

APPENDICES

1. TABLES OF UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS RESPECTING PALESTINE
2. CLOSED ZONE PERMIT SYSTEM
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APPENDIX 1 TABLES OF UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS
RESPECTING PALESTINE

This Appendix consists of tables of pertinent UN Security Council resolutions respecting Palestine in general (section I), the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention to the Occupied Palestinian Territory (section II), Jerusalem (section III), and Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (section IV).

This Appendix was prepared by the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations for purposes only of this advisory proceeding. This document does not purport to be complete.

I. Table listing pertinent Security Council resolutions respecting Palestine (General)

Resolution Number	Date Adopted	Recorded Vote
49	22 May 1948	8-0-3 (3 abstentions were Syria, Ukrainian S.S.R., U.S.S.R.)
50	29 May 1948	Draft was voted on in parts, no vote taken on text as a whole
54	15 July 1948	7-1-3 (1 against was Syria, 3 abstentions were Argentina, Ukrainian S.S.R., and U.S.S.R.)
60	29 October 1948	Adopted without a vote
127	22 January 1958	Unanimous
162	11 April 1961	8-0-3 (3 abstentions were Ceylon, U.S.S.R., United Arab Republic)
237	14 June 1967	Unanimous
250	27 April 1968	Unanimous
251	2 May 1968	Unanimous
252	21 May 1968	13-0-2 (2 abstentions were Canada, USA)

259	27 September 1968	12-0-3 (3 abstentions were Canada, Denmark, USA)
267	3 July 1969	Unanimous
271	15 September 1969	11-0-4 (4 abstentions were Colombia, Finland, Paraguay, USA)
298	25 September 1971	14-0-1 (1 abstention was Syria)
446	22 March 1979	12-0-3 (3 abstentions were Norway, U.K., USA)
452	20 July 1979	14-0-1 (1 abstention was USA)
465	1 March 1980	Unanimous
468	8 May 1980	14-0-1 (1 abstention was USA)
469	20 May 1980	14-0-1 (1 abstention was USA)
471	5 June 1980	14-0-1 (1 abstention was USA)
476	30 June 1980	14-0-1 (1 abstention was USA)
478	20 August 1980	14-0-1 (1 abstention was USA)
484	19 December 1980	Unanimous
592	8 December 1986	14-0-1 (1 abstention was USA)

605	22 December 1987	14-0-1 (1 abstention was USA)
607	5 January 1988	Unanimous
608	14 January 1988	14-0-1 (1 abstention was USA)
636	6 July 1989	14-0-1 (1 abstention was USA)
641	30 August 1989	14-0-1 (1 abstention was USA)
672	12 October 1990	Unanimous
673	24 October 1990	Unanimous
681	20 December 1990	Unanimous
694	24 May 1991	Unanimous
726	6 January 1992	Unanimous
799	18 December 1992	Unanimous
904	18 March 1994	Draft was voted on in parts, USA abstained on two preambular paragraphs. No vote was taken on the text as a whole
1073	28 September 1996	14-0-1 (1 abstention was USA)
1322	7 October 2000	14-0-1 (1 abstention was USA)
1397	12 March 2002	14-0-1 (1 abstention was Syria)
1402	30 March 2002	14-0-0 (Syria did not take part in the vote)

1403	4 April 2002	Unanimous
1405	19 April 2002	Unanimous
1435	24 September 2002	14-0-1 (1 abstention was USA)
1515	19 November 2003	Unanimous

II. Table listing Security Council resolutions respecting the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem

Resolution Number	Date Adopted	Recorded Vote
237	14 June 1967	Unanimous
271	15 September 1969	11-0-4 (4 abstentions were Colombia, Finland, Paraguay, USA)
446	22 March 1979	12-0-3 (3 abstentions were Norway, U.K., USA)
452	20 July 1979	14-0-1 (1 abstention was USA)
465	1 March 1980	Unanimous
468	8 May 1980	14-0-1 (1 abstention was USA)
469	20 May 1980	14-0-1 (1 abstention was USA)
471	5 June 1980	14-0-1 (1 abstention was USA)
476	30 June 1980	14-0-1 (1 abstention was USA)
478	20 August 1980	14-0-1 (1 abstention was USA)
484	19 December 1980	Unanimous
592	8 December 1986	14-0-1 (1 abstention was USA)

605	22 December 1987	14-0-1 (1 abstention was USA)
607	5 January 1988	Unanimous
608	14 January 1988	14-0-1 (1 abstention was USA)
636	6 July 1989	14-0-1 (1 abstention was USA)
641	30 August 1989	14-0-1 (1 abstention was USA)
672	12 October 1990	Unanimous
673	24 October 1990	Unanimous
681	20 December 1990	Unanimous
694	24 May 1991	Unanimous
726	6 January 1992	Unanimous
799	18 December 1992	Unanimous
904	18 March 1994	Draft was voted on in parts, USA abstained on two preambular paragraphs. No vote was taken on the text as a whole
1322	7 October 2000	14-0-1 (1 abstention was USA)
1435	24 September 2002	14-0-1 (1 abstention was USA)

III. Table listing Security Council resolutions respecting Jerusalem

Resolution Number	Date Adopted	Recorded Vote
49	22 May 1948	8-0-3 (3 abstentions were Syria, Ukrainian S.S.R., U.S.S.R.)
50	29 May 1948	Draft was voted on in parts, no vote taken on text as a whole
54	15 July 1948	7-1-3 (1 against was Syria, 3 abstentions were Argentina, Ukrainian S.S.R., U.S.S.R.)
60	29 October 1948	Adopted without a vote
127	22 January 1958	Unanimous
162	11 April 1961	8-0-3 (3 abstentions were Ceylon, U.S.S.R., United Arab Republic)
250	27 April 1968	Unanimous
251	2 May 1968	Unanimous
252	21 May 1968	13-0-2 (2 abstentions were USA, Canada)
267	3 July 1969	Unanimous
271	15 September 1969	11-0-4 (4 abstentions were Colombia, Finland, Paraguay, USA)
298	25 September 1971	14-0-1 (1 abstention was Syria)
465	1 March 1980	Unanimous

476	30 June 1980	14-0-1 (1 abstention was USA)
478	20 August 1980	14-0-1 (1 abstention was USA)
672	12 October 1990	Unanimous
1073	28 September 1996	14-0-1 (1 abstention was USA)

IV. Table listing Security Council resolutions respecting “settlements” in the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Resolution Number	Date Approved	Recorded Vote
252	21 May 1968	13-0-2 (2 abstentions were Canada, USA)
267	3 July 1969	Unanimous
271	15 September 1969	11-0-4 (4 abstentions were Colombia, Finland, Paraguay, USA)
298	25 September 1971	14-0-1 (1 abstention was Syria)
446	22 March 1979	12-0-3 (3 abstentions were Norway, U.K., USA)
452	20 July 1979	14-0-1 (1 abstention was USA)
465	1 March 1980	Unanimous
476	30 June 1980	14-0-1 (1 abstention was USA)
478	20 August 1980	14-0-1 (1 abstention was USA)

[These examples are given for illustrative purposes only. They do not constitute a comprehensive account of the situation.]

PART A

IMPLEMENTATION OF CLOSED ZONE PERMIT SYSTEM

Prepared from field visits conducted between October 2003 and January 2004 by the Palestinian Monitoring Group, Negotiations Affairs Department, Palestine Liberation Organization.

1. Village of Ras Tira (Governorate of Qalqilya)

Population: 400

Location: Ras Tira is located on the western side of the Wall.

Permits for Permanent Residence in the Closed Zone: In October, 112 men, women and elderly individuals were refused permanent residence permits. After the head of the village council complained to Israeli Civil Administration, the area commander issued an additional 28 permits on 28 October.

Within a single family, some members received permits while others did not. For example, in one case a man received a permit, but his wife and his mother did not. In some cases, children have received permits but their parents have not.

Even if farmers are issued permits, they may still be unable to work their land because they depend on young male labourers and tractors and trucks for harvesting crops. To date, Israeli authorities have not granted permits to workers who do not own land. Consequently, a large number of labourers are threatened with unemployment. Many farmers who own land are elderly or hold other jobs and are therefore unable to work their land and harvest their crops without hiring labourers.

As of January 2004, all of the current residents of Ras Tira had been granted permanent residence permits. However, the residents who had not received them in October were unable to leave the Closed Zone and visit or work in the neighbouring villages of Ras 'Atiya and Habla or the city of Qalqilya during November and December. Additionally, those residents who are studying abroad or living in other villages outside Ras Tira still have not received their residence permits. This is problematic. For example, if a Ras Tira resident marries and moves to another West Bank village or city, they will not be permitted to enter the Closed Zone unless they obtain a permit from Israeli Civil Administration.

Permits to Access Land in the Closed Zone: Residents who live east of the Wall have been unable to obtain permits to access their land located west of the Wall.

Closure of Gates: From 4 to 24 October, gates along the Wall were closed. On 25 October, the Israeli army opened the gates twice for fifteen minutes—between 7:15-7:30 am and between 1:15-1:30 pm—but allowed only students to pass through.

The Israeli Civil Administration informed villagers in the third week of October that if they refused to obtain permits, the gates would be closed to them. For this reason, on 24 October, the main gate of Ras 'Atiya was closed for 24 hours.

Movement of Checkpoint: Since 5 November, the Jarjouliya checkpoint has been moved approximately 3 kilometres deeper into the West Bank to the location where the Wall will cut through the Route 55 by-pass road. Residents of Ras Tira travelling to Qalqilya or any other West Bank village east of the Wall must pass through this checkpoint, and those without permits are not permitted to cross it. Those without permits are also forbidden from crossing the Ras 'Atiya gate to the nearby villages of Habla and Ras 'Atiya, where approximately 8000 Palestinians live and where most of Ras Tira's basic services, including doctors, schools and shops, are located. Consequently, residents without permits are imprisoned in their own village. More than one family has complained that they have been unable to take a sick child to a doctor in Habla.

2. Village of Daba (Governorate of Qalqilya)

Population: 250

Location: Daba is situated to the west of the Wall, but its land is situated to the east of the Wall.

Permits for Permanent Residence in the Closed Zone: In October, approximately 70 to 80 individuals did not receive permanent residence permits. On 10 November, the last 13 residents of Daba were granted residence permits. An earlier list of a number of applicants who had not received permits was forwarded to the Israeli DCO. Many of these applicants, instead of being granted permanent residence permits, were issued only access permits. By December, all residents above 12 years old had received permanent residence permits valid for 6 months, until April 2004.

Permits to Access Land in the Closed Zone: In October and November, 100 permits were granted out of about 145 applied for by the municipality. Approximately 40 permits had not been received by residents who live east of the Wall and whose land is on the western side of the Wall. Also, businessmen had not received permits. Until 9 November, 11 teachers (5 from Qalqilya and 6 from neighbouring villages) had not been granted permits to enter the Closed Zone to teach. On 10 November, 8 of the teachers were granted permits, while 3 from neighbouring villages still had not received permits. Also, approximately 53 of 75 permits requested for relatives on the other side of the Wall to visit villagers during the Eid holiday were granted.

Since the movement of the Jarjouliya checkpoint on 5 November, villagers without permits cannot reach Qalqilya or pass through the Ras 'Atiya gate. They are confined to the Closed Zone.

From lack of access to land on the other side of the Wall, several families have abandoned their land, including 3 families that have no other source of income. Two other families are visiting their land by donkey and carts, travelling a distance of 20

kilometres. Farmers who can no longer afford to work their land are sowing wheat seeds or other low cost seeds to indicate usage and prevent the land being declared "abandoned" and confiscated by Israel. The village has an unemployment rate of 35 per cent. Of this figure, 27 per cent are farmers unable to afford to work their land.

Permits for Vehicles in the Closed Zone: In October, no permits for cars were granted. The procedures are onerous. When the villagers tried to apply for car permits according to one set of procedures, the individual responsible for issuing permits at Israeli Civil Administration changed the procedures. In November, only 5 out of the 11 cars in Daba had been granted permits.

Closure of Gates: The gates in Daba are identified as numbers 33, 34 and 36 and the DCO entrance. Residents are assigned gates they can cross, as designated on their permits, and they are not permitted through the other gates.

The opening times of the gates along the Wall are changed at the whim of Israeli soldiers who do so without informing local villagers or heads of the village councils. All the gates were closed on 24 October, and they were closed prior to that for approximately 20 days during the Jewish holidays. On 25 and 26 October, the gates were open only 3 times each day for fifteen minutes at a time—between 7:15-7:30 am, between 1:15-1:30 pm and between 6:15-6:30 pm. During the week of 2 to 8 November, the afternoon openings changed from 6:15-6:30 pm to 5:00-5:15 pm without consulting villagers. Villagers complain that often the soldiers close the gates after five or ten minutes, not allowing enough time for all those waiting to cross.

Often the Israeli army arrives late to unlock the gates, preventing children from reaching their schools—for many in neighbouring villages of Habla and Ras Attiya—on time. Also, students are afraid to be alone with the Israeli army when the gates are opened, and so an adult must leave work to wait with the children and escort them through.

Moreover, Daba is dependent to a high degree on services provided by neighbouring villages or from other outside sources. For example, Daba relies on Qalqilya for health care services. Services like garbage pick-up and resources such as solar fuel for heating all come from outside Daba. Access to these needed services has been severely hampered, and this is particularly the case with water. Water for Daba is delivered by a UN tanker truck that comes from Kufr Thult at a cost of 65 NIS per tank. However, the tanker truck is unable to reach the gate in time to pass through during the three limited periods when it is open. The tanker truck also has other deliveries to make. The Israeli response to Daba villagers is that they must find another tanker to provide water. However, other tankers are expensive and the fifteen minutes during which the gate is open is not enough time for any tanker to make its delivery in the village.

The closure of gates has also had an impact on harvesting olive crops this last season. During the day, workers picked the olives, and in the evening the olives had to be taken to Kufr Thult for processing. However, because of the limited opening times of the gates, workers were stuck outside Daba and had to sleep in neighbouring villages. The Israeli response was to question why individuals were outside the village so late. On the evening of 5 November, for example, one Daba villager was forced to sleep at the Ras 'Atiya gate because he did not have a residence permit and was prevented from returning home. When the Head of the Village Council tried to intervene on his behalf by pleading with the Israeli soldiers, they threatened to arrest him. The villager was only allowed

back into Daba the following morning. This kind of problem occurred in a number of villages.

In December 2003, a doctor was not allowed to pass through the Ras 'Atiya gate in order to care for a sick child in Daba, so the parents were forced to bring the sick child to the gate in order to receive an injection from the doctor.

The experience of villagers at the Ras 'Atiya gate has been that at times when foreign nationals are present, Israeli soldiers keep the gate open for the required period or even longer. Consequently, some feel that the presence of international monitors at gates along the Wall might alter the behaviour of the soldiers.

Currently, the opening times for the Daba gate is 7:00-8:15 am, 12:30-1:45 pm and 4:00-5:15 pm. According to villagers these times can vary, and if the Israeli army reports any problems in the area, all gates close, as they did on 11 January 2004.

Rising Local Tension: The level of tension within local communities has risen significantly in the weeks following implementation of the Closed Zone military orders. There have been heated disagreements in the village between those with and those without permits. This level of frustration will likely increase as those without permits continue to be unable to reach their places of work or harvest their crops on the other side of the Wall.

In January 2004, the mayor of Daba received a phone call from an Israeli officer from Civil Administration warning him that if any person, including children, came too close to the Wall, they would be shot. He was responding to allegations that two school children dug a hole and crawled under the Wall in December.

Settlement Road Construction: On 27 November 2003, the Israeli military announced a series of measures that would “ease conditions” in the Qalqilya area. One of these measures included the re-routing of the Alfe Menashe settlement traffic to a new feeder road that will be constructed connecting Alfe Menashe to the new by-pass road (connecting the Shomron settlement bloc to the Nirit settlement). This new by-pass road, 22 meters wide, will cross through the village of Daba.

3. Village of 'Azzun 'Atma (Governorate of Qalqilya)

Population: 1500

Location: 'Azzun 'Atma will be entirely enclosed within an enclave by the Wall on three sides. It will be completely separated and isolated from the neighbouring villages of Beit Amin and Sanniryia. All three villages are closely linked. Many families from each of the villages are related to one another. Farmers own greenhouses and children attend schools in the neighbouring villages. 'Azzun 'Atma yields the highest export per *dunum* (1/4 acre) in the West Bank.

Permits for Permanent Residence in the Closed Zone: No permanent residence permits have been granted as yet.

Permits to Access the Closed Zone: No access permits have been granted as yet. At present, 'Azzun 'Atma farmers are unable to reach approximately 15 per cent of the

village greenhouses that are located in neighbouring villages on the other side of the Wall. In the nearby village of Beit Amin, 150 villagers received permits to reach their land in 'Azzun 'Atma.

Closure of Gates: Since 30 October 2003, the gate at the entrance to the village has been operating. At the beginning the gates were opened three times per day. Then on the morning of 8 November, more than one hundred villagers assembled at the gate and managed to keep it open for over 3 hours and then again for 3 hours that same afternoon. Today, the gate is opened at 6:00 am and closes at 7:00 pm and soldiers are stationed at the gate.

Trucks carrying bread, poultry and other basic supplies are not permitted to enter through the gate so all supplies must enter the village via the “back-to-back” system. This means that goods have to be off-loaded then loaded onto another truck on the other side of the gate, substantially increasing transportation costs. Additionally taxis are not permitted to cross the gate so passengers must walk the 1 or 2 kilometres from the gate to the village or to their farms. There has also been both physical and verbal assaults by the Israeli soldiers stationed at the gate.

Movement of Checkpoint: On 8 November, the checkpoint located near the village on the adjacent by-pass road was moved approximately another 2 kilometres further into the West Bank, just east of the village of Mas Ha. Residents of Sannirya, Beit Amin as well as 'Azzun 'Atma will have to enter and exit their villages through this checkpoint at specific times, and on condition that they hold permits.

4. Village of Wad Irsha (Governorate of Qalqilya)

Population: 180

Location: Wad Irsha is situated on the western side of the Wall.

Permits for Permanent Residence in the Closed Zone: All Wad Irsha residents have been issued permanent residence permits.

However, homes are being destroyed. In April 2003, 5 Wad Irsha homes received demolition orders. The date that these orders will be implemented is still unknown as the case is still pending in the Israeli courts. Earlier in 2003, the Israeli army destroyed a similar shelter with a corrugated roof in Wad Irsha. The reasons given for the orders were that the homes were without licenses and built in “Area C.”

On 11 January 2004, an Israeli officer from the Civil Administration visited the mayor of the Arab Ramadin Bedouin (a village of approximately 280 people living in the Closed Zone about 100 metres from the village of Wad Irsha) and delivered a military order to stop work on 6 shelters that the Bedouin are currently living in, affecting roughly 40 people. It has been reported that the area where the Bedouin live will be used to expand the settlement of Alfe Menashe. Israeli Civil Administration officers informed local officials in Qalqilya that the Arab Ramadin would have to be relocated.

Closure of Gates: Already, the daily lives of the 46 schoolchildren from the Arab Ramadin village have been severely disrupted. Up until the beginning of January, the Bedouin school children were permitted to use two small Israeli army controlled gates

along the Wall. In order to pass through these gates, they would all form a group and would then be escorted along the Wall by the Israeli army and be permitted to exit and re-enter two times per day. At the beginning of January, both of these gates were sealed shut by the Israeli army. Now, with the gates sealed the children have to travel a much longer distance, roughly 7 km round-trip daily, in order to reach their schools. Additionally, as there are no service taxis in the Closed Zone, and since residents cannot afford the expense of a private taxi every day, children must walk down to the main road and to the Ras 'Atiya gate, then to their schools in Hable.

5. Village of Jayyus (Governorate of Qalqilya)

Population: 3000

Location: Jayyus is situated to the east of the Wall but approximately two thirds of its land is situated to the west of the Wall.

Permits to Access Land in the Closed Zone: In October, out of 300 farmers from Jayyus over 150 did not receive permits. The Israeli Civil Administration issued 630 permits overall, but only 100 were for principal income-earners of families dependent on agriculture. Permits were issued to children, the elderly and to residents of Jayyus who live and work in Ramallah or who live abroad. The 150 farmers who were denied permits needed to access their land for their livelihood. Israel cited "security" reasons for the permit denials, including prior jail terms or politically active relatives.

Farmers were not permitted access to their lands to irrigate their crops, which consequently perished. The olive crop could not be harvested. Approximately one half of the olive farmers were unable to access their land. Traders and distributors who needed to pick up the crops to transport and sell them could not physically get to the crops. For those that were able to access the land, they were not permitted to bring in a car or truck to transport the crops.

Throughout November, over 150 farmers still had not been granted permits to access their greenhouses and land located west of the Wall. Overall, twenty five per cent of the permits issued had still only been granted to children, the elderly, individuals living abroad or the already deceased. In one case, a 43 year-old farmer was denied a permit, but his father and uncle who had been dead for six years received permits. All permits have been issued for only 3 months.

During the week of 2 to 8 November, the Israeli army conducted several "round-ups" of Jayyus farmers without permits, and forcibly removed them from their fields and sent them back to the village.

By mid-December, 135 farmers had not been issued permits to access their land. Of the 300 farmers in the village, 15 households (including 7 of the 135 farmers without permits) rely on sheep farming for their livelihood. On 18 October, the Israeli army rounded up the shepherds and their sheep and forced them to leave the Closed Zone and return to Jayyus, situated east of the Wall. Since then, even shepherds with permits have not been permitted to enter the Closed Zone with their sheep. The Israeli army has refused the shepherds entry and informed them that they need to get permits for their sheep or permits to stay overnight—adding new random obstacles to accessing the Closed Zone. For about a month, approximately 2000 sheep have been unable to graze

in the Closed Zone. Also, because of the nature of grazing, the shepherds and their flock would need to travel 5 kilometres to reach grazing land. It is not possible to make the return journey on a daily basis as the sheep would have to travel 10 kilometres per day. Consequently, the shepherds have had to purchase feed for the sheep at a cost of 1000 NIS per ton (1 ton can feed approximately 150 sheep for 10 days). The shepherds have been spending some 10,000 NIS every 10 days in order to feed the sheep, and since they cannot afford this cost, the sheep are being fed only every 5 days.

Permits for Vehicles in the Closed Zone: In October, no vehicle permits were granted. This is critical because the traders and distributors are unable to reach their land or transport crops. Throughout November, only 2 out of 3 smaller trucks used for agricultural purposes had been granted permits. Villagers used to rely on 5 larger trucks per day from outside (from Hebron and Ramallah) to transport purchased produce, but these trucks no longer have access to Jayyus. Furthermore, villagers have been informed that they need to obtain permits for tractors. However, in order for permits to be granted, ownership and insurance papers have to be submitted and many villagers do not have these.

Closure of Gates: The gates are opened twice daily—at 8:30 am and again at 7:00 pm. People often have to wait for the gates to be unlocked. Jayyus farmers report that often the soldiers change the opening times of the gates without notifying the residents. For instance, during one week in December, gates were opened at 8:00 am then the following week it was changed to 7:30 am causing farmers to miss the gate opening.

Prior to 25 October, the gates were closed for approximately 20 days due to the Jewish holidays. Consequently, hundreds of trees in Falamyia died because farmers could not access their lands to irrigate them. Other trees in Jayyus, Attil, Qalqilya and Habla similarly died. The closure of gates also destroyed approximately 90 per cent of the Guava crop and had a severe impact on other crops.

De-Populating the Closed Zone: Ali Abu Shareb, his wife and 7 children are the only Jayyus family living on the western side of the Wall. Their home was separated from the rest of the village as a result of the building of the Wall. In early January 2004, they were visited by an Israeli officer from the Civil Administration who informed them that they would have to move to the eastern side of the Wall. Until now, the family has been permitted to use the southern agricultural gate, only twice daily, in order for the children to attend school inside the village. The southern gate has been closed for over a month for the rest of the Jayyus villagers, forcing the farmers to travel several more kilometres daily in order to use the other agricultural gate in Jayyus.

6. City of Qalqilya (Governorate of Qalqilya)

Population: 41,500-43,000

Location: Qalqilya is enclosed on all sides by the Wall.

Permits to Access Land in the Closed Zone: Since 25 October 2003, roughly 400 out of 1300 (about one quarter) farmers have been issued permits to access their land. (These figures do not account for the thousands of labourers who need access to this area of the Closed Zone to work on the land located within it.) Of the permits issued, approximately 20 per cent have been granted to Palestinians who are either dead or living abroad. In

November/December, the mayor of Qalqilya requested more than 100 access permits, but only 20 new permits were issued. Also, about 300 residents in Qalqilya have permits to enter Israel, but no new permits were issued throughout November. The Israeli Civil Administration informed the mayor that they were reviewing the procedures.

At the beginning of the Closed Zone permit system in October, the Qalqilya municipality followed-up regularly on permits initially delivered to them by the Israeli Civil Administration, and applied for permits for the farmers. Since then, Israeli officers have been encouraging Palestinians to apply individually to the Civil Administration for permits. Civil Administration officers visit farmers on their farms and give them their mobile numbers and encourage them to apply directly. This is creating tension within the community, as those who apply for permits individually are looked upon with suspicion from others. Israeli authorities are encouraging these “one-on-one” relations reminiscent of the “pre-DCO period”. Those in possession of permits sometimes do not admit to having them, so actual numbers now will be more difficult to determine but to date, approximately 40 per cent of those in need of permits have received them.

Permits for Vehicles in the Closed Zone: Only 3 out of at least 20 trucks used for agricultural purposes have been granted permits and one of these permits was not renewed.

Closure of Gates/Checkpoints: Of the 2 existing agricultural gates in the northern and southern areas of Qalqilya, the northern gate has not been opened since 4 October. Because of the closure of this gate, in October Jallal Zeid, one of the largest poultry farmers in the West Bank, lost his stock of 8000 chickens as he was unable to reach them to give them water and food. He had previously lost 7000 chickens due to the extended closure between 19 and 27 August. Additionally, the maintenance costs of the greenhouses coupled with the difficulty in accessing markets in the area have resulted in farmers dismantling their greenhouses and selling them or using them as pens for sheep, as access to grazing land is also limited, forcing shepherds to feed sheep grain at high costs.

On 27 November, the Israeli Civil Administration announced to the mayor a series of measures to ease closure restrictions.

The first measure was for the main DCO checkpoint to be opened to taxis and other vehicles on a 24-hour basis. This was carried out and as of 1 January 2004 there are no longer Israeli soldiers stationed at the checkpoint (although the Israeli army still frequently enters Qalqilya). This, however, provides little relief on movement restrictions. After passing the DCO checkpoint, if Palestinians want to travel towards the west then they will immediately face a checkpoint on the by-pass road (a distance of approximately 200 meters) from the DCO checkpoint. This checkpoint, the Jarjouliya checkpoint, was moved an additional 3 km further into the West Bank on 5 November 2003. At the Jarjouliya checkpoint, Palestinians are asked for permits to enter Israel and without one, they do not pass. If, for instance, individuals own land in this area, they will not reach it (as Closed Zone access permits are not honoured at this checkpoint, only those Closed Zone residence permits for Daba, Ras Tira, and Wad Irsha). Although cars are permitted through this checkpoint, trucks have not been permitted to access agricultural land. Consequently, the trucks cannot transport produce from farms in the southern area to the markets. There have been reports that farmers have been chased out of these areas, as well as in the north, by Israeli army jeeps.

In the future, the Jarjouliya checkpoint will be permanently sealed by the Wall and settlers will use a new by-pass road that will run through the village of Daba. Also, another permanent checkpoint will soon be established near Immatin, east on the by-pass road. As a result, movement of people and goods between Nablus and Qalqilya will be controlled and possibly re-routed to the north in order to by-pass the Shomron and Kedumim settlements. Therefore, instead of Israeli soldiers controlling the DCO checkpoint, there is a permanent checkpoint just to the West where the road will be eventually sealed by the Wall, and soon there will be a permanent checkpoint to the East (now there are 'flying checkpoints' set up to the east to control movement towards Nablus).

Furthermore, although cars are now permitted through the Azzun gate, which has been closed for 2 years and blocked with dirt barricades, the residents of Habla, Ras Tira, Jallud and the smaller hamlets must travel at least 15 kilometres one-way to reach Qalqilya. Their route passes through Kufr Thult on a secondary road to the Azzun gate and then another few kilometres down the by-pass road to the Qalqilya DCO. Habla and Ras Tira used to be minutes, literally a few hundred meters, away from Qalqilya. Now those going to work or school must travel 30 kilometres a day because of the winding maze of walls and gates in the area. Also, those travelling from the Azzun gate westwards will reach the new Jarjouliya checkpoint within a few kilometres, where Israeli soldiers are variously demanding permits to enter the Closed Zone or actually to Israel, depending on their mood.

The second measure is a tunnel to be constructed between the village of Habla and the city of Qalqilya, under the Qalqilya-Kedumim road. However, as with the gates installed in the Wall, Israeli forces will control passage through the tunnel. Construction of the tunnel began on 11 January 2004 and is expected to be completed within 3 months.

The third measure is that more agricultural gates are supposed to be installed along the Wall. However, unless the gates are open, more gates will not make a difference. Although more opening times of gates have been announced, this has not been implemented.

7. Village of Azzun (Governorate of Qalqilya)

Population: 7000

Location: Azzun is situated to the east of the Wall but its land is situated to the west of the Wall.

Permits to Access Land in the Closed Zone: Regardless of whether permits are issued or not, there is no gate installed in the Wall. In order to reach their land, residents must travel a long distance: approximately 4 kilometres to a gate near Isla to the west, and 9 kilometres to another gate near Nabi Ilyas, where other land belonging to the village is located. In order to reach some land in the north, residents have to travel to Jayyus. Since Palestinians are often not permitted to use main roads, reserved for the Israeli army and settlers, they are forced to take even longer routes, often on foot, and are not permitted to bring trucks for the harvesting of crops.

8. Village of Kufr Thult (Governorate of Qalqilya)

Population: 4000

Location: Kufr Thult is situated to the east of the Wall but its land is situated in the Closed Zone.

Permits to Access Land in the Closed Zone: Regardless of whether permits are issued or not, the gate at Kufr Thult is almost always closed.

9. Village of Qaffin (Governorate of Tulkarem)

Population: 9000

Location: Qaffin is situated to the east of the Wall but approximately two-thirds of its land (6000 *dunums*—1500 acres) is to the west of the Wall, mostly olive trees.

Permits to Access Land in the Closed Zone: There is an agricultural gate separating Qaffin from its land in the Closed Zone and the villages of Baqa Sharqiya , Nazlat Issa and Abu Nar, so residents of Qaffin must apply for permits to access their land. In early November, 300 individuals received permits to access their land in the Closed Zone. A few weeks later, another 300 farmers received permits. Approximately 700 Qaffin families have either lost land or their land is isolated as a result of the Wall, so nearly 2000 people are in need of permits. Qaffin has an unemployment rate of over 80 per cent. As with many West Bank villages, prior to the intifada, the majority of the residents worked inside Israel.

The Qaffin farmers received Closed Zone permits for one month. Their permits were not renewed by the Israelis and the reason given was that there are mostly olive trees in the Closed Zone and since the olive season is in October and November, the season is over.

10. Village of Zayta (Governorate of Tulkarem)

Population: 3000

Location: Zayta is situated to the east of the Wall, but more than 80 per cent of its land is situated to the west of the Wall. Zayta's land to the north is enclosed by two Walls and to the south by one. The majority of the residents rely on their land for their livelihood.

Permits to Access Land in the Closed Zone: In October, 350 individuals were denied permits. On 22 October, only 30 farmers of the 380 names submitted were granted permits. The permits were provided at a gate. However, not all of the 30 farmers with permits were permitted access to their land. Others that reached their land remained there and slept on the ground for fear of being cut off entirely from further access.

Israeli claims it is refusing permits on security grounds. There are cases in which some family members have been issued permits while others in the same family have not. For example, in one case, a father was refused a permit, but his wife and daughters were granted permits. Consequently, the principal income earner could not reach his land, and without the father being granted a permit, the daughter would not go to work on the land either. According to the mayor of Zayta, in one family of 12 in Shweika (Tulkarem

area), only the three females were granted permits while the nine males were not. Israel cited "security" for its decision. Being olive farmers, this family was unable to harvest their olive crop.

By December, out of roughly 380 farmers, only 100 had been issued one month permits to access the Closed Zone. Some of the permits are being renewed and some of them are not, but no new permits are being granted. Owners of greenhouses are generally not being issued permits. Consequently, only 30 *dunums* (7.5 acres) of land are currently housing greenhouses, out of 600 *dunums* (150 acres) of land once dense with greenhouses. Farmers have dismantled their greenhouses and moved them to the nearby village of Illar, east of Zayta, because they can more easily access this area. Four greenhouse owners have been denied permits for "security" reasons, including 70 year-old Ahmad Abu Jaser, who owns 13 *dunums* (3.25 acres) of greenhouses. Landowners are renting their land to farmers with permits, sometimes for no charge, in order to maintain usage of the land and prevent it from being declared "abandoned". Overall, smaller vegetable plots are replacing the many greenhouses that once covered this area, reversing the level of development.

One Zayta farmer and his family were separated from the rest of the village as a result of the building of the Wall. In August 2003, 75 year-old Zikrallah Aqad was forced to move his 3 children into the village to live with relatives on the eastern side of the Wall, in order for them to attend school. As farming is the sole source of income for Zikrallah and his family, he and his eldest daughter have remained on his 7 *dunum* (1.75 acres) farm, but as of January 2003, only Zikrallah had been granted a Closed Zone permit and his daughter Najah had not. In September 2003, Zikrallah's electricity was cut as a result of construction of the Wall and he remained without it for more than 20 days. During that time, the mayor of Zayta made several pleas to the Israeli Civil Administration for the electricity to be repaired. Finally, the Palestinian Electricity Company was permitted to enter the area and repair the wires.

Life is becoming increasingly difficult for Zikrallah, as he now must travel several kilometres in order to reach his own village and the road that he uses will eventually be cut as a result of the building of the second Wall in the area. Despite several pleas by the mayor of Zayta and Zikrallah to the Israeli Civil Administration to install a gate for Zikrallah, so that his family can remain together, no improvements have been made. Instead, Zikrallah was visited by an Israeli officer in September 2003 who told him that no gate or special facilities would be made for him.

Permits for Vehicles in the Closed Zone: No permits for cars/trucks have been issued.

Closure of Gates: The area around Zayta has 3 gates, 2 in the village for agricultural purposes and the Baqa Sharqiya gate through which vehicles can pass. The southern gate has been closed permanently since it was installed approximately one year ago. The north-western gate opens in the direction of Israel and therefore farmers have not been able to enter Israel and re-enter the West Bank to reach their land south of Zayta. This gate is supposed to be open at 06:30, 12:30 and 16:00 for 15 minutes at a time. However, the opening times have never been consistent. Sometimes the gates are only open twice a day or they are opened earlier or later than the designated times. In October, the gates of Zayta were closed for 20 days straight during the Jewish holidays. They were opened on 25 and 26 October, but only two to three times each day for five minutes at a time—at 6:00 am, 12:00 noon and 6:00 pm.

Farmers attempting to drive through the Baqa Sharqiya gate have been denied passage, as have teachers and doctors with permits. For instance, on 3 December, teachers and doctors were denied passage through the Baqa Sharqiya gate without reason. Border police used to control the gates, but they have now been replaced by the Israeli army. This has led to fewer beatings and harassment, but less flexibility in passage through the gates.

Of the 380 farmers in Zayta, 65 are olive farmers and none of these were able to access their land to pick olives this last season.

Movement of Checkpoint: On 24 November, the Nazlat Issa checkpoint was moved a further 2 kilometres into the West Bank, past Baqa Sharqiya to near the Qaffin gate. Since then moving goods from Israel to the West Bank has become more difficult. Merchants have been told to use the Taybe checkpoint (the main Tulkarem checkpoint) and they are often turned back from the Qaffin checkpoint—enabling Israel, therefore, to control the movement of Palestinian goods as well as people. Furthermore, an "Abu Dis"-style concrete Wall has been erected between Baqa Sharqiya and Baqa Gharbiya.

Israeli media reported that conditions in the area would be eased and the area would be opened to all of the neighbouring village residents. It was reported that the Wall currently under construction closer to the Green line, separating Baqa Sharqiya from Baqa Gharbiya, would be used instead of the Wall constructed 3 km deeper into the West Bank. However, there have been no changes on the ground, nor any easing of passage at gates. On the contrary, villagers report an increased use of tear gas and both physical and verbal harassment by the Israeli army at the gates.

11. Village of Khirbet Jabara (Governorate of Tulkarem)

Population: 310

Location: Khirbet Jabara, south of Tulkarem, is situated on the western side of the Wall. It is almost completely dependent on Tulkarem for basic and other services, including schools and health care.

Permits for Permanent Residence in the Closed Zone: In October, 12 to 15 permanent residence permits were refused, affecting approximately 50 people (12 to 15 individuals and their family members). The reasons for refusal included "security" issues and computer problems. As a result of the rejection of these permit applications, and on principle rejecting the system altogether, the remainder of the villagers (all but approximately 20 to 40 out of 310) refused to obtain permits or accept permits that were unilaterally issued by Israeli authorities.

In the second week of November, however, after punitive denial of movement, 30 individuals succumbed and accepted permanent residence permits. Then again on 20 December 2004, the remainder of those refusing to obtain permits were detained at the Tulkarem checkpoint until they agreed to accept them. Additionally, those who were rejected permits for "security reasons" were granted residence permits, but valid for only three months, while the other villagers received residence permits valid for one year.

Villagers do not see any benefits to the notion of permits. Rather, they say that the permit system and procedures are only intended to make people's lives difficult. Under the permit system, a 12 year-old boy or girl, for instance, will have to go to the Israeli DCO in order to renew their permits once they expire. Villagers questioned whether the permits will actually be renewed.

Many of the farmers were unable to harvest their crops or market their products this last season. About 30 to 40 farmers with land east of the Wall have either stopped or significantly reduced their farming activities, on open land, in greenhouses as well as raising chickens. Maintaining greenhouses is costly and if the farmers cannot trade their produce then keeping them is no longer worth the expense. It is also expensive to repair greenhouses (villagers spent some 30,000 NIS for the plastic for the greenhouses). Early in October, one farmer repaired his greenhouse—located within 500 meters east of the Wall—only to have it destroyed the same month by the Israeli army when a flare landed on it and burnt the plastic.

Residents of the nearby villages of Ar Ras, Kafr Sur, Kafr Jammal, Kafr 'Abbush, Far'un and the city of Tulkarem are unable to access the land they own in Khirbet Jabara. Of those who have applied, many have been refused permits, some for "security" reasons. One 60 year-old man from Ar Ras has applied 3 times, to access his land and visit his daughter in Khirbet Jabara, but he keeps being refused a permit without any stated reason. Most of the residents of Ar Ras were unable to visit their relatives in Khirbet Jabara during the Eid holiday. Even those owners of land in Khirbet Jabara who have been granted permits have been unable to harvest their olive crops because either workers or capable family members have not been granted permits. A proportionally greater number of small children and the elderly have been granted permits.

Permits for Vehicles in the Closed Zone: No permits for vehicles have been issued.

Closure of Gates: In October, the gates were closed for approximately 26 days, except for 2 days when they were open for pedestrians only. After the villagers refused to obtain permits, the gates were open only for students and teachers in order to get to school. However, children and teachers are often late to school because the gates are opened late. Furthermore, for more than ten days, the villagers, not holding permits, were refused passage through the checkpoint to Tulkarem.

Throughout November, still only students (and later some farmers) were permitted to cross the one eastern gate. Ever since the construction of the Wall approximately one year ago, the Israeli army has placed a cement block in front of the gate, so no vehicles, including buses and cars can enter or exit through it. The school bus, which used to come from the village of Ar Ras, is not able to reach the village to pick up the students of Khirbet Jabara. Instead, children have to get to the gate by themselves, on foot or by car, wait for the Israeli soldiers to open it, and then walk approximately 500 meters to catch the bus from Ar Ras. On 9 November, children got wet having to walk and wait in the rain for the soldiers to open the gate. On 10 November, in particularly heavy rain on a cold day, children were kept at the gate from 12:00 noon until 1:45 pm waiting for the soldiers to open it.

On 7 and 8 November, the Israeli army opened the gates from 7:00 am until 2:00 pm, in the villagers' opinion because of the media attention they have been receiving, including a visit by BBC. By 9 November, the Israeli army reverted to keeping the gate closed and

opening it at 7:00 am for only fifteen minutes and again at 1:45 pm for a few minutes for the students to cross.

In December, in addition to the Ar Ras and main gate, a third gate was added to the Wall inside the village near the entrance. Now school children have to pass through three instead of two gates before making the journey to Ar Ras to catch the school bus. They have to pass through one gate, walk 20-30 meters to the main gate, and then after passing through walk another 20-30 meters to the third gate. Cars are not allowed through the gates. Many children have to walk 2 kilometres to the first gate and have been getting wet from the rain and sick from the cold weather. The gates are controlled by the army and are only open in the morning and afternoon for school children.

Closure of Checkpoint: The main checkpoint for entry to and exit from the village is located at the intersection of the by-pass road and the road that connects Khirbet Jabara to Tulkarem. Before 7 November, Israeli soldiers were preventing residents from leaving the village without permits. However, thereafter, the army reverted to the previous system in place, by which villagers could only pass the checkpoint if their name and identification number were listed at the checkpoint. On 8 November, villagers were able to pass through on foot, but farmers were not permitted to bring their produce or poultry through the checkpoint.

Most villagers can pass through the main checkpoint because their names have been placed on a list at the checkpoint. Residents whose names are on the list are able to drive small private cars through. However, other cars and trucks with Palestinian license plates, even if the individual has a permit, cannot pass through. Passage through the checkpoint, generally, also depends on the decision of the particular Israeli soldier manning the checkpoint at the time. Furthermore, for 4 to 5 months, the garbage trucks from Kafr Majlis have not been permitted through the checkpoint, so residents have been burning their refuse.

Only trucks from Israel are allowed into the village, but farmers are unable to afford Israeli truck costs because of the increased distance. Previously, the 4 kilometres distance between Khirbet Jabara and Tulkarem used to cost 50 to 100 NIS to transport goods or supplies. To bring in trucks from Israel, the same distance costs 300 NIS. If the gate between Khirbet Jabara and Kafr Sur was open for trucks, then trucks from Israel would not be needed. The perception articulated by farmers regarding why only Israeli trucks are permitted access is that Israeli authorities intend to separate the villagers from Tulkarem and the surrounding area to force the population to leave the village and move elsewhere.

Most of the farmers are no longer maintaining their greenhouses or raising chickens because they cannot get their produce out of the village or needed supplies, such as feed for the chickens, into the village in the absence of affordable and viable means of transportation. Farmers used to raise 150,000 chickens in the village. Approximately 80 per cent of 55 farmers have stopped commercial farming because they are uncertain of their future. The other 20 per cent continue to struggle for their livelihood in small ways.

12. Village of Baqa Sharqiya (Governorate of Tulkarem)

Population: 4000

Location: Baqa Sharqiya will be enclosed on all sides by the Wall.

Permits to Access the Closed Zone: Palestinians possessing permits to visit Israel were not allowed to pass through the Baqa Sharqiya gates into the Closed Zone. They were told by the Israeli soldiers that they must obtain Closed Zone permits.

The Israeli military moved the checkpoint separating the villages of Nazlat Issa and Baqa Sharqiya from Baqa Gharbiya (inside the Green Line) a further 2 km into the West Bank towards the Qaffin gate. There second Wall which will enclose Nazlat Issa, Baka Sharqiya and Abu Nar is near completion. In some cases the Wall is within meters of homes.

13. Village of Mutilla (Governorate of Jenin)

Population: 300

Location: Mutilla is an isolated and vulnerable community situated to the west of the north-eastern section of the Wall, near the Jordan Valley. Mutilla is also near where the press has reported automatic machine guns may be installed.

Closure of Gates: Along an approximately 20 to 30 kilometres stretch of the Wall passing near Mutilla, gates have not been installed on grounds that the Wall is on the Green Line. However, a number of villages are separated from their olive trees. The Israeli army has warned villagers over loudspeakers not to enter their land. This has been enforced through intimidation and harassment of villagers by private security guards (mandated to protect the Wall construction workers) presenting themselves as the army and police. When several hundred olive trees were uprooted in early December, the farmers were not permitted to collect the trees for re-planting. A band of 300 meters from the area of construction of the Wall is considered a closed military zone, preventing villagers from tending their olive trees.

PART B

GATE CLOSURE IN QALQILYA

Source: Qalqilya Municipality, Ministry of Local Government, Palestinian Authority.

Monitoring of Southern and Northern Agricultural Gates and DCO Checkpoint from 1 September 2003 until 17 January 2004

Date	Southern Gate	Northern Gate	DCO Checkpoint	Comments for DCO Checkpoint
1-9-2003	Open	Open	Open	
2-9-2003	Open	Open	Open	
3-9-2003	Open	Open	Open	
4-9-2003	Open	Open	Open	
5-9-2003	Closed	Open	Open	
6-9-2003	Closed	Open	Open	
7-9-2003	Closed	Open	Closed	
8-9-2003	Closed	Open	Closed	
9-9-2003	Open	Open	Open	
10-9-2003	Open	Partially open 1-8 pm	Open	Only for pedestrians until 1 pm
11-9-2003	Open	Closed	Open	Only for pedestrians
12-9-2003	Open	Open	Open	
13-9-2003	Open	Open	Open	
14-9-2003	Open	Open	Open	Open at 12 pm
15-9-2003	Open	Open	Open	
16-9-2003	Open	Open	Open	
17-9-2003	Open	Open	Open	
18-9-2003	Open	Open	Open	
19-9-2003	Open	Closed	Open	
20-9-2003	Open	Closed	Open	
21-9-2003	Open	Closed	Open	
22-9-2003	Open	Closed	Open	
23-9-2003	Open	Closed	Open	
24-9-2003	Open	Closed	Open	
25-9-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
26-9-2003	Closed	Closed	Closed	
27-9-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	Pedestrians only
28-9-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	Pedestrians only
29-9-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
30-9-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
31-9-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
1-10-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
2-10-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
3-10-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
4-10-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	

5-10-2003	Closed	Closed	Partially Open	
6-10-2003	Closed	Closed	Closed	
7-10-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	Employees only
8-10-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	Employees only
9-10-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	Open for employees depending on the mood of the soldiers.
10-10-2003	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed also for pedestrians.
11-10-2003	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed also for Pedestrians.
12-10-2003	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed also for Pedestrians.
13-10-2003	Closed	Closed	Closed	
14-10-2003	Closed	Closed	Closed	
15-10-2003	Closed	Closed	Closed	
16-10-2003	Closed	Closed	Closed	
17-10-2003	Closed	Closed	Closed	
18-10-2003	Closed	Closed	Closed	
19-10-2003	Closed	Closed	Closed	DCO: open only for teachers/doctors with prior co-ordination with Israeli Army
20-10-2003	Closed	Closed	Closed	
21-10-2003	Closed	Closed	Closed	
22-10-2003	Closed	Closed	Closed	
23-10-2003	Closed	Closed	Closed	
24-10-2003	Closed	Closed	Closed	
25-10-2003	Closed	Closed	Closed	
26-10-2003	Closed	Closed	Closed	
27-10-2003	Closed	Closed	Closed	
28-10-2003	Closed	Closed	Closed	
29-10-2003	Closed	Closed	Closed	
30-10-2003	Closed	Closed	Closed	
31-10-2003	Closed	Closed	Closed	
1-11-2003	Closed	Closed	Closed	
2-11-2003	Closed	Closed	Closed	
3-11-2003	Closed	Closed	Closed	
4-11-2003	Closed	Closed	Closed	
5-11-2003	Closed	Closed	Closed	
6-11-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
7-11-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
8-11-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
9-11-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
10-11-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
11-11-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
12-11-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
13-11-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	

14-11-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
15-11-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
16-11-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
17-11-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
18-11-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
19-11-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
20-11-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
21-11-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
22-11-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
23-11-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
24-11-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
25-11-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
26-11-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
27-11-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
28-11-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
29-11-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
30-11-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
31-11-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
1-12-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
2-12-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
3-12-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
4-12-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
5-12-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
6-12-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
7-12-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
8-12-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
9-12-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
10-12-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
11-12-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
12-12-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
13-12-2003	Closed	Closed	Closed	Until 11:00 am
14-12-2003	Closed	Closed	Closed	
15-12-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	DCO: only open for those with permits outside of Qalqilya.
16-12-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
17-12-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
18-12-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
19-12-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
20-12-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
21-12-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
22-12-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
23-12-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
24-12-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
25-12-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
26-12-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
27-12-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
28-12-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	

29-12-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
30-12-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
31-12-2003	Closed	Closed	Open	
1-1-2004	Closed	Closed	Open	
2-1-2004	Closed	Closed	Open	
3-1-2004	Closed	Closed	Open	
4-1-2004	Closed	Closed	Open	
5-1-2004	Closed	Closed	Open	
6-1-2004	Closed	Closed	Open	
7-1-2004	Closed	Closed	Open	
8-1-2004	Closed	Closed	Open	
9-1-2004	Closed	Closed	Open	
10-1-2004	Closed	Closed	Open	
11-1-2004	Closed	Closed	Open	
12-1-2004	Closed	Closed	Open	
13-1-2004	Closed	Closed	Open	
14-1-2004	Closed	Closed	Open	
15-1-2004	Closed	Closed	Open	
16-1-2004	Closed	Closed	Open	
17-1-2004	Closed	Closed	Open	

PART C

GATE CLOSURE IN JAYYUS

Results of Analyses of Gate Monitoring Program

The World Council of Churches, and at the invitation of local Christian Churches, launched a program called “Ecumenical accompaniment for Palestine and Israel” (EAPPI). Since October 2002, and in cooperation with the Palestinian Hydrology Group, the Ecumenical Accompaniers based in Jayyus conducted the Monitoring Program and data acquisition that deals with Wall issues.

The Gate Monitoring Program started in November 2003. This program aims to gather information on the times of opening of the Wall gates, duration of opening and the number of farmers crossing the gates. In addition, it writes down notices during checking farmers and letting them in or out of their farms.

The Accompaniers monitor both gates at Jayyus. One called the North Gate, which is the main Gate, and the other one called the south Gate. The Mayor of Jayyus received from the Israeli Civil Administration “verbally” a schedule of the opening times of the gate. According to that schedule, the gate opens all week at three times a day. The first time is in the morning between 6:45 and 7:10. The second time is between 12:30 and 12:45. The third time is between 16:10 and 16:35.

During the period between 14 November 2003 and 6 January 2004, the EAPPI reported data for 41 mornings and 28 evenings.

In general, there are too many irregularities in the opening times. Therefore, the farmers have to wait several hours in many cases, or they cannot reach the gate while it is open. In many cases farmers are turned back because soldiers claim they are late, while the gate is still open. Also, the gates were completely closed on 17 December. Missing data means that EAPPI team members are out of Jayyus or not monitoring at that time.

The Results of Analyses at Morning Time over 41 days

Average Delay Every Day:	44 Minutes
Maximum Delay:	2 Hours and 15 Minutes
Standard Deviation in the Time of Delay:	31 Minutes
Average No. of Farmers Allowed to Cross:	41 Farmers
Total Hours Delay in Respect of Number of Farmers Crossed:	1209 Hours
Average Checking Time per Farmer:	34 Seconds

The Results of Analyses at Evening Time over 28 days

Average Delay Every Day:	35 Minutes
Maximum Delay:	1 Hour and 5 Minutes
Standard Deviation in the Time of Delay:	25 Minutes
Average No. Of Farmers Allowed Crossing:	34 Farmer
Total Hours Delay in Respect of Number of Farmers Crossed:	524 Hours
Average Checking Time per Farmer:	37 Seconds

Remarks on the graphs:

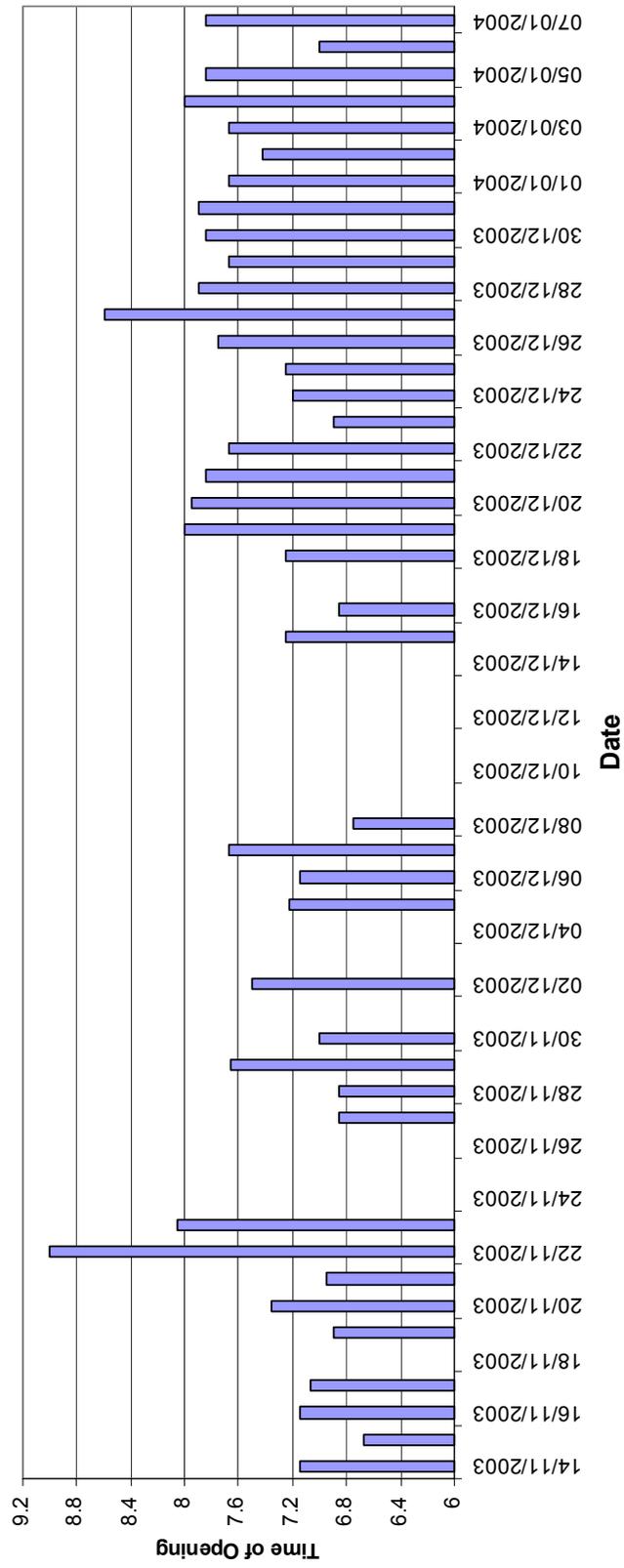
- 1- The duration graph: each column shows the number of minutes the gate is open.
 - a. The no. of farmers graph: each column shows the number of farmers coming in or out is recorded.
 - b. The time graph: on this graph the top of the column represents the time the gate opened.

Done By:

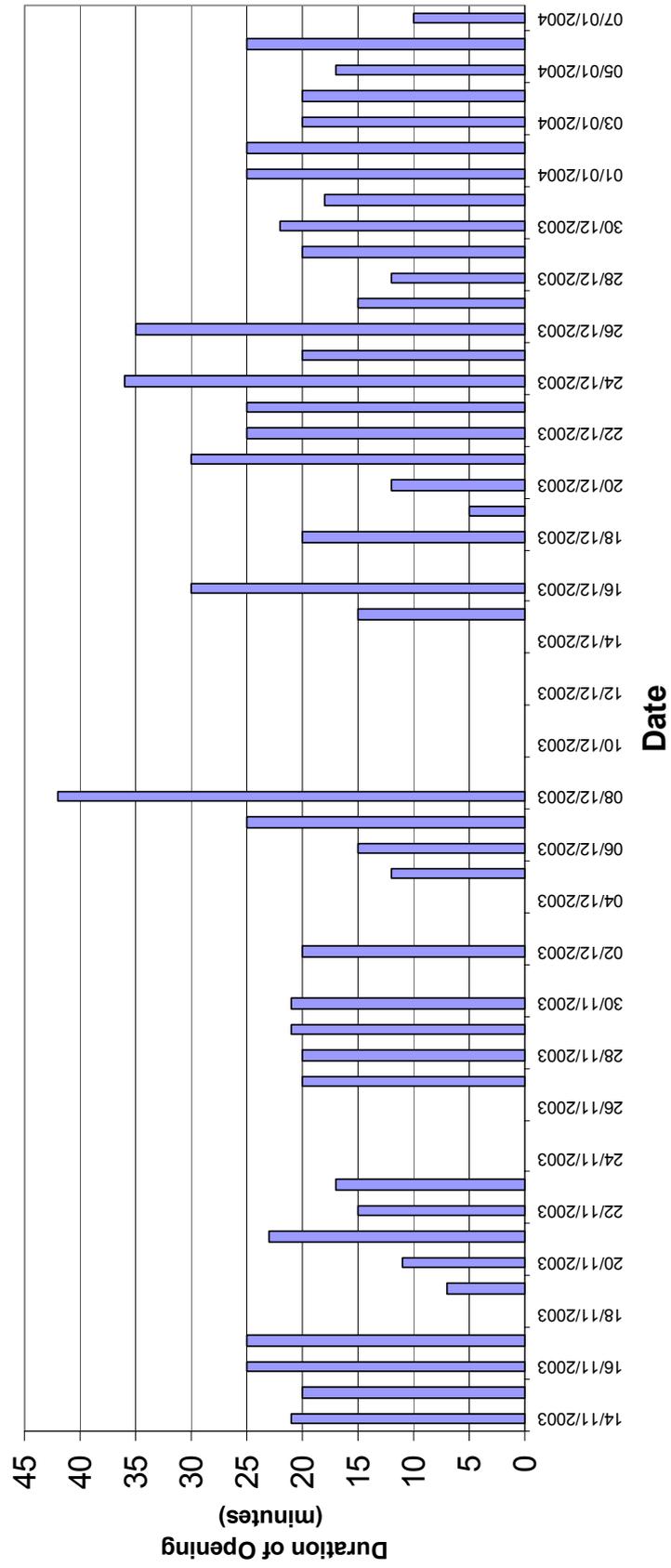
EAPPI: Maurice Hopper

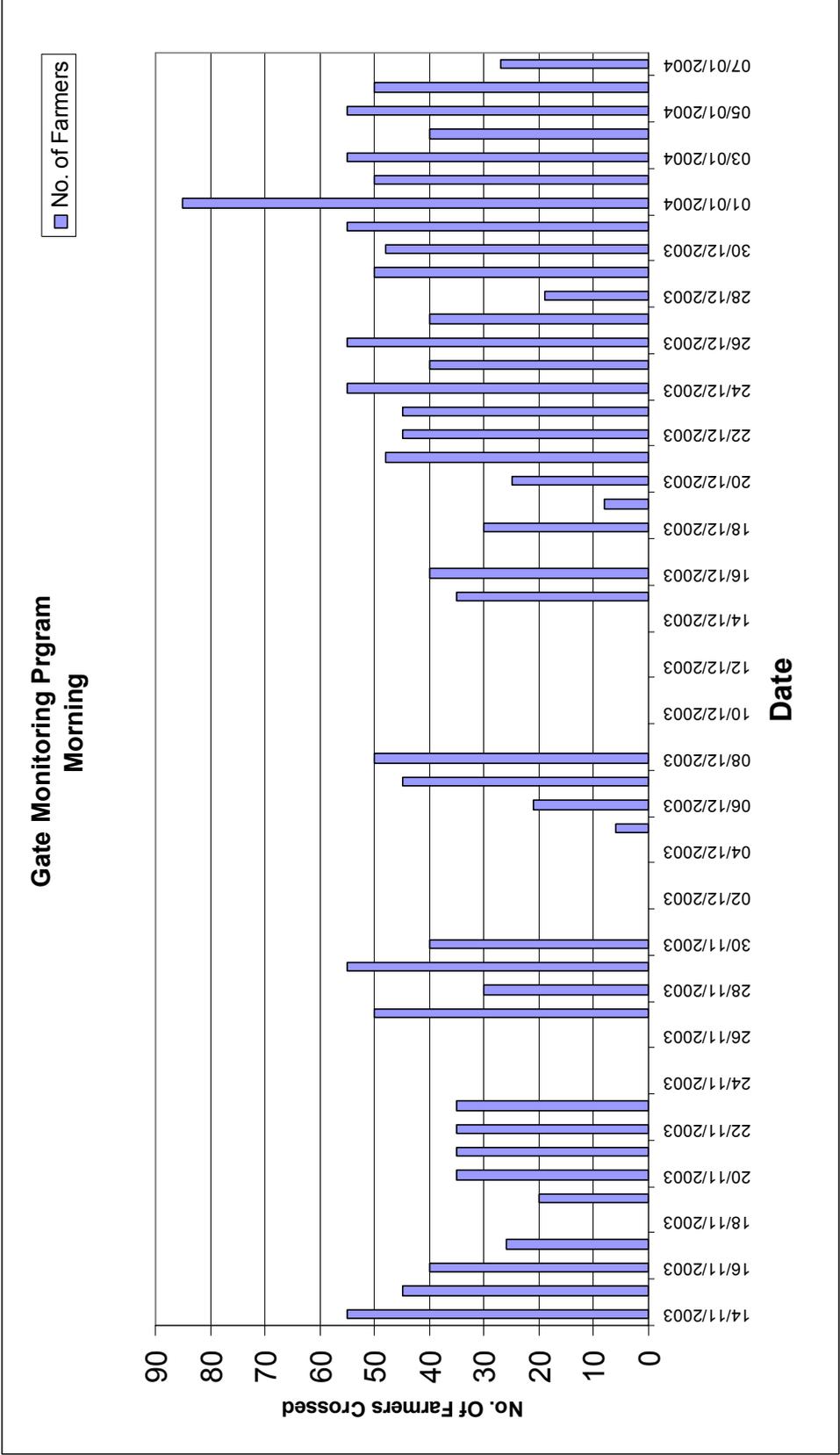
Palestinian Hydrology Group: Abdul-Latif Khaled

Gate Monitoring Program Morning

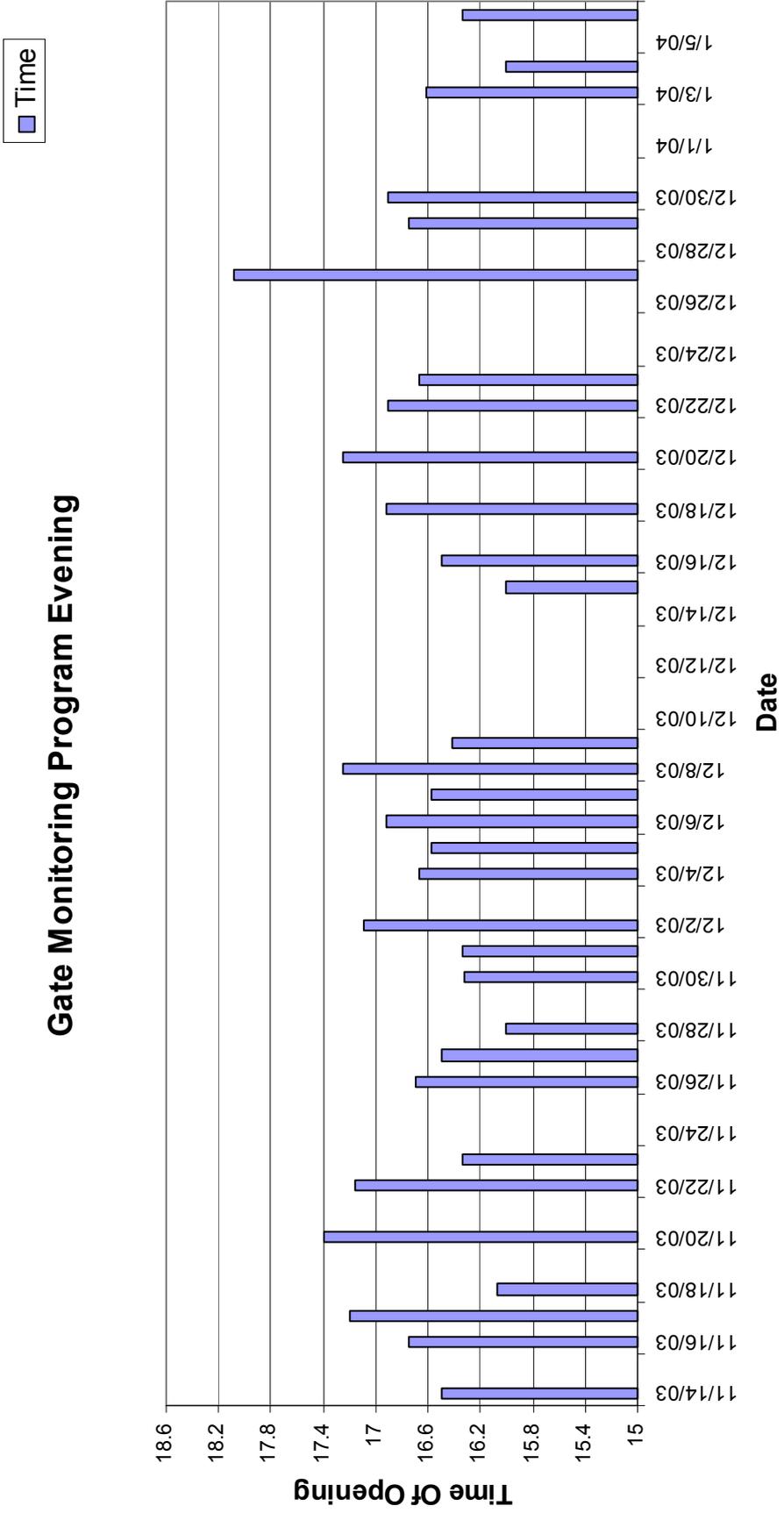


**Gate Monitoring Program
Morning**



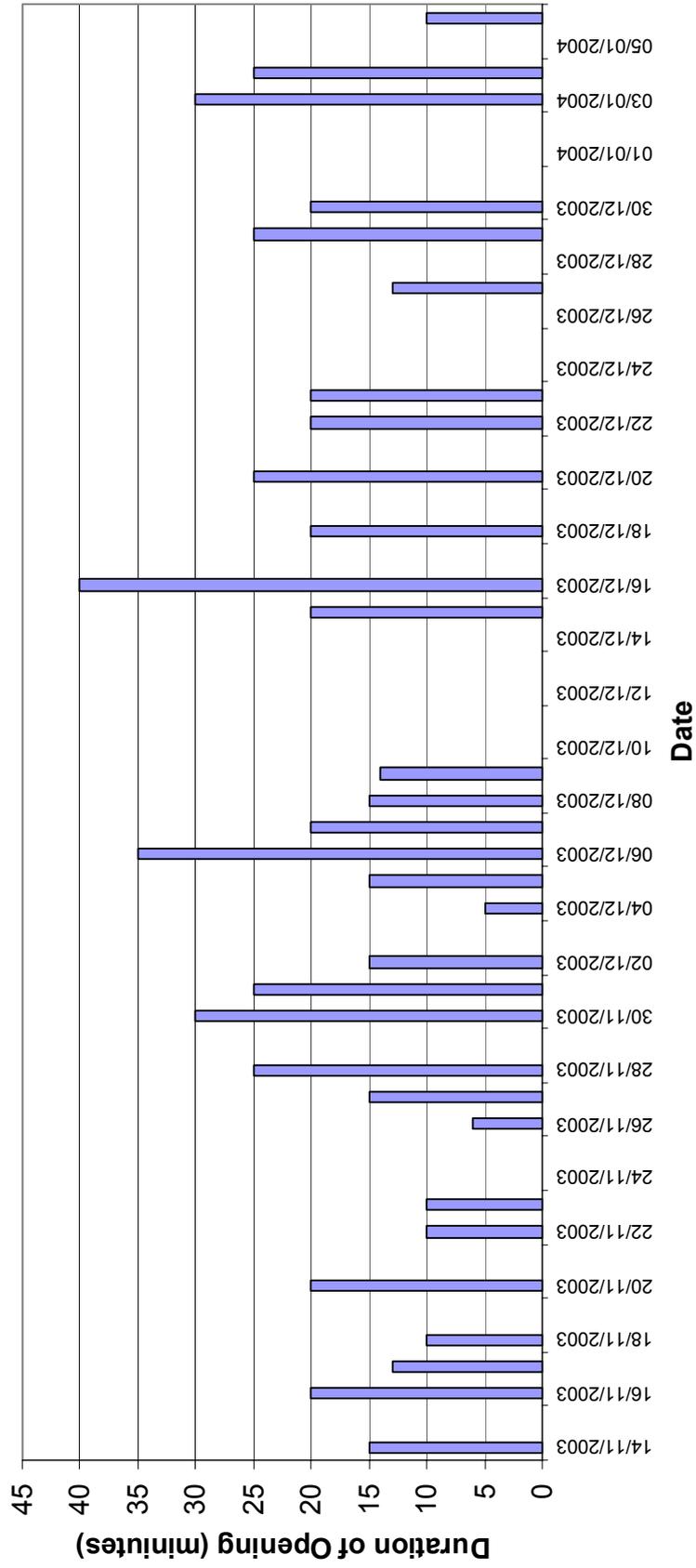


Gate Monitoring Program Evening



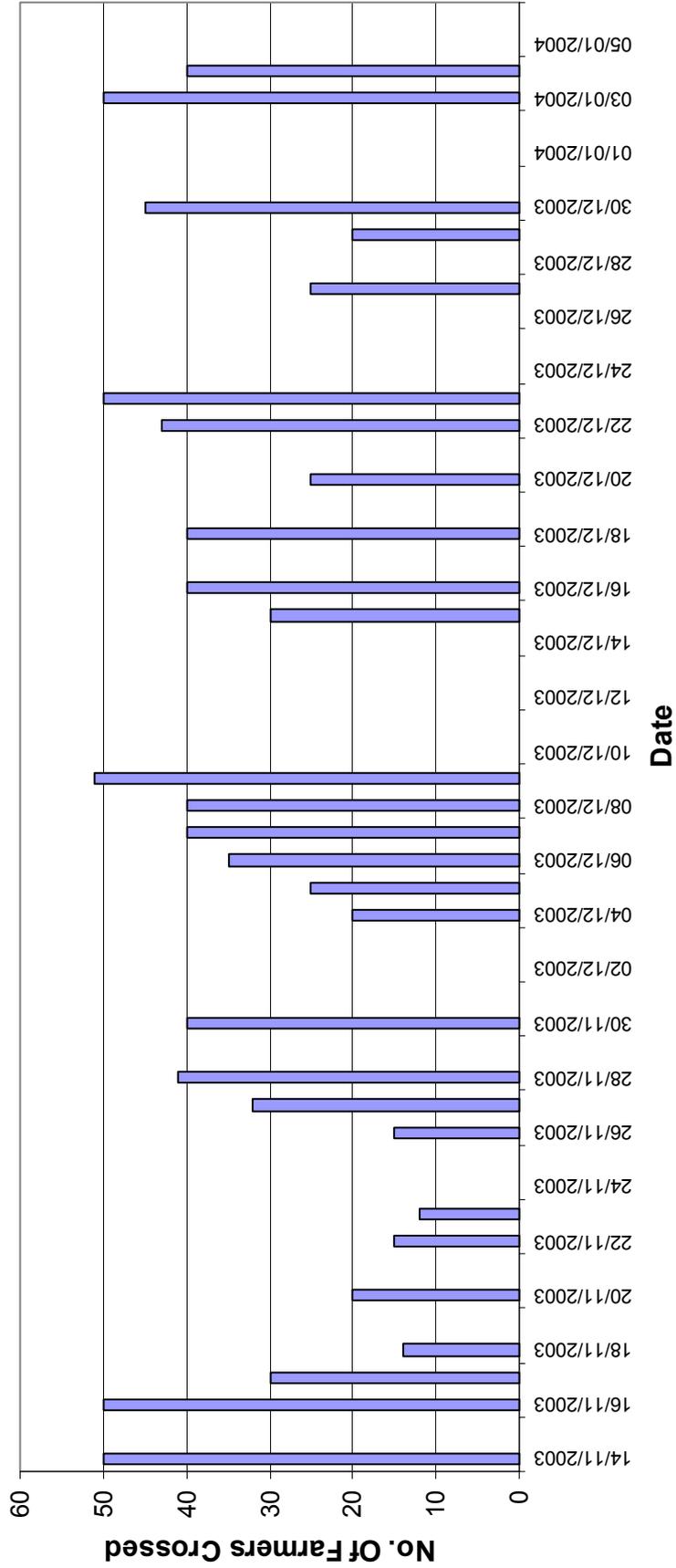
Gate Monitoring Program Evening

■ Duration



Gate Monitoring Program Evening

■ No. of Farmers



PART D

IDF MILITARY ORDER: "DECLARATION CONCERNING CLOSING AN AREA NO. S/2/03 (SEAM ZONE)", 2 OCTOBER 2003.

Translation by United Nations Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

**Israel Defense Force
Order Regarding Security Regulations (Judea and Samaria) (No. 378),
5730-1970
Declaration Concerning Closing an Area no. S/2/03 (Seam Zone)**

In the power vested in me as the commander of the IDF forces in the Judea and Samaria area, and according to articles 88 and 90 to the Order regarding Security Regulations (Judea and Samaria) (No. 378), 5730-1970 (here after- "the order") and my other authorities based on every law and security regulations, and facing the special security circumstances in the area and the need to take necessary steps in order to prevent terrorist attacks and the exit of attackers from the areas of Judea and Samaria to the state of Israel, I hereby declare as follows:

Definitions 1. In this order:

"The Map" – A map with the scale of 1:150,000, named "Declaration concerning closing an area no. S/2/03 (Seam Zone)" signed by me and forms an inseparable part of this declaration.

"Israeli" – Each of the following:

- a. Citizen of the state of Israel.
- b. Resident of the state of Israel registered in the Population Registry in Israel, according to the Law of Population Registry, 5725 – 1965, according to its validity in Israel, from time to time.
- c. Whoever is entitled to immigrate to Israel according to the Law of Return, 7510-1950, according to its validity in Israel, from time to time.

"Barrier" – Fences, walls and patrol roads, destined to prevent terrorist attacks and exit of attackers from the areas of Judea and Samaria to the state of Israel, constructed according to seizure orders detailed in section A to the appendix to this declaration, according to their validity, from time to time.

“Seam Zone” – Each area delimited by the barrier, marked on the map in red line, towards the direction of the state of Israel.

- Closing an area** 2. I hereby declare that the seam zone is a closed area, according to its meaning in this order.
- Prohibition On Entry and Stay in the area** 3. a. No person will enter the seam zone or stay in it.
b. A person that stays in the seam zone is obliged to exit it immediately.
- Reservation of Applicability** 4. a. Article 3 of this declaration will not apply to:
1. An Israeli.
2. Whoever was given a permit by me or on my behalf to enter the seam zone and stay in it, according to the conditions set in the permit. A permit based on this article can be general, for a specific type, personal or special.
b. Despite the above mentioned section (a), a military commander is allowed to order that article 3 of this declaration will apply to a person or to every kind of peoples entering the seam zone or staying in it.
- Permanent Residents** 5. a. A person who has reached the age of 16 years old, whose permanent place of residency, on the day this declaration becomes valid, is within the seam zone, is allowed to enter to the seam zone and stay in it, as long as he has a written permit, given to him by me or on my behalf, testifying that his permanent place of residency is within the seam zone, all according to the conditions set in the permit.
b. 1. A person, whose has not reached the age of 16 years old, whose permanent place of residency is within the seam zone, will be allowed to stay in the seam zone, without a written permit, according to the above mentioned section (a).
2. A person, who has not reached the age of 16 years old, whose permanent place of residency is within the seam zone, will be allowed to enter the seam zone in one of the following ways:

- a. When having a written permit, according to section (a), as long as he is not under the age of 12 years old.
 - b. Accompanied by a person whose entry was allowed by section (a).
 - c. In any other way set by me or on my behalf.
- Passages** 6. a. Entering the seam zone and exiting it will be through the detailed passages detailed in section B of the appendix of this declaration, marked in blue line in the map, all according to the conditions set by me or on my behalf.
- b. For this section:
- “**Entering the seam zone**” – Entering the seam zone from the area [West Bank] direction that are not included within the seam zone.
- “**Exiting the seam zone**” – Exiting the seam zone to the direction of the area [West Bank] that are not included within the seam zone.
- Authorization** 7. The head of the civil administration is authorized to set rules and procedures as related to this declaration.
- Publication** 8. a. Copies of this declaration and the attached map will be deposited for review for those interested during regular working hours in the following offices:
- 1. Regional District Coordination Offices (DCO).
 - 2. Police stations in Judea and Samaria area.
 - 3. Office of the Legal Adviser of the Judea and Samaria area.
 - 4. Offices of the Head of the infrastructure Section in the Civil Administration of the Judea and Samaria area.
- b. Copies of the declaration and the attached map would be hung on the notice boards in the Regional DCO offices, as mentioned in section (a)(1), for a period of 3 months from

the day the notification of this declaration would be publicized.

- c. The head of the civil administration is allowed to set additional means for publication, beyond the detailed in sections (a) and (b).

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|---|
| Upholding
Laws | 9. | Nothing in this declaration will impair the applicability of declarations concerning closing areas or other orders applicable in the seam zone. |
| Entry into
force | 10. | This declaration will enter into force starting the day of its signature. |
| Name | 11. | This declaration will be entitled: “Declaration of closing an area no. S/2/03 (Seam Zone)”. |

Appendix

Section A- Seizure Orders

1. Order regarding Land Seizure no. T/35/95 (Judea and Samaria), 5755 - 1995.
2. Order regarding Land Seizure no. T/12/02 (Judea and Samaria), 5762 - 2002.
3. Order regarding Land Seizure no. T/17/02 (Judea and Samaria), 5762 - 2002.
4. Order regarding Land Seizure no. T/18/02 (Judea and Samaria), 5762 - 2002.
5. Order regarding Land Seizure no. T/19/02 (Judea and Samaria), 5762 - 2002.
6. Order regarding Land Seizure no. T/20/02 (Judea and Samaria), 5762 - 2002.
7. Order regarding Land Seizure no. T/21/02 (Judea and Samaria), 5762 - 2002.
8. Order regarding Land Seizure no. T/22/02 (Judea and Samaria), 5762 - 2002.
9. Order regarding Land Seizure no. T/23/02 (Judea and Samaria), 5762 - 2002.
10. Order regarding Land Seizure no. T/24/02 (Judea and Samaria), 5762 - 2002.
11. Order regarding Land Seizure no. T/25/02 (Judea and Samaria), 5762 - 2002.
12. Order regarding Land Seizure no. T/26/02 (Judea and Samaria), 5762 - 2002.
13. Order regarding Land Seizure no. T/31/02 (Judea and Samaria), 5762 - 2002.
14. Order regarding Land Seizure no. T/33/02 (Judea and Samaria), 5762 - 2002.
15. Order regarding Land Seizure no. T/34/02 (Judea and Samaria), 5762 - 2002.
16. Order regarding Land Seizure no. T/35/02 (Judea and Samaria), 5762 - 2002.
17. Order regarding Land Seizure no. T/37/02 (Judea and Samaria), 5762 - 2002.
18. Order regarding Land Seizure no. T/39/02 (Judea and Samaria), 5762 - 2002.
19. Order regarding Land Seizure no. T/402/02 (Judea and Samaria), 5762 - 2002.
20. Order regarding Land Seizure no. T/41/02 (Judea and Samaria), 5762 - 2002.
21. Order regarding Land Seizure no. T/43/02 (Judea and Samaria), 5762 - 2002.
22. Order regarding Land Seizure no. T/46/02 (Judea and Samaria), 5762 - 2002.
23. Order regarding Land Seizure no. T/7/03 (Judea and Samaria), 5763 - 2002.
24. Order regarding Land Seizure no. T/21/03 (Judea and Samaria), 5763 - 2002.
25. Order regarding Land Seizure no. T/25/03 (Judea and Samaria), 5763 - 2003.
26. Order regarding Land Seizure no. T/36/03 (Judea and Samaria), 5763 - 2003.
27. Order regarding Land Seizure no. T/57/03 (Judea and Samaria), 5763 - 2003.

Section B- Passages

1. Salem passage.
2. Khirbet A-Taybe – north passage.
3. Khirbet A-Taybe – west passage.
4. ‘Anin passage.
5. Hinanit east passage.
6. Hinanit south-east passage.
7. Al ‘Araqa passage.
8. Khirbeat A Tura passage.
9. Raihan Checkpoint.
10. Barta’a south passage.
11. Baka Al Sharkiya north passage.
12. Baka Al Sharkiya south passage.
13. Zeita south passage.
14. ‘Atil west passage.
15. Dir Al ‘Azzun west passage.
16. Shweikha north-east passage.
17. Shweikha north passage.
18. Tulkarem south passage.
19. Far’un west passage.
20. Shufa checkpoint.
21. Khirbet Jubara east passage.
22. Sal’it south passage.
23. Falamyia west passage.
24. Falamyia south passage.
25. Jayyus west passage.
26. Jayyus south passage.
27. Tzufin south passage.
28. Qalqiliya north-east passage.
29. Qalqiliya south-west passage.
30. Qalqiliya south passage.
31. Qalqiliya checkpoint (109).
32. Nabi Elias south passage.
33. Alfey Menashe east passage.
34. Khirbet A-Ras A-Tira east passage.
35. Wadi Rasha west passage.
36. Khirbet Ras ‘Atiya east passage.
37. Habla north-east passage.
38. Habla north passage.
39. Khirbet Ras ‘Atiya south passage.
40. Khirbet Abu Saleman north passage.
41. Khirbet Abu Salman south passage.
42. Azzun- ‘Atma north-west passage.
43. Azzun-‘Atma south-west passage.
44. Azzun- ‘Atma north passage.
45. Beit Amin south passage.
46. Mas’ha north passage.
47. Mas-ha west passage.

Date: 6 Tishrey, 5774

2/10/2003

Moshe Kaplinsky,
General Commander of IDF Forces
Judea and Samaria Area

PART E

IDF MILITARY ORDER: "GENERAL PERMIT TO ENTER THE SEAM ZONE AND TO STAY IN IT", 2 OCTOBER 2003.

Translation by United Nations Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

**Israel Defense Force
Order Regarding Security Regulations (Judea and Samaria) (No. 378),
5730-1970**

General Permit to Enter the Seam Zone and to Stay in it

In the power vested in me as the commander of the IDF forces in the Judea and Samaria area, and according to article 4(a)(2) of the Declaration Concerning closing an area no. S/2/03 (Seam Zone) (Judea and Samaria), 5764-2003 (here after- "the declaration"), I hereby order as follows:

- | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|---|----|--|
| General permit to enter the seam zone and stay in it | 1. | An entry permit to the seam zone, as defined in the declaration, and to stay in it is hereby given to every person belonging to the type of persons detailed in the appendix of this permit, according to the conditions specified in the appendix. | | | | | | |
| Conditions | 2. | <table border="0"><tr><td style="vertical-align: top;">a.</td><td>A person entering the seam zone and staying in it, based on this permit, will carry with him a document testifying that he belongs to one of the types of persons detailed in the appendix; in addition to an ID card.</td></tr><tr><td style="vertical-align: top;">b.</td><td>The head of the civil administration may change or add to the conditions specified in section (a), regarding a specific person or types of persons.</td></tr></table> | a. | A person entering the seam zone and staying in it, based on this permit, will carry with him a document testifying that he belongs to one of the types of persons detailed in the appendix; in addition to an ID card. | b. | The head of the civil administration may change or add to the conditions specified in section (a), regarding a specific person or types of persons. | | |
| a. | A person entering the seam zone and staying in it, based on this permit, will carry with him a document testifying that he belongs to one of the types of persons detailed in the appendix; in addition to an ID card. | | | | | | | |
| b. | The head of the civil administration may change or add to the conditions specified in section (a), regarding a specific person or types of persons. | | | | | | | |
| Reservation of Applicability | 3. | Despite what is said in article 1, the military commander may order, that this permit will not apply to a person or types of persons entering the seam zone. | | | | | | |
| Publication | 4. | <table border="0"><tr><td style="vertical-align: top;">a.</td><td>Copies of this permit will be deposited for review for those interested during working hours at the following offices:<table border="0"><tr><td style="vertical-align: top;">1.</td><td>Regional District Coordinating Offices (DCO).</td></tr><tr><td style="vertical-align: top;">2.</td><td>Police stations in Judea and Samaria area.</td></tr></table></td></tr></table> | a. | Copies of this permit will be deposited for review for those interested during working hours at the following offices: <table border="0"><tr><td style="vertical-align: top;">1.</td><td>Regional District Coordinating Offices (DCO).</td></tr><tr><td style="vertical-align: top;">2.</td><td>Police stations in Judea and Samaria area.</td></tr></table> | 1. | Regional District Coordinating Offices (DCO). | 2. | Police stations in Judea and Samaria area. |
| a. | Copies of this permit will be deposited for review for those interested during working hours at the following offices: <table border="0"><tr><td style="vertical-align: top;">1.</td><td>Regional District Coordinating Offices (DCO).</td></tr><tr><td style="vertical-align: top;">2.</td><td>Police stations in Judea and Samaria area.</td></tr></table> | 1. | Regional District Coordinating Offices (DCO). | 2. | Police stations in Judea and Samaria area. | | | |
| 1. | Regional District Coordinating Offices (DCO). | | | | | | | |
| 2. | Police stations in Judea and Samaria area. | | | | | | | |

3. Office of the Legal Adviser for the Judea and Samaria area.
 4. Offices of the Head of the infrastructure Section in the Civil Administration of the Judea and Samaria area.
- d. Copies of the permit would be hung on the notice boards in the Regional D.C.O offices, as mentioned in section (a)(1), for a period of 3 months from the day the notification of this declaration would be publicized.
 - e. The head of the civil administration is allowed to set additional means of publication, beyond the detailed in sections (a) and (b).

Entry into force 5. This permit will enter into force starting the day of its signature.

Name 6. This permit will be entitled: “General permit to enter the Seam Zone and to stay in it (Judea and Samaria), 5764-2003”.

Appendix

Types of persons	Conditions
Whoever is not a resident of the area [West Bank- N.A.], and obtains a valid foreign passport and a valid permit to stay in Israel	Entry to the seam zone and staying in it for all purposes
Whoever obtains a valid working permit in an Israeli settlement located within the seam zone, according to the order regarding Employment of Workers in Certain Areas (Judea and Samaria) (No. 967), 5742-1982	Entry to the seam zone and staying in it for the purpose of employment in a settlement mentioned in the working permit, under the conditions set in the working permit
Whoever obtains a valid exit permit from the area (West Bank-N.A.) to Israel	Passing through the seam zone in order to exit the area (West Bank-N.A.) to Israel

Date: 6 Tishrey, 5774

2/10/2003

Moshe Kaplinsky,
General Commander of IDF Forces
Judea and Samaria Area

PART F

IDF MILITARY ORDER: "REGULATIONS REGARDING ENTRY AND STAY PERMITS TO THE SEAM ZONE", 7 OCTOBER 2003

Translation by United Nations Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

I s r a e l D e f e n s e F o r c e Order Regarding Security Regulations (Judea and Samaria) (No. 378), 5730-1970

Regulations Regarding Entry and Stay Permits to the Seam Zone

In the power vested in me as the Head of the Civil Administration and according to articles 4(a)(2) and 7 to the Declaration Concerning closing an area no. S/2/03 (Seam Zone) (Judea and Samaria), 5764-2003 (here after- "the declaration"), I hereby order as follows:

- Definitions**
1. In this order:
 - “**The Seam Zone**” – As defined in the declaration
 - “**The certified authority**” – Heads of the Israeli civil District Coordinating Offices.
 - “**Permit**” - A personal written permit to enter and stay in the seam zone, issued to a person by the certified authority.
 - “**The Committee**” – A committee established by me in order to examine request for permits.
- Issuing a permit**
2. a. A permit will be issued by the certified authority for one of the purposes detailed in section A to the appendix of these regulations.
 - b. A permit will be issued for a period set by the certified authority, according to procedures yet to be set.
- Request for a permit**
3. a. A request for a permit for a person whose age turned 12 years old will be applied through one of the forms set in sections B-M to the appendix, according to the purpose of entry and stay.
 - b. A person whose age did not turn 12 years old will be allowed to enter and stay in the seam zone, when accompanied by a person carrying a permit issued according

to the above mentioned section (a), for the purpose to which the permit was issued, or by any other way set by me or on my behalf.

**Examining
the Request**

- 4..
 - a. When a request for a permit is submitted the certified authority will decide one of the following:
 1. Authorizing the request or denying it, based on the request.
 2. Transferring the request for review of the committee.
 - b. If the certified authority denied the request for permit for the purposes mentioned in articles 1-6 in section A to the appendix, the requestant would be given another opportunity to bring his claims before the committee.
 - c. In order to consider the request for a permit the committee could conduct every needed examination, including inviting the requestant and every other person related to the request to appear before it, and giving instructions regarding submission of every document necessary for examination of the request.
 - d. A certified authority may, for the duration of completing its consideration of the request for a permit, issue the requestant a temporary permit for entry and stay in the seam zone, for a period and on the conditions set by it.

**Permit
Renewal**

5.
 - a. A certified authority may renew the permit for a period set by it, according to procedures yet to be set.
 - b. When the certified authority denies a request for permit renewal, the permit owner will have the opportunity to bring his claims before the committee; sections (3) and (4) to article 4 of this order will apply to the committee's action.

**Upholding
Laws**

6. Nothing in these regulations will impair the applicability of any permit given to a person in the seam zone, not according to these regulations.

- Publication** 8. a. Copies of these regulations will be deposited for review of all persons during regular working hours at the following offices:
1. Regional District Coordinating Offices (DCO).
 2. Police stations in Judea and Samaria area.
 3. Office of the Legal Adviser of the Judea and Samaria area.
 4. Offices of the Head of the Infrastructure Section in the Civil Administration of the Judea and Samaria area.
- b. Copies of these regulations would be hung on the notice boards in the Regional DCO offices, as mentioned in section (a)(1), for a period of 3 months from the day the regulations enter into force, or would be published in any other way set by me.
- Entry into force** 10. These regulations will enter into force from the date of its signature.
- Name** 11. These regulations will be entitled: "Regulations Regarding Entry and Stay Permits in the Seam Zone (Judea and Samaria), 5764- 2003".

Appendix

Section A

Purposes for entry and stay in the seam zone	Application form
1. Business owner in the seam zone	As detailed in section B to the appendix
2. Merchant in the seam zone	As detailed in section C to the appendix
3. Employee in the seam zone	As detailed in section D to the appendix
4. Farmer in the seam zone	As detailed in section E to the appendix
5. Teacher in the seam zone	As detailed in section F to the appendix
6. Student in the seam zone	As detailed in section G to the appendix
7. Palestinian Authority employee	As detailed in section H to the appendix
8. Visitor in the seam zone	As detailed in section I to the appendix
9. International organization employee	As detailed in section J to the appendix
10. Local municipality/Infrastructure Company employee	As detailed in section K to the appendix
11. Member of medical staff	As detailed in section L to the appendix
12. Any other purpose	As detailed in section M to the appendix

Section B – Form Regarding Permit Request For Business Owner In The Seam Zone

Request Regarding Entry And Stay Permit To The Seam Zone For Business Owner In The Seam Zone
Details Of The Requestant (Business Owner In The Seam Zone)

picture

Full name	ID number	Date of birth	Address of residence

Details Of The Business:

Name of business	Address of business	Type of business	Date of establishment

License's number	Issue date	Telephone no.

Request to pass through check point: _____.
 Reason: _____.

Request To Overnight In The Seam Zone (Optional)

Name of person of which at his place you stay	ID no.	Address of overnight stay	Date	Signature of the person of which at his place you stay

Reason: _____.

Date	Requestant signature

Attached To The Request The Following Documents:

- ✓ Copy of the ID + appendix of : 1. The Requestant. 2. The name of person of which at his place you stay. (optional)
 - ✓ Copy of the business license/ document testifying the requestant is a business owner.
 - ✓ Copy of documents testifying the requestant rights in the business.
- * The copy will be verified with the original.

(Internal – For Use Of Certified Authority)

1. Comment of head of Economics Branch, reference - _____.
 2. Decision of the certified authority: _____.
- Entry through passage road: _____ date: ___/___/___ . Signature: _____.

Section C – Form Regarding Permit Request For Merchant In The Seam Zone

Request Regarding Entry And Stay Permit To The Seam Zone For Merchant In The Seam Zone

picture

Details Of The Requestant (Merchant In The Seam Zone)

Full name	ID number	Date of birth	Address of residence

Details Of The Business:

Type of business	Business license	Issued by	Date of Issuance

Business address	Business license	Valid from	Telephone no.

Request to pass through check point: _____.

Reason: _____.

Request To Overnight In The Seam Zone (Optional)

Name of person of which at his place you stay	ID no.	Address of overnight stay	Date	Signature of the person of which at his place you stay

Reason:

_____.

Date	Requestant signature

Attached To The Request The Following Documents:

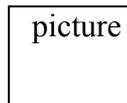
- ✓ Copy of the ID + appendix of : 1. The Requestant. 2. The name of person of which at his place you stay (optional)
 - ✓ Copy of the business license/ document testifying the requestant is a business owner.
 - ✓ Copy of merchant's license.
- * The copy will be verified with the original.

(Internal – For Use Of Certified Authority)

1. Comment of head of Economics Branch, reference - _____.
 2. Decision of the certified authority: _____.
- Entry through passage road: _____ date: ___/___/____. Signature: _____.

Section D – Form Regarding Permit Request For Employee In The Seam Zone

Request Regarding Entry And Stay Permit To The Seam Zone For Employee In The Seam Zone

picture


Details Of The Requestant (Merchant In The Seam Zone)

Full name	ID number	Date of birth	Address of residence

Details of the Land (For agricultural Employer in the Seam Zone)

Land of Village	No. of Plot	No. of Block	Type of crops

Details Of The Business (for Business Employer in the Seam Zone)

Name of Business	Address of Business	Type of Business

Business license	Valid from	Telephone no.	Remarks

Details of the Employee:

Full Name	ID no.	Address of residence	Date of Birth

Request to pass through check point / Agricultural Gate no.: _____.

Reason: _____,

Request To Overnight In The Seam Zone (Optional)

Name of person of which at his place you stay	ID no.	Address of overnight stay	Date	Signature of the person of which at his place you stay

Reason: _____.

Date	Requestant signature

Date	Employee signature

Attached To The Request The Following Documents:

- ✓ Copy of the ID + appendix of : 1. The Requestant. 2. The Employee. 3. The name of person of which at his place you stay. (optional)

* The copy will be verified with the original.

(Internal – For Use Of Certified Authority)

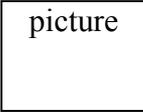
1. Comment of head of Economics Branch, reference - _____.

2. Decision of the certified authority: _____.

Entry through passage road: _____ date: ____ / ____ / ____ . Signature: _____.

Section E – Form Regarding Permit Request For Farmer In The Seam Zone

Request Regarding Entry And Stay Permit To The Seam Zone For Employee In The Seam Zone

picture


Details Of The Requestant (Merchant In The Seam Zone)

Full name	ID number	Date of birth	Address of residence

Details of the Land (For agricultural Employer in the Seam Zone)

Land of Village	No. of Plot	No. of Block	Type of crops

Request to pass through check point / Agricultural Gate no.: _____.

Reason: _____,

Request To Overnight In The Seam Zone (Optional)

Name of person of which at his place you stay	ID no.	Address of overnight stay	Date	Signature of the person of which at his place you stay

Reason: _____.

Date	Requestant signature

Attached To The Request The Following Documents:

- ✓ Copy of the ID + appendix of : 1. The Requestant. 2. The Employee. 3. The name of person of which at his place you stay. (optional)
- ✓ Documents testifying the rights of the Requestant in the land.
- * The copy will be verified with the original.

(Internal – For Use Of Certified Authority)

1. Comment of head of Economics Branch, reference - _____.
 2. Comment of relevant officer, reference - _____.
Decision of the certified authority: _____.
- Entry through passage road: _____ date: ___/___/____. Signature: _____.

Section F – Form Regarding Permit Request For Education In The Seam Zone

picture

**Request Regarding Entry And Stay Permit To The Seam Zone For Teaching
Details Of The Requestant (Head of Education Institution In The Seam Zone)**

Full name	ID number	Job	From date

Name of Education Institution	Address of Education Institution	Teaching Class of the Teacher	
		Age/ Grade	Major

Details of the Teacher:

Full Name	Address of residence	ID no.	Date of Birth

Teaching Certificate no.	Authorized by	Issued in	From date

Request to pass through check point / Agricultural Gate no.: _____.
Reason: _____,

Request To Overnight In The Seam Zone (Optional)

Name of person of which at his place you stay	ID no.	Address of overnight stay	Date	Signature of the person of which at his place you stay

Reason: _____

Date	Requestant signature

Date	Teacher signature

Attached To The Request The Following Documents:

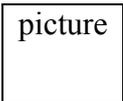
- ✓ Copy of the ID + appendix of : 1. The Requestant. 2. The teacher. 3. The name of person of which at his place you stay. (optional)
- ✓ Copy of teaching license of the teacher.
- * The copy will be verified with the original.

(Internal – For Use Of Certified Authority)

1. Comment of head of Education Branch, reference - _____.
 2. Decision of the certified authority: _____.
- Entry through passage road: _____ date: ____ / ____ / ____ . Signature: _____ .

Section G– Form Regarding Permit Request For Student In The Seam Zone

Request Regarding Entry And Stay Permit To The Seam Zone For The Purpose Of Study
Details Of The Requestant (Head of Education Institution In The Seam Zone)

picture


Full name	ID number	Job	From date

Name of Education Institution	Address of Education Institution	Teaching Class of the Teacher	
		Age/ Grade	Major

Details of the Student (who turned 12 years old):

Full Name	ID no. (if no ID – name and ID no. of father)	Date of Birth	Address of residence

Request to pass through check point / Agricultural Gate no.: _____.
 Reason: _____,

Request To Overnight In The Seam Zone (Optional)

Name of person of which at his place you stay	ID no.	Address of overnight stay	Date	Signature of the person of which at his place you stay

Reason: _____.

Date	Requestant signature

Date	Student signature

Attached To The Request The Following Documents:

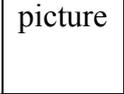
- ✓ Copy of the ID + appendix of : 1. The Requestant. 2. The student (if no ID- ID of father). 3. The name of person of which at his place you stay. (optional)
- * The copy will be verified with the original.

(Internal – For Use Of Certified Authority)

1. Comment of head of Education Branch, reference - _____.
 2. Decision of the certified authority: _____.
- Entry through passage road: _____ date: ____ / ____ / ____ . Signature: _____.

Section H – Form Regarding Permit Request For Palestinian Authority Employee

Request Regarding Entry And Stay Permit To The Seam Zone For Palestinian Authority Employee
Details Of The Requestant (Palestinian Authority Employee In The Seam Zone)

picture


Full name	ID number	Date of birth	Address of residence

Job	Serves in the village of	No. of work certificate

Request to pass through check point: _____.
 Reason: _____.

Request To Overnight In The Seam Zone (Optional)

Name of person of which at his place you stay	ID no.	Address of overnight stay	Date	Signature of the person of which at his place you stay

Reason: _____.

Date	Requestant signature

Attached To The Request The Following Documents:

- ✓ Copy of the ID + appendix of : 1. The Requestant. 2. The name of person of which at his place you stay. (optional)
- ✓ Copy of the Palestinian Authority Employee Certificate.
- * The copy will be verified with the original.

(Internal – For Use Of Certified Authority)

1. Comment of relevant officer, reference - _____.
2. Decision of the certified authority: _____.
 Entry through passage road: _____ date: ___/___/___ . Signature: _____.

Section I – Form Regarding Permit Request For Visiting The Seam Zone

Request Regarding Entry And Stay Permit To The Seam Zone For Visitor In The Seam Zone

picture

Details Of The Requestant (Inviter – Permanent Resident In The Seam Zone)

Full name	ID number	Address of residence	Relation to the visitor

Details of the Visitor:

Full name	ID no.	Address of residence	Date of Birth

Length of visit		Reason of the visit
From date-	Until -	

Details of Accompanied Persons (under the age of 12)

Full name	ID no.	Date of Birth	Relation to the requestant

Request to pass through check point: _____.

Reason: _____.

Request To Overnight In The Seam Zone (Optional)

Name of person of which at his place you stay	ID no.	Address of overnight stay	Date	Signature of the person of which at his place you stay

Reason: _____.

Date	Requestant signature

Date	Visitor signature

Attached To The Request The Following Documents:

- ✓ Copy of the ID + appendix of : 1. The Requestant. 2. The visitor. 3. The name of person of which at his place you stay. (optional)
- ✓ Documents testifying the rights of the Requestant in the land.
- * The copy will be verified with the original.

(Internal – For Use Of Certified Authority)

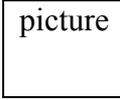
Decision of the certified authority: _____.

Allowed to visit in _____ from date: ___ / ___ / ___ until ___ / ___ / ___.

Entry through passage road: _____ date: ___ / ___ / ___ . Signature: _____.

Section J- Form Regarding Permit Request For Employee of International Organization

Request Regarding Entry And Stay Permit To The Seam Zone For Employee of International Organization
Details Of The Requestant (Employee of International Organization)

picture 

Full name	ID number	Date of Birth	Address of residence

Name of Organization	Works from date	No. of work Certificate	Job	Positioned in village/ district

Request to pass through check point: _____.
 Reason: _____.

Request To Overnight In The Seam Zone (Optional)

Name of person of which at his place you stay	ID no.	Address of overnight stay	Date	Signature of the person of which at his place you stay

Reason: _____.

Date	Requestant signature

Date	Visitor signature

Attached To The Request The Following Documents:

- ✓ Copy of the ID + appendix of : 1. The Requestant. 2. The name of person of which at his place you stay. (optional)
- ✓ Copy of work certificate in an international organization.
- * The copy will be verified with the original.

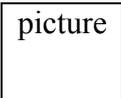
(Internal – For Use Of Certified Authority)

1. Comment of head of International Organizations, reference: _____,
2. Decision of the certified authority: _____.

Entry through passage road: _____ date: ___/___/____. Signature: _____.

Section K – Form Regarding Permit Request For Employee of Local Municipality
/Construction Company

Request Regarding Entry And Stay Permit To The Seam Zone For Employee of Local Municipality/Infrastructure Company

picture 

Details Of The Requestant (Employee of Local Municipality/Infrastructure Company)

Full name	ID number	Date of Birth	Address of residence

Job	Positioned in the village	No. of work certificate

Request to pass through check point: _____.

Reason: _____.

Request To Overnight In The Seam Zone (Optional)

Name of person of which at his place you stay	ID no.	Address of overnight stay	Date	Signature of the person of which at his place you stay

Reason: _____.

Date	Requestant signature

Date	Visitor signature

Attached To The Request The Following Documents:

- ✓ Copy of the ID + appendix of : 1. The Requestant. 2. The name of person of which at his place you stay. (optional)
- ✓ Copy of work certificate of Employee of local municipality/Infrastructure company.
- * The copy will be verified with the original.

(Internal – For Use Of Certified Authority)

1. Comment by the relevant officer, reference - _____.

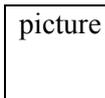
2. Decision of the certified authority: _____.

Allowed to visit in _____ from date: ___/___/___ until ___/___/___.

Entry through passage road: _____ date: ___/___/___ . Signature: _____.

Section L – Form Regarding Permit Request For Member of Medical Staff

Request Regarding Entry And Stay Permit To The Seam Zone For Member of Medical Staff

picture


Details Of The Requestant:

Full name	ID number	Date of Birth	Address of residence

Medical Institution Employer	Job	Positioned in the village / district	No. of work certificate

Authorization of Head of Medical Institution Employer

Full name	ID no.	Address of Institution	Date	Signature

Request to pass through check point: _____.
 Reason: _____.

Request To Overnight In The Seam Zone (Optional)

Name of person of which at his place you stay	ID no.	Address of overnight stay	Date	Signature of the person of which at his place you stay

Reason: _____.

Date	Requestant signature

Date	Visitor signature

Attached To The Request The Following Documents:

- ✓ Copy of the ID + appendix of : 1. The Requestant. 2. The name of person of which at his place you stay. (optional)
- ✓ Copy of work certificate of Employee of local municipality/Infrastructure company.
- * The copy will be verified with the original.

(Internal – For Use Of Certified Authority)

1. Comment by the Head of Education Branch, reference - _____.
2. Decision of the certified authority: _____.
 Entry through passage road: _____ date: __ / __ / __. Signature: _____

Section M – Form regarding Exceptional permit to the Seam Zone

picture

Request Regarding Exceptional permit for Entry And Stay in the Seam Zone
Details Of The Requestant:

Full name	ID number	Date of Birth	Address of residence

Destiny of entry (village/district)	Purpose of entry

Request to pass through check point: _____.
 Reason: _____.

Request To Overnight In The Seam Zone (Optional)

Name of person of which at his place you stay	ID no.	Address of overnight stay	Date	Signature of the person of which at his place you stay

Reason: _____.

Date	Requestant signature

Attached To The Request The Following Documents:

- ✓ Copy of the ID + appendix of : 1. The Requestant. 2. The name of person of which at his place you stay (optional)
- * The copy will be verified with the original.

(Internal – For Use Of Certified Authority)

Decision of the certified authority: _____.
 Entry through passage road: _____ date: ___/___/____. Signature: _____.

Date: 11 Tishrey, 5774

7/10/2003

Ilan Paz,
Major General
Head of the Civil Administration
Judea and Samaria Area

PART G

IDF MILITARY ORDER: "REGULATIONS REGARDING PERMIT FOR PERMANENT RESIDENTS IN THE SEAM ZONE", 7 OCTOBER 2003

Translation by United Nations Office of the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

I s r a e l D e f e n s e F o r c e

Order Regarding Security Regulations (Judea and Samaria) (No. 378), 5730-1970

Regulations Regarding Permit to Permanent Resident in the Seam Zone

In the power vested in me as the Head of the Civil Administration and according to articles 4(a)(2) and 7 to the Declaration Concerning closing an area no. S/2/03 (Seam Zone) (Judea and Samaria), 5764-2003 (here after- "the declaration"), I hereby order as follows:

Definitions

1. In this order:

"The Seam Zone" – As defined in the declaration

"The Certified Authority" – Heads of the Israeli civil District Coordinating Offices.

"Permanent Resident Permit"- A written permit, issued by the certified authority, testifying that the permanent place of residence of its carrier is within the seam zone.

"The Committee" – A committee established by me in order to examine request for permanent resident permits.

Issuing a Permanent Resident Permit

2. a. A permanent resident permit will be issued by the certified authority:
1. To a person legally staying in the area [West Bank] whose age turned 12 years old on the date the declaration entered into force, when proven to the satisfaction of the certified authority that s/he is a permanent resident in the seam zone on the date the declaration entered into force, and on the condition s/he filed a request for a permit within a year from the entry into force of these regulations or before reaching the age of 16 years old, according to the latest date of the two.
 2. To a person legally staying in the area [West Bank] who obtains a new

resident permit in the seam zone, as stated in article 6 of these regulations, when proven to the satisfaction of the certified authority that s/he lived permanently in the seam zone for a period of more than 2 years.

3. To a person legally staying in the area [West Bank], whose age turned 12 years old after the date the declaration entered into force, and who was registered as accompanied person in the permanent resident permit issued based on sections (1) and (2) as long as s/he submitted a request for permit before s/he turned the age of 16 years old.
- c. A permanent resident permit will be issued for a period set by the certified authority, according to procedures yet to be set.

**Request
for permanent
Resident Permit**

3. A request for a permanent resident permit will be submitted on a form “Request for Permanent Resident Permit in the Seam Zone”, according to Section A of the appendix.

**Examining
the Request**

4.
 - a. When a request for a permanent resident permit is submitted the certified authority Will decide one of the following:
 1. Authorizing issuance of the permanent resident permit, based on the request.
 2. Transferring the request for review of the committee.
 - b.
 1. In order to consider the request for a permanent resident permit the committee could conduct every needed examination, including inviting the requestant and every other person related to the request to appear before it, and giving instructions regarding submission of every document necessary for examination of the request.
 2. The committee will not deny a request for a permanent resident permit unless the requestant was given an opportunity to bring his/her claims before it.
 3. After a decision was made by the committee to authorize a request for permanent resident permit the certified authority will issue a permanent resident permit to the requestant.

- c. A certified authority may, for the duration of completing its consideration of the request for a permit, issue the requestant a temporary permit for entry and stay in the seam zone, for a period and on the conditions set by it.
- Permit Renewal** 5. a. A certified authority will renew a permanent resident to a person, after proven to its satisfaction that s/he is a permanent resident of the seam zone on the day the permit is renewed.
- b. If not proven to the satisfaction of the certified authority that the requestant is a permanent resident in the seam zone on the day the permit is renewed, it should pass on the request to the examination of the committee; sections (2) and (3) to article 4 of this order will apply to the committee's action, under the necessary changes.
- New Resident In the Seam Zone** 6. a. A person, who is not a permanent resident in the seam zone, wishing to be a resident a in the seam zone, will submit request for a new resident permit in the seam zone to the certified authority, on a form titled: "Request For A New Permanent Resident In The Seam Zone", according to section B of the appendix.
- b. The request will be examined by the committee according to article 4(2).
- c. After the committee authorizes the request, the certified authority will issue a new resident permit in the seam zone for a period of a year; article 5 will apply to a request to renew a new resident permit, under the necessary changes.
- d. A new resident living permanently at least 2 years in the seam zone may submit a request to receive a permanent resident permit, according to articles 3 and 4, under the necessary changes.
- e. A certified authority may, for the duration of completing its consideration of the request for a permit, issue the requestant a temporary permit for entry and stay in the seam zone, for a period and on the conditions set by it.

- Publication** 7. a. Copies of these regulations will be deposited for review of all persons during regular working hours at the following offices:
1. Regional District Coordinating Offices (DCO).
 2. Police stations in Judea and Samaria area.
 3. Office of the Legal Adviser of the Judea and Samaria area.
 4. Offices of the Head of the Infrastructure Section in the Civil Administration of the Judea and Samaria area.
- b. Copies of these regulations would be hung on the notice boards in the Regional DCO offices, as mentioned in section (a)(1), for a period of 3 months from the day the regulations enter into force, or would be published in any other way set by me.
- Entry into force** 8. These regulations will enter into force from the date of its signature.
- Name** 9. These regulations will be entitled: "Regulations Regarding Permit to Permanent Resident in the Seam Zone (Judea and Samaria), 5764- 2003".

Appendix

Section A – Form Regarding Request for Permanent Resident Permit In The Seam Zone

Request Regarding Permanent Resident Permit in The Seam Zone

Details Of The Requestant

picture

Full name	ID number ((if no ID – name and ID no. of father)		
	ID number	Date of Issuance	Issued in District

Request to pass through check point/agricultural gate: _____.

Reason: _____,

Date	Requestant signature

Attached To The Request The Following Documents:

- ✓ Copy of the ID + appendix of : 1. The Requestant (when requestant has ID). 2. Requestant's parents (when requestant does not have ID)
 - ✓ Copy of documents testifying the requestant is a permanent resident in the seam zone.
- * The copy will be verified with the original.

(Internal – For Use Of Certified Authority)

3. Date when request was received in the DCO: ___/___/___.
4. Comment of head of Population Registry in the Civil Administration- _____ reference _____.
5. Comment of the relevant officer- _____, reference: _____.
6. Decision of the committee: _____ (include copy).
7. Decision of the certified authority: _____.
date: ___/___/___ . Signature: _____.

Requestant which is not registered on the day the request was submitted, as a seam zone resident in the Israeli Population Registry

Attached to the Request (after changing the address of the requestant to the seam zone in the ID)

- ✓ A copy of the updated ID of the requestant/the requestant's parents.

(Internal – for use of the certified authority)

Authorization of the head of the Population Registry in the Civil Administration regarding change of address in the Israeli Population Registry, reference - _____.

Section B – Form Regarding Request for New Resident Permit In The Seam Zone

Request Regarding New Resident Permit in The Seam Zone

Details Of The Requestant

picture

	ID number		
Full name	ID number	Date of Issuance	Issued in District

Address of Residence			
Address registered in the ID	From date	In fact	From date

Details of the Relative (Permanent Resident in the Seam Zone)

Full name	ID		
	ID number	Date of Issuance	Issued in District

Address of Residence			
Address registered in the ID	From date	In fact	From date

Request to pass through check point/agricultural gate: _____.
 Reason: _____,

Commitment

We here by Commit that the requestant will move his/her permanent place of residence to the seam zone, to the address _____, within 6 months from the day the permit is received.

Date	Requestant signature

Date	Relative signature

Attached To The Request The Following Documents:

- ✓ Copy of the ID + appendix of : 1. The Requestant. 2. The relative.
- ✓ Copy of marriage documents / documents testifying family relations.
- * The copy will be verified with the original.

(Internal – For Use Of Certified Authority)

1. Comment of head of Population Registry in the Civil Administration, reference - _____ .
2. ERASED ON ORIGINAL FORM
3. Comment of the Israeli police, reference: _____.
4. Issuance of temporary permit by the certified authority – from date: ___/___/___ . until: ___/___/___.
5. Passage through check point: _____ . signature: _____.
6. Report to the ? Civil Administration on date: ___/___/___ . Reporting body: _____.

Date: 11 Tishrey, 5774

7/10/2003

Ilan Paz,
Major General
Head of the Civil Administration
Judea and Samaria Area

The following is a survey of Israeli activity in construction of the Wall from 8 December 2003, the date on which the UN General Assembly adopted its request for an Advisory Opinion, until 19 January 2004. This survey is compiled from Daily Situation Reports of the Palestinian Monitoring Group, Negotiations Affairs Department, Palestine Liberation Organization. The reporting cycle of the Daily Situation Reports is 08:00 from the previous day to 08:00 of the date of the report.

GENERAL

10 December	Allocation of Funds: 380 million NIS were approved by the Parliament's Defense Budget Committee for infrastructure work, construction and procurement for the Wall and other surveillance equipment.
18 December	Acceleration of Wall Construction: At the Herziliya Conference, Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon announced a "Disengagement Plan" and acceleration of construction of the Wall.

JERUSALEM

8 December	Wall Construction: Israeli authorities continue construction of the Wall in Abu Dis, Al Sawahira, Al Eizariya, Al Tur and Al Shayyah.
9 December	Wall Construction: Israeli authorities continue construction of the Wall in Abu Dis, Al Sawahira, Al Eizariya, Al Tur and Al Shayyah.
10 December	Wall Construction: Israeli authorities continue construction of the Wall in Abu Dis, Al Sawahira, Al Eizariya, Al Tur and Al Shayyah.
11 December	Wall Construction: Israeli authorities continue construction of the Wall in Abu Dis, Al Sawahira, Al Eizariya, Al Tur and Al Shayyah.
12 December	Wall Construction: Israeli authorities continue construction of the Wall in Abu Dis, Al Sawahira, Al Eizariya, Al Tur and Al Shayyah.
14 December	Wall Construction: Israeli authorities continue construction of the Wall in Abu Dis, Al Sawahira, Al Eizariya, Al Tur and Al Shayyah.
15 December	Wall Construction: Israeli authorities continue construction of the Wall in Abu Dis, Al Sawahira, Al Eizariya, Al Tur and Al Shayyah.
16 December	Wall Construction: Israeli authorities continue construction of the Wall in Abu Dis, Al Sawahira, Al Eizariya, Al Tur and Al Shayyah.
17 December	Wall Construction: (i) Israeli authorities continue construction of the Wall in Abu Dis, Al Sawahira, Al Tur and Al Shayyah. (ii) Israeli authorities halted construction of the Wall in the Al Adyrah area (near Deir Faji) following the discovery of archeological remains. (iii) Israeli authorities have completed construction of 1 section of the Wall in Al 'Eizariya neighbourhood.

18 December	Wall Construction: (i) Israeli authorities continue construction of the Wall in Abu Dis, Al Sawahira, Al Tur and Al Shayyah. (ii) Israeli authorities resumed construction of the Wall in the Al Adyarah area (near Deir Faji).
19 December	Land Confiscation: Israeli authorities issued confiscation orders for 8,000 <i>dunums</i> (2000 acres) from Beit ‘Anan, an estimated 2/3 of the village lands.
21 December	Wall Construction: (i) Israeli authorities continue construction of the Wall in Abu Dis, Al Sawahira, Al Tur and Al Shayyah. (ii) Israeli authorities resumed construction of the Wall in the Al Adyarah area (near Deir Faji). Land Confiscation: (i) Israeli authorities issued land confiscation orders to several residents of Beit Surik, Beit Iksa and Al Qubeiba. (ii) Several residents of the villages of Liqya, Beit Anan, Qatanna and Biddu received land confiscation orders and 20 house demolition orders for the construction of the Wall.
22 December	Wall Construction: (i) Israeli authorities continue construction of the Wall in Abu Dis, Al Sawahira, and Al Eizariya. (ii) Israeli authorities delivered verbal notices of eviction and demolition to residents of the area south east of ‘Anata village. 20 sheep pens will be demolished in preparation for construction of the Wall. (iii) Israeli authorities sent heavy machinery and equipment (including bulldozers and trucks) to the area between Ma’ale Adummim and Az Za’ayyem village in preparation for construction of the Wall.
23 December	Wall Construction: Israeli authorities continue construction of the Wall in Abu Dis, Al Sawahira, and Al Eizariya. Settlement Activity: The Israeli army has begun enclosing Ma’ale Adummim settlement with barbed wire.
24 December	Wall Construction: Israeli authorities continue construction of the Wall in Abu Dis, Al Sawahira, and Al Eizariya.
25 December	Wall Construction: Israeli authorities continue construction of the Wall in Al Shayyah, Abu Dis, Al Sawahira, and Al Eizariya.
26 December	Wall Construction: Israeli authorities continue construction of the Wall in Al Tur, Al Shayyah, Abu Dis, Al Sawahira, and Al Eizariya.
27 December	Wall Construction: Construction of the Wall in Al Tur, Al Shayyah, Abu Dis, Al Sawahira, and Al Eizariya was suspended for the weekend.
29 December	Wall Construction: Construction of the Wall continues in Al Shayyah, Abu Dis, and Al Sawahira.
30 December	Wall Construction: Construction of the Wall continues in Al Shayyah, Abu Dis, and Al Sawahira.
31 December	Wall Construction: Construction of the Wall continues in Al Shayyah, Abu Dis, and Al Sawahira.
1 January	Wall Construction: Construction of the Wall continues in Al Shayyah, Abu Dis, and Al Sawahira.
2 January	Wall Construction: Construction of the Wall continues in Al Shayyah, Abu Dis, and Al Sawahira.
3 January	Wall Construction: Construction of the Wall was suspended for the weekend in Al Shayyah, Abu Dis, and Al Sawahira.
4 January	Wall Construction: Construction of the Wall was resumed in Al Shayyah, Abu Dis, Al Eizariya and Al Sawahira.

5 January	<p>Wall Construction: (i) Construction of the Wall continues in Al Shayyah, Abu Dis, Al Eizariya and Al Sawahira. (ii) Construction of the Wall in the Al Adyarah area (near Faji Monastery) has been completed.</p> <p>Land Confiscation: Palestinian residents of Beit Iksha, Biddu and Qibya received land confiscation orders.</p>
6 January	<p>Wall Construction: Construction of the Wall continues in Al Shayyah, Abu Dis, Al Eizariya and Al Sawahira.</p> <p>Land Confiscation: Palestinian residents of Beit Surik and Beit ‘Anan received land confiscation orders for 2,500 <i>dunums</i> (625 acres) and 400 <i>dunums</i> (100 acres), respectively.</p>
7 January	<p>Wall Construction: Construction of the Wall continues in Al Shayyah, Abu Dis, Al Eizariya and Al Sawahira.</p>
8 January	<p>Wall Construction: Construction of the Wall continues in Al Shayyah, Abu Dis, Al Eizariya and Al Sawahira.</p>
9 January	<p>Wall Construction: Construction of the Wall continues in Al Shayyah, Abu Dis, Al Eizariya and Al Sawahira.</p>
10 January	<p>Wall Construction: Construction of the Wall in Al Shayyah, Abu Dis, Al Eizariya and Al Sawahira was suspended for the weekend.</p>
11 January	<p>Wall Construction: Construction of the Wall continues in Abu Dis, Al Eizariya and Al Sawahira.</p>
12 January	<p>Wall Construction: Construction of the Wall continues in Abu Dis, Al Eizariya and Al Sawahira.</p> <p>(ii) The Israeli army closed the area adjacent to the Wall in Ras Al Amud, Dahiyat Al Eizariya and Abu Dis for 15 days in order to make adjustments on sections of the Wall.</p>
13 January	<p>Wall Construction: Construction of the Wall continues in Abu Dis, Al Eizariya and Al Sawahira.</p>
14 January	<p>Wall Construction: Construction of the Wall continues in Abu Dis, Al Eizariya and Al Sawahira.</p>
15 January	<p>Wall Construction: Construction of the Wall continues in Al Eizariya and Al Sawahira and has been suspended in Abu Dis.</p> <p>Land Confiscation: The Israeli authorities issued confiscation orders for 107 <i>dunums</i> (26.75 acres) of land from Shu’fat refugee camp and the town of Anata for construction of the Wall.</p>
16 January	<p>Wall Construction: Construction of the Wall continues in Al Eizariya and Al Sawahira.</p>
17 January	<p>Wall Construction: Construction of the Wall in Al Eizariya and Al Sawahira was suspended for the weekend.</p>
18 January	<p>Wall Construction: Construction of the Wall in Al Eizariya, Abu Dis and Al Sawahira was resumed.</p>
19 January	<p>Wall Construction: Construction of the Wall continues in Al Eizariya, Abu Dis and Al Sawahira.</p>

RAMALLAH & EL BIREH

10 December	Closure: The Israeli army closed the iron gate near the junction of An Nabi Salih, isolating the area of Bani Zeid (which includes the towns of Beit Rima, Deir Ghassana, Kafr 'Ein, An Nabi Salih and Qarawat Bani Zeid) from the city of Ramallah and other villages and towns.
11 December	Closure: For the 4 th consecutive day, the Israeli army continues to close the iron gate of An Nabi Salih, isolating the area of Bani Zeid (which includes the towns of Beit Rima, Deir Ghassana, Kafr 'Ein, An Nabi Salih and Qarawat Bani Zeid) from the city of Ramallah and other villages and towns.
14 December	Wall/Settlement Land Levelling: (i) Israeli authorities continue to level land in the villages of Rantis, Qibya and Budrus for construction of the Wall. (ii) Israeli authorities began levelling land near the village of Shuqba in preparation for building a by-pass road leading to the settlement of Ariel.
15 December	Wall Construction: (i) Israeli bulldozers continue to level land belonging to the villages of Rantis, Shuqba and Qibya. Land levelling activities have reached the entrance of the village of Budrus, where trees have been marked for uprooting. (ii) The Israeli Land Department placed signs warning against farmers in Al-Midya village from entering and working on their agricultural lands, as they are being prepared for leveling.
16 December	Wall House Demolitions: At 18:35, the Israeli army, including 3 jeeps, entered the village of Beit Liqya, west of Ramallah, and notified house owners located south of the village to vacate their houses the next day, as they will be demolished at 11:00 for the construction of the Wall. Wall Land Confiscation: Israeli officials issued confiscation orders with maps to the Ramallah department of the Civil Affairs Ministry. The orders confiscate the lands from Beit Sira to Beit Nuba for the construction of the Wall.
17 December	Closure: The Israeli army closed the iron gate near An Nabi Salih village, isolating the northern and north-western villages from the city of Ramallah. Land Confiscation: The Israeli army raided the village of Beit Liqya and posted orders announcing the confiscation of 2100 <i>dunums</i> (525 acres) of land for construction of the Wall.
18 December	Closure: The iron gate near An Nabi Salih village remains closed, isolating the northern and north-western villages from the city of Ramallah.
19 December	Closure: The iron gate near An Nabi Salih village remains closed, isolating the northern and north-western villages from the city of Ramallah.
20 December	Closure: The iron gate near An Nabi Salih village remains closed, isolating the northern and north-western villages from the city of Ramallah.
21 December	Closure: The iron gate near An Nabi Salih village remains completely closed, even to ambulances, isolating the north-western villages from the city of Ramallah.

22 December	<p>Closure: The iron gate near An Nabi Salih village remains completely closed, isolating the north-western villages from the city of Ramallah.</p> <p>Settlement Activities: (i) For the past 3 days, Israeli settlers have placed caravans at the Shevut Rahel outpost and occupied and enclosed 1750 m² of land adjacent to the settlement with barbed wire.</p> <p>(ii) Israeli settlers began construction of a road connecting Shillo settlement with Shevut Rahel settlement and erected electricity poles on the side of the road, cutting off the northern districts of the West Bank from the central districts.</p>
23 December	<p>Closure: The iron gate near An Nabi Salih village remains completely closed, isolating the north-western villages from the city of Ramallah.</p>
24 December	<p>Settlement Activity: The Israeli army enclosed land belonging to the village of Deir Nidham with barbed wire for the expansion of Hallamish settlement.</p>
25 December	<p>Closure: (i) The iron gate near An Nabi Salih village remains completely closed, isolating north-western villages from the city of Ramallah.</p> <p>(ii) The Israeli army declared Bani Zeid village a closed military area.</p>
26 December	<p>Destruction of Property: At 10:50, the Israeli army destroyed 4 live stock farms belonging to a civilian from the town of Silwad, claiming that the farms were too close to the settlement of Ofra.</p>
30 December	<p>Settlement Activity: The Israeli authorities continue to fence the parameters of the settlement of Hallamish. The fence cuts into land belonging to residents of the neighbouring village of Deir Nidham.</p>
31 December	<p>Wall Construction: The Israeli army declared the area between Ni'lin and Budrus a closed military zone, imposed curfew over villages near the village of Raba, and levelled land and uprooted trees in the area in preparation for construction of the western portion of the Wall.</p> <p>Settlement Activity: The Israeli authorities continue to fence the parameters of the settlement of Hallamish. The fence cuts into land belonging to residents of the neighbouring village of Deir Nidham.</p>
1 January	<p>Wall Construction: The area located between Ni'lin and Budrus remains a closed military zone. The Israeli army continues to impose curfew over villages in the area and Israeli bulldozers continue to uproot olive trees for construction of the Wall.</p> <p>Settlement Activity: The Israeli authorities continue to fence the parameters of the settlement of Hallamish. The fence cuts into land belonging to residents of the neighbouring village of Deir Nidham.</p>
2 January	<p>Wall Construction: The area located between Ni'lin and Budrus remains a closed military zone. The Israeli army continues to impose curfew over villages in the area and Israeli bulldozers continue to uproot olive trees for construction of the Wall.</p> <p>Settlement Activity: The Israeli authorities continue to fence the parameters of the settlement of Hallamish. The fence cuts into land belonging to residents of the neighbouring village of Deir Nidham.</p>
3 January	<p>Wall Construction: Construction activities in the area of Budrus were suspended for the weekend.</p>
5 January	<p>Land Confiscation: Palestinian residents of the villages of Beit Liqya, Beit Ur and Al Tira received land confiscation orders for construction of the Wall.</p>

8 January	<p><u>Wall Construction:</u> Construction of the western portion of the Wall continues in the areas of Budrus and Rantis.</p> <p><u>Land Confiscation:</u> The Israeli authorities confiscated 1,500 <i>dunums</i> (375 acres) of land from Betunia, south of Ramallah, for construction of the Wall.</p>
9 January	<p><u>Wall Construction:</u> Construction of the western portion of the Wall continues in Budrus and Rantis.</p>
10 January	<p><u>Wall Construction:</u> Construction of the western portion of the Wall in Budrus and Rantis was suspended for the weekend.</p>
11 January	<p><u>Wall Construction:</u> Construction of the western portion of the Wall continues in Budrus and Rantis.</p>
12 January	<p><u>Wall Construction:</u> Construction of the western portion of the Wall continues in Budrus and Rantis.</p>
13 January	<p><u>Wall Construction:</u> Construction of the western portion of the Wall continues in Budrus and Rantis.</p>
14 January	<p><u>Wall Construction:</u> Construction of the western portion of the Wall continues in Budrus and Rantis.</p>
15 January	<p><u>Wall Construction:</u> Construction of the western portion of the Wall continues in Budrus and Rantis.</p> <p><u>Land Confiscation:</u> The Israeli authorities issued confiscation orders for 41 <i>dunums</i> (10.25 acres) of land from Beit Ur al Foqa for construction of the Wall. The confiscation of land will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Deny 400 students access to their schools in nearby towns; (ii) Isolate 8 families from the village; (iii) Lead to the demolition of many poultry and live stock farms and the uprooting of trees.
16 January	<p><u>Wall Construction:</u> Construction of the western portion of the Wall continues in Budrus and Rantis.</p>
17 January	<p><u>Wall Construction:</u> Construction of the western portion of the Wall in Budrus and Rantis was suspended for the weekend.</p>
18 January	<p><u>Wall Construction:</u> Construction of the western portion of the Wall in Budrus and Rantis was resumed.</p> <p><u>Land Confiscation:</u> The Israeli authorities notified villagers of Rantis of their intention to confiscate 500 <i>dunums</i> (125 acres) of land for construction of the Wall.</p>
January 19	<p><u>Wall Construction:</u> Construction of the western portion of the Wall in Budrus and Rantis continues.</p> <p><u>Settlement Activity:</u> Israeli settlers erected a new settlement outpost near the settlement of Hallamish.</p>

JENIN

Passage through the Wall gates in the Jenin district is restricted to civilians granted special Israeli permits which are based on no specific criteria. This Israeli closure continues to harm the education process since teachers, amongst others, are not granted access through the gates, particularly in areas located behind the Wall.

20 December	Wall Land Levelling: The Israeli army started levelling land in the Bardala area for construction of the eastern portions of the Wall.
23 December	House Demolitions: Between 09:00 and 11:00, the Israeli army demolished 2 houses in Al 'Aqaba village. The 2 houses were included in demolition orders for a total of 12 buildings, including houses, a mosque and day care center, issued on 22 October 2003. Israeli soldiers informed civilians in the area that they would return in 5 days to demolish the remaining 10 houses.
26 December	Wall Gates: (i) The Israeli army prevented a cargo of wheat and animal feed from passing through the Wall gate of Barta'a ash Sharqiya. (ii) The Israeli army prevented female civilians from crossing the Barta'a ash Sharqiya Wall gate to return to their villages between 13:00 and 16:00, claiming that there was no Israeli female soldier to search females during that period of time.
27 December	Wall Gates: The village of Barta'a, located behind the Wall, is under strict closure. Doctors, basic food supplies and milk have not been allowed into the village. Schools are closed because teachers have been unable to reach the village.
28 December	Wall Gates: The village of Barta'a, located behind the Wall, remains under strict closure. Doctors, basic food supplies and milk have not been allowed into the village. Schools are closed because teachers have been unable to reach the village. Land Levelling/Eastern Wall Construction: Israeli bulldozers are levelling land east of the village of Al Mutilla in preparation for construction of the Wall.
30 December	Wall Construction: The Israeli army continues levelling land north of the village of Bardala in preparation for construction of the eastern section of the Wall.
31 December	Wall Construction: (i) The Israeli army continues to level land north of the village of Bardala in preparation for construction of the eastern portion of the Wall. (ii) The Israeli army sealed off pasturelands near the village of Raba, levelled land and destroyed water cisterns.
1 January	Wall Construction: (i) The Israeli army continues to level land north of the village of Bardala in preparation for construction of the eastern portion of the Wall. (ii) The Israeli army continues to level land and destroy water cisterns near the village of Raba.
2 January	Wall Construction: (i) The Israeli army continues to level land north of the village of Bardala in preparation for construction of the eastern portion of the Wall. (ii) The Israeli army continues to level land near the village of Raba for construction of the eastern portion of the Wall.

3 January	Wall Construction: (i) Israeli activities in the village of Bardala in preparation for construction of the eastern portion of the Wall were suspended for the weekend. (ii) Israeli activities near the village of Raba for construction of the eastern portion of the Wall were suspended for the weekend. Shepherds were prohibited from taking their livestock to graze in pasturelands in the area of Raba.
4 January	Wall Gates/Detentions: Israeli soldiers at the gate of Barta'a (located behind the Wall) detained over 200 women from the village, preventing them from returning to their homes between 11:00 and 15:00. The Israeli army assaulted Ghassan Kabha, head of the Barta'a village council, and detained him for several hours for protesting against the detention of the 200 women. The Israeli army prevented the civilians from crossing the gate with their food supplies, including bread.
9 January	Wall Construction/Land Levelling: (i) The Israeli army levelled agricultural land belonging to the village of Bardala for construction of the Wall. The village was surrounded and enclosed by the Israeli army through the construction of military watchtowers and the dispatching of jeeps and police dogs in the area. (ii) The Israeli army continues to dig a ditch along the Jordan River to the village of 'Ein Al Beida. The Israeli army destroyed 6 vendor stands in the process of digging.
11 January	Wall Construction/Land Levelling: (i) Israeli authorities continue to level land north of the village of Bardala, east of the village of 'Ein al Beida and near the villages of Al Mutilla and Raba on the Nablus mountain range for construction of the Wall. (ii) Construction on the Wall has begun on Al Buqe'a plateau east of the town of Tubas. (iii) The Israeli authorities confiscated 5 water containers in the area of Al Malih belonging to shepherds herding livestock in the area in preparation for construction the Wall.
12 January	Wall Construction/Land Levelling: Israeli authorities continue to level land north of the village of Bardala, east of the village of 'Ein al Beida, near the villages of Al Mutilla and Raba on the Nablus mountain range, and on Al Buqe'a plateau east of Tubas for construction of the Wall.
13 January	Wall Construction/Land Levelling: Israeli authorities continue to level land north of the village of Bardala, east of the village of 'Ein al Beida, near the villages of Al Mutilla and Raba on the Nablus mountain range, and on Al Buqe'a plateau east of Tubas for construction of the Wall.
14 January	Wall Construction/Land Levelling: Israeli authorities continue to level land north of the village of Bardala, east of the village of 'Ein al Beida, near the villages of Al Mutilla and Raba on the Nablus mountain range, and on Al Buqe'a plateau east of Tubas for construction of the Wall.
15 January	Wall Construction/Land Levelling: Israeli authorities continue to level land north of the village of Bardala, east of the village of 'Ein al Beida, near the villages of Al Mutilla and Raba on the Nablus mountain range, and on Al Buqe'a plateau east of Tubas for construction of the Wall.

16 January	Wall Construction/Land Levelling: Israeli authorities continue to level land north of the village of Bardala, east of the village of 'Ein al Beida, near the villages of Al Mutilla and Raba on the Nablus mountain range, and on Al Buqe'a plateau east of Tubas for construction of the Wall.
17 January	Wall Construction: Land Levelling north of the village of Bardala, east of the village of 'Ein al Beida, near the villages of Al Mutilla and Raba on the Nablus mountain range, and on Al Buqe'a plateau east of Tubas for construction of the wall was suspended for the weekend.
18 January	Wall Construction / Land Levelling: Land levelling in the northern valleys (Bardala, and 'Ein al Beida) and east of Tubas (Al Mutilla, Al Mughayyir, Raba, and Al Buqei' plateau) continues.
19 January	Wall Construction / Land Levelling: Land levelling in the northern valleys (Bardala, and 'Ein al Beida) and east of Tubas (Al Mutilla, Al Mughayyir, Raba, and Al Buqei' plateau) continues.

JERICHO

10 December	Destruction of Property: The Israeli army destroyed Bedouin tents and barracks belonging to the family of Abu-Dahouk located in the area of Nabi Mousa.
24 December	Destruction of Property: The Israeli army tore down tents belonging to a civilian from the village of Al 'Ojai.

BETHLEHEM

18 December	Uprooting of Trees: The Israeli army uprooted 400 olive trees from the Wadi Fukin area and issued a verbal warning to Mahmoud Mustafa al-Horoub that his house would be demolished.
21 December	Land Confiscation: Fayez Mohammad Al Sa'afen from Husan village received land confiscation orders for 5 <i>dunums</i> (1.25 acres) of his land from the Israeli authorities for the construction of a power station that will supply electricity to surrounding Israeli settlements.
22 December	Closure: The Israeli army closed Khirbet el Thebe east of Bethlehem, prevented civilians from accessing their agricultural lands and grazing areas and verbally informed residents that these lands will be confiscated. Land Levelling: At 08:00, the Israeli army, including 2 bulldozers, levelled lands owned by the Greek Orthodox church near checkpoint 300, separating Jerusalem and Bethlehem.
24 December	Destruction of Property: Israeli bulldozers levelled land located between the town of Nahhalin and the village of Husan.
4 January	Land Levelling: Israeli bulldozers levelled dozens of <i>dunums</i> of agricultural land located near the town of Al Khadr.
14 January	Wall Construction/Destruction of Property: The Israeli army destroyed a privately owned live stock ranch measuring 400 <i>dunums</i> (100 acres) for construction of the Wall.

17 January	Settler Violence: Israeli settlers from the settlement of Kfar Ezyon uprooted approximately 80 olive trees belonging to Palestinians from land near the settlement.
19 January	Settler Violence / Destruction of Property: Settlers destroyed land belonging to the village of Khirbet Sakariya, destroyed water pipes, cut down 100 grape vines and broke the windows of a public vehicle.

TULKAREM

Passage through the Wall gates in the Tulkarem district is restricted to civilians granted special Israeli permits which are based on no specific criteria. This Israeli closure continues to harm the education process since teachers, amongst others, are not granted access through the gates, particularly in areas located behind the Wall.

14 December	Wall Gates: (i) The entrances leading to the agricultural lands of the village of Qaffin have been closed, preventing farmers, even those with permits, teachers and ambulances from crossing through the gates. (ii) The Israeli army has prevented teachers from entering the villages of Nazlat Isa and Al Baqa al Sharqiya (located behind the Wall), disregarding previous agreements for basic services that permit their entrance,
16 December	Closures: (i) Al-Kafriyat gate remains closed, closing off Tulkarem from Qalqilya. (ii) The Israeli army prevented teachers from entering the town of Baqa al Sharqiya.
17 December	Closure: Al Kafriyat gate remains closed, closing off Tulkarem from Qalqilya.
18 December	Closure: Al-Kafriyat gate remains closed, cutting off Tulkarem from Qalqilya. Wall Gates: (i) The Israeli army prevented vehicles carrying gas supplies from entering al Baqa el Sharqiya area located behind the Wall. (ii) The Israeli army closed the gate leading to Jubara village located behind the Wall, preventing residents, employees and students from leaving the village. (iii) Israeli authorities have not renewed permits granted to residents of Qaffin village, located behind the Wall, which expired on 12 December 2003. (iv) Israeli authorities have not granted permits to farmers of the town of Deir al Ghusun to access agricultural lands. Land Levelling: The Israeli army, including bulldozers, began levelling an estimated area of 100 <i>dunums</i> (25 acres) of land in Far'un village.
19 December	Closure: Al-Kafriyat gate remains closed, cutting off Tulkarem from Qalqilya.
25 December	Wall Gates: Israeli troops stationed at the Wall gates prevented farmers from returning to the village of Deir al Ghusun, forcing farmers to sleep outside on their land. Israeli soldiers prohibited the farmers from lighting fires to keep warm.
26 December	Wall Gates: At 09:30, the Israeli army closed Al Kafriyat gates, isolating the district of Qalqiliya from Tulkarem, and the Enav gate, isolating the district of Tulkarem from Nablus.

27 December	Wall Gates: Al Kafriyat gate remains closed, isolating the district of Qalqiliya from Tulkarem.
28 December	Wall Gates: (i) Al Kafriyat gate remains closed, isolating the district of Qalqiliya from Tulkarem. (ii) At 08:20, the Israeli army closed the Enav gate, separating the Tulkarem district from Nablus.
30 December	Closure: The Israeli army closed the Enav iron gate and Al Kafriyat Wall gate, isolating Tulkarem from the districts of Qalqiliya and Nablus.
31 December	School Disruption: The strict closure imposed by the Israeli army has prevented students from reaching their schools and is negatively impacting the living conditions and education process of communities located behind the Wall.
1 January	Closure: The Israeli army closed the Enav iron gate and Al Kafriyat Wall gate, which separate Tulkarem from the districts of Qalqiliya and Nablus. Wall Gates: The Israeli army prevented medical teams from crossing the Wall gates and reaching their clinics in the town of Baqa ash Sharqiya and the village of Nazlat Isa, located behind the Wall, and prevented ambulances and Ministry of Health vehicles transporting medicine from entering the area.
2 January	Closure: The Israeli army continues to close the Enav iron gate and Al Kafriyat Wall gate, separating Tulkarem from the districts of Qalqiliya and Nablus.
3 January	Closure: The Israeli army continues to close the Enav iron gate and Al Kafriyat Wall gate, separating Tulkarem from the districts of Qalqiliya and Nablus.
4 January	Closure: The Israeli army continues to close the Enav iron gate and Al Kafriyat Wall gate, separating Tulkarem from the districts of Qalqiliya and Nablus.
12 January	Wall Construction: The Israeli army completed levelling approximately 500 <i>dunums</i> (125 acres) of land located between the village of Irtah and Far'un, south of the city, for construction of the Wall.
15 January	Wall Construction/Land Levelling: The Israeli army continues to level land south of the village of Far'un for construction of the Wall. Land Confiscation: Israeli surveyors, working under military protection, began surveying and marking land for settlement expansion on land belonging to the villages of Al Ras and Kafr Sur near Sal'it settlement.

NABLUS

8 December	<u>Land Confiscation:</u> The Israeli army confiscated 2 sections of land, near the village of Sad, covering an area over 2 <i>dunums</i> (0.5 acres), on which the Israeli army set up a new military position. The land belongs to residents from the villages of Jit and Sarra.
22 December	<u>Uprooting of Trees:</u> The Israeli army uprooted dozens of trees on the main road through the town of Huwwara (south).
24 December	<u>House Demolitions:</u> (i) At 13:00, the Israeli army demolished a house and storehouses belonging to 25-year-old Khalid Asida in the village of Sebastia. (ii) The Israeli army, including bulldozers, raided the town of Deir Sharaf, west of Nablus city, demolished 2 houses belonging to Nidal Badawi and Kheiri Nofal, and demolished 2 storehouses belonging to Abdul Jabbar Kayid and Awad Abu Safad.

HEBRON

10 December	<u>Land Confiscation/Settler Violence:</u> Israeli settlers from the settlement of Haggai took over dozens of <i>dunums</i> of land, preventing their original owners from entering it, and severely beat a civilian, Musa Al Najjar. Meanwhile, the Israeli army held 3 other civilians and threatened to arrest them if they approached their land.
11 December	<u>Land Levelling:</u> (i) The Israeli army levelled around 40 <i>dunums</i> (10 acres) of land between the settlement of Kiryat Arba and Al Kharisina, and another 20 <i>dunums</i> (5 acres) around the settlement of Harisina, for the construction of the Wall and settlement roads. (ii) The Israeli army levelled around 40 <i>dunums</i> (10 acres) of land from the town of Beit Ummar for construction and expansion of settlement roads.
14 December	<u>Closure:</u> (i) Israeli authorities closed the entrances to the town of Sa'ir. (ii) An iron gate was constructed at the northern part of the city. A military surveillance tower was also erected.
17 December	<u>Land Levelling:</u> The Israeli army, including bulldozers, levelled 10 <i>dunums</i> (2.5 acres) of land in the village of Yatta for expansion of the settler road 60. Land levelling activities continue. <u>Uprooting of Trees:</u> Israeli authorities informed the Palestinian Civil Coordination of its intention to uproot trees from Tarqumiya village near Telem settlement.
18 December	<u>Uprooting of Trees:</u> Israeli authorities issued an order to uproot thousands of trees in the Tarqumiya area due to its proximity to Telem settlement.
23 December	<u>Destruction of Property:</u> The Israeli army, including 1 bulldozer, demolished a gas station belonging to Ibrahim Al Bratha'i in the town of Halhul, detained 15 civilians and confiscated their identification cards.
24 December	<u>Destruction of Property:</u> The Israeli army levelled 10 <i>dunums</i> (2.5 acres) of agricultural land for construction of a wall surrounding the settlement of Kiryat Arba and a settlement road.

26 December	<p>Land Levelling: Israeli bulldozers continue to level agricultural land belonging to Palestinian civilians located between the settlements of Kiryat Arba and Harsina for construction of a wall enclosing the two settlements and a settler bypass road.</p> <p>Uprooting of Trees: The Israeli authorities issued military orders to uproot hundreds of trees near the junction of Idhna/Tarquumiya.</p>
28 December	<p>Settlement Activity: (i) Israeli settlers rebuilt the settlement outpost of Have Ma'on, located south of Ma'on settlement. Israeli authorities had previously announced that the outpost had been evacuated.</p> <p>(ii) Israeli settlers added 3 caravans to the settlement outpost of Evangel, south east of Yatta.</p>
30 December	<p>Land Levelling: Israeli bulldozers continue to level land belonging to Palestinian civilians near the settlements of Kiryat Arba and Harsina in order to expand and build a wall around the two settlements.</p>
31 December	<p>Land Levelling: Israeli bulldozers continue to level land belonging to Palestinian civilians near the settlements of Kiryat Arba and Harsina in order to expand and build a wall around the two settlements.</p>
1 January	<p>Land Levelling: Israeli bulldozers continue to level land belonging to Palestinian civilians near the settlements of Kiryat Arba and Harsina in order to expand and build a wall around the two settlements.</p>
2 January	<p>Land Levelling: Israeli bulldozers continue to level agricultural land belonging to Palestinian civilians near the settlements of Kiryat Arba and Harsina in order to expand and build a wall around the two settlements.</p>
5 January	<p>Land Levelling: Israeli bulldozers continue to level agricultural land near the settlement of Kiryat Arba.</p>
6 January	<p>Land Levelling: Israeli bulldozers continue to level agricultural land north and east of the settlements of Kiryat Arba and Harsina.</p> <p>Settlement Activity: The Israeli authorities began construction of 144 housing units on Palestinian land for the expansion of Harsina settlement.</p>
7 January	<p>Land Levelling: (i) Israeli bulldozers continue to level agricultural land north and east of the settlements of Kiryat Arba and Harsina.</p> <p>(ii) Israeli bulldozers levelled agricultural land and demolished fences in Al 'Arrub refugee camp, adjacent to the Hebron/Jerusalem road.</p> <p>Land Confiscation: The Israeli authorities issued orders confiscating land south of the city of Hebron in order to expand the settlement of Haggai.</p>
13 January	<p>Land Levelling: The Israeli army leveled 15 <i>dunums</i> (3.75 acres) of agricultural land located south west of the settlement of Kiryat Arba for expansion and construction of a wall enclosing the settlement.</p>
16 January	<p>Chemical Destruction: 3 Israeli helicopters sprayed an unidentified chemical substance over 1000 <i>dunums</i> (250 acres) of agricultural land east of the town of Yatta. All crops were destroyed.</p>
18 January	<p>Livestock Slaughter/Fine: The Israeli army killed 250 sheep that were grazing in the Wall closed zone in the town of Yatta. The Israeli army then demanded the owner of the livestock, Othman Jubariya, pay a fine of 64,500 NIS (14,660 USD).</p>

QALQILYA

Passage through the Wall gates in the Qalqilya district is restricted to civilians granted special Israeli permits which are based on no specific criteria. This Israeli closure continues to harm the education process since teachers, amongst others, are not granted access through the gates, particularly in areas located behind the Wall.

14 December	Wall Gates: The gates leading to the agricultural lands of the town of Jayyus and the village of Falamyia were closed, preventing farmers, even those with permits, from accessing their lands.
15 December	Wall Gates: (i) The Israeli army prevented vehicles and water supply tankers from crossing through the Wall gates, while detaining civilians at the gate of Ras Al Tira village, located behind the Wall, until 19:00. Students studying outside the village were delayed until 16:30. (ii) The Israeli army prevented vehicles carrying food supplies from entering the villages of al-Tira, ad- Dab'a and Wadi al-Rasha located behind the Wall. (iii) The Israeli army prevented a doctor from crossing the gate of Ras Al Tira village to attend Nibal Tawfik Mara'ba, an 11 year-old patient suffering from a high fever. Nibal and her father were prevented from leaving the village to receive medical care.
16 December	Wall Gates: (i) The villages of Ad Dab'a, Ras al-Tira, 'Arab ar Ramadin, 'Arab Abu Farda and Wadi Rasha, located behind the Wall, remain closed for the 4 th consecutive day. The Israeli army has prevented employees, students, medical units and ambulances from passing through the Wall gates. (ii) Entrance through the remaining western gates is only open to civilians with special permits from the Israeli Civil Administration.
25 December	Closure: At 01:55, the Israeli army raided the village of 'Azzun (located behind the Wall), searched several civilian houses, and sealed off the area of 'Azzun 'Atma, preventing civilians from leaving the village. Wall Gates: The Israeli army arrested 3 children under the age of 12, including 2 brothers, on the ground that they were too close to one of the Wall gates in Qalqilya city.
26 December	Demolition Orders: The Israeli army warned several civilians in the village of 'Azzun 'Atma (located behind the Wall) that 10 houses and storehouses would be demolished soon.
12 January	Settlement Activity: The Israeli Minister of Defense set a budget of 92 million NIS (approx. \$20 million USD) for the construction of a bypass road connecting the settlement of Alfe Menashe and Karnei Shomeron. This implies the confiscation of thousands of <i>dunums</i> of Palestinian land.

SALFIT

8 December	<u>Tree Uprooting:</u> At 21:45, an Israeli bulldozer uprooted olive trees in the town of Kafr 'Ein.
23 December	<u>Closure:</u> The Israeli army closed the iron gate at the entrance of the town of Deir Ballut. <u>Medical Obstruction/Death:</u> The Israeli army prevented an ambulance carrying Lamis Taysser who was in labor, from crossing the iron gate. The medical team in the ambulance delivered the twin babies at the checkpoint. One of the twins died during birth.
24 December	<u>Wall Property Demolitions:</u> The Israeli army informed the owners of several stores located on the main road that their stores would be demolished for construction of the Wall. <u>Death:</u> The second twin of Lamis Ibrahim, 26 years old, who gave birth to twin babies at the entrance of Deir Ballut after the Israeli army prevented the ambulance carrying her to pass, died today. The first baby died shortly after birth. Lamis Ibrahim is currently being treated for shock resulting from the death of her twins. <u>Settler Violence:</u> At 20:00, settlers from the settlement of Kfar Tapu'ach demolished a room housing power generators that provide electricity to the village of Yasuf.
3 January	<u>Settlement Activity:</u> The Israeli authorities allocated \$225,000 USD for construction of a settler bypass road connecting the settlement of Ariel and the outpost of Tappuah Mari in order to annex the outpost to Ariel settlement.
18 January	<u>Wall Construction:</u> The Israeli army served eviction orders to residents located west of Salfit to evacuate the area by 15 February 2004 for construction of the Wall.