

The author did not rule out the possibility of using the confiscated land because its confiscation was illegal and "contradicts" the International law. This land still belongs to the Palestinian people, and would be a part of any future Palestinian state.

The author lists a number of reasons for the low percentage of used land to total land in all of these districts which are mainly as follows :

1- Israeli settlements, especially agricultural settlements in the Jordan Valley. Although this land is used for agriculture, its produce does not go for the Palestinians but for the Israeli settlers.

2- Israeli confiscation of large areas of land, especially in the Jordan valley and Jerusalem.

3- Israeli control over the water resources and wells. The Israeli authorities limit the amounts of water to be used by Palestinian farmers and prevents them from digging new wells.

4- Marketing problems discourage farmers from investing in the land and its reclamation.

5- High costs of land reclamation and lack of funding.

6- Large number of emigrants from some areas like Ramallah and Al Bireh. Most of these emigrants are land owners.

7- Low rainfall on the eastern heights of Jerusalem, Hebron, and Bethlehem makes this land unreclaimable.

In this chapter the author provides two tables showing his proposal for the reclaimable areas in each district, and the form of reclamation.

In the next chapter the author describes the nature and topography of the West Bank's land. This would help in planning for land utilization. The land is first classified according to its topography, then according to the amount of annual rainfall and thirdly according to the Israeli aerial survey of the West Bank.

The Third chapter is concerned with land reclamation, its definition, elements influencing land reclamation methods, and cost analysis of each land reclamation method. It also considers how to manage such a project and how to look after reclaimed land.