

المخلص باللغة الانجليزية

This study examined the economic and social consequences of the apartheid Wall in Tulkarem – Qalqiliya and the south of Hebron. Such results of the construction of the wall included economic, social and environmental consequences, which are correlated to the isolation of the Israeli Occupation pursued against the Palestinian built up areas.

Based on the above mentioned, the research aims to explore the economic and social impacts resulting from the construction of the apartheid wall, especially as a result of land and natural resources confiscation and exploitation. The research problem included the confiscation of fertile agricultural land, and the isolation of many Palestinian communities from its source of living (e.g. lands, agriculture, and work in the occupied territories).

The main results of the study can be abbreviated as follow:

1. 91% of the respondents in the study area have been affected by the apartheid wall through the confiscation of agricultural land and by the isolation of the Palestinian communities.

2. 95% of the respondents in Tulkarem – Qalqiliya revealed that their income have been affected and 75% in the South Hebron as a result of the wall. The effect o on the respondents' income was mainly due to the loss

of their source of income, especially from the work in agricultural land or the work inside the Green Line.

3. The study showed that 92% of the agricultural land belonging to the respondents in Tulkarem – Qalqiliya were either destroyed or annexed inside the wall (the wall annexed about 71,985.65 dunums). In the south of Hebron 75% of the respondents ensured this effect with about 47,838.439 dunums of annexed land.

4. The study showed the presence of social impacts as a result of the construction of the wall, which is obvious in the isolation and the lack of communication between Palestinian families (72% of the respondents in Tulkarem – Qalqiliya and 25% in the south of Hebron).

5. The education level is also affected by the wall where 29% of the respondents confirmed that they have been affected significantly. Such effect included the access to schools as a result of the obstacles created by the wall. In addition, 37% of the respondents affirmed the impact of the wall on the access to health services, while in the south of Hebron, only 12% of the respondents confirmed the such obstacles created by the wall to health services accessibility.

The main conclusion of the study is the need to provide support to communities that are by the wall, as well as the provision of health and

education support for farmers to hold them in their land. Simultaneous work with international institutions for the application of Lahay Court decision, which states the illegality of the wall on the Palestinian land.