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QUESTION OF PALESTINE

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Thirty-fourth year

Letter dated 18 October 1979 from the Chairman of the Committee on the  
Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed  
to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish to draw your attention to the latest decision reportedly taken by the Israeli Government to authorize the expansion of seven Israeli settlements in the Arab territories illegally occupied by Israel since 1967.

The adoption of such a decision, in violation of international law, of the resolutions of the United Nations and of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, can only intensify the tensions in the Middle East and considerably increase the dangers threatening international peace and security.

Moreover, that decision and other measures of the same kind recently taken by Israel in disregard of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and in particular of Security Council resolution 452 (1979), clearly show that that country is acting in bad faith when it claims to be a peaceful State which, as a Member of the United Nations, is desirous of arriving at a complete solution of the Middle East problem.

You will find annexed hereto a copy of a document of the World Zionist Organization entitled "Master plan for the development of settlement in Judea and Samaria, 1979-1983", which appears to represent the framework for the new measures the Israeli Government intends to take in this connexion, in defiance of world public opinion.

Such total disregard not only of the fundamental principles of international law but also of the dangers to which Israel is recklessly exposing the entire international community calls for urgent and vigorous action by the United Nations, and in particular by the Security Council.

The Committee is convinced that the Security Council could make a contribution of the first importance to the easing of tensions and the re-establishment of peace in the region by adopting as soon as possible the recommendations of the Committee, which are based on the immediate and complete evacuation by Israel of the illegally occupied territories and on the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 24, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Médoune FALL  
Chairman of the Committee  
on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights  
of the Palestinian People

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ANNEX

MASTER PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SETTLEMENT IN  
JUDEA AND SAMARIA  
1979-1983

by

Matityahu Drobles

WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION  
Department for Rural Settlement  
Jerusalem, October 1978

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## I. Introduction

For some considerable time now the lack has been felt of a comprehensive, well-founded and professional plan of settlement for Judea & Samaria (J&S). Therefore, upon my assumption of the post of head of the Jewish Agency's land settlement department and head of the rural settlement department of the World Zionist Organization, I began, with the help of the first-rate and highly experienced staff in the department, to seek out various possibilities for the consolidation of a general master plan in J&S whose implementation would extend, in the first stage, five years. At the center of this examination stands a comprehensive and systematic land survey, which is still in its midst. When the survey is completed, it is probable that we will be able to plan the disposition of settlements additional to those proposed below.

The following are the principles which guided the plan:

1. Settlement throughout the entire Land of Israel is for security and by right. A strip of settlements at strategic sites enhances both internal and external security alike, as well as making concrete and realizing our right to Eretz Israel.
2. The disposition of the proposed settlements will be implemented according to a settlement policy of blocs of settlements in homogeneous settlement areas which are mutually interrelated- this enabling, in time, the development of common services and means of production. Moreover, in the wake of the expansion and development of the community settlements, some of them may even combine, in the course of time, into an urban settlement which would consist of all the settlements in that particular bloc. Only in four instances was there no choice but to propose the establishment of an isolated settlement in an area, due to territorial and land limitations at the site.
3. The disposition of the settlements must be carried out not only around the settlements of the minorities, but also in between them, this in accordance with the settlement policy adopted in Galilee and in other parts of the country. Over the course of time, with or without peace, we will have to learn to live with the minorities and among them, while fostering good-neighborly relations - and they with us. It would be best for both peoples - the Jewish and the Arab - to learn this as early as possible, since when all is said and done the development and flowering of the area will be to the benefit of all the residents of the land. Therefore the proposed settlement blocs are situated as a strip surrounding the (Judea & Samaria) ridge - starting from its western slopes from north to south, and along its eastern slopes from south to north: both between the minorities population and around it.
4. New settlements will be established only on State-owned land, and not on private Arab-owned land which is duly registered. We should ensure that there is no need for the expropriation of private plots from the members of the minorities. This is the chief and outstanding innovation in this master plan:

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all the areas proposed below as sites for the establishment of new settlements have been meticulously examined, their location precisely determined, and all of them are without any doubt State-owned - this according to the preliminary findings of the fundamental and comprehensive land survey now being carried out.

5. The location of the settlements was determined following a thorough examination of the various sites with respect to their being suitable and amenable to settlement, taking into account topographical conditions, land-preparation possibilities etc.

6. In order to create as broad a disposition as possible and to establish settlements which will excel in a high quality of life, we suggest that the majority of the settlements in J & S be established from the outset as community settlements. In addition to these, a number of agricultural and combined settlements will be established at locations where there are suitable means for production. The settlers' employment will be mainly in industry, tourism and services, with a minority engaging in intensive agriculture.

\* \* \* \* \*

As is known, it is the task of the land settlement department to initiate, plan and implement the settlement enterprise according to the decisions of the Government and of the joint Government-World Zionist Organization Committee for Settlement. I hope and believe that this plan - which is based on experience, professional know-how, surveys and planning, all of which are aimed at ensuring effective implementation - will in fact be approved, and soon, by these bodies. It must be borne in mind that it may be too late tomorrow to do what is not done today. I believe that we should encourage and direct the tendency which exists today of moving from city to country, because of the quality of life which characterizes rural settlement. This will enable us to bring about the dispersion of the population from the densely populated urban strip of the coastal plain eastward to the presently empty areas of J&S. There are today persons who are young or young in spirit who want to take up the challenge of national goals and who want to settle in J&S. We should enable them to do so, and sooner is better.

Upon the approval of the plan proposed herein, the land settlement department will devote itself to drawing up a detailed plan for the development of settlement in J&S - including a timetable for the establishment of the proposed settlements - and the same applies for the thickening and development of the existing settlements and those now under construction. We must also ensure, from the State and WZO budgets, the required investments for realizing and executing this task.

\* \* \* \* \*

According to the plan here presented, 46 new settlements in J&S will be added within five years, which at the end of that period will be inhabited by 16,000 families, this at an investment of IL32 billion. In the first year of the plan's execution the number of families in the new settlements will total, according to the plan, 5,000, at an investment of IL10 billion; thus the annual investment in each of the plan's four remaining years will be IL5.5 billion.

With respect to the thickening of the existing settlements and those under construction, an additional 11,000 families at the end of five years is proposed, at an investment of IL22 billion. For the first year of the thickening project, a total of 3,000 additional families is proposed, which will necessitate an investment of IL6 billion in that year. Therefore, the annual

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Investment in each of this project's four remaining years will be IL4 billion.

Altogether, then, after five years there will be added in J&S - in the proposed settlements, the existing ones and those under construction - 27,000 families, this necessitating an overall investment of IL54 billion.

In the first year of the project's implementation 8,000 families will be added at an investment of IL16 billion. Thus the annual overall investment in each of the remaining four years will be IL9.5 billion.

This investment is absolutely essential and is a condition for the execution of a paramount national mission.

## II. Disposition of the Settlements

### REIHAN BLOC

It is proposed to establish a new settlement in this bloc - Reihan B - to go up west of the village of Arakah. This will be a settlement based on agriculture and industry, and which will have after one year 50 families, and within five years 100 families.

There are presently two settlements in this bloc: Reihan (which it is proposed to thicken by adding 50 families in the first year and 100 by the end of five years); And Mei-Ami (an additional 80 families). In addition, there are already plans for establishing in this bloc the settlements of Mei-Ami B and Barkai B, with each of them to have 50 families at the end of the first year and 100 families at the end of five years.

The Reihan Bloc settlements will be moshavim (smallholders' collective settlement) based on a combination of agriculture and industry.

### MAARAV BLOC

Here it is proposed to establish four new agricultural settlements which will constitute a strip descending from north to south on the border of the green line, with the farming areas to lie west of that line. Each of the four settlements will have 50 families in the first year and 100 families within five years. Maarav A will go up southeast of Kafin village; Maarav B will be southeast of Baka-al-Gharbiyeh; Maarav C would be east of Kibbutz Bahan (and south of Maarav B); and Maarav D is slated for east of Tulkarm.

The Maarav Bloc settlements will be linked by a new national highway parallel to the Nahal Iron road, which will pass by Baka-al-Gharbiyeh and continue to Kfar Sava.

### DOTAN REGION

At this stage just one site has been found for settling this bloc: The Mirka junction, which overlooks the Dotan Valley. Here it is proposed that a large community settlement be established, to be called Dotan, to be inhabited after the first year of the project's implementation by 150 families and after five years by 500 families.

### SLA'IT BLOC

Two settlements already exist in this bloc: Sla'it and Zur-Natan. For the two of them together it is proposed that another 100 families be added in the first year and 200 families at the end of five years.

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#### SHOMRON BLOC

Here it is proposed that two new community settlements be established: Maaleh Nahal (north of the village of Bourkah), and Maaleh Nahal B on Jabl Yazzid (east of Maaleh Nahal). Each of these two settlements will be populated by 100 families in the first year and by 300 families after five years. To date two settlements have been established in this bloc: Sanour and Shomron. For each, it is proposed to add 50 families in the first year and 200 families within five years.

#### KEDUMIM BLOC

In addition to the already existing settlement of Kedumim (to which it is proposed to add 50 families in the first year and 200 by the end of five years), it is proposed to establish another three community settlements, to be based on industry and intensive agriculture: Kedumim B, at a site located at "Imam Ali" (north of Kedumim)\*; Kedumim C, at Ras-a-Bayyad (southeast of Kedumim); Kedumim D, at a site on A-Ras (south of the village of Tal). Each of these settlements will have 100 families in the first year and 300 families at the end of five years. The Shomron and Kedumim Blocs will be linked by an electricity grid which today ends at the town of Anabtah. This line will be extended to the Shomron settlement and from there lines will be set up to the rest of the settlements in the two Blocs.

The water supply system for the settlements in these two Blocs will be based on local well-drillings. There are today two drillings, at Kedumim and at Beit Abba. Should the need arise (and in accordance with the detailed plan to be drawn up and implemented in the future) the drilling of additional wells in these areas should be considered.

#### KARNEI SHOMRON BLOC

Here it is proposed to establish four new community settlements: Karnei Shomron B (south of Karnei Shomron), Karnei Shomron C (east of Karnei Shomron), Karnei Shomron D (Southeast of Karnei Shomron C) and Karnei Shomron E (east of Karnei Shomron C). Each of these settlements will have 100 families in the first year and 300 families after five years.

With respect to the urban settlements in this Bloc - Karnei Shomron and Elkana - it is proposed to add 200 families to each of them in the first year, and 800 families each by the end of five years.

#### ARIEL BLOC

In this Bloc the urban settlement of Ariel (Harris) has already been established, which it is proposed to thicken by adding 260 families in the first year of the plan's execution and 1,500 families by the end of five years. This settlement lies on the Samaria transverse road, which links the center of the country with the Jordan Rift.

In addition to this urban settlement it is proposed to establish a new community settlement, Ariel E, at the site located at Hirbet a-Shelal (west of Ariel), which is planned to have 100 families by the end of its first year and 300 families five years later.

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\* A gravesite which is sacred to Muslims, located 3.5 Kms. southeast of Sha'ar Hagai. Named after Imam Ali, a holy man who appears in a famous Arab legend. - RM

#### NEVEH-ZUF BLOC

In addition to the already existing community settlement of Neveh-Zuf (to which it is proposed to add another 50 families in the first year and 200 after five years), it is proposed to establish in this bloc three new community settlements: Neveh-Zuf B, at Hirbet Rushniyeh (southwest of Neveh-Zuf), Neveh-Zuf C (north of Neveh-Zuf) and Neveh-Zuf D (northeast of Neveh-Zuf) - the latter two near Kafr Ayin. Each of these three settlements will, according to the plan, have 100 families in the first year and 300 families within five years.

Neveh-Zuf already has an electric line hookup. The water supply will be from the direction of Bir-Zeit, from the Ramallah water line.

#### MODIIM BLOC

Four settlements - on both sides of the green line - already exist here, united within the Modiim regional council. For the settlements of Shilat, Kfar Ruth and Mevoh Modiim, and additional 20 families each is proposed for the first year and 80 families within five years. For Mevoh Horon the figures are 50 families and 150 families within five years. Also planned for this area is the settlement of Matityahu, which is expected to be inhabited by 100 families in the first year and 300 families five years later.

In addition to these existing and planned settlements it is proposed to establish, on Hill 386, a new community settlement, Matityahu B (west of the village of Bil'in). This settlement will be populated by 100 families after one year and by 300 families after five years.

#### GIVON BLOC

Two settlements exist in this area: Beit Horon (a community settlement for which 200 more families are proposed within five years) and Givon, which was originally slated as an urban settlement but which, it is proposed - due to land limitations there - be a community settlement to which 150 families will be added within five years. Instead, it is proposed to establish, on a hill north of Givon, a new urban settlement, Givon B, to be inhabited by 500 families in the first year and by 3,000 families after five years. It is also proposed to establish, west of Givon B, a new community settlement, Givon C, where 100 families would live at the end of the first year and 300 after five years.

#### ETZION BLOC (GUSH ETZION)

Six settlements already exist here: Rosh Tzurim (where an additional 30 families would come within five years), Elon Shvut (an additional 100 families within five years), Kfar Etzion (20 more families), Elazar (another 15 families), Migdal Oz (another 70 families within five years) and Tekoah (which it is proposed become an urban settlement because of its relative distance from the other Etzion Bloc settlements), which would have another 200 families within one year and 800 families after five years. Planned for this Bloc is the settlement of Haforit, to be based on agriculture and industry (50 families in the first year and 100 at the end of five years).

There was a suggestion to establish an urban settlement - Efrat - at a site located south of Bethlehem, but ground conditions there do not enable such extensive development, so it is proposed that this be a community settlement. In addition to Efrat it is proposed to establish another four community settlements in this Bloc: Etzion B, in the Beit Fajr Forest (between Migdal Oz and Kfar Etzion), Etzion C, at Givat Hamukhtar (west of Kfar Etzion), Elazar B, at Sheikh Abdallah Ibrahim (northeast of Elazar) and Nahalim (West of Nahalin village). Each of the five settlements mentioned would have 100 families in the first year and 300 families five years later.

This new disposition of Etzion Bloc settlements will form a territorial continuity with the settlements of the Adulam District. (The Adulam District lies between Beit Shemesh and Beit Goubrin. - RM)

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#### TARKUMYAH REGION

East of the village of Tarkumyah (which lies northwest of Hebron), in the Tarkumyah forest, it is proposed to establish a large community settlement, Tirat-Horesh, which is slated for 150 families within a year of its establishment and for 400 families five years later. For its services the settlement will rely on the Etzion Bloc settlements to the north, or, alternatively, on the settlements of the Mount Hebron slopes, to the west and the south.

#### ADORAYIM BLOC

Here, two settlements can be established: at the Dorah junction, east of Sikha village, it is proposed to establish a community settlement to be based on a combination of agriculture and industry. To be called Adorayim, the settlement would have 100 families within one year and 300 families within five years. It is also proposed to establish a new agricultural settlement, Eiton (near Tel Eiton), where 50 families would live within the first year and 100 families after five years.

#### YATIR BLOC

Here, too, settlements would be established on both sides of the green line which together would constitute one unified bloc. There are in this area two settlements at present: Yatir (Ardon) and Lutsifer. For each of them an additional 100 families is proposed for the first year and 300 within five years. Also planned for this area is an agricultural settlement, Kramim (50-100 families).

In addition to these three settlements it is proposed to establish another five new community settlements to be based on agriculture, industry and tourism: Raveh (at the Rahaveh police station site, northeast of Kramim), Yatir B, Yatir C, Yatir D (all three of them northeast of Yatir), Susiya (at the site of the ancient synagogue northeast of Samua). Each of these five settlements would have 100 families in the first year and 300 families five years later.

It should be noted that at the impressive site of the ancient synagogue, as well as at Yatir and environs a tourist project could be set up which would provide employment to many families in the area.

#### AMOS REGION

In the area of Rujm-a-Nakah (between Nahal Amos and Nahal Arugot, northeast of Hebron) it is proposed to establish a large community settlement to be called Amos. It would have 150 families in its first year and 400 families at the end of five years.

This settlement, along with others to be established to its east, could form a territorial continuity with the settlements planned for the Dead Sea shoreline, including the already existing Mitspeh Shalem. It is proposed that the Amos Region settlements be linked with Tekoah and with the Etzion Bloc settlements by means of a Judean transverse road to be paved from east to west, extending to the settlements of the Mount Hebron slopes and the Adulam District.

#### ADUMIM BLOC

The temporary settlement of Maaleh Adumim already exists here, along with its adjacent industrial zone. The permanent urban settlement is now under construction at a site near Hizariyah, just outside Jerusalem, and where an additional 300 families would take up residence in the first year and 1,500 families within five years. Also in the area is the settlement of Mitspeh Jericho, for which an additional 100 families is proposed in the first year of the plan and 300 after five years. In addition to these two settlements it is proposed to establish a series of three new settlements which will form a territorial continuity with the Beit-El Bloc settlements

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to the north: Pe'era (Maaleh Adumim B, near Ain Farah), which is to be a large community settlement based mainly on tourism and holidaying, to be inhabited by 150 families in the first year and 400 families five years later; Maaleh Adumim C, north of Pe'era; and still further north Maaleh Adumim D - the latter two being community settlements meant to be inhabited by 300 families each within five years.

#### BEIT-EL BLOC

Four community settlements have already been established in this Bloc: Beit El (where it is proposed to add 400 families within five years), Ofra (an additional 300 families), Rimonim and Kohav HaShahar (for each of which it is proposed to add 300 families within five years). East of Kohav HaShahar it is proposed to establish a new community settlement, Kohav HaShahar B, to be inhabited by 100 families within one year and by 300 families within five years.

#### EPHRAIM BLOC

New settlements to go up in this Bloc will form a territorial continuity with the Jordan Rift settlements. At present there are three settlements in this area, Gitit, Maaleh Ephraim and Mevoh Shiloh. It is proposed to establish a new community settlement, Mevoh Shiloh B, west of Mevoh Shiloh, which would have 100 families in the first year and 300 families at the end of five years.

#### SHILOH BLOC

Two community settlements have already been established here: Shiloh and Tapuah (it is proposed to add 300 families to each of them within five years of the project's implementation). Another three community settlements could be established in this area, with each of them having 100 families in their first year and 300 families five years later: Shiloh B, at the Batan Hiluah site (west of Shiloh), Shiloh C, at the Jabl Batan site (northwest of Shiloh B) and Shiloh D, on Jabl Rawat (northeast of Shiloh C).

#### ELON MOREH REGION

In this area, southeast of Nablus, on Jabl Rujaib, it is proposed to establish a large community settlement, Elon Moreh, to be inhabited by 400 families within five years of its establishment.

#### NAHAL TIRZAH REGION

Near Nahal Tirzah, on Jabl Thayour, it is proposed to establish a large community settlement (400 families within five years) called Tirzah.

### III. Employment and Economic Branches in the Settlements

Employment and the economic basis of the residents in J&S will be in accordance with the nature of the settlement and the surrounding area.

- In the urban settlements some 60% of the families will be employed in industry, handicrafts, holidaying & tourism, and the rest in services and work outside the settlement. In the towns close to Jerusalem the proportion of those employed in outside work will be higher.
- In the community settlements the economic basis in the development stage will be as follows: about 50% of the families will earn their living from industry and handicrafts; about 12% from capital-based intensive agriculture; about 25% from outside work; and about 13% from local services.

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The agricultural and the combined settlements will be based on agricultural branches (mainly intensive, depending on the means for production in the area), as well as on industry, handicrafts and tourism. Some of the settlers will engage in local and regional services.

#### IV. Services and Social Integration

- The regional services in education, health, culture etc. will be planned and set up already in the first stage of the plan's execution, in each bloc, in one of the bloc's central settlements. Their preparation as early as possible will prove a boon to the settlers in the new settlements.

-Social Integration; The detailed planning of the settlements will be carried out along with the formation of settlement core groups and their organization in anticipation of settlement. The absorption unit in the land settlement department will draw up an action framework in the sphere of the social absorption of the settlers (new immigrants and veterans) through coordination with the land settlement movements and other social bodies.

#### V. Investment Required to Execute the Plan

The overall investment for executing the five-year plan (proposed new settlements plus thickening of existing settlements and of those under construction) is £54 billion, of which £16 billion would be needed in the first year to activate the plan and £9.5 billion in each of the four ensuing years. The calculation for investment is based on the additional families which, by the plan, would take up residence in J&S - 27,000 in the five years. The average investment for settling one family totals (in prices of July 1978 -sic) £2 million, as follows:

(All figures are in thousands of pounds) -

Infrastructure (roads, electricity, sewerage etc.) ...	150
Temporary housing .....	150
Permanent housing (including public buildings).....	600
Water sources .....	100
Means of production.....	900
Miscellaneous.....	<u>100</u>

Total investment per family.....2,000

NOTE: The investment for a rural settlement is higher than that for the establishment of an urban settlement. The above calculation, of £2 million per family, reflects the average investment per family in urban and rural settlement.

V(i). Investment Needed to Establish the Proposed Settlements

Bloc/ Region	Settlement	No. of Families		: Investment Required (in millions of IL)	
		1st year	After 5 Years	1st year	After 5 Years
Reihan	Reihan B	50	100	100	200
Maarav	Maarav A	50	100	100	200
	Maarav B	50	100	100	200
	Maarav C	50	100	100	200
	Maarav D	50	100	100	200
	Maarav E	50	100	100	200
Dotan	Dotan	150	500	300	1,000
Shomron	Maaleh Nahal	100	300	200	600
	Maaleh Nahal B	100	300	200	600
Kedumim	Kedumim B	100	300	200	600
	Kedumim C	100	300	200	600
	Kedumim D	100	300	200	600
Karnei Shomron	Karnei Sh. B	100	300	200	600
	Karnei Sh. C	100	300	200	600
	Karnei Sh. D	100	300	200	600
	Karnei Sh. E	100	300	200	600
Ariel	Ariel B	100	300	200	600
Neveh-Zuf	Neveh-Zuf B	100	300	200	600
	Neveh-Zuf C	100	300	200	600
	Neveh-Zuf D	100	300	200	600
Modiin	Matityahu B	100	300	200	600
Givon	Givon B	500	3,000	1,000	6,000
	Givon C	100	300	200	600
Gush Etzion	Efrat	100	300	200	600
	Etzion B	100	300	200	600
	Etzion C	100	300	200	600
	Elazar B	100	300	200	600
	Nahalim	100	300	200	600
Tarkumya	Tirat-Horesh	150	400	300	800
Adorayim	Adorayim	100	300	200	600
	Eiton	50	100	100	200
Yatir	Raveh	100	300	200	600
	Yatir B	100	300	200	600
	Yatir C	100	300	200	600
Y	Yatir D	100	300	200	600
	Susiyah	100	300	200	600
Amos	Amos	150	400	300	800
Adumim	Maaleh Adumim B	150	400	300	800
	Maaleh Adumim C	100	300	200	600
	Maaleh Adumim D	100	300	200	600
Beit-El	Kohav HaShahar B	100	300	200	600
Ephraim	Mevoh Shiloh B	100	300	200	600
Shiloh	Shiloh B	100	300	200	600
	Shiloh C	100	300	200	600
	Shiloh D	100	300	200	600
Elon Moreh	Elon Moreh	200	500	400	1,000
Nahal Tirzah	Tirzah	150	400	300	800
Totals for Proposed Settlements. . . . .		5,000	16,000	10,000	32,000

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v(ii). Investment Needed to Thicken Existing Settlements & those Being Built

Els/Region	Settlement	No. of New Families : Investment Required (in Mil-			
		1st year	After 5 Years	1st year	After 5 Years lions)
Reihan	Reihan	50	100	100	200
	Mei-Ami	20	80	40	160
	Mei-Ami B	50	100	100	200
	Barkai B	50	100	100	200
Sla'it	Sla'it	50	100	100	200
	Zur-Natan	50	100	100	200
Shomron	Sanour	50	200	100	400
	Shomron	50	200	100	400
Kedumim	Kedumim	50	200	100	400
Karnei Shomron	Karnei Shomron	200	800	400	1,600
	Elkana	200	800	400	1,600
Ariel	Ariel (haris)	260	1,500	520	3,000
Neveh-Zuf	Neveh-Zuf	50	200	100	400
Modiin	Shilat	20	80	40	160
	Kfar Ruth	20	80	40	160
	Mevoh Modiin	20	80	40	160
	Mevoh Horon	50	150	100	300
	Matityahu	100	300	200	600
Givon	Beit Horon	50	200	100	400
	Givon	40	150	80	300
Etzion Bloc	Rosh Tzurim	8	30	16	60
	Elon Shvut	20	100	40	200
	Kfar Etzion	6	20	12	40
	Elazar	15	60	30	120
	Mi gdal Oz	15	70	30	140
	Tekoah	200	800	400	1,600
	Haforit	50	100	100	200
Yatir	Yatir (Ardon)	100	300	200	600
	Lutsifer	100	300	200	600
	Kramim	50	100	100	200
Adumim	Mitzpeh Jericho	100	300	200	600
	Maaleh Adumim	300	1,500	600	3,000
Beit El	Beit El	150	400	300	800
	Ofra	100	300	200	600
	Rimonim	100	300	200	600
	Kohav HaShahar	100	300	200	600
Shiloh	Shiloh	100	300	200	600
	Rapuah	100	300	200	600

Total for Thickening

Settlements. . . . . 3,000 11,000 6,000 22,000

V(iii). Total Number of New Families and Investment Required

	No. of Settlements	New Families:		Investment Needed (in billions of N)	
		Total		After 1 year	After 5 years
Settlements proposed for establishment	46	5,000	16,000	10	32
Thickening of existing settlements & those under construction	38	3,000	11,000	6	22
Total.....	84	8,000	27,000	16	54

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List of Settlements Established or Being Established in Judea & Samaria

A. Settlements Under the Land Settlement Department

1. Elon Moreh	Community settlement
2. Beit El	" "
3. Beit Horon	" "
4. Mount Gilo	Field school
5. Mishor Adumim	Industrial Zone & Community settlement
6. Mishor Adumim B	
7. Neveh-Zuf (Nebi Sallah)	Community settlement
8. Umm Tzafeh (Neveh-Zuf B)	" "
9. Nahal Reihan (Mei-Ami B)	Stronghold
10. Sla'it	"
11. Sanour	Community settlement
12. Ofra	" "
13. Karnei Shomron B	" "
14. Shomron (Sebastia)	" "
15. Rimonim	" "
16. Kohav HaShahar	" "
17. Shiloh	" "
18. Tapuah	" "
19. Tekoah	" "
20. Elon Shvut	Rural center
21. Elazar	Moshav
22. Kfar Etzion	Kibbutz
23. Migdal Oz	"
24. Rosh Tzurim	"
25. Mitzpeh Jericho	Community settlement

B. Urban Settlements

1. Efrat
2. Givon
3. Ariel
4. Kiryat Arba
5. Elkana
6. Karnei Shomron
7. Maaleh Adumim

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