

Abstract

Qalqilya is located at northern West Bank of Palestine. The city is surrounded with the Separation Wall built on their land by Israel. This colossal infrastructure prevents rainwater from flowing into flood plains and causes the city something it had never experienced before, *floods*. This thesis investigated environmental impacts of the Wall-induced floods of January 2013 on arable land facing the Separation Wall. Assessed parameters are soil bacteria, heavy metal contents, soil structure, plant growth and socio-economic aspects. Higher microbial contamination was observed in flooded soils. There was no clear evidence of flood negative impacts on other parameters. However, the history of floods is short and continuous investigation will be needed to further verify and understand environmental impacts of floods.