



LIFE UNDER OCCUPATION

**An introduction to the situation in
the occupied Palestinian territories**

September 2011

Introduction

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Israel and the occupied Palestinian territories cover a small area, no bigger than half the size of Switzerland, but since it is the Holy Land, bearing significance to many, it has always been a place of controversy. The ongoing decades-long conflict is in stark contrast to the remarkable and historical religious sites in the region.

While most people have some understanding of the situation in Israel and the occupied Palestinian territories, they may not necessarily understand the actual effect for every Palestinian. Unfortunately, the media only reinforces the lack of understanding as it covers issues such as the renewed peace talks, military invasions from Israel, or attacks from Palestinians, while minimising Israel's daily violations of the Palestinians' most fundamental human rights. Consequently, an image based on assumptions and stereotypes has been created and the ongoing suffering is overshadowed by other news.

This booklet has been published to expose the daily suffering of Palestinians in the occupied Palestinian territories that is often overlooked by the international community. While the conflict has resulted

in victims and deaths on both sides, there are much more extreme repercussions for the Palestinians. In addition, the standard of living, the economy and freedom of the people vary greatly between the State of Israel and the territories it occupies.

This booklet seeks to serve as an introduction to the current situation in Palestine and as such, attempts to highlight and clarify the ongoing injustice as well as Israel's policies and "security measures", which are excessively strict on the Palestinian population. This booklet does not focus on the political or religious dimensions of the conflict, but on the human aspect and everyday suffering.

You will learn about the core issues and consequences of the occupation. We encourage you to further investigate so as to understand both sides of the struggle. We also invite you to visit the occupied Palestinian territories, a region with a rich cultural heritage, whose people are very welcoming to visitors. Contrary to common beliefs, travelling is safe, easy, and beneficial for both tourists and Palestinians.

Historical Outline

Throughout history Palestine has been traversed, invaded, conquered, and ruled by many tribal groups and armies. It is significant to three major religions – Judaism, Christianity and Islam – all of which had a continuous presence in the area.

In the late 1800s, European society was becoming increasingly anti-Semitic, and some Jewish thinkers concluded that physically escaping this discrimination was the only way to prevent it. As a result, the idea of Zionism emerged. Essentially, Zionism is the desire to return to Mount Zion, a hill in Jerusalem which is an embodiment of the Jewish faith. However, the Zionist idea to establish a Jewish state in historic Palestine was only supported by a small minority of European Jews. During World War I this dream became feasible for the first time, when Britain achieved control over Palestine and

warranted the creation of a Jewish state.

Before the 1880s Palestine was primarily inhabited by Muslims (the rest were 10% Christian and only 4% Jewish). However, 167,000 Jewish settlers arrived from 1882-1928 and 250,000 from 1929-1939 (the time of the Nazi Holocaust), so that by the end of the Second World War, over half a million Jews immigrated to these lands. This mass immigration prompted the uprising of the native Arab population which was being deprived of land and resources.

Riots and violence had grown substantially by 1947, which caused the United Nations to propose a partition plan of the territories. More than half of this territory – 56% - would go to the Jewish immigrants, who made up 30% of the population and owned less than 7% of the land. Despite this

internationally accepted solution, the Zionists, who were superior in military power, began to forcibly remove hundreds of thousands of Palestinians from their lands. To this day this event is referred to as the *Nakba* (Arabic for “catastrophe”). By May 1948 the State of Israel was proclaimed on 78% of historic Palestine.



Israel is first “announced” in the Palestine Post
source: palestinehistory.org



Ben Gurion proclaims the State of Israel in 1948
 source: palestinehistory.com

During its “Six Day War” in June 1967, Israel eventually occupied the West Bank, Gaza and East Jerusalem and thus all of historical Palestine. Since that time, more land has been confiscated for erecting illegal Israeli settlements, building the Apartheid Wall, and creating

military zones in 45.5% of these lands. As a result, Palestinian communities are isolated from the outside world and from each other.

Today, the occupation continues to negatively affect the lives of hundreds of thousands of Palestinians.

The Israeli State continues to breach the human rights of the Palestinian people, hold civilians hostage in their own territory, and subjugate them to military laws which are needlessly repressive. This booklet explains how the occupation affects the daily life of every Palestinian.

Pre-1948

**100% of
Historical Palestine**



**1947
UN Partition Plan**

**44 % of
Historical Palestine**



**1967
De Facto Line**

**22% of
Historical Palestine**



**2000
Settlements, Wall and
Jordan Valley**

**12% of
Historical Palestine**



The Apartheid Wall



Unlike a natural border, the Wall cuts off and separates entire villages from their fields and orchards.

“The construction of the wall being built by Israel [is] contrary to international law. Israel is under obligation to dismantle forthwith the structure [and] make reparation for all damage caused...”

*International Court of Justice
Advisory Opinion, July 9, 2004*

People in Palestine do not only live under occupation. Under the pretence of “security reasons” they are being surrounded by a Wall that the Israeli government is erecting. The Apartheid Wall, which has been declared illegal by international law, cuts off entire villages, separates farmers from their fields, and is built on the Palestinian people’s very own land. Higher and longer than the historic Berlin Wall, it makes the Palestinians prisoners in their own country and has thus become known as “the Apartheid Wall” or “the Wall of Shame”.



What kind of wall is it and what does it look like?

In some areas it is an 8-12 meters high concrete mass with armed sniper towers every 300 meters; in other parts it is an 80-150 meter swath of razor wire, sand, electric fencing, dirt and military roads.

When did the construction begin? What route does it take?

The Israeli government started building the Wall in June 2002. At the beginning of 2009, approximately 486 km of a projected 774 km route was finished. Rather than running along the internationally recognised border between the West Bank and the State of Israel (Green Line), almost 90% of the wall lay within the occupied Palestinian territories. If current plans are implemented, the Wall will annex 47% of the West Bank Territory including East Jerusalem.

What is the impact of the Wall?

The construction of the Wall requires massive land confiscations. Farmers are losing some of their land and are further being separated from their remaining orchards and fields. Entire villages are being denied access to their water supplies. Homes and agriculture – and thus people’s means of livelihood – are being destroyed. Some communities are even cut off entirely. Surrounded by the Wall from all sides, residents are made to live in open-air prisons and are only allowed to leave and enter at set times under Israeli monitoring. Encircled by the Wall, any future expansion of Palestinian towns and villages is literally impossible.



More than 90% of the Wall is built inside the West Bank

Settlements

Even within their own territories Palestinians cannot decide freely on issues regarding their land. All over the West Bank and East Jerusalem, Palestinian land has been confiscated, giving way to the building of Israeli settlements. These

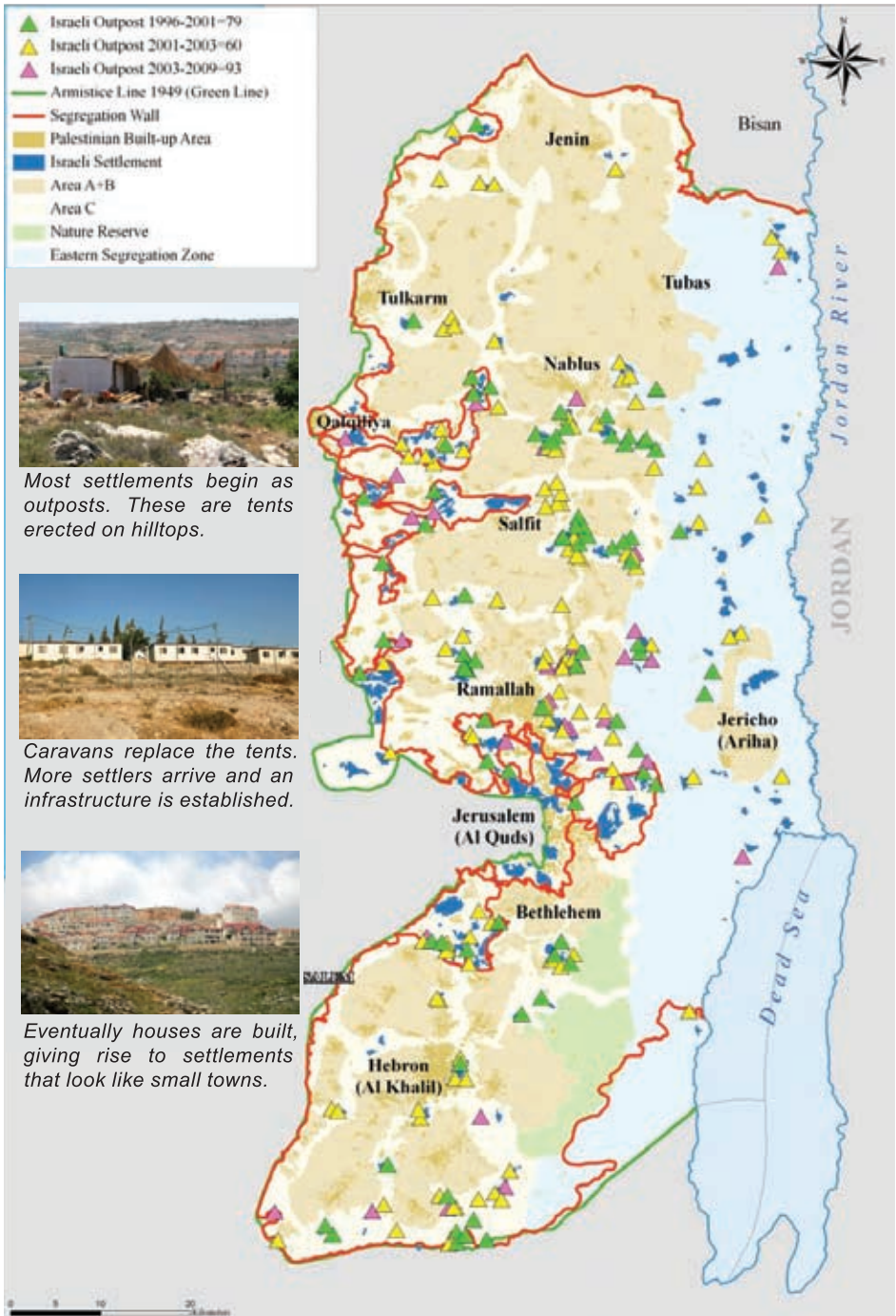
are rich neighbourhoods on hilltops, surrounded by security walls and fences and connected to the State of Israel with bypass roads that confiscate more Palestinian land but which Palestinians are prohibited from using.

“Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, are illegal and an obstacle to peace and to economic and social development [...] and] have been established in breach of international law.”

*International Court of
Justice Ruling
July 2004*

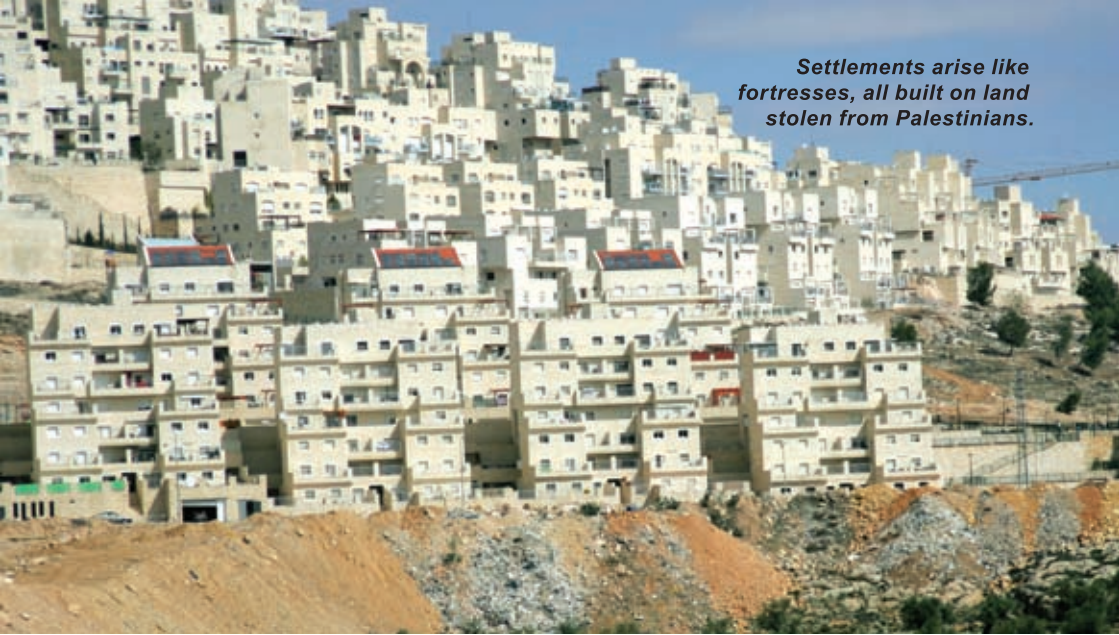


In the Palestinian city of Hebron, nets protect the streets from garbage thrown by Israeli settlers who occupy homes above the shops.



Israeli Settlements and Outposts in the West Bank

Source: ARIJ



Settlements arise like fortresses, all built on land stolen from Palestinians.

How many Israeli settlements are in the West Bank? Who lives there?

At the beginning of 2009, there were over 250 settlements and outposts which are both illegal under international law and built on land confiscated from Palestinian cities, villages, farms, and businesses. Nearly half a million Israeli settlers live inside the West Bank. Many of them are religious fanatics who believe it is their historical right to inhabit Palestine, disregarding the people already living there. Furthermore, the Israeli government encourages settling in the West Bank by offering many incentives such as granting financial benefits and subsidies. This violates international law under which it is prohibited for any occupying power to move its citizens to the area it occupies.

What is the impact of Israeli settlements?

Since settlements usually occupy strategic areas, settlers are able to enjoy access to some of the richest resources in the West Bank like land and water. Palestinian families, however, lose their land and sources

of income. It is also important to note that violence towards Palestinian civilians has also been increasing. In armed attacks, settlers destroy property or cause severe harm without facing legal prosecution. It is common for Palestinian fields to be polluted by sewage and garbage from the nearby settlements. Most significantly, 1600 km of bypass roads for Israeli settlers inside the West Bank fracture its territory into a series of isolated communities. This makes the governing of a potential future Palestinian state virtually impossible.

What is the international reaction to the Israeli settlements?

All the settlements and outposts have been condemned by numerous United Nations Security Council and General Assembly resolutions and are in direct violation of international law. Despite many calls to stop building and to remove settlements, Israel has continued to increase settlement construction.

Checkpoints and Roadblocks



Palestinians queuing to cross a checkpoint between Bethlehem and Jerusalem. The checkpoint was erected during Ramadan in 2008, when only men over 45 were allowed to cross to Israel.

All over the occupied Palestinian territories there are checkpoints restricting people from moving around freely. To leave the West Bank or Gaza they must pass a military checkpoint. Different from a security check at any airport, it is entirely arbitrary who may or may not enter. Without any reason given, Palestinians can be denied entry, kept waiting for hours, humiliated or questioned. Within the occupied Palestinian territories, there

are hundreds of both physical and staffed roadblocks where people are refused passage.

What kinds of checkpoints are there? What is their purpose?

Closures in the Occupied Territories can be of many kinds, including fortified terminals along the Apartheid Wall as well as hundreds of other barriers such as road gates, earth mounds, trenches and roadblocks within the West Bank.

These closures enable Israeli soldiers to control and restrict any passage of Palestinians leaving the occupied Palestinian territories and moving within them.



Gilo Checkpoint between Bethlehem and Jerusalem at night



Roadblock between Nahalin and the settlement Neve Daniel

How many checkpoints and road closures are there?

At the beginning of 2009, there were 93 military checkpoints and 533 road blocks between Palestinian towns and villages throughout the West Bank.

What impact does the restriction of movement have on Palestinians' lives?

Both checkpoints and roadblocks may be closed without warning at any time. Consequently, being delayed or not even arriving at workplaces, schools, health facilities, etc. becomes a normality and prohibits Palestinians from conducting normal lives. Closures are often lethal as people are denied access in emergencies when medical treatment is required.

Between 2000 and 2006, there were at least 112 deaths and 35 stillbirths because of checkpoints; 69 women gave birth at checkpoints and 5 women died.

“Restrictions on the movement of Palestinians remained the key cause of high rates of unemployment and poverty.”

Amnesty International, Annual Report 2008

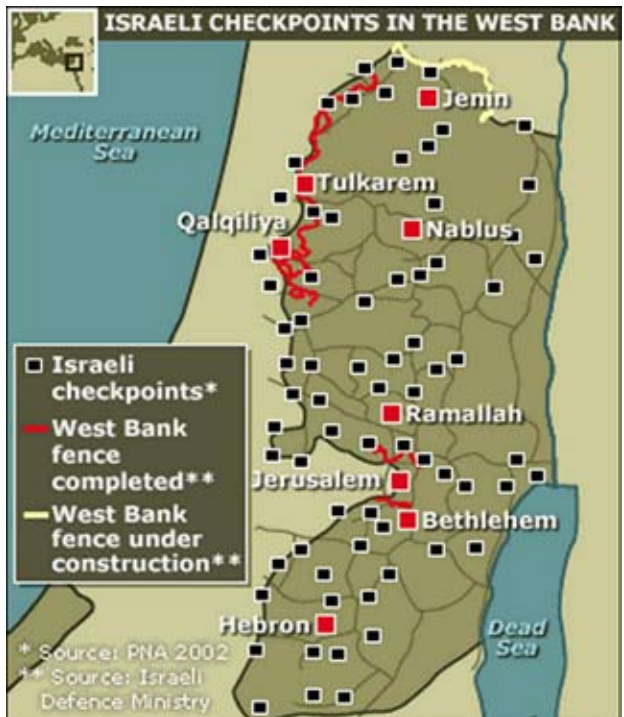


Palestinians queue in cattle-chute passages to cross from Bethlehem to Jerusalem

Rula a-Shtiyeh was delayed and forced to give birth behind the concrete blocks of a checkpoint in the Nablus district. The newborn died a few minutes after.

21-year old Aiseh Ali Hassan Abs was on her way to dialyses treatment when soldiers refused her passage and then fired a tear-gas canister at the car she was in. She died in the car.

Source: BTselem



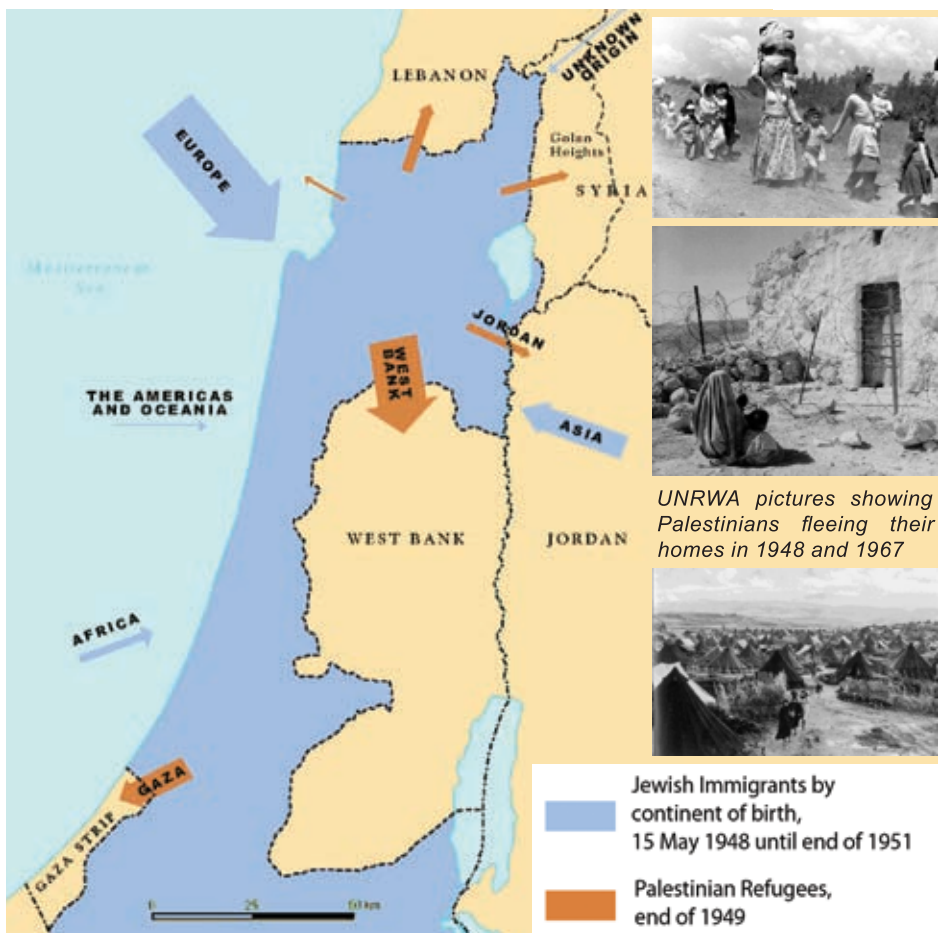
Refugees

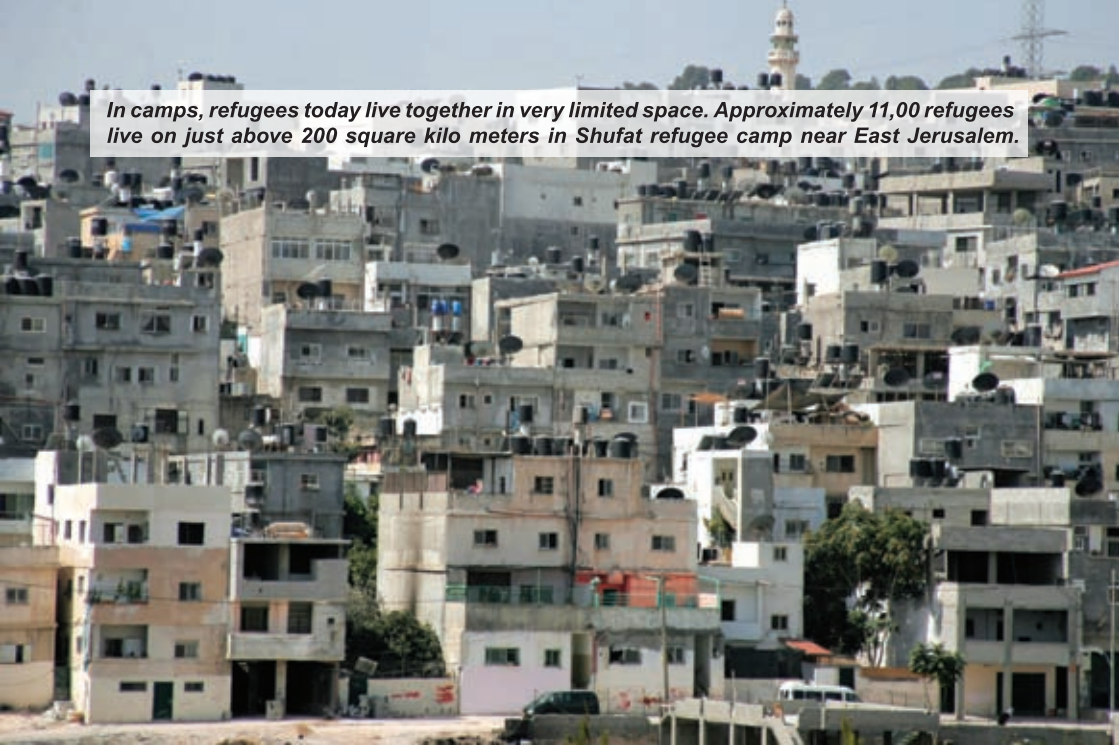
In 1948, while Jewish people from all over the world were immigrating to the newly established State of Israel, the native population was forced to abandon their homes and settle in refugee camps.

When the State of Israel was founded, most Palestinians living in the areas where the state was created fled or were forcibly removed by the Israeli

army and became refugees, having to abandon their homes and livelihoods.

Nowadays, millions live in limited spaces in the occupied Palestinian territories, in neighbouring Arab countries and in Diaspora. Striving for their right to return, which is firmly entrenched by international law, most of them still hold the keys to their homes destroyed long ago.





In camps, refugees today live together in very limited space. Approximately 11,00 refugees live on just above 200 square kilo meters in Shufat refugee camp near East Jerusalem.

In 1949, the United Nations stated: “[Palestinian] refugees wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbour should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date”. The UN has reaffirmed the right of Palestinian refugees to return annually.

How many refugees are there?

Out of 11.5 million Palestinians worldwide, an estimated 7.2 million are refugees. This figure makes them the largest and longest-lasting refugee population worldwide – beginning in 1948. A third of all Palestinian refugees still live in 58 refugee camps scattered across the Middle East. Unfortunately, there is no real solution in sight for these refugees.

Who are the refugees?

The first Palestinian refugees, counting between 700,000 and 900,000, were those forced to leave their houses by the Israeli army in 1947-48 before and after the State of Israel was proclaimed. During the war of 1967, the same policy of mass

eviction was repeated with some 300,000 Palestinians living in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip forced to leave their homes. Some of them were displaced for the second time. Initially, the Palestinians expected to return to their homes quickly. Today, more than 60 years later, the issue of their return has still not been resolved.

How does Israel react to international calls for the refugees’ right to return?

Israel has continued to ignore the annual calls from the United Nations and specifically denies the Palestinian refugees’ right to return. At the same time, the State not only allows, but strongly encourages any Jew in the world to immigrate to Israel.

Violations of Human Rights

While the mainstream media often report Palestinian attacks against Jewish citizens, Israeli abuses are usually overlooked. In fact, Israel has been violating the human rights of those living in the occupied Palestinian territories in many ways, practicing abuse and

torture, demolishing homes and arresting thousands – including minors – without charge or trial. Disregarding international law has become a normality that aggravates Palestinians’ lives every single day.



Demonstration of torture methods practised in Israeli jails.

Source: B'Tselem

In what ways does Israel violate human rights?

Israel violates human rights in many ways including arbitrary arrests, assassinations, land theft and denial of the right to livelihood, education and health. Israel further infringes upon something as basic as people’s right to freedom of movement and it has never been brought to court for it. The actual extent of the human rights violations in the occupied Palestinian territories may be difficult to grasp for outsiders, yet sadly, it has become the shocking reality for all Palestinians.

Does Israel practice torture? What methods are being used?

Again, it is difficult to understand the actual extent of these practices. Torture is being used, on both adults and minors, in jails and

at checkpoints, during interrogations and even when arresting someone in their own house. A condensed list of such methods includes beating and kicking, verbal abuse, tying in painful positions, sleep deprivation, and threats to harm family members.

What is the international opinion on these human rights violations?

While Israel justifies its actions as “counter terrorism” methods, Amnesty International and other human rights organizations have long declared them as a form of illegal collective punishment. Unfortunately, it appears that the violations committed by Israel in the occupied Palestinian territories have become somewhat “accepted” by the international community and media fails to cover these everyday crimes.



“Trials of Palestinians before Israeli military courts often did not meet international standards of fairness, and no credible investigations were carried out into allegations of torture and other ill-treatment of detainees.”

Amnesty International
Annual Report, 2008

Mohammed is being arrested during a nonviolent demonstration protesting the Apartheid Wall and illegal land confiscations in Al-Ma'sara near Bethlehem.

Common tactics that the Israeli army justifies as preventing terrorism are illegal and contribute to the destruction of Palestinian families' lives.

Administrative Detention


At any time or place, any civilian, including minors, can be taken into administrative detention. During six-month periods, which can be renewed endlessly, detainees are not allowed to see an attorney and they do not receive any form of trial. Some of them have been kept for years without being convicted for any criminal activity. Yet, others are imprisoned after trials that fail to comply with international due process standards and where all main evidence is extracted through torture.

House Demolitions

Equally, the Israeli military has destroyed hundreds of Palestinian homes in East Jerusalem, the West Bank and Gaza, consequently depriving families of their means of living. Justifications for such demolitions may include any modifications on a family house without a permit from the Israeli government, which is nearly impossible to obtain. Also, if any relative of the family is suspected of being involved in or carrying out violent resistance, the military may demolish the family house at any time. Lastly, many more houses are destroyed to clear land for the building of the Wall and settlements.

A boy in front of his demolished family house in Bethany Village, East Jerusalem.





“[Approximately] 24,145 houses have been demolished in the West Bank, East Jerusalem and Gaza since 1967.”

*Israeli Committee
Against House Demolitions (ICAHD)*

Military incursions can happen at any time and without proper reasons given. This house in Bethlehem was damaged when the neighbouring house in Bethlehem was completely razed. Their neighbours were said to have relatives involved in terrorism. The suspect was not found guilty.

The Economic Situation

While Israel is one of the growing economic powers in the world, over half of the Palestinian population lives below the poverty line. Through its military occupation, Israel maintains a stranglehold on the Palestinian economy, making the creation of an independent Palestinian


economy and economic growth virtually impossible. This is against international law, according to which Israel is required to ensure the livelihood of those living under its occupation.

Resources

As an occupying power, Israel controls all “borders” and taxes all Palestinian goods, making trade very difficult. It heavily subsidizes its own products, driving Palestinian goods out of the local and global markets. It has also managed to gain control over most of the region’s resources. Israel’s discriminatory policies have invoked numerous calls from the international community to boycott Israeli goods and companies.

Water

Water is the means to all forms of life as well as a necessity for agricultural activity. In the occupied Palestinian territories Israel controls over 80% of water resources. Palestinians must purchase their own water from Israeli companies and are prohibited to drill new wells without the Israeli approval. In the hot summer months, while water supply in the occupied Palestinian territories tends to be cut off for periods up to 30 days, it remains unrestricted in Israel and the illegal Israeli settlements. On average, one Israeli uses as much water as eight Palestinians.



Illegal Israeli settlements bloom while the surrounding areas are dry. The small neighbourhoods are not only in stark contrast to the poorer region but also deprive Palestinians of some of their richest resources.

Tourism

Hosting the site where Jesus was born, tourism has the potential to be a major source of income to Palestinians, particularly those living in Bethlehem. However, few tourists visiting Israel decide to go to the occupied Palestinian territories. Those few that do come to the West Bank do not benefit Palestine, but Israel, who has managed to gain control of 97% of all revenue from tourism to the Holy Land, consequently depriving local Palestinian businesses of millions of dollars in income every year.

Agriculture

The confiscation of thousands of hectares of land for building the Apartheid Wall and illegal Israeli settlements and connecting them with bypass roads has a disastrous impact on Palestinian agriculture. By uprooting more than 1.5 million trees and restricting water supply, Israel has continuously been taking people's means of livelihood and sources of income.

What You Can Do

After realising what the occupation encompasses and its effects, many may wonder what they, as individuals, can do to alter the situation. Making a difference

is possible for every individual. Ranging from simply being aware of the situation to becoming active, the following can make a difference:



Be knowledgeable and aware of the situation in Palestine.

Share this knowledge and challenge people to think about the conflict. Discuss it with your friends and family. Question the news that mainstream media provides and seek out independent media sources.

If you visit Bethlehem, Jericho or any historic or religious site in the occupied Palestinian territories, stay longer than just one day! Contrary to the common misconception, it is safe to travel on your own. You will have the

opportunity to learn about the place and its people, and also understand the effects of the occupation on average Palestinians.

Visit more places in the West Bank. Read the information and suggestions on the following pages of this booklet.

Help the Palestinian economy by supporting West Bank hotels, restaurants, vendors, and tour services. Most of these businesses struggle to earn a living due to the small number of tourists.



STOP

Become active. Hundreds of international activists have volunteered in Palestine; thousands are working to end their own governments' support for Israel's occupation. There are many groups and organisations that will be grateful if you get involved. You can easily search online! A non-exhaustive list can be found at the end of this brochure.

There are many projects you can support. For example, sponsor an olive tree. It will hold your name and be planted on a field threatened by land confiscation. For more information about this "Keep Hope Alive" Campaign, visit www.jai-pal.org

Many organizations do fieldwork in solidarity with the Palestinians, such as the Stop The Wall Campaign.

Picture: Front cover of "The Apartheid Wall", Stop the Wall

As purchasing Israeli products represents indirect support for the state's discriminatory policies, there have been many campaigns to boycott Israeli products. These campaigns aim to impose broad boycotts and implement divestment initiatives against Israel until it fully complies with international law. Join this campaign and learn about it! For more information visit www.bdsmovement.net

A Brief Tourist Guide

Most tourist guidebooks fail to provide travellers with information about the occupied Palestinian territories. We

assure you that these areas are worth visiting! There are many things to do. Here are some suggestions:

Places to visit:

Religious sites such as the Nativity Church in Bethlehem and the Mount of Temptation in Jericho.

Major towns, such as Nablus, especially its Old City, or Ramallah, where the grave of Yasser Arafat is situated.

Hebron to see the impact of an illegal Israeli settlement inside the city. Visit the “Tombs of the Patriarchs” that is half mosque and half synagogue, and then witness the empty streets that Palestinians are prohibited to walk on for “settlers’ security”.

Glass factories around Hebron.

A town such as Qalqilya that is surrounded by the Wall from four sides. See the impact of the structure on the lives of Palestinians.

Bedouins on the way to the desert. Learn about their way of living.

The beautiful monasteries such as Mar Saba near Bethlehem or Wadi Qelt near Jericho.

Refugee camps such as Deheishe Camp - the biggest of three camps in Bethlehem.

Mosques.

Fruit markets.

Local NGOs. Learn about their work and get involved. Follow the links in the latter pages of this booklet or search online.

International organizations present in the occupied Palestinian territories such as Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme in Palestine and Israel (EAPPI), Christian Peacemaker Team (CPT) or International Women’s Peace Service (IWPS). Learn about their efforts to end the occupation.

The Alternative Information Centre in Beit Sahour. Meet internationals there and learn about their experiences.



Events to attend:

National dance – Dabka – performance.

A non-violent protest against land confiscations and the Wall held every Friday in Bi'lin or Nil'in near Ramallah, or in Al-Ma'sara near Bethlehem.

Cuisine to taste:

Arabic Coffee, tea with fresh mint leaves or sage, herbal tea like zhourat, Arak (like Greek ouzo), Palestinian beer, (Taybeh).

Falafel or shawarma sandwiches, sfiha (pizza-like dish), hummus.

Delicious Palestinian dishes, such as makluba, grape leaves, musakhan.

Desserts like kenafa, baklava or ma'amoul.

Information to read:

Palestine and Palestinians guidebook.

Lonely Planet's *Israel and the Palestinian Territories* (quite brief but better than other guidebooks).

Palestinian poets such as Mahmoud Darwish and writers such as Edward Sa'id

For more information and help in organizing your stay, contact the Alternative Tourism Group: www.atg.ps

Code of Conduct for Tourism in the Holy Land: www.pirt.ps

Getting around is easy!

There are buses that leave from Jerusalem (near Damascus Gate) to all major places in the West Bank, for example Bus no. 21 to Bethlehem or Bus no. 18 to Ramallah. Inside the West Bank there are many buses, taxis and services that will ensure you can get to any place. When entering the West Bank and within it, you will encounter checkpoints like any Palestinian would. However your international passport enables you to pass them easily.

Some useful advice:

Most people in Palestine have some level of English and will be happy to help you. Apart from asking for directions, talk to them about their life and ask about their stories and experiences.

Palestinian life is influenced by far more than the occupation. Its rich cultural heritage and welcoming people guarantee a visit that is both worthwhile and educations.



Further Reading

Books

An Israeli in Palestine,
Jeff Halper

Lords of the Land, Idith
Zertal & Akiva Eldar

Married to Another Man,
Ghada Karmi

Overcoming Zionism,
Joel Kovel

Sharing the Land
of Canaan, Mazin
Qumsiyeh

The Ethnic Cleansing of
Palestine, Ilan Pappé

The other Side of Israel,

Susan Nathan

The Lemon Tree: An
Arab, a Jew, and the
Heart of the Middle East,
Sandy Tolan

Once Upon a Country:
A Palestinian Life, Sari
Nusseibeh and Anthony
David



All pictures in this brochure were taken and edited by Fredo Bahd.

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Documentaries:

Occupation 101

Promises

Paradise Now

The Iron Wall.

Palestine Is Still The Issue.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs):

Christian Peacemaker Team: www.cpt.org

Defence for Children International: www.dci-pal.org

Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme in Palestine and Israel: www.eappi.org

International Women's Peace Service: www.iwps-pal.org

Israeli Committee Against House Demolitions: www.icahd.org

Joint Advocacy Initiative www.jai-pal.org

Alternative Tourism Group (ATG): www.atg.ps

Zochrot (Rising awareness of the

Nakba – the Palestinian catastrophe of 1948): www.nakbainhebrew.org

Public Committee Against Torture in Israel: www.stoptorture.org.il

Campaigns:

Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions Movement: www.bdsmovement.net

KAIROS Palestine: www.kairopalestine.ps

Palestinian Campaign for the Academic and Cultural Boycott of Israel: www.pacbi.org

Grass-root Palestinian Anti-Apartheid Wall Campaign www.stophewall.org

Palestinian Initiative for Responsible Tourism: www.pirt.ps

Facts about the conflict:

Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem: www.arij.org

Database of companies and corporations that are involved in the occupation: www.whoprofits.org

Palestine History: www.palestinehistory.com

Electronic Intifada (news, commentary, analysis, and reference materials from a Palestinian perspective): www.electronicintifada.net

Institute for Middle East Understanding: www.imeu.org

International Solidarity Movement: www.palsolidarity.org

Monitoring Israeli Colonization Activities in the Palestinian Territories: www.poica.org

Palestine Monitor (exposing life under occupation): www.palestinemonitor.org

Palestinian Academic Society for the Study of International Affairs: www.passia.org

News websites:

Alternative Information Centre: www.alternativenews.org

International Middle East Media Centre: www.imemc.org

Ma'an News Agency: www.maannews.net/en

ISRAEL AND THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

- ⊙ National capital
- District (mehoz) centre
- City, town
- ✈ Airport
- International boundary
- - - Boundary of former Palestine Mandate
- - - Armistice Demarcation Line
- - - District (mehoz) boundary
- Main road
- Secondary road
- Railroad
- Oil pipeline



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