>) from the original on 15 July 2014.
57. "Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20070828174856/http://domino.un.org/UNISPAL.NSF/85255e950050831085255e95004fa9c3/3740e39487a5428a85256ecc005e157a>). International Court of Justice. 9 July 2004. Archived from the original (<http://domino.un.org/UNISPAL.NSF/85255e950050831085255e95004fa9c3/3740e39487a5428a85256ecc005e157a>) on 28 August 2007. Retrieved 27 September 2006.

58. "UN Resolution 58/292 (17 May 2004)" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110510095509/http://domino.un.org/unispal.nsf/d9d90d845776b7af85256d08006f3ae9/a2c2938216b39de485256ea70070c849?OpenDocument>). United Nations. Archived from the original (<http://domino.un.org/unispal.nsf/d9d90d845776b7af85256d08006f3ae9/a2c2938216b39de485256ea70070c849?OpenDocument>) on 10 May 2011. Retrieved 22 May 2011. "Affirms that the status of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, remains one of military occupation, and affirms, in accordance with the rules and principles of international law and relevant resolutions of the United Nations, including Security Council resolutions, that the Palestinian people have the right to self-determination and to sovereignty over their territory and that Israel, the occupying Power, has only the duties and obligations of an occupying Power under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949 1 and the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land, of 1907"
59. Domb, Fania (2007). *International Law and Armed Conflict: Exploring the Faultlines* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=B1ZIIDeEc5AC&pg=PA511>). Martinus Nijhoff Publishers. p. 511. ISBN 978-9004154285.
60. *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Advisory Opinion, I. C. J. Reports*. International Court of Justice. 2004. p. 136. ISBN 978-92-1-070993-4.
61. "Beit Sourik Village Council v. 1.The Government of Israel 2.Commander of the IDF Forces in the West Bank" (https://archive.today/20121218130109/http://elyon1.court.gov.il/files_eng/04/560/020/A28/04020560.a28.htm). The Supreme Court Sitting as the High Court of Justice. Archived from the original (http://elyon1.court.gov.il/Files_ENG/04/560/020/A28/04020560.A28.HTM) on 18 December 2012. Retrieved 8 May 2012.
62. *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory* (<http://www.icj-cij.org/docket/files/131/1671.pdf>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20100706021237/http://www.icj-cij.org/docket/files/131/1671.pdf>) 6 July 2010 at the *Wayback Machine*, see paragraphs 90–101 and p.5
63. *Israel/Occupied Palestinian Territories: The conflict in Gaza: A briefing on applicable law, investigations and accountability* (<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/mde15/007/2009/en/>), Amnesty International. 19 January 2009. Retrieved 5 June 2009; Human Rights Council Special Session on the Occupied Palestinian Territories (<http://hrw.org/english/docs/2006/07/06/isrlpa13698.htm>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20081015172833/http://hrw.org/english/docs/2006/07/06/isrlpa13698.htm>) 15 October 2008 at the *Wayback Machine* Human Rights Watch, 6 July 2006; Is Gaza 'occupied' territory? (<http://www.cnn.com/2009/WORLD/meast/01/06/israel.gaza.occupation.question/index.html>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090121084340/http://www.cnn.com/2009/WORLD/meast/01/06/israel.gaza.occupation.question/index.html>) 21 January 2009 at the *Wayback Machine* CNN, 6 January 2009. Retrieved 2009-05-30.
64. *Independent law report commissioned by the BBC Board of Governors* (http://www.bbcgovernorsarchive.co.uk/docs/reviews/lubell_law_report.pdf) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20110504022016/http://www.bbcgovernorsarchive.co.uk/docs/reviews/lubell_law_report.pdf) 4 May 2011 at the *Wayback Machine*, BBC Governors' Archive, February 2006 (pages 48–50)
65. Evan Centanni, *Map: Palestine Recognized by Two More Countries (134/193)* (<http://www.polgeonow.com/2013/11/map-palestine-recognized-two-more-countries.html>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140202165158/http://www.polgeonow.com/2013/11/map-palestine-recognized-two-more-countries.html>) 2 February 2014 at the *Wayback Machine* Political Geography Now, 2 November 2013

66. 'West Bank and Gaza Strip as a Single Territorial Unit,' (<http://www.reut-institute.org/Publication.aspx?PublicationId=1095>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140924042001/http://www.reut-institute.org/Publication.aspx?PublicationId=1095>) 24 September 2014 at the [Wayback Machine](#) Reut Institute.
67. 'Palestinian Territories,' (http://www.europeanforum.net/country/palestinian_territories) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20090603113808/http://www.europeanforum.net/country/palestinian_territories) 3 June 2009 at the [Wayback Machine](#) European Forum for Democracy and Solidarity, 31 January 2014
68. 'An awkward new government,' (<https://www.economist.com/news/middle-east-and-africa/21603478-aside-israels-fears-palestinian-reconciliation-has-long-way-go>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170701194436/http://www.economist.com/news/middle-east-and-africa/21603478-aside-israels-fears-palestinian-reconciliation-has-long-way-go>) 1 July 2017 at the [Wayback Machine](#) The Economist 7 June 2014.
69. "Jordan (03/08)" (<https://2009-2017.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/3464.htm>). State.gov. Retrieved 9 October 2008.
70. "Israel" (<https://2001-2009.state.gov/t/pm/64711.htm>). State.gov. Retrieved 9 October 2008.
71. "Israel and the Occupied Territories" (<https://2001-2009.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2007/90212.htm#OT>). State.gov. 14 September 2007. Retrieved 9 October 2008.
72. 'US will accept Israel settlements' (http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/middle_east/4382343.stm) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20070312191029/http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/middle_east/4382343.stm) 12 March 2007 at the [Wayback Machine](#), BBC News Online, 25 March 2005.
73. 'UN Condemns Israeli settlements' (http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/middle_east/4445839.stm) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20060822064952/http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/middle_east/4445839.stm) 22 August 2006 at the [Wayback Machine](#), BBC News Online, 14 April 2005.
74. Cohen, Tom (19 May 2011). "Obama calls for Israel's return to pre-1967 borders" (https://web.archive.org/web/20120501083901/http://articles.cnn.com/2011-05-19/politics/obama.israel.palestinians_1_israel-palestinian-conflict-borders-settlements?_s=PM:POLITICS). *CNN*. Archived from the original (http://articles.cnn.com/2011-05-19/politics/obama.israel.palestinians_1_israel-palestinian-conflict-borders-settlements?_s=PM:POLITICS) on 1 May 2012. Retrieved 11 May 2012.
75. Mozgovaya, Natasha (22 May 2011). "Obama to AIPAC: 1967 borders reflect long-standing U.S. policy" (<http://www.haaretz.com/news/diplomacy-defense/obama-to-aipac-1967-borders-reflect-long-standing-u-s-policy-1.363351>). *Haaretz*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120516115436/http://www.haaretz.com/news/diplomacy-defense/obama-to-aipac-1967-borders-reflect-long-standing-u-s-policy-1.363351>) from the original on 16 May 2012. Retrieved 11 May 2012.
76. "Israel's Settlements Have No Legal Validity, Constitute Flagrant Violation of International Law, Security Council Reaffirms: 14 Delegations in Favour of Resolution 2334 (2016) as United States Abstains" (<https://www.un.org/press/en/2016/sc12657.doc.htm>). UN. 23 December 2016. Retrieved 25 December 2016.
77. "Israeli settlements: UN Security Council calls for an end" (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-38421026>). *BBC News*. 23 December 2016. Retrieved 23 December 2016.
78. "Full text of US envoy Samantha Power's speech after abstention on anti-settlement vote" (<http://www.timesofisrael.com/full-text-of-us-envoy-samantha-powers-speech-after-abstention-on-anti-settlement-vote/>). *The Times of Israel*. Retrieved 24 December 2016.
79. Crowley, Michael; Halbfinger, David M. (28 January 2020). "Trump Releases Mideast Peace Plan That Strongly Favors Israel" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/01/28/world/middleeast/peace-plan.html>). *The New York Times*.

80. Subramanian, Courtney. "Trump touted the Abraham Accords as a 'new dawn' for the Middle East. 9 months later, Gaza erupted" (<https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/world/2021/05/25/trump-accords-between-israel-arab-nations-tested-gaza-conflict/5078845001/>). *USA TODAY*.
81. "Survey Research Unit" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110510022428/http://www.pcpsr.org/survey/polls/2001/p2a.html>). Pcpsr.org. 9 July 2001. Archived from the original (<http://www.pcpsr.org/survey/polls/2001/p2a.html>) on 10 May 2011. Retrieved 22 May 2011.
82. "Israeli public opinion regarding the conflict" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20070210190934/http://www.mifkad.org.il/en/more.asp>). The Center for Middle East Peace and Economics Cooperation. Archived from the original (<http://www.mifkad.org.il/en/more.asp>) on 10 February 2007. Retrieved 27 September 2006.
83. Asher Arian (June 2002). "A Further Turn to the Right: Israeli Public Opinion on National Security – 2002" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20060103083229/http://www.tau.ac.il/jcss/sa/v5n1p4Ari.html>). *Strategic Assessment*. **5** (1): 50–57. Archived from the original (<http://www.tau.ac.il/jcss/sa/v5n1p4Ari.html>) on 3 January 2006. Retrieved 27 September 2006.
84. Arnon, Arie (Autumn 2007). "Israeli Policy towards the Occupied Palestinian Territories: The Economic Dimension, 1967–2007" (https://web.archive.org/web/20130630142150/http://www.econ.bgu.ac.il/facultym/arnona/Israeli_Policy_towards_the_Occupied_Palestinian_Territories_The_Economic_Dimension_1967-2007.pdf) (PDF). *Middle East Journal*. **61** (4): 573–595 [575]. doi:10.3751/61.4.11 (<https://doi.org/10.3751%2F61.4.11>). Archived from the original (http://www.econ.bgu.ac.il/facultym/arnona/Israeli_Policy_towards_the_Occupied_Palestinian_Territories_The_Economic_Dimension_1967-2007.pdf) (PDF) on 30 June 2013.
85. "A house demolished, three others threatened in the town of Halhul" (https://web.archive.org/web/20070527225642/http://www.poica.org/editor/case_studies/view.php?recordID=1033). Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem & Land Research Center. 24 March 2007. Archived from the original (http://www.poica.org/editor/case_studies/view.php?recordID=1033) on 27 May 2007. Retrieved 14 October 2012.
86. "JURIST – Palestinian Authority: Palestinian law, legal research, human rights" (<http://jurist.law.pitt.edu/World/palest.htm>). Jurist.law.pitt.edu. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110805032025/http://jurist.law.pitt.edu/world/palest.htm>) from the original on 5 August 2011. Retrieved 9 October 2008.
87. Gvirtzman, Haim (8 February 1998). "Maps of Israeli Interests in Judea and Samaria Determining the Extent of the Additional Withdrawals" (<http://www.biu.ac.il/Besa/books/maps.htm>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130506141747/http://www.biu.ac.il/Besa/books/maps.htm>) from the original on 6 May 2013. Retrieved 1 September 2008.
88. "The West Bank and Gaza: A Population Profile – Population Reference Bureau" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20081025203542/http://www.prb.org/Articles/2002/TheWestBankandGazaAPopulationProfile.aspx>). Prb.org. Archived from the original (<http://www.prb.org/Articles/2002/TheWestBankandGazaAPopulationProfile.aspx>) on 25 October 2008. Retrieved 9 October 2008.
89. Jonathan Cook, 'World Bank report is a message against Israeli occupation,' (<http://www.thenational.ae/thenationalconversation/comment/world-bank-report-is-a-message-against-israeli-occupation>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131017024400/http://www.thenational.ae/thenationalconversation/comment/world-bank-report-is-a-message-against-israeli-occupation>) 17 October 2013 at the [Wayback Machine](#) The National, 15 October 2013,
90. Ron Pundak 'Decoding Bibi's West Bank agenda,' (<http://www.haaretz.com/opinion/decoding-bibi-s-west-bank-agenda.premium-1.455265>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120803033617/http://www.haaretz.com/opinion/decoding-bibi-s-west-bank-agenda.premium-1.455265>) 3 August 2012 at the [Wayback Machine](#) at Haaretz, 3 August 2012.

91. "B'Tselem – Publications – Land Grab: Israel's Settlement Policy in the West Bank, May 2002" (https://web.archive.org/web/20081006161118/http://www.btselem.org/english/publications/summaries/200205_land_grab.asp). Btselem.org. Archived from the original (http://www.btselem.org/English/Publications/Summaries/200205_Land_Grab.asp) on 6 October 2008. Retrieved 9 October 2008.
92. World Bank 2013, p. 4. "Less than 1 percent of Area C, which is already built up, is designated by the Israeli authorities for Palestinian use; the remainder is heavily restricted or off-limits to Palestinians, 13 with 68 percent reserved for Israeli settlements, 14 c. 21 percent for closed military zones, 15 and c. 9 percent for nature reserves (approximately 10 percent of the West Bank, 86 percent of which lies in Area C). These areas are not mutually exclusive, and overlap in some cases. In practice it is virtually impossible for Palestinians to obtain construction permits for residential or economic purposes, even within existing Palestinian villages in Area C: the application process has been described by an earlier World Bank report (2008) as fraught with "ambiguity, complexity and high cost".
93. Ronen, Gil (7 December 2014). "2014: Arabs Built 550 Illegal Structures in Area C Alone" (<http://www.israelnationalnews.com/News/News.aspx/188349>). Arutz Sheva. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20141210011404/http://www.israelnationalnews.com/News/News.aspx/188349>) from the original on 10 December 2014. Retrieved 7 December 2014. "Arab illegal construction is 16 times that of Jews, per person (..) The NGO Regavim presented the committee with aerial photographs that show that the PA is systematically encouraging illegal construction in the area next to Jerusalem. The construction is funded by EU states, in contravention of the law and previous agreements (..) PA works day and night to take over state land."
94. "The Humanitarian Impact on Palestinians of Israeli Settlements and Other Infrastructure in the West Bank" (https://web.archive.org/web/20090326021132/http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/TheHumanitarianImpactOfIsraeliInfrastructureTheWestBank_full.pdf) (PDF). UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs – Occupied Palestinian Territory. Archived from the original (http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/TheHumanitarianImpactOfIsraeliInfrastructureTheWestBank_full.pdf) (PDF) on 26 March 2009. Retrieved 9 April 2009.
95. McQuaid, Elwood. "PA bans journalists from reporting human rights abuses" (<http://www.jpost.com/MiddleEast/Article.aspx?id=224143>). *Jerusalem Post*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110805020106/http://www.jpost.com/MiddleEast/Article.aspx?id=224143>) from the original on 5 August 2011. Retrieved 31 July 2011.
96. Yael Stein (April 1997). "The Quiet Deportation: Revocation of Residency of East Jerusalem Palestinians" (http://www.btselem.org/Download/199704_Quiet_Deportation_Eng.doc) (DOC). Joint report by Hamoked and B'Tselem. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20060928061451/http://www.btselem.org/Download/199704_Quiet_Deportation_Eng.doc) from the original on 28 September 2006. Retrieved 27 September 2006.
97. Yael Stein (April 1997). "The Quiet Deportation: Revocation of Residency of East Jerusalem Palestinians (Summary)" (http://www.btselem.org/English/Publications/Summaries/199704_Quiet_Deportation.asp). Joint report by Hamoked and B'Tselem. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20060628220355/http://www.btselem.org/English/Publications/Summaries/199704_Quiet_Deportation.asp) from the original on 28 June 2006. Retrieved 27 September 2006.
98. "Legal status of East Jerusalem and its residents" (http://www.btselem.org/english/Jerusalem/Legal_Status.asp). B'Tselem. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20061010085544/http://www.btselem.org/English/Jerusalem/Legal_Status.asp) from the original on 10 October 2006. Retrieved 27 September 2006.
99. Mitchell Bard. "Our Positions: Solving the Palestinian/Israeli Conflict" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20061012015516/http://www.freemuslims.org/issues/israel-palestine.php>). Free Muslim Coalition Against Terrorism. Archived from the original (<http://www.freemuslims.org/issues/israel-palestine.php>) on 12 October 2006. Retrieved 27 September 2006.

100. Mitchell Bard
101. David Bamberger (1994) [1985]. *A Young Person's History of Israel*. USA: Behrman House. p. 128. ISBN 978-0-87441-393-9.
102. "Carter Center calls for end to Jerusalem deportations | JTA – Jewish & Israel News" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20100726081628/http://www.jta.org/news/article/2010/07/22/2740184/carter-center-calls-for-end-to-east-jerusalem-deportations>). JTA. 22 July 2010. Archived from the original (<http://www.jta.org/news/article/2010/07/22/2740184/carter-center-calls-for-end-to-east-jerusalem-deportations>) on 26 July 2010. Retrieved 3 October 2010.
103. Avraham Burg (15 September 2003). "The end of Zionism" (<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2003/sep/15/comment>). *The Guardian*. London. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130827133259/http://www.theguardian.com/world/2003/sep/15/comment>) from the original on 27 August 2013. Retrieved 8 September 2009.
104. "Population" (<https://peacenow.org.il/en/settlements-watch/settlements-data/population>). *Peace Now*. Retrieved 1 June 2022.
105. Role, Iran's Regional. "Israel's Rush to 'Apply Sovereignty' in the West Bank: Timing and Potential Consequences" (<https://www.washingtoninstitute.org/policy-analysis/israels-rush-apply-sovereignty-west-bank-timing-and-potential-consequences>). *The Washington Institute*. Retrieved 1 June 2022.
106. "Settlements, B'Tselem" (<https://www.btselem.org/settlements>). B'Tselem. Retrieved 10 July 2020.
107. Orna Ben-Naftali; Michael Sfard; Hedi Viterbo (10 May 2018). *The ABC of the OPT: A Legal Lexicon of the Israeli Control over the Occupied Palestinian Territory* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=Is5TDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA52>). Cambridge University Press. pp. 52–. ISBN 978-1-107-15652-4.
108. Emma Playfair, ed. (1992). *International Law and the Administration of Occupied Territories*. USA: Oxford University Press. p. 396. ISBN 978-0-19-825297-9.
109. Cecilia Albin (2001). *Justice and Fairness in International Negotiation*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. p. 150. ISBN 978-0-521-79725-2.
110. Mark Gibney; Stanislaw Frankowski (1999). *Judicial Protection of Human Rights: Myth or Reality?*. Westport, Connecticut: Praeger/Greenwood. p. 72. ISBN 978-0-275-96011-7.
111. 'Plia Albeck, legal adviser to the Israeli Government was born in 1937. She died on 27 September 2005, aged 68', *The Times*, 5 October 2005, p. 71.
112. "EU Committee Report" (https://web.archive.org/web/20070614203022/http://ue.eu.int/uedocs/cms_data/docs/2004/12/22/%7B3FA161D9-6DA6-408F-85CE-20D0EC68DDFF%7D.pdf) (PDF). Archived from the original (http://ue.eu.int/uedocs/cms_data/docs/2004/12/22/%7B3FA161D9-6DA6-408F-85CE-20D0EC68DDFF%7D.pdf) (PDF) on 14 June 2007. Retrieved 19 April 2007.
113. Dromi, Shai M. (2014). "Uneasy Settlements: Reparation Politics and the Meanings of Money in the Israeli Withdrawal from Gaza" (<https://zenodo.org/record/976461>). *Sociological Inquiry*. **84** (1): 294–315. doi:10.1111/soin.12028 (<https://doi.org/10.1111%2Fsoin.12028>).
114. Pertile, Marco (2005). " 'Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory': A Missed Opportunity for International Humanitarian Law?". In Conforti, Benedetto; Bravo, Luigi (eds.). *The Italian Yearbook of International Law*. Vol. 14. Martinus Nijhoff Publishers. p. 141. ISBN 978-90-04-15027-0. "the establishment of the Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory has been considered illegal by the international community and by the majority of legal scholars."

115. Julius Stone (13 October 2003). Ian Lacey (ed.). "International Law and the Arab Israel Conflict" (<http://www.aijac.org.au/news/article/international-law-and-the-arab-israel-conflict>). AIJAC. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20111124001631/http://www.aijac.org.au/news/article/international-law-and-the-arab-israel-conflict>) from the original on 24 November 2011. Retrieved 4 February 2012. "Extracts from *Israel and Palestine – Assault on the Law of Nations*"
116. David M. Phillips (December 2009). "The Illegal-Settlements Myth" (<http://www.commentarymagazine.com/article/the-illegal-settlements-myth/>). *Commentary* (December 2009). Archived (<http://archive.wikiwix.com/cache/20120206204134/http://www.commentarymagazine.com/article/the-illegal-settlements-myth/>) from the original on 6 February 2012. Retrieved 4 February 2012.
117. "Resolved: are the settlements legal? Israeli West Bank policies" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080915102140/http://www.tzemachdovid.org/Facts/islegal1.shtml>). Tzemachdovid.org. Archived from the original (<http://www.tzemachdovid.org/Facts/islegal1.shtml>) on 15 September 2008. Retrieved 9 October 2008.
118. "FAQ on Israeli settlements" (<http://www.cbc.ca/news/background/middleeast/settlements.html>). CBC News. 26 February 2004. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20070605085401/http://www.cbc.ca/news/background/middleeast/settlements.html>) from the original on 5 June 2007. Retrieved 27 September 2006.
119. Donald Macintyre (11 March 2006). "Israelis were warned on illegality of settlements in 1967 memo" (<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/middle-east/israelis-were-warned-on-illegality-of-settlements-in-1967-memo-469443.html>). *The Independent*. London. p. 27. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120909101149/http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/middle-east/israelis-were-warned-on-illegality-of-settlements-in-1967-memo-469443.html>) from the original on 9 September 2012. Retrieved 4 February 2012.
120. "Israelis Were Warned on Illegality of Settlements in 1967 Memo" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080515194230/http://www.commondreams.org/headlines06/0311-06.htm>). Commondreams.org. Archived from the original (<http://www.commondreams.org/headlines06/0311-06.htm>) on 15 May 2008. Retrieved 9 October 2008.
121. Gorenberg, Gershom. "The Accidental Empire". New York: Times Books, Henry Holt and Company, 2006. p. 99.
122. Meron, Theodor (10 May 2017). "The West Bank and International Humanitarian Law on the Eve of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Six-Day War" (<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/american-journal-of-international-law/article/west-bank-and-international-humanitarian-law-on-the-eve-of-the-fiftieth-anniversary-of-the-sixday-war/E1D4F9F5B3C43C943D9C3F31EABF79B3>). *American Journal of International Law*. Retrieved 30 July 2022.
123. "UNSC Resolution 446 (1979) of 22 March 1979" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110510095515/http://domino.un.org/UNISPAL.NSF/d744b47860e5c97e85256c40005d01d6/ba123cded3ea84a5852560e50077c2dc>). United Nations. Archived from the original (<http://domino.un.org/UNISPAL.NSF/d744b47860e5c97e85256c40005d01d6/ba123cded3ea84a5852560e50077c2dc>) on 10 May 2011. Retrieved 22 May 2011.
124. Implementation of the Fourth Geneva Convention in the occupied Palestinian territories: history of a multilateral process (1997–2001) (<http://www.icrc.org/Web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/iwpList325/D86C9E662022D64E41256C6800366D55>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20060929074057/http://www.icrc.org/Web/Eng/siteeng0.nsf/iwpList325/D86C9E662022D64E41256C6800366D55>) 29 September 2006 at the *Wayback Machine*, *International Review of the Red Cross*, 2002 – No. 847.
125. Entous, Adam (31 December 2007). "Olmert curbs WBank building, expansion and planning" (<https://www.reuters.com/article/latestCrisis/idUSL31349948>). *Reuters*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080103050544/http://www.reuters.com/article/latestCrisis/idUSL31349948>) from the original on 3 January 2008. Retrieved 31 December 2007.

126. "Israel launches massive new West Bank settlement plans" (<http://www.israelherald.com/index.php/sid/225274007>). Israel Herald. 31 August 2014. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140903124155/http://www.israelherald.com/index.php/sid/225274007>) from the original on 3 September 2014. Retrieved 1 September 2014.
127. Meron Rapoport (21 December 2005). "IDF Completes Evacuation of Bil'in 'Outpost' " (<http://www.haaretz.com/news/idf-completes-evacuation-of-bil-in-outpost-1.177194>). *Haaretz*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20101209080625/http://www.haaretz.com/news/idf-completes-evacuation-of-bil-in-outpost-1.177194>) from the original on 9 December 2010.
128. Europe to pursue Area C projects (<http://www.ynetnews.com/articles/0,7340,L-4174682,00.html>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170418091040/http://www.ynetnews.com/articles/0,7340,L-4174682,00.html>) 18 April 2017 at the *Wayback Machine*, YnetNews 12 January 2012
129. "A2. European Union, Internal Report on "Area C and Palestinian State Building," Brussels, January 2012 (excerpts)". *Journal of Palestine Studies*. **41** (3): 220–223. Spring 2012. doi:10.1525/jps.2012.xli.3.220 (<https://doi.org/10.1525/jps.2012.xli.3.220>). JSTOR 10.1525/jps.2012.xli.3.220 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1525/jps.2012.xli.3.220>).
130. [1] (<http://www.regavim.org.il/images/stories/hakl.pdf>)
131. "עשרות מאחזים פלסטיניים הוקמו ביוש; בגץ יכריע" (<http://www.nrg.co.il/online/1/ART2/366/534.html?hp=1&cat=404&loc=11>). *מערב NRG*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130813124841/http://www.nrg.co.il/online/1/ART2/366/534.html?hp=1&cat=404&loc=11>) from the original on 13 August 2013.
132. "Illegal Palestinian quarry near Beit Fajar to close" (<http://www.jpost.com/NationalNews/Article.aspx?id=208098&R=R2>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130225082312/http://www.jpost.com/NationalNews/Article.aspx?id=208098>) from the original on 25 February 2013.
133. "List of petitions by the Regavim NGO" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120223211957/http://www.regavim.org.il/index.php/activity/allpetitions>). *regavim.org.il*. Archived from the original (<http://www.regavim.org.il/index.php/activity/allpetitions>) on 23 February 2012.
134. Levy, Elinor (11 January 2013). "Palestinians erect outpost in E1 zone" (<http://www.ynetnews.com/articles/0,7340,L-4331277,00.html>). *Ynetnews*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130209034356/http://www.ynetnews.com/articles/0,7340,L-4331277,00.html>) from the original on 9 February 2013.
135. Levy, Elinor (18 January 2013). "Report: IDF fire injures 2 Palestinians" (<http://www.ynetnews.com/articles/0,7340,L-4334255,00.html>). *Ynetnews*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130203132415/http://www.ynetnews.com/articles/0,7340,L-4334255,00.html>) from the original on 3 February 2013.
136. "HCJ 7957/04 Mara'abe v. The Prime Minister of Israel" (https://wayback.archive-it.org/all/20051028233445/http://elyon1.court.gov.il/files_eng/04/570/079/a14/04079570.a14.pdf) (PDF). Supreme Court of Israeli (High Court of Justice). Archived from the original (http://elyon1.court.gov.il/Files_ENG/04/570/079/A14/04079570.A14.pdf) (PDF) on 28 October 2005. Retrieved 17 December 2012.
137. "File:West Bank Access Restrictions.pdf - Wikipedia" (https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:West_Bank_Access_Restrictions.pdf) (PDF). *commons.wikimedia.org*. 7 September 2020. Retrieved 2 June 2022.
138. "B'Tselem – The Separation Barrier – Statistics" (https://web.archive.org/web/20031120125813/http://www.btselem.org/english/Separation_Barrier/Statistics.asp). Btselem.org. Archived from the original (http://www.btselem.org/english/Separation_Barrier/Statistics.asp) on 20 November 2003. Retrieved 9 October 2008.

139. "Separation Barrier: 9 July 2006: Two Years after the ICJ's Decision on the Separation Barrier" (http://www.btselem.org/english/separation_barrier/20060709_Hague_2nd_anniversary.asp). B'tselem. 9 July 2006. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20070927221914/http://www.btselem.org/english/separation_barrier/20060709_Hague_2nd_anniversary.asp) from the original on 27 September 2007. Retrieved 11 May 2007.
140. Margarat Evans (6 January 2006). "Indepth Middle East:Israel's Barrier" (http://www.cbc.ca/news/background/middleeast/israel_barrier.html). CBC. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20070518071453/http://www.cbc.ca/news/background/middleeast/israel_barrier.html) from the original on 18 May 2007. Retrieved 5 November 2007.
141. "Israel's Separation Barrier:Challenges to the Rule of Law and Human Rights: Executive Summary Part I and II" (https://web.archive.org/web/20070706125257/http://www.icj.org/news.php3?id_article=3410&lang=en&print=true). International Commission of Jurists. 6 July 2004. Archived from the original (http://www.icj.org/news.php3?id_article=3410&lang=en&print=true) on 6 July 2007. Retrieved 11 May 2007.
142. "Israel Security Fence – Ministry of Defense" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131003072906/http://www.securityfence.mod.gov.il/Pages/ENG/questions.htm>). Securityfence.mod.gov.il. Archived from the original (<http://www.securityfence.mod.gov.il/Pages/ENG/questions.htm>) on 3 October 2013. Retrieved 9 October 2008.
143. "Map of Palestine – Land of Israel, 1845" (http://www.zionism-israel.com/map_of_israel_security_problem_distances.htm). Zionism-israel.com. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20101201154156/http://zionism-israel.com/map_of_israel_security_problem_distances.htm) from the original on 1 December 2010. Retrieved 3 October 2010.
144. "After Sharon". *Wall Street Journal*. 6 January 2006.
145. "Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory" ([https://web.archive.org/web/20110510095453/http://domino.un.org/unispal.nsf/d80185e9f0c69a7b85256cbf005afeac/c4c1970ae0ba634b85256e510073d1e3/\\$FILE/PA-ICJ%20written%20statement%20\(exec%20summary\).pdf#page=8](https://web.archive.org/web/20110510095453/http://domino.un.org/unispal.nsf/d80185e9f0c69a7b85256cbf005afeac/c4c1970ae0ba634b85256e510073d1e3/$FILE/PA-ICJ%20written%20statement%20(exec%20summary).pdf#page=8)) (PDF). 30 January 2004. Archived from the original ([http://domino.un.org/unispal.nsf/d80185e9f0c69a7b85256cbf005afeac/c4c1970ae0ba634b85256e510073d1e3/\\$FILE/PA-ICJ%20written%20statement%20\(exec%20summary\).pdf#page=8](http://domino.un.org/unispal.nsf/d80185e9f0c69a7b85256cbf005afeac/c4c1970ae0ba634b85256e510073d1e3/$FILE/PA-ICJ%20written%20statement%20(exec%20summary).pdf#page=8)) (PDF) on 10 May 2011.
146. Sen. Clinton: I support W. Bank fence, PA must fight terrorism (<http://www.haaretz.com/news/sen-clinton-i-support-w-bank-fence-pa-must-fight-terrorism-1.173922>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110605192658/http://www.haaretz.com/news/sen-clinton-i-support-w-bank-fence-pa-must-fight-terrorism-1.173922>) 5 June 2011 at the Wayback Machine. Haaretz, 13 November 2005
147. "Under the Guise of Security" (https://web.archive.org/web/20070405095349/http://www.btselem.org/english/Publications/summaries/200512_Under_the_Guise_of_Security.asp). Btselem.org. Archived from the original (http://www.btselem.org/english/Publications/summaries/200512_Under_the_Guise_of_Security.asp) on 5 April 2007. Retrieved 22 May 2011.
148. "U.N. court rules West Bank barrier illegal" (<http://www.cnn.com/2004/WORLD/meast/07/09/israel.barrier/index.html>). CNN. 9 July 2004. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121108022553/http://www.cnn.com/2004/WORLD/meast/07/09/israel.barrier/index.html>) from the original on 8 November 2012. Retrieved 22 May 2011.
149. Geraldine Bedell (15 June 2003). "Set in stone" (<https://www.theguardian.com/israel/Story/0,2763,976105,00.html>). *The Guardian*.
150. Bogue, Patrick; Sullivan, Richard; Anonymous; Grandinetti, Guglielmo Chelazzi (February 2014). "Settlements and separation in the West Bank: future implications for health". *Medicine, Conflict and Survival*. **30** (1): 4–10. doi:10.1080/13623699.2013.873643 (<https://doi.org/10.1080/13623699.2013.873643>). PMID 24684018 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24684018>). S2CID 41065377 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:41065377>).

151. "كتاب فلسطين الإحصائي السنوي" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160422210843/http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Downloads/book2173.pdf>) [Statistical Yearbook of Palestine] (PDF) (in Arabic). Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. December 2015. Archived from the original (<http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Downloads/book2173.pdf>) (PDF) on 22 April 2016. Retrieved 31 January 2016.
152. "Restricted Hopes: On The Breach Of West Bank Palestinians' Right To Travel By Israeli Authorities" (http://www.euromid.org/uploads/reports/Restricted_Hopes.pdf) (PDF). Euro-Mediterranean Observer for Human Rights. December 2011. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20160304102018/http://www.euromid.org/uploads/reports/Restricted_Hopes.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 4 March 2016. Retrieved 16 December 2015.
153. 15) معبر الكرامة – نبذة تاريخية". *آمال* (December 2015). "مرصد الأورومتوسطي لحقوق الإنسان" (in Arabic). [Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Monitor (15 December 2015). "Dignity Crossing - A Brief History". *Tied Hopes* (in Arabic).]
154. **World Bank 2013**, p. 2. "Consequently, unemployment rates have remained very high in the Palestinian territories...After initial post-Oslo rates of about 9 percent in the mid-1990s, unemployment rose to 28 percent of the labor force in 2000 with the onset of the second intifada and the imposition of severe movement and access restrictions; it has remained high ever since and is currently about 22 percent. What is more, almost 24 percent of the workforce is employed by the PA, an uncommonly high proportion that reflects the lack of dynamism in the private sector."
155. **World Bank 2013**, p. 2. "While internal Palestinian political divisions have contributed to investor aversion to the Palestinian territories, Israeli restrictions on trade, movement and access are clearly the binding constraint to investment: these restrictions substantially increase the cost of trade and make it impossible to import many production inputs into the Palestinian territories, as illustrated, for instance, on the example of the telecommunications sector. For Gaza, the restrictions on import and export are in particular severe. In addition to the restrictions on labor movement between the Palestinian territories, the restrictions on movement of labor within the West Bank have been shown to have a strong impact on employability, wages, and economic growth. Israeli restrictions render much economic activity very difficult or impossible to conduct on about 61 percent of the West Bank territory, called Area C. Restrictions on movement and access, and the stunted potential of Area C."

156. World Bank 2013, p. viii. "[...] assumed that the various physical, legal, regulatory and bureaucratic constraints that currently prevent investors from obtaining construction permits, and accessing land and water resources are lifted, as envisaged under the Interim Agreement. [...] It is understood that realizing the full potential of such investments requires other changes as well – first, the rolling back of the movement and access restrictions in force outside Area C, which prevent the easy export of Palestinian products and inhibit tourists and investors from accessing Area C; and second, further reforms by the Palestinian Authority to better enable potential investors to register businesses, enforce contracts, and acquire finance. [...] Neglecting indirect positive effects, we estimate that the potential additional output from the sectors evaluated in this report alone would amount to at least USD 2.2 billion per annum in valued added terms – a sum equivalent to 23 percent of 2011 Palestinian GDP. The bulk of this would come from agriculture and Dead Sea minerals exploitation. [...] x. Tapping this potential output could dramatically improve the PA's fiscal position. Even without any improvements in the efficiency of tax collection, at the current rate of tax/GDP of 20 percent the additional tax revenues associated with such an increase in GDP would amount to some USD 800 million. Assuming that expenditures remain at the same level, this extra resource would notionally cut the fiscal deficit by half – significantly reducing the need for donor recurrent budget support. This major improvement in fiscal sustainability would in turn generate significant positive reputational benefits for the PA and would considerably enhance investor confidence. xi. The impact on Palestinian livelihoods would be impressive. An increase in GDP equivalent to 35 percent would be expected to create substantial employment, sufficient to put a significant dent in the currently high rate of unemployment. If an earlier estimated one-to-one relationship between growth and employment was to hold, this increase in GDP would lead to a 35 percent increase in employment. This level of growth in employment would also put a large dent in poverty, as recent estimates show that unemployed Palestinians are twice as likely to be poor as their employed counterparts."
157. Thirsting for Justice – Palestinian Access to Water Restricted (https://web.archive.org/web/20160706031401/http://www.amnesty.eu/static/Water_report_digest.pdf) (PDF) (Report). Amnesty International. p. 2. Archived from the original (http://www.amnesty.eu/static/Water_report_digest.pdf) (PDF) on 6 July 2016. Retrieved 15 March 2017.
158. Gideon Levy; Alex Levac (30 August 2019). " 'This Place Is Only for Jews': The West Bank's Apartheid Springs" (<https://www.haaretz.com/israel-news/.premium.MAGAZINE-this-place-is-only-for-jews-the-west-bank-s-apartheid-springs-1.7767344>). *Haaretz*. Archived (<https://archive.today/20190830111204/https://www.haaretz.com/israel-news/.premium.MAGAZINE-this-place-is-only-for-jews-the-west-bank-s-apartheid-springs-1.7767344>) from the original on 30 August 2019.
159. Aloni 2017, p. 16.
160. Aloni 2017, pp. 5–6.
161. Hareuveni 2009, p. 7.
162. Hareuveni 2009, pp. 8–12.
163. Hareuveni 2009, pp. 19–21.
164. Weizman 2012, p. 273,n.11.
165. Ashly 2017.
166. Weizman 2012, p. 273,n.14.
167. Tagar, Keinen & Bromberg 2007, pp. 419–420.

168. "Occupation, Inc.: How Settlement Businesses Contribute to Israel's Violations of Palestinian Rights" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160617231010/https://www.hrw.org/news/2016/01/19/occupation-inc-how-settlement-businesses-contribute-israels-violations-palestinian>). Human Rights Watch. 19 January 2016. Archived from the original (<https://www.hrw.org/news/2016/01/19/occupation-inc-how-settlement-businesses-contribute-israels-violations-palestinian>) on 17 June 2016.
169. M. Mason (2011). "The Application of Warfare Ecology to Belligerent Occupations". In Gary E. Machlis; Thor Hanson; Zdravko Špirić; Jean McKendry (eds.). *Warfare Ecology: A New Synthesis for Peace and Security* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=qKfyCAAQBAJ>). Springer. p. 164 (<https://books.google.com/books?id=qKfyCAAQBAJ&pg=PA164>). ISBN 978-94-007-1214-0.
170. Aloni 2017, p. 17.
171. Jaclynn Ashly (5 December 2017). "Israel Turns West Bank into a 'Garbage Dump'" (<http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/12/israel-turns-west-bank-garbage-dump-171205052610633.html>). *Al Jazeera*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180215144124/http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/12/israel-turns-west-bank-garbage-dump-171205052610633.html>) from the original on 15 February 2018. Retrieved 15 February 2018.
172. Joshua Leifer (5 December 2017). "How Israel turned the West Bank into its garbage dump" (<https://972mag.com/how-israel-turned-the-west-bank-into-its-garbage-dump/131206/>). *+972 Magazine*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180216025315/https://972mag.com/how-israel-turned-the-west-bank-into-its-garbage-dump/131206/>) from the original on 16 February 2018. Retrieved 15 February 2018.
173. Aloni 2017, p. .
174. Efrat 2006, p. 8.
175. Weizman 2012, p. 20.
176. Hussein, Hiba (n.d.). "Palestinian Water Authority: Developments and Challenges — Legal Framework and Capacity". *The Palestinian Water Authority: Developments and Challenges involving the Legal Framework and the Capacity of the PWA*. pp. 301–308. doi:10.1007/978-3-540-69509-7_31 (https://doi.org/10.1007%2F978-3-540-69509-7_31). ISBN 978-3-540-69508-0.
177. *A Snapshot of Drinking-water and Sanitation in the Arab States – 2010 Update* (http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/Arab-States-Six-pager-Final.pdf) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20150513035105/http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/Arab-States-Six-pager-Final.pdf) 13 May 2015 at the Wayback Machine, p. 5. WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply and Sanitation, November 2011. On wssinfo.org, Joint Monitoring Programme (see: Regional snapshots) (http://www.wssinfo.org/documents-links/documents/?tx_displaycontroller) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20140225205449/http://www.wssinfo.org/documents-links/documents/?tx_displaycontroller) 25 February 2014 at the Wayback Machine
178. Household Environmental Survey, 2011—Main Findings (http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/_PCBS/Downloads/book1813.pdf), p. [13] (English section). Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, December 2011
179. Fatta, D.; Salem, Z.; Mountadar, M.; Assobhei, O.; Loizidou, M. (December 2004). "Urban Wastewater Treatment and Reclamation for Agricultural Irrigation: The situation in Morocco and Palestine" (<http://springerlink.metapress.com/content/h51600557n0j5380/?p=80dd2b999c8c44ff9f3d62e91a02db3b&pi=2>). *The Environmentalist*. **24** (4): 227–236. doi:10.1007/s10669-005-0998-x (<https://doi.org/10.1007%2Fs10669-005-0998-x>). S2CID 85346288 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:85346288>). Retrieved 15 February 2008.

180. *Assessment of Restrictions on Palestinian Water Sector Development* (<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTWESTBANKGAZA/Resources/WaterRestrictionsReportJuly2009.pdf>), p. 113. World Bank, April 2009.
181. *Assessment of Restrictions on Palestinian Water Sector Development* (<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTWESTBANKGAZA/Resources/WaterRestrictionsReportJuly2009.pdf>), p. 20. World Bank, April 2009.
182. Niksic, Eddin & Cali 2014, p. 58.
183. Gross 2011.
184. Nicoletti & Hearne 2012, pp. 21–22.
185. Nebehay 2018.
186. World Bank 2013, pp. 12–13.
187. Beckouche 2017, p. 156.
188. Niksic, Eddin & Cali 2014, pp. 58–60.
189. Glock 1994, p. 77.
190. Glock 1994, p. 71.
191. Friedman 1983, p. 96.
192. Kamrava 2016, p. 116.
193. Perugini 2014, p. 55.
194. World Bank 2013, p. 20.
195. Niksic, Eddin & Cali 2014, pp. 65–66.
196. Macintyre 2008.
197. Isaac 2013, p. 147.
198. Isaac 2013, p. 144.
199. "Palestinians grow by a million in decade" (<http://www.jpost.com/LandedPages/PrintArticle.aspx?id=91497>). *The Jerusalem Post*. 9 February 2008. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121107100020/http://www.jpost.com/LandedPages/PrintArticle.aspx?id=91497>) from the original on 7 November 2012. Retrieved 11 October 2011.
200. THE PALESTINIAN CENSUS – SMOKE & MIRRORS (<http://www.imra.org.il/story.php3?id=38108>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110621231400/http://www.imra.org.il/story.php3?id=38108>) 21 June 2011 at the Wayback Machine, Independent Media Review Analysis, 11 February 2008
201. The Million Person Gap: The Arab Population in the West Bank and Gaza (<http://www.biu.ac.il/Besa/MSPS65.pdf>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20070202061847/http://www.biu.ac.il/Besa/MSPS65.pdf>) 2 February 2007 at the Wayback Machine, Mideast Security and Policy Studies No. 65, February 2006
202. "Molad Analysis – Wrong Number" (<http://www.molad.org/en/articles/articlePrint.php?id=295>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140924041400/http://www.molad.org/en/articles/articlePrint.php?id=295>) from the original on 24 September 2014.
203. Hasson, Nir (30 June 2013). "Demographic Debate Continues – How Many Palestinians Actually Live in the West Bank?" (<http://www.haaretz.com/news/diplomacy-defense/.premium-1.532703>). *Haaretz*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20141101200545/http://www.haaretz.com/news/diplomacy-defense/.premium-1.532703>) from the original on 1 November 2014.
204. 15,000 More Jews in Judea-Samaria in 2014 (<http://www.israelnationalnews.com/News/News.aspx/189430#.VLbVsoFq-K0>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160309223147/http://www.israelnationalnews.com/News/News.aspx/189430>) 9 March 2016 at the Wayback Machine, *Arutz Sheva*

205. The Samaritan Update (<http://www.thesamaritanupdate.com/>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170914114057/http://thesamaritanupdate.com/>) 14 September 2017 at the Wayback Machine Retrieved 8 January 2013.
206. "Israel labour laws apply to Palestinian workers" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090109054713/http://afp.google.com/article/ALeqM5g7NNG7m5AEfoCjIspXI7Iya2LTFg>). 10 October 2007. Archived from the original (<http://afp.google.com/article/ALeqM5g7NNG7m5AEfoCjIspXI7Iya2LTFg>) on 9 January 2009. Retrieved 3 October 2010.
207. "Number of Palestinians Working in Israel Doubled Over Four Years, Central Bank Says" (<http://www.haaretz.com/business/.premium-1.645266>). *Haaretz*. 4 March 2015. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150926043952/http://www.haaretz.com/business/.premium-1.645266>) from the original on 26 September 2015.
208. "UNRWA in Figures: Figures as of 31 December 2004" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20060928061448/http://www.un.org/unrwa/publications/pdf/uif-dec04.pdf>) (PDF). United Nations. April 2005. Archived from the original (<https://www.un.org/unrwa/publications/pdf/uif-dec04.pdf>) (PDF) on 28 September 2006. Retrieved 27 September 2006.
209. "Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics" (<http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/>). Palestinian National Authority Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. 2007. Archived (<http://archive.wikiwix.com/cache/20110224060453/http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/>) from the original on 24 February 2011. Retrieved 27 September 2006.
210. Ksenia Svetlova (1 December 2005). "Can trust be rebuilt?" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110511130927/http://fr.jpost.com/servlet/Satellite?apage=2&cid=1132475665870&pagename=JPost%2FJPArticle%2FShowFull>). *The Jerusalem Post*. Archived from the original (<http://fr.jpost.com/servlet/Satellite?apage=2&cid=1132475665870&pagename=JPost/JPArticle/ShowFull>) on 11 May 2011. Retrieved 27 September 2006.
211. Andrew Rettman (13 January 2012). "EU ministers look to Israeli grab of Palestinian farmland" (<http://euobserver.com/24/114879>). *EUobserver*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120129075528/http://euobserver.com/24/114879>) from the original on 29 January 2012. Retrieved 29 January 2012.
212. Amira Hass (12 January 2012). "EU report: Israel policy in West Bank endangers two-state solution" (<http://www.haaretz.com/news/diplomacy-defense/eu-report-israel-policy-in-west-bank-endangers-two-state-solution-1.406945>). *Haaretz*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140814195358/http://www.haaretz.com/news/diplomacy-defense/eu-report-israel-policy-in-west-bank-endangers-two-state-solution-1.406945>) from the original on 14 August 2014.
213. "A2. European Union, Internal Report on "Area C and Palestinian State Building," Brussels, January 2012 (excerpts)". *Journal of Palestine Studies*. **41** (3): 220–223. 2012. doi:10.1525/jps.2012.XLI.3.220 (<https://doi.org/10.1525%2Fjps.2012.XLI.3.220>).
214. JIPR 2018.
215. 2007 Locality Population Statistics (http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/_PCBS/Downloads/book1487.pdf) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20101210081942/http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/_PCBS/Downloads/book1487.pdf) 10 December 2010 at the Wayback Machine. Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS).
216. 2010 Locality Population Statistics (http://www.cbs.gov.il/shnaton62/st02_15.pdf) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20120105191122/http://www.cbs.gov.il/shnaton62/st02_15.pdf) 5 January 2012 at the Wayback Machine. Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS).
217. Palestinian city of Rawabi to serve 'nation in the making'. (<http://www.jpost.com/VideoArticles/Video/Article.aspx?id=244475>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20111210190439/http://www.jpost.com/VideoArticles/Video/Article.aspx?id=244475>) 10 December 2011 at the Wayback Machine Jerusalem Post, 11 May 2011
218. "UN chief says time running out for peace deal" (<http://www.ajc.com/news/nation-world/un-chief-says-time-1327886.html>). *Atlanta Journal*. 2 February 2012.

219. Kamrava 2016, p. 86.
220. Efrat 2006, p. 85.
221. Galchinsky 2004, p. 117.
222. Hass 2002, p. 6.
223. Aswad 2007.
224. World Bank 2013, p. 30.
225. Makdisi 2010, pp. 63–64.
226. Handel 2010, pp. 259, 261.
227. B'Tselem 2017b.
228. Efrat 2006, p. 86.
229. "Israeli jailed over baby tragedy" (http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/7612887.stm). *BBC News*. 12 September 2008.
230. Keshet 2013, p. viii.
231. World Bank 2013, p. . "UNOCHA analysis suggests that less than one percent of the land in Area C is currently available to Palestinians for construction; permit data also shows that it is almost impossible to obtain permission to build in Area C. Less than 6 percent of all requests made between 2000 and 2007 secured approval. This situation applies not only to housing but to public economic infrastructure (roads, water reservoirs, waste treatment plants) and industrial plant, and to the access roads and utility lines needed to connect Areas A and B across Area C. [...] The outbreak of the second Intifada in 2000 interrupted this trend, bringing increased violence and uncertainty – and most significantly, the intensification by Israel of a complex set of security-related restrictions that impeded the movement of people and goods and fragmented the Palestinian territories into small enclaves lacking economic cohesion. [...] Transportation infrastructure is particularly problematic as Palestinian use of roads in Area C is highly restricted, and travel times can be inordinate; the Palestinian Authority has also been unable to develop roads, airports or railways in or through Area C."
232. "Westbank closure count and analysis, January 2006" (https://web.archive.org/web/20090326181004/http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/opt/docs/UN/OCHA/OCHAoPt_ClosureAnalysis0106_En.pdf) (PDF). Archived from the original (http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/opt/docs/UN/OCHA/OCHAoPt_ClosureAnalysis0106_En.pdf) (PDF) on 26 March 2009. Retrieved 22 May 2011.
233. "A/57/366 of 29 August 2002" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20071013101725/http://domino.un.org/UNISPAL.NSF/5ba47a5c6cef541b802563e000493b8c/5189f43f72a68a2785256c61005a58ea%21OpenDocument>). United Nations. Archived from the original (<http://domino.un.org/UNISPAL.NSF/5ba47a5c6cef541b802563e000493b8c/5189f43f72a68a2785256c61005a58ea!OpenDocument>) on 13 October 2007. Retrieved 9 October 2008.
234. "A/57/366/Add.1 of 16 September 2002" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20071013101735/http://domino.un.org/UNISPAL.NSF/a39191b210be1d6085256da90053dee5/43fc268b1bf484fd85256c610065c63a%21OpenDocument>). United Nations. Archived from the original (<http://domino.un.org/UNISPAL.NSF/a39191b210be1d6085256da90053dee5/43fc268b1bf484fd85256c610065c63a!OpenDocument>) on 13 October 2007. Retrieved 9 October 2008.
235. "60 Minutes | Middle East | Time Running Out For A Two-State Solution?" (<http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2009/01/23/60minutes/main4749723.shtml>). *cbsnews.com*. 25 January 2009. Archived (<http://archive.wikiwix.com/cache/20090129154058/http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2009/01/23/60minutes/main4749723.shtml>) from the original on 29 January 2009. Retrieved 29 January 2009.

236. "Protection of Civilians – Weekly Briefing Notes" (<http://archive.wikiwix.com/cache/20120204071859/http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/WBN102.pdf>) (PDF). OCHA. 20–26 April 2005. Archived from the original (<http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/WBN102.pdf>) (PDF) on 4 February 2012. Retrieved 4 February 2012.
237. "Closure Count and Analysis" (https://web.archive.org/web/20090326181017/http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/opt/docs/UN/OCHA/ochaHU0805_En.pdf) (PDF). OCHA. August 2005. Archived from the original (http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/opt/docs/UN/OCHA/ochaHU0805_En.pdf) (PDF) on 26 March 2009. Retrieved 3 March 2011.
238. World Bank 2013, p. . "Exports from Gaza to the West Bank and Israeli markets, traditionally Gaza's main export destinations, are prohibited (according to Gisha, an Israeli non-profit organization founded in 2005 to protect the freedom of movement of Palestinians, especially Gaza residents, 85 percent of Gaza products were exported to Israel and the West Bank prior to 2007, at which point Israeli restrictions were tightened)."
239. Erlanger, Steven. A Segregated Road in an Already Divided Land (<https://www.nytimes.com/2007/08/11/world/middleeast/11road.html>), *The New York Times*, (11 August 2007) Retrieved 11 August 2007
240. "Israel draws plan for 475-kilometer rail network in West Bank" (<http://www.haaretz.com/print-edition/news/israel-draws-plan-for-475-kilometer-rail-network-in-west-bank-1.414976>). haaretz. February 2012. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121103102753/http://www.haaretz.com/print-edition/news/israel-draws-plan-for-475-kilometer-rail-network-in-west-bank-1.414976>) from the original on 3 November 2012. Retrieved 23 December 2012.
241. "Palestine Internet Usage and Telecommunications Report" (<http://www.internetworldstats.com/me/ps.htm>). Internetworldstats.com. Archived (<http://archive.wikiwix.com/cache/20120204035341/http://www.internetworldstats.com/me/ps.htm>) from the original on 4 February 2012. Retrieved 4 February 2012.
242. Alexánder González. "Generalate – International Board of Regents of Bethlehem University Meets in Rome" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20181201093104/https://www.bethlehem.edu/BUinNews/2017-02-21-generalate-international-board-of-regents-of-bethlehem-university-meets-in-rome>). *Bethlehem University in the Holy Land*. Bethlehem University Foundation. Archived from the original (<https://www.bethlehem.edu/BUinNews/2017-02-21-generalate-international-board-of-regents-of-bethlehem-university-meets-in-rome>) on 1 December 2018. Retrieved 1 December 2018.
243. Philip Daoud (3 October 1973). "Bethlehem University – History" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080119075900/http://www.bethlehem.edu/about/history.shtml>). Bethlehem.edu. Archived from the original (<http://www.bethlehem.edu/about/history.shtml>) on 19 January 2008. Retrieved 3 October 2010.
244. "Birzeit University History" (https://web.archive.org/web/20121010233509/http://www.birzeit.edu/about_bzu/p/2542). Birzeit.edu. Archived from the original (http://www.birzeit.edu/about_bzu/p/2542) on 10 October 2012. Retrieved 22 May 2011.
245. "History of An-Najah National University" (<http://www.najah.edu/page/63>). Najah.edu. 25 June 2000. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110511103114/http://www.najah.edu/page/63>) from the original on 11 May 2011. Retrieved 22 May 2011.
246. "Hebron University facts and figures" (<http://www.hebron.edu/index.php/en/about-hu/-facts-a-figures.html>). Hebron.edu. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110718143608/http://www.hebron.edu/index.php/en/about-hu/-facts-a-figures.html>) from the original on 18 July 2011. Retrieved 22 May 2011.
247. "General Information" (https://archive.today/20101105184751/http://old.alquds.edu/gen_info/index.php?page=overview). Al-Quds University. Archived from the original (http://old.alquds.edu/gen_info/index.php?page=overview) on 5 November 2010. Retrieved 22 May 2011.

248. "The Arab American University" (https://web.archive.org/web/20110524141551/http://www.aauj.edu/AAUJ_WEBSITE/index.php). Aauj.edu. Archived from the original (http://www.aauj.edu/AAUJ_WEBSITE/index.php) on 24 May 2011. Retrieved 22 May 2011.
249. "Israel's first settlement university stirs controversy" (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-18879786>). BBC. 17 July 2012. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140328155414/http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-18879786>) from the original on 28 March 2014. Retrieved 12 January 2014.
250. "Education and Human Development" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20070926023114/http://home.birzeit.edu/dsp/research/publications/2002/49e.pdf>) (PDF). Birzeit University. 2002. Archived from the original (<http://home.birzeit.edu/dsp/research/publications/2002/49e.pdf>) (PDF) on 26 September 2007. Retrieved 9 October 2008.
251. "UNESCO | Education – Palestinian Authority" (https://wayback.archive-it.org/all/20050928211016/http://portal.unesco.org/education/en/ev.php-URL_ID=17238&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html). Portal.unesco.org. Archived from the original (http://portal.unesco.org/education/en/ev.php-URL_ID=17238&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html) on 28 September 2005. Retrieved 9 October 2008.
252. "On the Eve of the International Illiteracy day, 8th of September" (http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/_pcbs/PressRelease/Illiteracy_2010E.pdf) (PDF). Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. 7 September 2010. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20110510022249/http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/_pcbs/PressRelease/Illiteracy_2010E.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 10 May 2011. Retrieved 3 March 2011.

Sources

- Al-Houdalieh, Salah Hussein A.; Tawafsha, Saleh Ali (March 2017). "The Destruction of Archaeological Resources in the Palestinian Territories, Area C: Kafr Shiyān as a Case Study". *Near Eastern Archaeology*. **80** (1): 40–49. doi:10.5615/neareastarch.80.1.0040 (<http://doi.org/10.5615%2Fneareastarch.80.1.0040>). JSTOR 10.5615/neareastarch.80.1.0040 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.5615/neareastarch.80.1.0040>). S2CID 164811697 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:164811697>).
- Aloni, Adam (December 2017). *Made in Israel: Exploiting Palestinian Land for Treatment of Israeli Waste* (https://www.btsalem.org/sites/default/files/publications/201712_made_in_israel_eng.pdf) (PDF). B'Tselem. ISBN 978-965-7613-31-3.
- Ashly, Jaclynn (18 September 2017). "Drowning in the waste of Israeli settlers" (<https://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/2017/09/drowning-waste-israeli-settlers-170916120027885.html>). Al Jazeera.
- Aswad, Henrietta (15 May 2007). "Checkpoints Compound the Risks of Childbirth for Palestinian Women" (<https://www.unfpa.org/news/checkpoints-compound-risks-childbirth-palestinian-women>). United Nations Population Fund.
- Beckouche, Pierre (2017). "Occupied Palestinian Territory" (<https://books.google.com/books?id=tHpHDgAAQBAJ&pg=PA155>). *Europe's Mediterranean Neighbourhood*. Edward Elgar Publishing. pp. 146–156. ISBN 978-1-78643-149-3.
- Benvenisti, Eyal (1984). *Israeli Censorship of Arab Publications: A Survey* (https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report_pdf/funds_for_free_expression1983.pdf) (PDF). New York: Human Rights Watch.
- Bergman, Ronen (2018). *Rise and Kill First: The Secret History of Israel's Targeted Assassinations* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=3UXKDQAAQBAJ&pg=PA309>). Random House. ISBN 978-0-679-60468-6.
- B'Tselem (11 November 2017b). "Restrictions on Movement" (https://www.btsalem.org/freedom_of_movement). B'Tselem.

- Cantarow, Ellen (Summer–Autumn 1982). "The War for the West Bank". *Journal of Palestine Studies*. 11–12 (4): 263–268. doi:10.2307/2538371 (<https://doi.org/10.2307/2538371>). JSTOR 2538371 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/2538371>).
- Cohen, Esther Rosalind (1985). *Human Rights in the Israeli-occupied Territories, 1967-1982* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=awq8AAAAIAAJ&pg=PA245>). Manchester University Press. ISBN 978-0-719-01726-1.
- Cooley, John K. (Spring 1984). "The War over Water". *Foreign Policy*. No. 54. pp. 3–26. JSTOR 1148352 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/1148352>).
- Efrat, Elisha (2006). *The West Bank and Gaza Strip: A Geography of Occupation and Disengagement* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=Hi59AgAAQBAJ&pg=PA86>). Routledge. ISBN 978-1-134-17217-7.
- El-Farra, Majed; MacMillen, Malcolm (January 2000). "External Constraints on Manufacturing Development in Israeli-Occupied Gaza". *Middle Eastern Studies*. 36 (1): 153–170. doi:10.1080/00263200008701302 (<https://doi.org/10.1080/00263200008701302>). JSTOR 4284056 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/4284056>). S2CID 144822037 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:144822037>).
- Finkelstein, Norman (Winter 1991). "Israel and Iraq: A Double Standard". *Journal of Palestine Studies*. 20 (2): 43–56. doi:10.2307/2537197 (<https://doi.org/10.2307/2537197>). JSTOR 2537197 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/2537197>).
- Friedman, Robert (Autumn 1983). "Israeli Censorship of the Palestinian Press". *Journal of Palestine Studies*. 13 (1): 93–101. doi:10.2307/2536927 (<https://doi.org/10.2307/2536927>). JSTOR 2536927 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/2536927>).
- Galchinsky, Michael (Fall 2004). "The Jewish Settlements in the West Bank: International Law and Israeli Jurisprudence" (https://scholarworks.gsu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1002&context=english_facpub). *Israel Studies*. 9 (3): 115–136. doi:10.2979/ISR.2004.9.3.115 (<https://doi.org/10.2979/ISR.2004.9.3.115>). JSTOR 30245641 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/30245641>). S2CID 144282494 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:144282494>).
- Glock, Albert (Spring 1994). "Archaeology as Cultural Survival: The Future of the Palestinian Past". *Journal of Palestine Studies*. 23 (3): 70–84. doi:10.2307/2537961 (<https://doi.org/10.2307/2537961>). JSTOR 2537961 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/2537961>).
- Gorenberg, Gershom (2007). *The Accidental Empire: Israel and the Birth of the Settlements, 1967-1977* (https://books.google.com/books?id=Np_j5sSpCrEC&pg=PT154). Macmillan Publishers. ISBN 978-1-466-80054-0.
- Gross, Aeyal (28 December 2011). "Israel Is Exploiting the Resources of the Occupied West Bank" (<https://www.haaretz.com/1.5222892>). *Haaretz*.
- Handel, Ariel (2008). "Where to, and When in the Occupied Territories: An Introduction to the Geography of Disaster" (http://in.bgu.ac.il/humsos/politics/Documents/Post_Docs_Publications/ariel_handel/Where,%20Where%20to,%20and%20When_ariel_handel.pdf) (PDF). In Ophir, Adi; Givoni, Michal; Hanafi, Sari (eds.). *The Power of Inclusive Exclusion: Anatomy of the Israeli Rule in the Occupied Territories*. Zone Books. pp. 179–222. ISBN 978-1-890951-92-4.
- Handel, Ariel (2010). "Exclusionary surveillance and spatial uncertainty in the occupied Palestinian territories" (<https://books.google.com/books?id=JlUuCGAAQBAJ&pg=PA259>). In Zureik, Elia; Lyon, David; Abu-Laban, Yasmeen (eds.). *Surveillance and Control in Israel/Palestine: Population, Territory and Power*. Routledge. pp. 259–274. ISBN 978-1-136-93097-3.

- Hareuveni, Eyal (June 2009). "Foul Play Neglect of Wastewater Treatment in the West Bank" (https://www.btselem.org/sites/default/files/200906_foul_play_eng.pdf) (PDF). *Information Sheet*. B'Tselem. ISSN 0792-8114 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/0792-8114>).
- Hass, Amira (Spring 2002). "Israel's Closure Policy: an Ineffective Strategy of Containment and Repression". *Journal of Palestine Studies*. **31** (3): 5–20. doi:10.1525/jps.2002.31.3.5 (<https://doi.org/10.1525/jps.2002.31.3.5>). JSTOR 10.1525/jps.2002.31.3.5 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1525/jps.2002.31.3.5>).
- Imseis, Ardi (Autumn 2000). "Review: Law, Reality, and the Oslo 'Peace' Process". *Oxford Journal of Legal Studies*. **20** (3): 469–476. doi:10.1093/ojls/20.3.469 (<https://doi.org/10.1093/ojls/20.3.469>). JSTOR 20468333 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/20468333>).
- Isaac, Rami (2013). "Palestine: Tourism Under Occupation" (<https://books.google.com/books?id=gQL-i1txd-gC&pg=PA147>). In Butler, Richard; Suntikul, Wantanee (eds.). *Tourism and War*. Routledge. pp. 143–158. ISBN 978-1-136-26309-5.
- Jamjoum, Lama (2002). "The Effects of Israeli Violations During the Second Uprising "Intifada" on Palestinian Health Conditions". *Social Justice*. **29** (3): 53–72. JSTOR 29768136 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/29768136>).
- Kadri, Ali (Autumn 1998). "A Survey of Commuting Labor from the West Bank to Israel". *Middle East Journal*. **52** (4): 517–530. JSTOR 4329251 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/4329251>).
- Kamrava, Mehran (2016). *The Impossibility of Palestine: History, Geography, and the Road Ahead* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=EiXUCwAAQBAJ&pg=PT78>). Yale University Press. ISBN 978-0-300-22085-8.
- Keshet, Yehudit Kirstein (2013). *Checkpoint Watch: Testimonies from Occupied Palestine* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=yn9jDgAAQBAJ&pg=PT8>). Zed Books. ISBN 978-1-84813-625-0.
- Kletter, Raz (2014). *Just Past?: The Making of Israeli Archaeology* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=ZjCBQAAQBAJ&pg=PA164>). Routledge. ISBN 978-1-317-49136-1.
- Lein, Yehezkel; Weizman, Eyal (May 2002). "Land Grab: Israel's Settlement Policy in the West Bank" (https://www.btselem.org/download/200205_land_grab_eng.pdf) (PDF). *B'tselem Report*. B'Tselem. ISSN 0793-520X (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/0793-520X>).
- Lustick, Ian (2018). *Unsettled States, Disputed Lands: Britain and Ireland, France and Algeria, Israel and the West Bank-Gaza* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=HaNhDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA11>). Cornell University Press. ISBN 978-1-501-73194-5.
- Macintyre, Donald (14 June 2008). "Palestinians barred from Dead Sea beaches to 'appease Israeli settlers'" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190422015749/https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/middle-east/palestinians-barred-from-dead-sea-beaches-to-appease-israeli-settlers-846948.html>). *The Independent*. Archived from the original (<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/middle-east/palestinians-barred-from-dead-sea-beaches-to-appease-israeli-settlers-846948.html>) on 22 April 2019. Retrieved 29 January 2019.
- Makdisi, Saree (2010). *Palestine Inside Out: An Everyday Occupation* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=CONrh2QuUlkC&pg=PA63>). W. W. Norton & Company. ISBN 978-0-393-06996-9.
- Mansour, Antoine (2015). "The West Bank Economy: 1948-1984" (<https://books.google.com/books?id=uq1hCQAAQBAJ&pg=PT94>). In Abed, George T. (ed.). *The Palestinian Economy: Studies in Development under Prolonged Occupation*. Routledge. pp. 71–. ISBN 978-1-317-59291-4.

- Nebehay, Stephanie (1 February 2018). "UN lists 206 companies with business ties to Israeli settlements in West Bank" (<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/middle-east/israel-united-nations-companies-list-west-bank-settlements-business-ties-palestine-a8188681.html>). *The Independent*.
- Nicoletti, Claudia; Hearne, Anne-Maria (2012). *Pillage of the Dead Sea: Israel's Unlawful Exploitation of Natural Resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territories* (http://www.alhaq.org/publications/publications-index?task=callelement&format=raw&item_id=104&element=304e4493-dc32-44fa-8c5b-57c4d7b529c1&method=download). Al-Haq. ISBN 978-9950-327-34-4.
- Niksic, Orhan; Eddin, Nur Nasser; Cali, Massimiliano (2014). *Area C and the Future of the Palestinian Economy* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=CLMiBAAQBAJ&pg=PA18>). World Bank Publications. ISBN 978-1-4648-0196-9.
- Pappe, Ilan (2017). *The Biggest Prison on Earth: A History of the Occupied Territories* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=0pkjDAAAQBAJ&pg=PT13>). Oneworld Publications. ISBN 978-1-780-74433-9.
- Perugini, Nicola (Spring 2014). "The Moral Economy of Settler Colonialism: Israel and the "Evacuation Trauma" " (https://www.pure.ed.ac.uk/ws/files/27660620/Perugini_HOTP_2016_The_Moral_Economy_Settler_Colonialism.pdf) (PDF). *History of the Present*. 4 (1): 49–74. doi:10.5406/historypresent.4.1.0049 (<https://doi.org/10.5406/historypresent.4.1.0049>). hdl:20.500.11820/f4047a5e-f019-4992-ae9a-4619205d79b8 (<https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.11820/f4047a5e-f019-4992-ae9a-4619205d79b8>). JSTOR 10.5406/historypresent.4.1.0049 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.5406/historypresent.4.1.0049>).
- Peteet, Julie (May 1996). "The Writing on the Walls: The Graffiti of the Intifada" (<https://semanticscholar.org/paper/8c1f97d8c5dd692473a2710ddf0f6dda21c97d40>). *Cultural Anthropology*. 11 (2): 139–159. doi:10.1525/can.1996.11.2.02a00010 (<https://doi.org/10.1525/can.1996.11.2.02a00010>). JSTOR 656446 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/656446>). S2CID 143605458 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:143605458>).
- Schipper, Friedrich T. (2013). "Holy Places: Contested Heritage - Dealing with Cultural Heritage in the Region of Palestine from the Ottoman period until Today" (<https://books.google.com/books?id=B6YQ8oOdaMwC&pg=PA272>). In Kila, Joris D.; Zeidler, James (eds.). *Cultural Heritage in the Crosshairs*. Brill. pp. 263–286. ISBN 978-90-04-25142-7.
- Slyomovics, Susan (Summer 1991). "'To Put One's Fingers in the Bleeding Wound': Palestinian Theatre under Israeli Censorship". *The Drama Review*. 35 (2): 18–38. doi:10.2307/1146087 (<https://doi.org/10.2307/1146087>). JSTOR 1146087 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/1146087>).
- Tagar, Zecharia; Keinen, Tamar; Bromberg, Gidon (2007). "A Seeping Timebomb: Pollution of the Mountain Aquifer by Sewage" (<https://books.google.com/books?id=SW67ZNZM-IIC&pg=PA419>). In Shuval, Hillel; Dweik, Hassan (eds.). *Water Resources in the Middle East: Israel-Palestinian Water Issues – From Conflict to Cooperation*. Springer Science & Business Media. pp. 417–426. ISBN 978-3-540-69509-7.
- Tuma, Elias H.; Darin-Drabkin, Haim (1978). *The Economic Case for Palestine*. Croom Helm.
- Unctad (21 July 2016). *Economic Costs of the Israeli occupation for the Palestinian people* (https://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/a71d174_en.pdf) (PDF). UNCTAD.
- Van Arkadie, Brian (Winter 1977). "The Impact of the Israeli Occupation on the Economies of the West Bank and Gaza". *Journal of Palestine Studies*. 6 (2): 103–129. doi:10.2307/2535505 (<https://doi.org/10.2307/2535505>). JSTOR 2535505 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/2535505>).

- Weizman, Eyal (2012). *Hollow Land: Israel's Architecture of Occupation* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=KfxQ5FtuCUgC&pg=PA273>). Verso Books. ISBN 978-1-84467-915-7.
- World Bank (2 October 2013). *West Bank and Gaza – Area C and the Future of the Palestinian Economy* (<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/137111468329419171/pdf/AUS29220REPLAC0EVISION0January02014.pdf>) (PDF) (Report). World Bank. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20140801210703/http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSP/IB/2014/01/23/000442464_20140123122135/Rendered/PDF/AUS29220REPLAC0EVISION0January02014.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 1 August 2014. Summary: West Bank and Gaza - Area C and the future of the Palestinian economy (English) (<https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/137111468329419171/west-bank-and-gaza-area-c-and-the-future-of-the-palestinian-economy>)
- Yahya, Adel H (2010). "Heritage Appropriation in the Holy Land" (<https://books.google.com/books?id=y8lpgBMyT3gC&pg=PA142>). In Boytner, Ran; Dodd, Lynn Swartz; Parker, Bradley J. (eds.). *Controlling the Past, Owning the Future: The Political Uses of Archaeology in the Middle East*. University of Arizona Press. pp. 142–158. ISBN 978-0-8165-2795-3.

Further reading

- Albin, Cecilia (2001). *Justice and Fairness in International Negotiation*. Cambridge University Press. ISBN 0-521-79725-X
- Bamberger, David (1985, 1994). *A Young Person's History of Israel*. Behrman House. ISBN 0-87441-393-1
- Dowty, Alan (2001). *The Jewish State: A Century Later*. University of California Press. ISBN 0-520-22911-8
- Eldar, Akiva and Zertal, Idith (2007). *Lords of the land: the war over Israel's settlements in the occupied territories, 1967–2007*, Nation Books. ISBN 978-1-56858-414-0
- Gibney, Mark and Frankowski, Stanislaw (1999). *Judicial Protection of Human Rights*. Praeger/Greenwood. ISBN 0-275-96011-0
- Gordon, Neve (2008). *Israel's Occupation*. University of California Press, Berkeley CA, ISBN 0-520-25531-3
- Gorenberg, Gershom. *The Accidental Empire*. Times Books, Henry Holt and Company. ISBN 0-8050-8241-7. 2006.
- Howell, Mark (2007). *What Did We Do to Deserve This? Palestinian Life under Occupation in the West Bank*, Garnet Publishing. ISBN 1-85964-195-4
- Oren, Michael (2002). *Six Days of War*, Oxford University Press. ISBN 0-19-515174-7
- Playfair, Emma (Ed.) (1992). *International Law and the Administration of Occupied Territories*. Oxford University Press. ISBN 0-19-825297-8
- Shlaim, Avi (2000). *The Iron Wall: Israel and the Arab World*, W. W. Norton & Company. ISBN 0-393-04816-0

External links

- [Statistical Atlas of Palestine \(https://web.archive.org/web/20100514171248/http://atlas.pcbs.gov.ps/atlas/default.asp\)](https://web.archive.org/web/20100514171248/http://atlas.pcbs.gov.ps/atlas/default.asp) – Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
- [Global Integrity Report: West Bank \(https://web.archive.org/web/20110504194237/http://report.globalintegrity.org/West%20Bank/2008\)](https://web.archive.org/web/20110504194237/http://report.globalintegrity.org/West%20Bank/2008) has governance and anti-corruption profile.
- [West Bank \(https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/west-bank/\)](https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/west-bank/). *The World Factbook*. Central Intelligence Agency.
- [Palestinian Territories \(https://2009-2017.state.gov/p/nea/ci/pt/index.htm\)](https://2009-2017.state.gov/p/nea/ci/pt/index.htm) at the United States Department of State
- [Palestine \(https://web.archive.org/web/20080607085405/http://ucblibraries.colorado.edu/govpubs/for/palestine.htm\)](https://web.archive.org/web/20080607085405/http://ucblibraries.colorado.edu/govpubs/for/palestine.htm) from *UCB Libraries GovPubs*
- [Palestine Facts & Info \(https://web.archive.org/web/20041211100305/http://www.passia.org/index_pfacts.htm\)](https://web.archive.org/web/20041211100305/http://www.passia.org/index_pfacts.htm) from Palestinian Academic Society for the Study of International Affairs
- [United Nations – Question of Palestine \(https://www.un.org/Depts/dpi/palestine/\)](https://www.un.org/Depts/dpi/palestine/)
- [Disputed Territories: Forgotten Facts about the West Bank and Gaza Strip \(https://web.archive.org/web/20031205033216/http://www.mfa.gov.il/mfa/go.asp?MFAH0n1m0\)](https://web.archive.org/web/20031205033216/http://www.mfa.gov.il/mfa/go.asp?MFAH0n1m0) – from Israeli government's Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- [West Bank \(https://curlie.org/Regional/Middle_East/Palestinian_Territory\)](https://curlie.org/Regional/Middle_East/Palestinian_Territory) at *Curlie*
- [Large map of West Bank \(2008\) – C.I.A./Univ. of Texas, Austin \(http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/middle_east_and_asia/txu-oclc-244806184-wbank_08.jpg\)](http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/middle_east_and_asia/txu-oclc-244806184-wbank_08.jpg)
- [Large map of West Bank \(1992\) \(http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/middle_east_and_asia/westbank_july_1992.jpg\)](http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/middle_east_and_asia/westbank_july_1992.jpg)
- [A series of geopolitical maps of the West Bank \(http://www.poica.org/maps/index.php\)](http://www.poica.org/maps/index.php)
- [1988 "Address to the Nation" by King Hussein of Jordan Ceding Jordanian Claims to the West Bank to the PLO \(http://www.kinghussein.gov.jo/88_july31.html\)](http://www.kinghussein.gov.jo/88_july31.html)
- [Camden Abu Dis Friendship Association – establishing links between the North London Borough of Camden and the town of Abu Dis in the West Bank \(https://web.archive.org/web/20080511212723/http://www.camdenabudis.org/\)](http://www.camdenabudis.org/)
- [Map of Palestinian Refugee Camps 1993 \(UNRWA/C.I.A./Univ. of Texas, Austin\) \(http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/middle_east_and_asia/p_refugee_camps.jpg\)](http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/middle_east_and_asia/p_refugee_camps.jpg)
- [Map of Israel 2008 \(C.I.A./Univ. of Texas, Austin\) \(http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/cia08/israel_sm_2008.gif\)](http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/cia08/israel_sm_2008.gif)
- [Map of Israeli Settlements in the West Bank Dec. 1993 \(C.I.A./Univ. of Texas, Austin\) \(http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/middle_east_and_asia/settlementswb93.jpg\)](http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/middle_east_and_asia/settlementswb93.jpg)
- [Map of Israeli Settlements in the Gaza Strip Dec. 1993 \(C.I.A./Univ. of Texas, Austin\) \(http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/middle_east_and_asia/gazastrip.jpg\)](http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/middle_east_and_asia/gazastrip.jpg)
- [Israeli Settlements interactive map and Israeli land use \(https://www.theguardian.com/world/interactive/2009/aug/24/israel-settlements-west-bank\)](https://www.theguardian.com/world/interactive/2009/aug/24/israel-settlements-west-bank) from *The Guardian*
- [West Bank access restrictions map \(highly detailed\), by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs \(http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ocha_opt_west_bank_access_restrictions_dec_2012_geopdf_mobile.pdf\)](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ocha_opt_west_bank_access_restrictions_dec_2012_geopdf_mobile.pdf)
- [Squeeze them out; As Jewish settlements expand, the Palestinians are being driven away \(https://www.economist.com/news/middle-east-and-africa/21577111-jewish-settlements-expand-palestinians-are-being-driven-away-squeeze-them\)](https://www.economist.com/news/middle-east-and-africa/21577111-jewish-settlements-expand-palestinians-are-being-driven-away-squeeze-them) 4 May 2013 *The Economist*

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=West_Bank&oldid=1101355729"

Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License 3.0; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.