

## **Abstract**

This paper aims to address the impact of Israeli settlement policies on the economy of the Northern Jordan Valley, especially in the area of Al-Maleh and Bedouin habitations of the Northern Jordan Valley in the city of Tubas.

Israel control of the Palestinian land is considered as one of the most distinct features of the Palestinian-Israeli Conflict. Palestinians, who are the legal owners of this land, suffer continuous and organized policies that the Israeli successive governments practice, by expelling Palestinians out of their land. In fact, these policies serve the Israeli settlement project in the West Bank which Israel has started since 1967, especially in the Jordan Valley.

Thus, the study sheds light on the Israeli policies through the years of the Israeli Occupation on Palestine, focusing on the settlement activities in the Jordan Valley, in order to study settlement economic dimensions on the Valley's residents and land, consequences of this on different aspects of their lives.

The study begins with an introduction, the methodology of the study, the theoretical frame, as a scientific opening that shows the main claim of this paper, in addition to the goals that it aims at achieving.

Chapter one talks about Israeli settlement policy in Palestine. It also reviews Israeli settlement mechanism move in the Palestinian territories since the Occupation of the West Bank until today, which ratified on different settlement projects carried out on Palestinian land, as well as focusing on the legal vision of settlement in terms of international law and other international resolutions.

Chapter two discusses the nature of the Israeli settlement in the Jordan Valley, especially at Al-Maleh Area. It introduces Israeli policies practiced there which actually divides the land of the West Bank. It also addresses the Palestinian Authority policies in turn, and other Palestinian residents' policies to face the Israeli occupying actions there, at Al-Maleh as a case study, the consequences of these policies on the social life , political development and residents' rights especially to establish the Palestinian State.

Chapter three explores the economic future of the Jordan Valley while the Palestinian-Israeli conflict continues. It examines what future would the Jordan Valley face in the midst of the continuing Israeli policies in expanding settlement, by depriving Palestinians from using their land which would be a key to sustainable development in Palestine; both through farming sector and labor force, decreasing Palestinian budget deficit, and solving some of the problems caused by these policies. Carefully studying of these points may be for the benefit of developing Palestinian economy by raising gross domestic product (GDP) as a result of activating investment process and development in the Jordan Valley.

Last part of the study is not about adding some recommendations and findings, which would answer the question of this paper entitled, "Israeli settlement policies and their impact on the economy of the northern Jordan valley;" This study aims more to help readers and experts find out certain individual results by thinking through information and facts related to the settlement policies practiced on the northern valleys, what economic negative effects reflected on these areas and people lives there, as a result of the continuous activity of almost daily force displacement in the valley. The fact that raises the following question: What future position would the Jordan Valley take, in the midst of Israel actions to empty and judaize the Palestinian land.