



Semi-Annual Report Jan – June 2023



◆ Violations of the Israeli Occupation State and Colonizers in the Occupied Palestinian Territories



Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission



Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission

Summary of
Violations of the Israeli Occupation State and Colonizers
in the Occupied Palestinian Territories in **2023**

Semi Annual Report

2023

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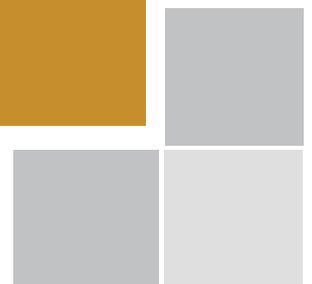


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Foreword:

What is happening in the occupying country these days obviously reflects the true face of the occupation, which its media and official bodies have always tried to hide, especially aftermath of the formation of the new occupying government, led by the extreme right in the occupying state, at the beginning of 2023. This government is used to be described as the most violent extremist right-wing fascist government in history. However, the matter that raised some of the confusion was in portraying its predecessors as governments that deal kindly with the Palestinians. Of course, this contradicts the truth and fundamentally differs with it, as the former government headed by “Lapid/Gantz” and its predecessor headed by “Bennett/Lapid”, which presented itself as an objective contrast to “Netanyahu government” that preceded them, did not differ in terms of its core objectives, public policy and strategic measures, specifically those related to the Palestinians, their land, their properties and their lives.

However, the most remarkable thing about the colonial occupation policy in the first half of the year 2023 is its adoption of more bloody strategies and attacks which are led by settler militias and perpetrated in a more organized manner. These radical transformations did not begin to occur these days, but rather they began many years ago, when the religious schools imbued their students with racist upbringing ideas, who began to carry out these brutal ideas on the ground. Thus, the generation of colonizers who carry out the attacks these days is the generation that was born in the colonies and grew up affected by the colonial culture. This generation has limited horizons and is imbued with religious and chauvinistic delusions, which stem from

extremist ideologies of a criminal nature that consider the Palestinians as alien intruders on the land.

The series of colonial attacks on the villages of Huwara, Turmusa'ya, Umm Safa, Urif, Qaryut, Deir Dibwan, and other Palestinian villages reflected a dangerous expected future in the form of the next phase of the conflict. This phase was prepared very well by the official state commissions which adopted a scenario according to which the defenseless Palestinian civilians are forced to confront the armed colonizers, who are protected by the force of the Israeli army, which criminalizes the Palestinian attempt to defend himself and his land.

The data documented for the first half of 2023 also indicated a remarkable increase in the number of martyrs (180 martyrs) as well as the number of injuries (more than 4,000), the thing which signifies the expanded open-fire regulations granted to both the army and colonizers. This is the message that the occupying state wants Palestinian citizen to understand; "his life is worth nothing but a bullet".

There are many indications that explain what is happening in the occupying state, including the colonial expansion, facilitating the procedures required for approving it, legalizing outposts and providing them with services and infrastructure,...etc. All of these indications force the Palestinians to face a new phase of conflict with Israel especially in the absence of any international intervention that would protect the possibility of establishing a Palestinian state in accordance with international legitimacy, the thing which Israel, the occupying state, tried to thwart. That is, for two decades, Israel has been imposing the "coercive environment" policy on the indigenous Palestinian population and thwarted any possibility of the establishment of a Palestinian state.

The reporting period demonstrated the enormity of the occupation measures conducted on the ground, including the confiscation of more than 45,000 dunums under different alleged pretexts (we analyze them in this report) as well as the construction of more than 13,000 colonial units based on 52 master plans that targeted the lands of the West Bank. Moreover, the Israeli government enforced strict demolition policies and restrictions on Palestinian construction in areas classified (C). The report presents a set of geopolitical facts imposed by the occupation government, which aim at tampering with the Palestinian territorial contiguity by imposing segregation policies on the Palestinians surrounded by the colonial blocs in order to strangle any possibility of establishing a Palestinian state in the future.

This report, which covers the period from January 2023 to the end of June 2023, sheds light on the figures, data, indications, and analysis of the most important events, in terms of the colonial actions & procedures of the Israeli occupying state and colonizers against the Palestinian citizens and their land. In addition, it shows the readers the most important geopolitical transformations conducted on the ground, and the human reality affected by the unjust violations perpetrated against the Palestinians and their property.

Mu'ayyad Shaa'ban
Head of CWRC

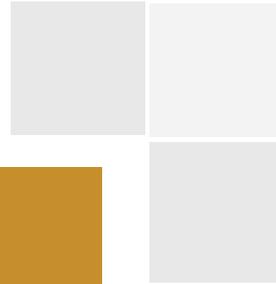
Fact sheet & the occupational procedure data in the first half of 2023

1.	Number of Israeli colonizers in the occupied Palestinian West Bank in the first half of 2023	726,427 colonizers
2.	Number of Israeli colonies	179 colonies
3.	Number of colonial outposts	189 outposts
4.	The number of agricultural outposts out of the total number of colonial outposts	90 colonial outposts
5.	Area of land controlled by agricultural outposts	310 thousand dunums
6.	Number of colonial outposts established in the first half of 2023	13 outposts
7.	Palestinian Lands seized/confiscated by the Israeli occupation authorities in the first half of 2023	44595 dunums
8.	Number of Palestinian facilities/property demolished by the Israeli occupation authorities in the first half of 2023	313 facilities
9.	The number of demolition notifications monitored by CWRC in the first half of 2023	822 notifications
10.	Number of colonial master plans approved in the first half of 2023	52 plans
11.	Total area of lands subject to Israeli colonial measures (this area does not include lands planned to be isolated by the Apartheid Wall which constitutes 68.7% of the total lands of the area called "C")	2380 km ²
12.	Number of Palestinian martyrs killed by the Israeli occupation army in the first half of 2023	180 martyrs
13.	Number of Palestinian martyrs killed by settlers/colonizers in the first half of 2023	8 martyrs
14.	Number of trees uprooted by the Israeli occupation authorities or by the Israeli colonizers	8340 trees
15.	Number of schools threatened by total or partial demolition	47 schools
16.	The area of Palestinian lands cultivated by the Jewish colonizers	121 thousand dunums

17.	Number of colonial service, industrial and other colonial sites	52 sites
18.	Number of Israeli military sites in the Palestinian occupied territory	94 sites
19.	Number of Israeli military colleges in the Palestinian occupied territory	40 colleges
20.	Number of permanent and temporary military checkpoints (control gates, military checkpoints, berms and others)	593 checkpoints & control gates
21.	The total length of the Annexation & Expansion Wall, once all parts are completed	714 km
22.	The completed part of the Annexation & Expansion Wall	489 km
23.	The planned part of the Annexation & Expansion Wall	225 km
24.	The area of land isolated by the Apartheid Wall once completely constructed	560km ²
25.	lands currently isolated by the Annexation & Expansion Wall	295km ²

Chapter I:

The Occupation's State Procedures on Supporting the Colonial Settlement



- a. Laws & Bills Ratified or Proposed by Israeli Legislators in the First Half of 2023
 - b. The Latest Israeli Government's Resolutions
 - c. Incentives and Financial Subsidies Granted for Israeli Colonial Population & Colonies
 - d. Recent Public Statements/Discourse by Members of the Israeli Government

a. Laws and bills Ratified or Proposed by Israeli Legislators in the First Half of 2023:

The laws and bills that were advanced and approved in the Israeli Knesset need a set of stages in order to reach the final ratification with the third reading. These laws and bills reveal, inter alia, an occupying mentality that practices abuse and violations on those under occupation. However, practicing force, bias and subjugation is the inherent nature of the occupation. This is obviously reflected when examining the colonial projects that the occupying legislative authority intends to advance and approve.

This section of the report highlights the systemized occupational policy implemented in the Palestinian land. That is, the campaign of the deposited and approved bills, since the beginning of the year, targeted everything related to the Palestinian existence, with a clear intention to restrict the Palestinian and to weaken his relationship with his land and national culture.

The laws that were approved are not restricted to extending the validity of the occupation regulations on the West Bank, which are racist laws that deal with the Palestinian as a person with no value in accordance with the law imposed by the occupying state aftermath of its control over the West Bank in 1967. Rather, there are other laws targeting Palestinian detainees, and other laws that target the Palestinian flag and its symbolism, the latest and most dangerous of which is the repeal of the disengagement law, which was unilaterally approved in 2005, allowing the gradual return of colonies to the northern West Bank area.

Bill/ Draft Law	Date of discussion	No.	Reading Approval Stage	Illustrations
extending “Judea and Samaria” emergency regulations	23/1/2023	'κ-1589/ח	Approved in the third reading	Approval of the law means that the judicial laws and the rest of the Israeli laws will apply, on a personal basis, to Israelis living in the West Bank. It is proposed to extend their validity by an additional five years.
Three bills calling for expelling the families of Palestinian	13/2/2023	25/316/פ 25/729/פ+ 25/1299/פ+	preliminary Reading	In 1948 territories, as well as in the occupied Jerusalem, if

<p>fighters, from the areas under the so-called "Israeli sovereignty".</p>				<p>it is known in advance about the intention of a family's member to undertake "terrorist activities", or that he published after the carrying out an "attack" against Israeli targets or praised it, then the Minister of Interior must expel him from the areas of Israel, or the areas under its control</p>
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<p>A bill calling for the declaration of the Israeli Sovereignty over “Judea and Samaria” 2023-2023</p>	<p>29/3/2023</p>	<p>3156/25/9</p>	<p>Advanced for preliminary reading</p>	
<p>Disengagement Plan Implementation Law (Amending No.7)2023 (K / 951)</p>	<p>20/3/2023</p>	<p>69/25/9</p>	<p>Approved in the third reading</p>	<p>The Amended Law Allowing Israelis to Return to the four West Bank colonies Vacated During 2005 Disengagement</p>
<p>Bill on National Parks, Nature</p>	<p>6/3/2023</p>	<p>2738/25/9</p>	<p>Advanced for preliminary reading</p>	<p>(Amendment – preventing heritage sites’</p>

<p>Reserves, National Sites and Memorial Sites</p>				<p>theft and demolition and promoting infrastructure in “Judean and Samaria” deserts and the Jordan Valley), 2023-2023</p>
<p>Jerusalem Metropolis Bill 2023–2023 (P / 2573/25)</p>	<p>27/3/2023</p>	<p>2645/25/9</p>	<p>Advanced for preliminary reading</p>	<p>Greater Jerusalem Law, 2023</p>
<p>A bill on the World Zionist Organization- Jewish Agency (Status) Law</p>	<p>20/2/2023</p>	<p>2446/25/9</p>	<p>Advanced for preliminary reading</p>	<p>Amendment – managing and Allocating the lands of “Judea and Samaria” District by the Settlement</p>

				Division), 2023-2023
Basic bill: Jerusalem is the capital of “Israel”	20/2/2023	2437/25/9	Advanced for preliminary reading	Amendment - Prohibition the foreign diplomatic mission)
Antiquities Authority Bill	13/2/2023	2346/25/9	Advanced for preliminary reading	(Amendment – “Judea and Samaria” Antiquities Authority), 2023-2023
Basic bill: Jerusalem is the capital of “Israel”	9/1/2023	1430/25/9	Advanced for preliminary reading	Amendment - Prohibition the foreign diplomatic mission)
A bill on Restoring Property Rights to Land Confiscated in	9/1/2023	1414/25/9	Advanced for preliminary reading	

<p>“Judea and Samaria”</p> <p>Prior to the Establishment of the State, 2023-2023</p>				
<p>Western Samaria Bloc Bill, 2023-2023P/</p>	<p>2/1/2023</p>	<p>1223/25/9</p>	<p>Advanced for preliminary reading</p>	<p>Gush Lev Hasumaria bill, 2023-2023</p>
<p>A bill that would double the penalty for those who commit rape.</p>	<p>17/5/2023</p>	<p>2639/25/9</p>	<p>preliminary Reading</p>	<p>According to the Israeli interpretation of terrorism, rape is considered a terrorist crime in case if committed on a national background, or if accused of committing it</p>

				on this background.
Bill banning the raising of the Palestinian flag.	10/5/2023 17/5/2023	25/617/9 25/2963/9	preliminary Reading	A law imposing a fine on those who raise the Palestinian flag
Five bills were advanced for law suiting before the Israeli courts	Deposit 19/1/2023 Primarily Reading 7/5/2023	9 544/25/ + 9 545/25/ + 9 546/25/ + /25/ 9 + 547 /25/ 9 716	under legislation	These bills aim at preventing human rights associations, that defend the Palestinians in the territories occupied since 1967, and the Palestinians in general, from submitting

				<p>petitions to the Israeli courts against the decisions of the Israeli government, or against the laws approved by the Israeli Knesset.</p>
<p>A bill dismissing an elected public representative or the holder of an official public position.</p>	<p>Deposit 12/1/2023 7/5/2023</p>	<p>9 230/25/ 9 + 233/25/</p>	<p>under legislation</p>	<p>This bill is implemented in case the representative expresses a supportive attitude toward the armed struggle against the Israeli occupation.</p>

<p>The "foreign associations" bill deals with the associations receiving foreign funding. This bill aims at imposing heavy taxes on these human rights associations.</p>	<p>7/5/2023</p>	<p>1070/25/ 9</p>	<p>under legislation</p>	<p>The bill requires each foreign association to submit periodic reports on the donations it receives from third parties. A tax of 37% is imposed on the total volume of donations per year.</p>
<p>A bill to disqualify a list of candidates for the Knesset elections if it praises Palestinian and Arab resistance</p>	<p>7/5/2023</p>	<p>739/25/ 9</p>	<p>under legislation</p>	

fighters, and according to the bill's description: "Jewish killers."				
A bill to deduct Palestinian tax funds that is equivalent to the Israeli damages caused by the Palestinian resistant operations	25/6/2023 Deposit 19/6/2023	3491/25/9	under legislation	A bill allows the Israeli government to withhold a monthly part of the Palestinian tax funds, equivalent to what it spent in return for the loss caused by the Palestinian resistant operations
A bill stating explicitly that Israeli courts cannot even hear	Deposit 12/6/2023	3450/25/9	under legislation	It targets Israeli and Palestinian

<p>arguments against Israel's quasi-constitutional Basic Laws.</p>				<p>human rights institutions that usually file petitions against pending laws and bills, and against governmental and official regulations.</p>
<p>A Bill to repeal discrimination in the Purchase of Real Estate in Judea and Samaria, 2023</p>	<p>Deposit 12/6/2023</p>	<p>3468/25/9</p>	<p>under legislation</p>	<p>A bill allowing the Israeli government to sell lands in the West Bank to colonizers.</p>

b. The Latest Israeli Government's Resolutions:

During the short period extending from July 2023 to June 2023, the Israeli occupation government approved a set of laws that have a clear impact on the lives of Palestinians and their property. The most prominent of these was Resolution No. 657, which is actually an amendment to Resolution No. 150 of 1996, which

authorizes the so-called “Israeli Minister of Finance” to take decisions that facilitate the process of changing land designation in the West Bank, the thing which reduces the steps required for approving the colonial expansion plans. This resolution will inevitably lead to a remarkable increase in colonial construction and will facilitate the process of changing the designation of lands that have been declared as state lands in favor of the colonial areas of influence (colonial jurisdiction areas). Moreover, the Israeli occupation government approved the renewing and amending of the national priorities’ map, through which huge incentives are granted to the colonizers residing in West Bank colonies as part of promoting settling in these areas. In addition, the Israeli government ratified the recent colonial project in Sebastia, which implies great colonial indications that will leave an impact on the northern West Bank region¹.

Date	Resolution\Reference No.	Resolution
08.01.2023	23	A Bill to extend the validity of the Emergency Regulations (Judea and Samaria—Adjudication of Offenses and Legal Assistance) 2023 (Related to Knesset Law No. 8-1589/23)
12.02.2023	125	Authorizing the Ministerial Committee on National Security Affairs (the political-security cabinet) to discuss and decide on

¹ See the “Incentives and Financial Subsidies Provided for Israeli Colonial Population & Colonies” section.

		the issue of establishing or regulating colonies in “Judea and Samaria”.
12.02.2023	116	Exemption from a public tender for the position of head of the Settlement division(organizing civil services in the Jewish state) in the so called “Ministry of Defense” and adding the position to the list of positions in the appendix according to Section 23 of the Civil Service (Appointments) Law
5.03.2023	277	Promoting the development of urban transport infrastructures for local authorities by the Ministry of the Interior.
9.03.2023	303	Proposed Penal Code (Amendment - Death Penalty for Terrorists), MK Limor Son Har Mellish Law No. 2023 (P/1738)
16.03.2023	344	Proposed Penal Code (Amendment - Prohibition waving the flag of an enemy entity or organization), MK Almo Cohen Law No. 2022 (p/617)
19.02.2023	137	Changing the name of the so called “Ministry of Settlement” to the “Ministry of Settlement and National Tasks” and transferring the functions from one ministry to another.

23.02.2023	168	Approving the appointment of the head of the so called “Settlement Department” (the organization of the civil service in Judea and Samaria) in the so called “Ministry of Defense”.
12.03.2023	312	Transferring the powers granted by law from the so called “Minister of Finance” to the so called “Minister of Interior”.
12.03.2023	6ב	Regularization of Settlement in “Judea and Samaria”.
3.2023019.	365	Granting Privileges, According to “the State Law”, 1951-5771, for an office clerk at the so called “the Jerusalem and Heritage Ministry”.
21.05.2023	555	Appointing the Director General of the so called “National Missions Ministry”.
21.05.2023	561	Designating the “national priority areas” in order to provide them with benefits and subsidies on construction.
21.05.2023	541	Upgrading the five-year budget allocated for improving the infrastructure and

		encouraging visits to the so called “Western Wall” plaza. Resolution No. 541
21.05.2023	543	Strengthening the historic basin area of the Old City of Jerusalem.
18.05.2023	515	Anti-Terrorism bill (Amendment - Fines for raising the Flag of a Terrorist Organization) (Temporary Order), MK Zvi Yedidia Sukkot Law No. 2023 (ص/2963).
14.05.2023	511	Executing coalition agreements and political agreements of financial importance for the years 2023 and 2024 and amending government resolutions.
7.05.2023	491	Renovating the Samaria National Park in (Sebastia) by allocating NIS 32 million over 3 years for the purposes of tourism, home protection, heritage, settlement and other national missions.
03.05.2023	484	Approving the principles of an agreement between the so called “State of Israel” and the so called “The Company for the Reconstruction and Development of the

		Jewish Quarter in the Old City of Jerusalem”.
18.06.2023	657	Amending the bases of land use designation in order to propose colonial plans for construction in the West Bank to the so called “Higher Planning Council” of the Civil Administration.

c. Incentives & Financial Subsidies Provided for Israeli Colonial Population & Colonies

In the first half of the year 2023, the Israeli occupation government adopted real and clear policies regarding supporting and strengthening colonial expansion in the Palestinian land. The adoption of such policies and decisions coincided with the formation of the recent Netanyahu government, which did not even mask its true intentions in this regard. Perhaps the most prominent of its systematic policies is what was approved on June 18, 2023, when the Israeli occupation government amended its resolution issued on August 2, 1996, bearing No. 150, according to which the head of the so-called “Religious Zionist Party”, Minister of Finance Bezalel Smotrich, was authorized to issue the initial approval for planning and construction in colonies. In addition, The Israeli Knesset approved a resolution that would shorten and ease the process of approving construction in West Bank Jewish colonies, as well as it amended the bases of land designation uses in order to propose colonial plans for construction in the West Bank to the so called “Higher Planning Council” of the Civil Administration, through two reading approval stages;

deposition and ratification, with no need to the approval of the Israeli political level, contrary to the applicable law for 25 years.

In accordance with the Israeli Government Resolution No. 150, the previously adopted procedures, regarding the colonial master plans, required the approval of the so-called “Israeli Prime Minister” as well as the Minister of “Army” at every stage of the building plans, and through five different approval stages including deposition, advancing the plan, approving it, activating it, declaring its entry into force and announcing it in a tender. The aim of this change is to “normalize” the approval of construction plans in West Bank colonies, and to make their approval stages similar to that followed in “Israel”, i.e. within the occupied lands of 1948, where the so-called “prime minister” and the “minister of security” do not approve any stage of the construction plans. The thing which implies an intention for an “administrative annexation” of West Bank lands for the benefit of the occupying power.

The Israeli government’s resolution No.657², not only imposes an administrative annexation on the Palestinian lands, but also accelerates the expansion of the existing colonies and legitimizes outposts retroactively. However, the new amendment does not allow the so-called “Minister Smotrich” to announce the establishment of new colonies; as the Israeli government avoided announcing the construction of new colonies; and replaced that by announcing the construction of colonial neighbourhoods belonging to the major colonies. Actually, after reviewing its maps and plans, it becomes clear that the Israeli government intends to build new colonies, as what happened in “Ariel colony” when the Israeli government established “Ariel West colony” on the lands of Salfit Governorate, and “Har Gilo” colony and its

^{2 2} <https://www.gov.il/he/departments/policies/dec657-2023>

belonging colonial neighbourhood called “Carmel”, which was established on the lands of Bethlehem Governorate.

The Israeli Knesset’s resolution regarding expanding the powers of the so-called “Minister of Finance” preceded its approval to repeal the “Disengagement Law” for northern West Bank colonies, which was

צבא הגנה לישראל	
צו בדבר יישום תוכנית ההתנתקות (ביטול ביחס למרחב חומש) (יהודה ושומרון) (מס' 2137) התשפ"ג-2023	
בתוקף סמכותי כמפקד כוחות צה"ל באזור, הנני מצווה בואת לאמור:	
1. החרגת שטח מסוים ממו	על אף האמור בצו בדבר יישום תוכנית ההתנתקות (יהודה ושומרון) (מס' 1565), התשס"ה-2005 (להלן – צו יישום תוכנית ההתנתקות), החל מיום חתימת צו זה –
מס' 1565	(א) לא יחולו לגבי השטח המסומן במפה המצורפת (להלן בצו זה – השטח המסומן) הוראות סעיפים 2 עד 6 וסעיף 9 לצו יישום תוכנית ההתנתקות.
	(ב) לא יחולו הוראות סעיף 7 לצו יישום תוכנית ההתנתקות ביחס לשטח המסומן, בכל הנוגע לזכויות שהתגבשו מיום כניסתו לתוקף של הצו בדבר יישום תוכנית ההתנתקות (ביטול ביחס למרחב חומש) (יהודה ושומרון) (מס' 2137) התשפ"ג-2023, או לאחריו.
2. סמכות מתן היתר בניה	בכל הנוגע לשטח המסומן, על אף האמור במינוי ועדות תכנון מיוחדות למועצות מקומיות ומועצות אזרחיות (יהודה ושומרון), תשי"ח-2008 (להלן – כתב המינוי), סמכות לפי סעיף 4(ב) לכתב המינוי ביחס לתכניות שאושרו לפני יום המינוי בשטח המסומן, כהגדרתו בצו יישום תוכנית ההתנתקות, תהיה נתונה למועצת התכנון העליונה או לאחת מוועדות המשנה שלה בלבד.
3. ביטול צו 1556 בשטח המסומן	הצו בדבר איסור העתקת מקום מגורים (יהודה ושומרון) (מס' 1556), התשי"ה-2005 לא יחול לגבי השטח המסומן.
4. שמירת דינים	(א) אין בהוראות צו זה כדי לפגוע בתוקפם של כל דין או תחיקת ביטחון. (ב) למען הסר ספק, אין בהוראות צו זה כדי לפגוע בכל סמכות הנתונה לחייל או לשוטרי, לפעול כלפי אדם או רכוש לפי כל דין ותחיקת ביטחון, לרבות סמכות מפקד צבאי מכוח סעיף 318 לצו בדבר הוראות ביטחון (נוסח משולב) (יהודה ושומרון) (מס' 1651), התשי"ע-2009, וכן בכל סמכות מכוח הצו בדבר מבנים בלתי מורשים (הוראת שעה) (יהודה ושומרון) (מס' 1529), התשי"ד-2003.
5. תחילת תוקף השם	תחילתו של צו זה ביום חתימתו.
	צו זה ייקרא: "צו בדבר יישום תוכנית ההתנתקות (ביטול ביחס למרחב חומש) (יהודה ושומרון) (מס' 2137) התשפ"ג-2023".
כ"ז באייר, התשפ"ג 18 במאי, 2023	
אלוף מפקד כוחות צה"ל באזור יהודה ושומרון	

approved in its third reading on March 21, 2023, and according to which “Homish” outpost, which was evacuated since 2005, is retroactively legalized. The amendment of the law, and repealing the parts banning the entry of Israelis (colonizers, soldiers, civilians) to the evacuated areas in the four colonies in the northern West Bank, is considered a supplementing tool toward expanding the geographical area of the colonial project, which has excluded, over the past 17 years, colonies out of its plans.

This encouraged the so-called “commander of the occupation army forces” in the West Bank to issue his order, on May 18, 2023, to repeal the first military resolution preventing the return of Israelis to evacuated West Bank colonies, and replacing it

by a new military resolution bearing No. 2137³ and allowing colonizers to return to the former outposts vacated during the disengagement period (see the decision to left)⁴.

The recent Israeli government's colonial policies aim at tampering the Palestinian geography whether by expanding colonies or tightening the grip on the Palestinian presence. The Israeli Knesset's allocation of budget, for the years 2023-2024, represents a clear evident on that. Undoubtedly, it meets the targets of the extreme right-wing parties that signed a series of coalition agreements, the results of which were reflected through either decisions enacted and approved or the budget financial allocations.

According to agreements reached between the so-called "Finance Minister Bezalel Smotrich" and the so-called "Transportation Minister Miri Regev", some NIS 3.5 billion (\$941 million) in the state budget will be invested in upgrading and paving new roads in the West Bank over the next two years. Of this, NIS 2 billion (\$538 million) will go to upgrading Route 60, a major north-south artery that runs the entire length of the West Bank. Another NIS 500 million (\$134 million) will go toward expanding a road between "Ariel" colony and "Tapuach" Junction in the northern West Bank; NIS 366 million (\$98 million) will go to upgrading the access road to the so-called "Beit El Regional Council area"; NIS 300 million (\$81 million) will be invested in a new road between "Migron" colony and Qalandia north of Jerusalem; NIS 200 million (\$54 million) for a road circumventing the Palestinian village of Al-Funduq in the northern West Bank west of Nablus; and NIS 150 million (\$40 million) for a road in "Alfei Menashe" colony. Hundreds of millions more were allocated for roads in and around East Jerusalem.

³ Minister Bezalel Smotrich's Twitter profile

⁴ See the section on "Homesh" outpost in this report.

Alongside the transportation funds, NIS 450 million (\$121 million) has been allocated for the so-called “Ministry for the Development of the Negev and Galilee” designated for development funds for local municipal authorities in the Negev, Galilee and wildcat outposts termed “West Bank” colonies⁵. Furthermore, the so-called “Ministry of National Mission” will receive NIS 268 million (\$72 million) in funding, although where and how that money will be spent is not yet clear. Another NIS 74 million (\$20 million) allocated to the ministry is intended to help the so-called “settlement municipal authorities” monitor illegal Palestinian construction in the territory. Another NIS 195 million (\$52 million) has been allocated to the Civil Administration agency within the Army Ministry⁶ which monitors Palestinian construction, specifically in areas classified (C), imposes restrictions, demolishes Palestinian facilities, and issues demolition notices, as well as it facilitates the occupation’s supervision of the occupied lands, supervises mining and quarries sites, water sources, natural reserves and archaeological sites that have recently become a tool for colonial expansion in the Palestinian land and a means to control the land.

At the political level, the Israeli occupation government decided on October 23, 2022, to extend work on the so called “map of national priority Area” until the end of the year 2023, and to add a group of colonies to this list. The aforementioned decision includes all Israeli colonies. For more details on this, see the report of “The Most Flagrant Israeli Violations In the Occupied Palestinian Territory In 2018”. In that year, the so-called |”Ministry of Construction and Housing” has decided that all colonies in “Judea and Samaria” will continue to enjoy facilities within the framework of “National Priority Areas”, which includes funding the planning and construction of new residential buildings and increasing the volume of loans to the

⁵ JEREMY SHARON, Times of Israel, Budget dedicates billions for West Bank roads, settlements and illegal outposts, 25 May 2023.

⁶ Nati TuckerJosh Breiner, Haaretz, Israeli Government Approves 2023-2024 State Budget Amid Economic Concerns Over Judicial Coup, Feb 24, 2023

residents. Based on this, colonies like "Migron, Talmon", "Kerem Ra'im" "and" Shvut Rachel" will enjoy tremendous facilities. In June 2018, the Israeli government approved the amended mapping of the so called "National Priority Areas", proposed by the Minister of Housing & Construction" Galant". The Government's decision, hereinbefore, included an authorization for the Ministry of Housing & Construction to fund the cost of planning and development in the "National Priority Areas" by 20% up to 70%, as well as to increase the volume of loans provided to "citizens" wishing to live in these "communities". Despite the fact that the amended mapping included 586 Israeli colonial residential communities, but according to the classification adopted by this map, the majority of the colonies (more than 80%) ranked within the first & second classification (A 1 + A 2) in this list, which means that the support ratio ranges from 5% to 70%. In addition to this classification, three other criteria have been adopted to calculate the value of the required support. It is clear that volume of support is designed to fit the colonies, where preference is given to the rural, not urban areas, individual houses, not multi-storey houses as well as for the most sloping areas⁷. The Israeli occupation government extends the validity of this decision until the end of 2022, the thing which explains the accelerated colonial incursion into the Palestinian territories, and raises questions about the colonialists' adoption of more well-prepared organized forms of crimes in the last few months, in a way that exceeds any predictable imagination.

⁷ See the report of "The Most Flagrant Israeli Violations In the Occupied Palestinian Territory In 2018".

d. Recent Public Statements/Discourse by Members of the Israeli Government

The Websites of occupying state's leaders and colonizers are full with direct incitements against the Palestinian citizens, whether those racist incitements which expose their beliefs of superiority and racist attitudes and chauvinism in discourses of segregation and discrimination in the cultural, cognitive and political fields within the occupying state, or those that encourage colonial construction and theft of Palestinian land. The most provocative statements are those encouraging inciting Palestinians and targeting them with killing. The most prominent of these are the following:

1- In an article published, on 19/1/2023, in "Israel Hayom" newspaper under the title: In this way, Israel loses Area classified "C", the writer stated: "In the village of Burqa, people feel proud because they are promoting Palestinian ownership in the region. The story of this village is enough to fuel the conflict over the areas of" Judea and Samaria ", which the Palestinians are trying to control while the state ignores that." The writer added: "A huge building is being established these days. It is a school, part of which will be built in Area "C" while the other part will be established in Area "B". Building a school is a pioneering project that serves as an effective weapon for the Palestinian Authority, which makes use of Israel's desire to refrain from demolishing buildings for fear of a global reaction".

2- The "Israeli finance minister", Bezalel Smotrich said, on 28/2/2023, that Israel should "wipe out" the Palestinian town of Huwara in the West Bank. He added "the State of Israel should do that, not the colonizers.

3-The Member of Knesset from the Ben Gvir Party, "Zvika Vogel", posted on his personal page, 27/2/2023: "The deterrent actions that the settlers achieved tonight in

Huwara have not been achieved by Israel since the Operation of the Defensive Shield. I see an amazing result. I want to see this place burning”.

4-“Yossi Dagan”, an Israeli activist politician and the head of the so-called Regional Council, posted on his personal page, on 26/2/2023: “I demand the Prime Minister and the Minister of Defense to "turn the table" on the Palestinians, and to launch a military operation immediately. The people of Israel will defeat the barbarians. We demand the Israeli government to adopt a new policy to deal with terrorism and to allow the army to carry out a military strike against Palestinians”.

5-“Itamar Ben-Gvir”, the Israeli minister of National Security, during a meeting with his far-right "Jewish Strength Party” on 1/2/2023, threatened the electric chair death penalty for Palestinians involved in attacks against Israelis. "Anyone who murders, harms and slaughters civilians should be sent to the electric chair”.

6-“Israel Hayom newspaper” reported, on 2/2/2023, that Ben-Gvir, the Israeli minister of National Security "went crazy" after learning of the existence of the bakeries. "Prisoners cannot get such a privilege," he was quoted as saying. "How can they get fresh bread every day? What is this absurdity?"

7-The so-called “Minister of National Security”, Itamar Ben Gvir, applauded, on his Twitter account on March 31, 2023, the execution of the Palestinian doctor, Muhammad al-Osaibi, expressing his support for the Israeli occupation police in Al-Aqsa Mosque in preventing a major catastrophe and thwarting the perpetrators of the operations.

8-According to “Ynet” website, the extremist right-wing Minister, Bezalel Smotrich, said that the Palestinian people are an "invention" of the last century and that people

like him and his ancestors are the "real Palestinians." The Israeli occupation minister's statements came during his participation in a special memorial service for the prominent Likud right-wing activist and member of the Jewish Agency's Board of Directors, Jacques Kupfer. Smotrich added, "There is no such thing as the 'Palestinians'," a statement that was received with applause and cheers from the audience.

-The extremist right-wing leader of the Zionist religious-nationalist party and the Israeli occupation's Finance Minister, Bezalel Smotrich, asked in the same event, "Do you know who the Palestinians are? I am a Palestinian." He said this in reference to his grandmother who was born in the town of "al-Metulla" a hundred years ago, and his grandfather from Jerusalem, who was from the thirteenth generation calling them the "real Palestinians." He added, "Is there such a thing as Palestinian history or culture? No, there were Arabs in the Middle East who arrived in the land of Israel at the same time as the Jewish migration and the beginning of Zionism. After 2000 years of exile, the people of Israel returned to their homeland, and there were Arabs around us who didn't like it. So what did they do? They invented a fictitious people in the land of Israel and demanded fake rights in the land of Israel just to fight Zionism." Smotrich claimed, "This is the historical truth. This is the biblical truth. The Arabs in the Land of Israel must hear this truth. This truth must be heard by the slightly confused Jews in the State of Israel. This truth must be heard in the White House in Washington. The whole world needs to hear it. This is the truth because it is the truth, and the truth will triumph."

9-The so-called "National Security Minister", Itamar Ben Gvir, said that the armed Israeli civilians are crucial in thwarting many terror attacks. He added "we will do

anything we can to allow all those who meet the criteria to get gun permits.” Confirming the report, Ben Gvir tweeted: “There is no reason why tank and combat engineering soldiers, who made up the IDF’s frontline ground forces in combat, aren’t authorized to possess a gun as well as many other IDF soldiers that until today, absurdly did not meet the criteria”⁸.

10-The so-called “Negev, Galilee and National Resilience Minister”, Yitzhak Wasserlauf, said on Wednesday 27, April 2023, that he will propose a bill considering Zionism a “guiding and crucial value” in government policy-making, in an effort to put the tenets of the contentious Jewish Nation-State Law into practice. “The following values express the right of the Jewish people to self-determination in the Land of Israel, among them settlement, security, culture, and Aliyah, as has been recognized, among others, in the Balfour Declaration and the Declaration of Independence, and anchored in the Basic Law: Israel as the Nation-State of the Jewish People,” the text reads. “The goal of the government decision is to instruct all officials and branches of the government, to give — as part of the considerations included when setting and implementing policy — meaningful consideration to Zionist values,” it adds⁹.

11-On May 8, 2023, The extremist Ben Gvir continues his calls for killing Palestinian resistance fighters while refusing to hand over the corpses of martyrs who were killed by the Israeli occupation forces to their families at the same time.

12- A Media Advisor in "Ben Gvir" parliamentary bloc tweeted on his Twitter account calling for the eradication of Huwara Town without “apology or hesitation”. Meanwhile, the so-called Minister of National Missions, "Orit Strook," calls for

⁸ “The Times of Israel”, editorial staff

⁹ “The Times of Israel”, Michael Horowitz

preventing Palestinians from opening their businesses on the main street of the town and prohibiting its residents from crossing the same street. (May 19, 2023

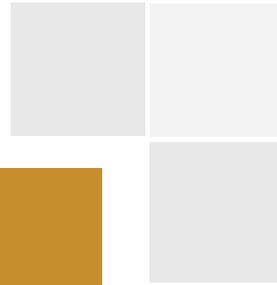
13-The so-called Israeli Minister of National Security, Itamar Ben Gavir, tweeted on his Twitter account, on May 23, 2023, against the Palestinian prisoner “Walid Dukka”, saying that "his life should end in prison."

14-the so-called “Samaria Regional Council Head”, Yossi Dagan, stated on 23/6/2023 “The military response to the terrorist operations is "launching a military operation in the terrorist cities of the Palestinian Authority.

15-The so-called “National Security Minister”, Itamar Ben Gvir, stated on 23/6/2023 “The Land of Israel must be settled and at the same time as the settlement of the Land a military operation must be launched. [We must] demolish buildings, eliminate terrorists, not one or two, but tens and hundreds, and if necessary even thousands”.

Chapter II:

Continuation of the colonial expansion over West Bank Lands



- a. Colonial Master Plans & Colonial Construction in the West Bank
- b. Colonial Master Plans & Colonial Construction in Jerusalem
- c. Colonial Construction Bids in the first half of 2023
- d. The Colonial Expansion in the Archaeological Sites: Sebastia Project as an Example.

a- Colonial Master Plans & Colonial Construction in the West Bank

The Israeli Occupation Authorities used the "regulatory" instrument as one of the active strategies to implement its settler-colonial projects in the Palestinian occupied territory, whether for the continuation of building Israeli colonies and colonial outposts or for expansion purposes, or even to continue stifling the Palestinian construction and urban expansion.

To make the scene clearer, the Israeli occupation Authorities marketed and publicized these "violations" as "legitimate practices" according to the Israeli law that is forcibly applied in the Palestinian occupied territory, namely; (Law No. 79 of 1966 on Organizing Cities, Villages and Buildings) without mentioning the "Military Order" (No. 418 of 1979), which amended that law to the point of emptying it of its core essence. Thus, the structure the aforementioned "Military Order" and its subsequent amendments maintained the so-called "Supreme/Higher Planning and Building Council" after it granted the authority to the Israeli Military Commander to form "Council" (mostly consisting military offices and colonizers). It also provided the "Council" with the power over the existing Israeli related local and regional committees. Therefore, it became the sole body authorized to issue building permits or approve master plans for the Palestinian villages. At the same time, the Israeli colonies were given power of local committees and established other regulatory committees that have vast authorities in this regard.

Since the beginning of the year 2023, the so-called "Supreme Planning Council" of the Occupation Civil Administration has held two sessions to advance, deposit and approve master plans for the purpose of expanding existing colonies or changing the land designations that were previously controlled and transferred in favor of expanding colonies. The first session was held on February 23, 2023, during which

22 master plans were advanced (deposit and approved), while the second session was held on June 26, 2023, during which 30 colonial master plans were advanced (approved and deposited).

Accordingly, since the beginning of this year, 13322 colonial units have been advanced, resulting in the approval of establishing 5,191 colonial units, while 8,131 colonial units have been deposited for later approval. The total approvals resulted in legalizing several colonial outposts, which are three outposts surrounding the so-called “Eli colony” that was built on the lands of Ramallah governorate.

The first outpost is “Bilgai Mayim”, on which two master plans, bearing the numbers 237 /8 /ישׁ and 237 /6 /ישׁ, were approved to build 499 colonial units on an area of 412 dunums. Meanwhile, the second master plan, bearing No. 237 /6 /ישׁ, was approved in the same geographical area “Hewvel Harim”, and includes the establishment of 407 colonial units on an area of 351 dunums of citizens’ lands. Furthermore, the master plan, No. 237 /5 /ישׁ, approved the establishment of a new outpost including the establishment of 650 new colonial units on an area of 638 dunums.

The plans advanced by the occupation civil administration also included the approval and deposit of plans aimed at building more than 1,000 colonial units in the so-called “Givat Ze’ev” colony which was built on the lands of Jerusalem governorate. This means expanding the area of the colony which is inhabited by 20,000 colonizers. By adding this large number of housing units, the Israeli occupation authorities seek to create an enormous increase in population density in the colonies surrounding Jerusalem, specifically in the northern part of the Holy City.

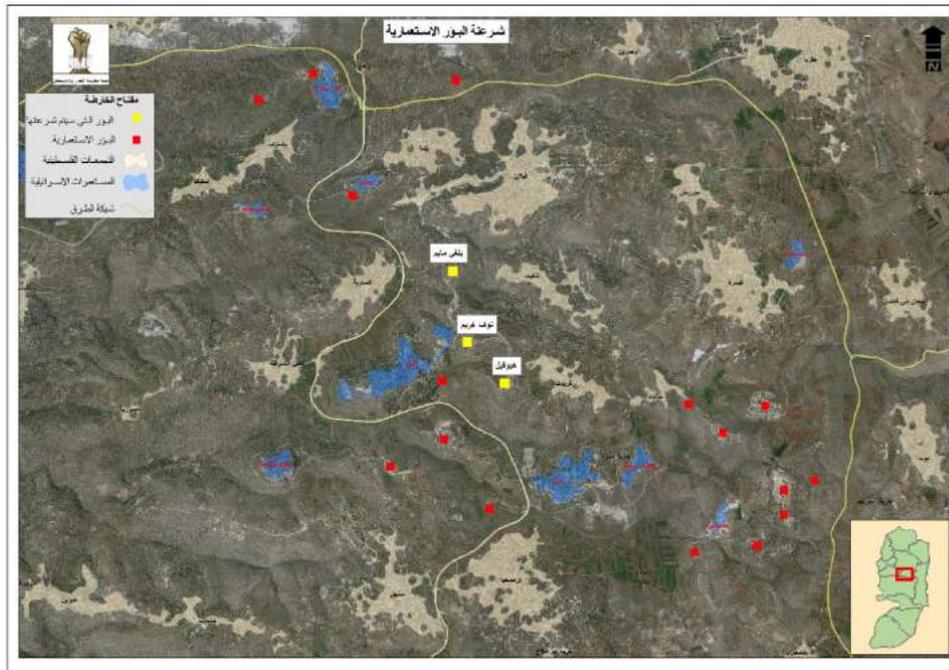


Table of the Master Plans that were advanced (deposited & approved) during the first half of 2023:

Colony	No. of plan	Governorate	Ratification (Approval)	Deposition	New residential units	Area (in dunums)
Ma'ale Efraim	י"ש / 1 / 3 / ת / 310	Jericho				Industry
Alon Moreh	י"ש / 8 / 107/	Nablus	100		100	201.3
Alon Moreh	י"ש / 1 / 8 / 107/	Nablus		186	186	90.3
Alon Shvut	י"ש / 2 / 6 / 6 / 405	Bethlehem	18		18	0
El'azar	י"ש / 2 / 404/	Bethlehem		433	433	293.3
Efrat	י"ש / 76 / 5 / 410	Jerusalem	16		16	2
Beit Arie	י"ש / ת / 202	Ramallah				Industry
Beitar Illit	י"ש / 19 / 3 / 426 / 1	Bethlehem	221		221	303

Geva Binyamin	י"ש / 1 / 1 240/	Jerusalem		356	356	141.6
Giv'at Ze'ev	י"ש / 31 / 220	Jerusalem		486	486	54.9
Givat Sal'it	י"ש / 2 / 1 / 301	Tubas		2	2	No residential units
Dolev	י"ש / 4 / 1 234/	Ramallah	90		90	22
Vered Yericho	י"ש / 4 / 603	Jericho	45		45	56.89
Hinanit	י"ש / 2 / 6 166/	Jenin	10		10	3.57
Talmon	י"ש / 1 / 7 235/	Ramallah	189		189	193.847
Tana Amrim	י"ש / 7 / 515	Hebron	68		68	26.2
Kochav Ya'akov	י"ש / 2 / 242	Jerusalem		627	627	254
Kfar Adumim	י"ש / 1 / 7 227/	Jerusalem	6		6	3.2
Kfar Taffuh	י"ש / 6 / 131	Salfit		136	136	24.47
Mevo Horon	י"ש / 1 / 2 212/	Ramallah	210		210	258.5
Mevo'ot Jericho	י"ש / 330	Jericho	181		181	0
Mitsad	י"ש / 1 / 3 414	Hebron	204		204	499.6
Mitsad	י"ש / 5 / 2 414	Hebron		6	6	3.08
Ma'ale Adumim	י"ש / 47 / 4 420 / 1	Jerusalem	32		32	6.512
Ma'ale Adumim	י"ש / 1 / 59 420 / 1 / 7	Jerusalem		1119	1119	1458.86
Ma'ale Amos	י"ש / 2 / 4 413	Bethlehem		76	76	112.2

Ma'ale Amos	י"ש / 1 / 5 413	Bethlehem		409	409	0
Mizpe Jericho	י"ש / 5 / 228	Jericho		346	346	0
Nofim	י"ש / 3 / 10 / 119	Salfit			Future planning	211.74
Nokdim	י"ש / 3 / 4 / 6 411	Bethlehem	32		32	0
Nokdim	י"ש / 12 / 411 /	Bethlehem		308	308	239.2
Sansana	י"ש / ב / 522	Hebron		100	100	236
Ateret	י"ש / 1 / 8 / 204 /	Ramallah		5	5	7.79
Enav	י"ש / 1 / 2 / 110 /	Tulkarm	179		179	276.7
Immanuel	י"ש / 13 / 120	Salfit		96	96	12.476
Etz Efraim	י"ש / 14 / 126 /	Salfit		5	5	0
Tzofim	י"ש / 14 / 149 /	Qalqilia		74	74	0
Kedumim	י"ש / 3 / 13 / 113	Qalqilia	380		380	153.196
Kiryat Arba	י"ש / 1 / 3 / 510 / 22	Hebron	8		8	4.9
Kiryat Arba	י"ש / 3 / 14 / 510	Hebron		140	140	44
Kiryat Arba	י"ש / 2 / 6 / 510	Hebron		234	234	56
Rechelim	י"ש / 1 / 171	Nablus	212		212	689.3
Rimonim	י"ש / 3 / 224	Ramallah		114	114	0
Sha'arei Tikva	י"ש / 7 / 122	Qalqilia		6	6	0
Giv'at Ze'ev	י"ש / 2 / 40 / 215	Jerusalem		2	2	

Itamar	ירוש / 2 / א / 4 / 163 / 3	Nablus		1	1	2.07
Beit Arie	ירוש / 30 / 3 / 201	Ramallah		2	2	1.3
Hebron Mountain/ Karmel	ירוש / 2 / 1 / 507	Hebron	42		42	57.182
Hebron mountain/ Telim	ירוש / 1 / 1 / 501	Hebron		196	196	144.418
Hebron mountain/ Adura	ירוש / 1 / 3 / 516	Hebron		310	310	205.745
Ariel	ירוש / 15 / 130	Salfit		98	98	61.495
Al kana	ירוש / 25 / 125	Salfit	351		351	110.22
Giv'at Ze'ev	ירוש / 28 / 220	Jerusalem		228	228	34.39
Giv'at Ze'ev	ירוש / 28 / 10 / 220	Jerusalem	98		98	34
Giv'at Ze'ev	ירוש / 31 / 220	Jerusalem	486		486	54.88
Giv'at Ze'ev	ירוש / 16 / 10 / 220	Jerusalem	58		58	58
Ma'ale Adumim	ירוש / 25 / 6 / 420 / 1	Jerusalem		340	340	262
Kiryat Arba	ירוש / 3 / 22 / 510	Hebron		120	120	31.5
Mevo Dotan	ירוש / 1 / 2 / 104	Jenin				
Harmish	ירוש / 1 / 2 / 144	Jenin				
Migdalim	ירוש / 4 / 142 /	Nablus		184	184	157.2

Etz Efraim	י"ש /16 /126	Salfit		12	12	5.82
Etz Efraim	י"ש /6 /126	Salfit		252	252	104.109
Rafafa	י"ש /5 /170	Salfit	399		399	259
Bilgai Mayim/ Eli	י"ש /8 /237	Nablus	152		152	30
Bilgai Mayim/ Eli	י"ש /6 /237	Nablus	347		347	382.8
New outpost/ Eli	י"ש /5 /237	Nablus	650		650	638
Hayove/ harim/ Eli	י"ש /4 /237	Nablus	407		407	351.4
Hashmoniel Match Binyamin	י"ש /3 /3 /208	Ramallah		150	150	111.19
Halamish/ (Neve Tzuf)	י"ש /7 /203	Ramallah		330	330	980.3
Ma'ale Amos	י"ש /1 /1 /5 /413	Bethlehem		152	152	27.87
Gush Etzion	י"ש /1 /1 /2 /414	Hebron		78	78	10.65
Beitar Illit	י"ש /16 /ב /426 /7	Bethlehem		46	46	7.25
Beitar Illit	י"ש /17 /ב /426 /7	Bethlehem		68	68	5.4
Beitar Illit	י"ש /21 /3 /426 /1	Bethlehem		198	198	12.25
Karnei Shomron	י"ש /2 /5 /116	Qalqilia		68	68	31.5
Karnei Shomron	י"ש /1 /5 /1 /117	Qalqilia		36	36	2.532
Total			191,5	8,131	13,322	115.1,10

b- Colonial Master Plans & Colonial Construction in Jerusalem

During the reporting period, the colonial expansion in the Holy City witnessed a lot of ebbs and flows. However, the regulatory authorities in the occupying state saved no effort in proposing master plans targeting Jerusalem, specifically regarding the so-called “E1 colonial plan”, which the occupying state realizes the seriousness of its strategic implications on the future of establishing the Palestinian state.

Perhaps those who follow up the planning council sessions, specifically the sessions organized by Jerusalem Municipality, which sponsors the largest colonial construction in Jerusalem, recognize that this municipality seeks to bring about political deals with countries, particularly the United States, regarding construction in this area in order to obtain approvals for colonial construction in other locations in the West Bank as well as in Jerusalem. It is no longer a secret that the occupation government withdraws the “E1 plan” from the agenda of the session shortly before it is held, meanwhile, it continues its colonial expansion in many other areas. This section reviews the most prominent colonial expansion activities and plans that have been proposed since the beginning of the year.

Since the beginning of 2023 and the formation of the current Israeli government, 22 master plans for Israeli colonies with a total of 16,060 housing units were advanced in East Jerusalem (advancing, deposition and ratification), while the Israeli government resumed promotion of the E1 colonial plans for 3412 housing units. Alongside these developments, several major road infrastructure plans designed to seamlessly connect the surrounding settlements to Jerusalem, including “Ma’aleh Adumim/E1” area and those located northeast of the city, were likewise advanced¹⁰.

¹⁰ IrAmim, Major Acceleration of Israeli Settlement Activity since January 2023 Juxtaposed with Deprivation of Palestinian Housing Rights, 15June, 2023

In Jerusalem, one of the most severe expressions of this reality is the Israeli urban planning policy which aims to engineer Jewish demographic dominance, while pushing significant parts of the Palestinian population out of the city. In contrast to the thousands of housing units advanced annually for Israeli colonies in East Jerusalem, residential development in Palestinian areas is systematically suppressed and neglected, the thing which undermines Palestinian rights to housing and serves as a lever of displacement.

The Israeli authorities are poised to advance colonial plans for over 7000 new housing units within East Jerusalem, including for “Givat Hamatos”, “Kidmat Zion”, “New Talpiyot Hill” and “Ramot Alon A and B”. Alongside these upcoming advancements, a slew of other plans have been promoted over the past half a year, including though not limited to: Givat Shaked, Lower Aqueduct, Nof Zahav, and the Wadi Joz Business Center (Silicon Wadi). Lists of all plans advanced since the start of 2023 along with important updates and analyses on select plans can be found below¹¹.

Despite Palestinians constituting nearly 40% of the city’s population, not one new neighborhood has been approved or constructed for Palestinians since 1967, while existing Palestinian neighborhoods face major building restrictions. Since then, the Israeli government has constructed more than 56,000 housing units for Israelis, while less than 600 units have been built by the authorities for Palestinians, the last of which was in the 1970s. Such a reality serves as a major impediment for

¹¹ Al-Ayyam newspaper, 22master plans to build 16,060 colonial units in Jerusalem have been submitted since the beginning of this year, 06-17-2023

Palestinians to remain in the city, which ultimately becomes a mechanism of forced displacement¹².

The aforementioned plans reflect the overall trend in colonial activity since the beginning of 2023. Among the total number of housing units (16,060 HU) advanced since the start of the year, 9376 of those units are within master plans, which will either expand the territorial footprint of existing colonies or for the establishment of brand-new colonies.

Beyond the geopolitical impact of establishing more colonies in East Jerusalem, these plans highlight the magnitude of housing and urban planning discrimination in the city. While many of these plans are intended for land located in or adjacent to Palestinian neighborhoods, they are not designated for the community's housing needs, but rather for new Israeli residential projects over the Green Line. This not only depletes all remaining land reserves in East Jerusalem, but also serves to fracture the Palestinian space and hedge-in already overcrowded Palestinian neighborhoods, blocking any possible expansion to accommodate for natural growth.

The plan for establishing the new neighborhood in “Tal Adasa” in Beit Hanina, prepared by architect “Ayelet Roman”, includes the construction of about 2,500 housing units and tens of thousands of square meters for public buildings. The plan also included instructions to preserve the urban landscape in the area and to preserve wide open areas, including the top of the hill and a valley that goes through the

¹² IrAmim, Major Acceleration of Israeli Settlement Activity since January 2023 Juxtaposed with Deprivation of Palestinian Housing Rights, 15June, 2023

neighborhood. This would have constituted the first planned new Palestinian neighborhood since 1967 with some 2500 housing units

After enormous funds had been invested in the plan's preparation, the Israeli authorities recently withdrew their support of the plan, citing claims that it did not comply with the planning policy for open spaces. Such claims contradict the fact that numerous similar plans are being promoted for Israeli colonies in such spaces in East Jerusalem, including in Atarot for a total of 9000 housing units. An example on the approved plans that aims at establishing a new colony in Jerusalem is "Givat Shakid". The plan (TPS 969162) for a new colony with 695 housing units on the slopes of the Palestinian neighborhood of Sharafat-Beit Safafa was approved for deposit with conditions by the so-called "District Planning Committee" in September 2022. Although approved for deposit, the plan has not yet been formally deposited for public review. An internal session was held at the District Planning Committee on April 3, 2023 where they approved deposit of amended plan documents. Beyond constituting another new colony in Jerusalem, "Givat Shaked" is also a flagrant example of the breadth of housing and planning discrimination in the city. While Givat Shaked is intended for vacant land located along the built-up area of Sharafat, it is not designated for the community's development needs, but rather for a new Israeli colony in East Jerusalem.

Approving this plan will constitute a major expansion of the planned colony in "Givat Hamatos". This along with the "Lower Aqueduct plan" will extend the colonial wedge between the existing colony of Gilo and Har Homa while further encircling Beit Safafa with Israeli construction. Cumulatively, these concurrent colonial advancements will create a sealing-off effect of East Jerusalem's southern perimeter from Bethlehem and the southern West Bank.

Master Plans for New Colonies and/or Colonial Expansions

Colony	Plan no.	Units	Planning Approval Stage	Notes
Kidmat Zion	TPS 808840	38	Local Planning Committee scheduled to discuss recommendation for deposit	A new colony in a Palestinian neighborhood
New Talpiyot Hill	TPS 657593	3500	Local Planning Committee scheduled to discuss recommendation for deposit	A new colony\ expanding Giv'at Ha-Matos
Ramat Alon A	TPS 921353	1318	District Planning Committee scheduled to discuss approval for deposit	Expanding a colony
Ramat Alon B	TPS 921239	600	District Planning Committee scheduled to discuss approval for deposit	Expanding a colony
Pisgat Ze'ev		140	District Planning Committee scheduled to discuss approval for deposit	Expanding a colony
Lower Aqueduct	TPS 808840	1465	District Planning Committee internal discussions on objections	New colony
Gilo		284	District Planning Committee discussed objections	Expanding a colony
Nof Zahav	TPS 773184)	100+275 hotel rooms	District Planning Committee was slated to discuss for deposit but was removed from agenda	Expanding the colony of Nof Zion on a Palestinian Neighborhood
Pisgat Ze'ev	TPS 759894	730	Deposited for public review	Expanding a colony
Giv'at Shaked	TPS 969162	695	District Planning Committee approved deposit of amended plan documents	New colony

Har Homa		150	Local Planning Committee recommended for deposit	Expanding a colony
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Plans for Housing Unit Increase within Existing or Planned Colonies

Colony	Plan no.	Housing Units	Planning Approval Stage	Notes
Giv'at Hamatos A	TPS 1190537	1200	Local Planning Committee was scheduled to discuss plan for deposit. Unclear if it took place.	Increases housing unit capacity
Gilo		274	Local Planning Committee discussed for deposit	Urban renewal
East Talpiyot		692	District Planning Committee discussion	Urban renewal
Ramot	TPS 991406	1035	Local Planning Committee recommended for deposit with conditions	Urban renewal
Mt Scopus/ French Hill - Lerner		1039	Deposited for public review	Built-up area in place of dorms
Ramot Alon	TPS 921239	120	District Planning Committee approved for deposit with conditions	Built-up area
Mt Scopus/ French Hill - Bronfman		500	Deposited for public review	Built-up area in place of dorms
Gilo		330	District Planning Committee approved for deposit with conditions	Urban renewal
Gilo		617	Deposited for public review	Urban renewal
French Hill	TPS 890442	156	District Planning Committee approved for deposit	Urban renewal
East Talpiyot		621	District Planning Committee discussed for deposit	Urban renewal

C: Colonial Construction Bids in the First Half of 2023

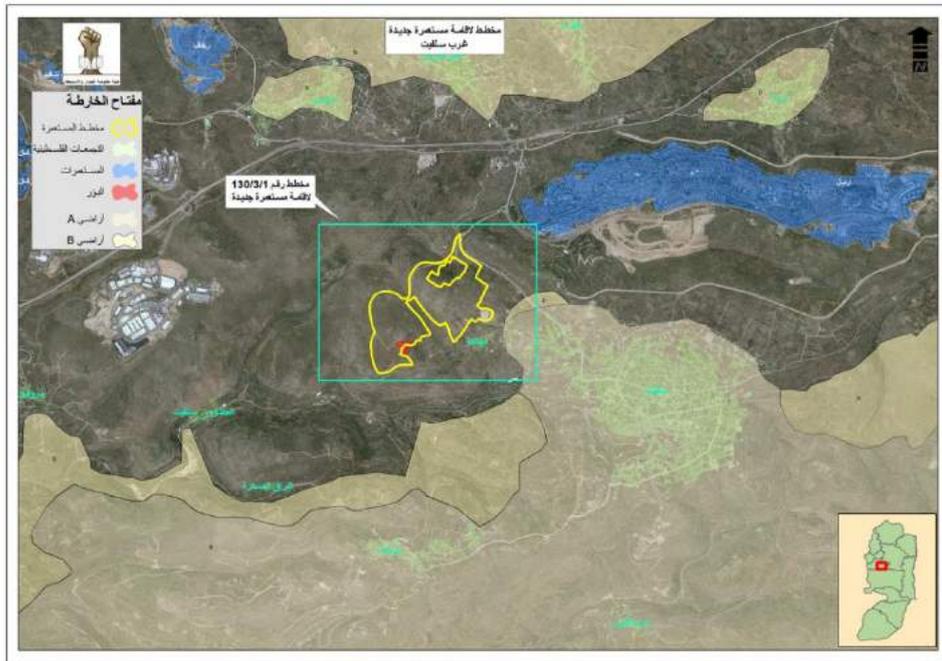
The Israeli occupation authorities issued 9 construction bids for 1337 new colonial units that targeted the southern part of the West Bank, specifically the Bethlehem Governorate since the beginning of 2023. The biggest bid was given to the colony of Beitar Illit, which included 727 residential units. This is considered a huge expansion of the colony that is constructed on the private lands of the villages of Husan, Nahalin, and Wadi Fukin south-west of Bethlehem. Another bid was given to the colony of Gilo with 89 colonial units issued for construction. A third bid was issued to undergo a large expansion that targeted the Hebron Governorate, especially the colonial neighborhood called Giv'at Hamara in the colony of Kiryat Arba. Other bids targeted the governorates of Salfit, Nablus, and Jerusalem.

The Bids That Were Published in the Year 2023 and Are Still Valid Up to This Moment

Colony	No. of units	Bid no.	The closing date for submitting the plan	Bid opening	Bid publication	Clarification
Efrat/Hatamar	83	88/2023	12/06/2023 12:00	08/05/2023	22/03/2023	Intensive construction
Beitar Illit	20	89/2023	03/07/2023 12:00	08/05/2023	22/03/2023	Intensive construction
Efrat/Hatamar	110	90/2023	24/07/2023 12:00	25/06/2023	22/03/2023	Intensive construction
Beitar Illit	727	92/2023	07/08/2023 12:00	27/06/2023	22/03/2023	Intensive construction
Kiryat Arba\ Giv'at Hamara	156	134/2023	17/07/2023 12:00	12/06/2023	27/04/2023	Intensive construction
Adam\Geva Benyamin	60	135/2023	17/07/2023 12:00	17/05/2023	27/04/2023	Intensive construction
Ma'ale Efraim	44	136/2023	21/08/2023 12:00	20/06/2023	27/04/2023	Intensive construction
Karnei Shomron\ Western Hill	48	138/2023	26/06/2023 12:00	22/05/2023	02/05/2023	Intensive construction
Gilo	89	81/2023	08/05/2023 12:00	03/04/2023	20/03/2023	Intensive construction
	1337 units					

Valid Bids in 2023

As part of the monitoring by the Colonization and Wall Resistance Commission of the mechanisms and procedures of colonial expansion on the ground, the commission's crew identified 19 open and active tenders up to this



moment. These bids may be awarded at any moment. These bids aim to build a total of 1,773 new colonial units, with the most notable being the bid related to the new colony approved to be built in the Salfit Governorate alongside the Ari'el colony. The Israeli occupation authorities claim that these two bids aim to expand the Ari'el colony. However, upon examining the maps and plans related to this master plan, it becomes clear that the targeted area of these bids is relatively distant from the Ari'el colony (see map above). Consequently, the occupation state has begun establishing a new colony under the name of Ari'el\ West. It is worth noting that this plan was approved in 1992 and is currently being implemented.

These bids also aim to establish a major expansion in the colony of Beit El that is constructed on private lands in the Ramallah and Al Bireh Governorate through the construction of a total of 346 new residential units. The maps concerning the bid show that the expansion will occur to the south of the colony on private lands in the village of Dora Al-Qar' and Al-Jalazone Refugee Camp.

Valid Bids Opened before 2023 (that were not closed)

Colony	No. of units	The final date for depositing the bid	Bid no.	Bid opening	Bid publication date	clarifications	Bid type
Karnei Shomron	22	21/08/2023	361/2021	02/07/2023	24/10/2021	Intensive construction	Regular tender
Ari'el \West	313	21/08/2023	369/2021	16/07/2023	24/10/2021	Intensive construction	Target Price
Beit Arie, Ofarim	0	14/08/2023 12:00	14/2020	11/06/2023	01/01/2020	Commercial offices	Regular tender
Ofarim	159	14/08/2023	2/2021	19/06/2023	18/01/2021	Low-level construction	Regular tender
Karnei Shomron	8	07/08/2023	19/2020	18/06/2023	01/01/2020	Intensive construction	Regular tender
Ma'ale Adumim	0	07/08/2023	173/2022	04/06/2023	26/05/2022	Commercial offices	Regular tender
Alfei Menashe	78	31/07/2023	115/2017	26/06/2023	11/05/2017	Intensive construction	Regular tender
Ma'ale Adumim	0	31/07/2023	509/2018	11/06/2023	26/12/2018	Hotels	Preliminary bid
Beit El	346	24/07/2023 12:00	360/2021	25/06/2023	24/10/2021	Intensive construction	Target Price
Immanuel	57	24/07/2023 12:00	367/2021	11/06/2023	24/10/2021	Intensive construction	Target Price
Beit Arie, Ofarim	200	17/07/2023 12:00	6/2021	Not specified yet	18/01/2021	Nursing homes	Regular tender
Adam\Geva Benyamin	20	17/07/2023 12:00	23/2021	17/05/2023	18/01/2021	Low-level construction\Ground level	Regular tender
Ari'el \West	58	17/07/2023 12:00	368/2021	17/05/2023	24/10/2021	Low-level construction	Regular tender
Match Benyamin\ Shvut Rachel	98	17/07/2023 12:00	89/2022	08/06/2023	31/03/2022	Intensive construction	Target Price
Alfei Menashe	41	10/07/2023 12:00	10/2020	Not specified yet	01/01/2020	Low-level construction\Ground level	Regular tender
Efrat	0	10/07/2023 12:00	21/2020	Not specified yet	01/01/2020	Commercial offices	Regular tender
Ari'el \ West	252	10/07/2023	365/2021	22/06/2023	24/10/2021	Low-level construction	Regular tender
Oranit	111	26/06/2023	91/2019	Not specified yet	04/04/2019	Intensive construction	Regular tender
Elkana	10	28/08/2023	164/2023	26/06/2023	31/05/2023	Low-level construction	Regular tender
Total							1773 units

D: Colonial Expansion in Archeological Sites: The Sebastia Project as a Model

On 7 May 2023, the Israeli occupation government approved a bill to invest up to ILS 32 million to develop the Sebastia Archeological Site. This approval entails a request from the so-called "Nature and Parks Authority" to prepare a detailed plan for the development of the site for three years. The development plan includes constructing a road to secure settlers' access to the site and turning it into a tourist attraction. Part of the site, adjacent to the village of Sebastia in the Nablus Governorate, is located in Area "B", while the other part is in Area "C". This site is surrounded by a number of Palestinian towns and villages. The budget of the project, valued at ILS 32 million, is primarily allocated to the construction of a road that leads directly to the archeological site without the need to pass through Area "B", promoting excavation work, preserving the buildings on the site, and transforming it into a paid tourist destination. This project entails subjecting the entirety of the site to the administration of the so-called "Israeli Nature and Parks Authority", with paid entry to the site.

The danger of this project lies in its potential to turn the archeological site into a tourist colony that lies in the heart of a Palestinian area and on the lands of the Sebastia Village. The project also has the potential to provide a permanent presence of colonizers in the area and multiply their numbers, thus establishing a colonial outpost. As a result, the Palestinian presence in the area will be reduced. Additionally, this project will cut off the road between Nablus and Jenin by controlling the sole route between the two governorates.

The new colonial project in Sebastia, Nablus Governorate, does not differ from all colonial projects that were established in the northern part of the West Bank lately (from the north of Nablus to the north of Jenin). There are three main aspects that govern this stage: the first aspect concerns the construction of a section of the Annexation and Expansion Wall with a length of 45 kilometers that

was sanctioned by the Israeli occupation government at the beginning of 2022, with a value of ILS 350 million¹. This section aims to confiscate parts of Palestinian lands, impose military closure areas², and solidify the process of annexation and expansion by transforming sections of the Wall, composed of barbed wire fences, into a cement wall that ranges in height from 6 to 9 meters in most of its extensions.

The second aspect of this stage concerns the issue of revoking the disengagement decision and the resulting legitimization of colonialism in the northern part of the West Bank through the colony of Homesh and the legitimization of a colonial outpost in the form of a religious school. There is an objective relationship between what is happening in Sebastia and the reconstruction of the Homesh colony. The reinforcement of colonies in this specific area creates a geographical connection between these two areas, thus putting vast spaces of land that separate the lands of Sebastia and the land of the village of Burqa, where the Homesh colonial outpost is located, under the threat of confiscation.

The third aspect concerns the settler-colonial project that was carried out under the cover of developing an archeological site to tighten the grip on the northern part of the West Bank by increasing the colonial presence and the area, reducing Palestinian presence, and tightening control over the only road connecting the Jenin and Nablus governorates.

The new decision distributes the proposed budget, which amounts to ILS 32 million, over the span of 3 years starting from 2023 until 2023. Its funds are distributed by allocating a sum of ILS 6 million for the tourism sector, another sum of ILS 6 million are allocated for site protection purposes, and ILS 2.5 million for colonial purposes at the site under a category referred to as

¹See the Annual Report on Violations in 2022, there is a section related to the construction of the Wall sections in the north and south of the West Bank, as well as the decisions of the Israeli occupation authorities in this regard

² Refer to Military Order No. (T/3/23), which targets lands in Jalamah for the expansion of the Wall in the expropriation section (land confiscation).

“Settlement and National Missions Ministry”. The budget allocations also include another 6 million shekels for the preservation of the site's heritage, along with other sums.

What should be noted about the budget set for the project is that it is allocated from a group of ministries, which comes as follows: the Ministry of Tourism, the Ministry of Environmental Protection, the Ministry of Culture and Sports, the Ministry of Heritage, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Settlement and National Missions, the Ministry of Diaspora and Combating Antisemitism, the Ministry of Innovation, Science and Technology, and the Ministry of Economy and Industry. These are the ministries from which the project steering committee was formed.

The involvement of ministries such as the ministries of Foreign Affairs, Settlement and National Missions, Diaspora and Combating Antisemitism, and other state institutions in financing and managing this project raises several questions about the objectives of this project and suggests that it goes beyond being a historical tourist landmark, but extends to achieve objectives relating to colonialism and impose new realities on the ground, with the ultimate goal of eliminating the possibility of establishing a Palestinian state by manipulating geography, and this is where the danger lies.

Chapter III:

Measures of the Occupation Authorities on Controlling Lands

- a. Continuation of Control Policy over West Bank Lands
- b. The Latest Erected Colonial Outposts
- c. Expropriation of Lands "Land Confiscation"

a. The Colonial Outposts Established in the First Half of 2023

From the beginning of 2023 until the end of June, the colonizers established 13 new colonial outposts; most of these outposts were agricultural and pastoral outposts and one that can be classified as a residential outpost, which was established by colonizers on the lands of the villages of Sinjil and Al-Libban, north of Ramallah. The colonizer militias called this outpost "Hamour".

The pastoral outposts, which span over vast areas of land, are controlled by armed colonizers under the pretext of agriculture and grazing. However, the real objective is to control every possible area of citizens' lands through informal means to limit the capacity of Palestinian villages and towns to expand naturally and suffocate them. This puts Palestinian citizens under the threat of forced displacement and creates a coercive environment that expels them. This also allows colonizers to control natural resources, especially water. The Israeli occupation government is an accomplice who legalizes these procedures by handing these areas of land to the colonizers and using them in favor of the settler-colonial project.

What can be noted is that since the beginning of 2023, especially with the formation of the latest occupation government, with all the focus that has been poured on the formation of colonial outposts, "legalizing" them, and drawing up their master plans, that the establishment of such outposts has started becoming a publicity stunt to appease the colonizers. For example, they declared that they will "legalize" 10 colonial outposts along the West Bank, thereby turning them into 9 complete (by the end of last February)³, then, through the announcement of the legalization of four colonial outposts located in the area between Nablus and Bethlehem governorates, particularly those that were established as extensions of the colony of Eli (by the end of June). These colonial outposts are

³ The two colonial outposts of Giv'at Haroeh and Giv'at Harel, situated near the colony of Shilo on the lands of Ramallah will be merged into one colony

“Palgai Mayim”, “Havat Gil’ad”, “Harim”, and a fourth outpost yet to be announced. Alternatively, Netanyahu allowed colonizers to remain in the “Avitar” colonial outpost located on the lands of Beita town in Nablus Governorate (by the end of June). The decision came despite Israeli court’s rule for the evacuation of this colony, despite their known bias in favor of the occupation institutions, and the aerial photographic evidence used by the Israeli courts that clearly proved the Palestinian citizens' rightful ownership of the land. Lastly, the legalization of the religious colonial outpost established within the evacuated colony of “Homesh”⁴ through an amendment of the 2005 Disengagement Law.

All of this makes it evident that the issue of colonial outposts is a major aspect of the Israeli occupation state’s approach to controlling the Palestinian land, whether through supporting and protecting the colonizers’ activities or through the retroactive “legalization” of every outpost or colony established. It is as if the message the Israeli occupation state wants to convey to the colonizer community is that any colonial outpost established now will inevitably turn into a large colony.

⁴ See the section on the Knesset's decisions



A pastoral outpost established on the lands of Nabi Musa Village

The outpost was established in January 2023 on the lands of Nabi Musa Village in the Jericho Governorate, near Khan Al-Ahmar and Al-Hathrurah communities, next to the Jericho-Jerusalem road. It is a pastoral outpost consisting of a livestock pen and a mobile truck.

A Pastoral Outpost on the Lands of Al-Lubban Al-Gharbi

Established by the colonizers in February on the lands of Al-Lubban Al-Gharbi in the Ramallah Governorate near the colony of Beit Arie. This outpost consists of a group of cattle sheds, trucks, tents, and caravans.



A Pastoral Outpost on the Lands of Ramon

This outpost was established in February 2023 on the lands of Ramon village in the Ramallah Governorate near the Wadi Al-Siq Community. This outpost consists of a number of tents and cattle pens.





A Pastoral Outpost in Tammun

This outpost was established in March 2023 on the lands of Tammun Village in the Tubas Governorate in Al-Buqei'a area near the Bqa'ot colony. The colonizers erected a tent and a cowshed in the area.

A Pastoral Outpost in Dayr Dibwan

The outpost was established in April 2023 on the lands of the Dayr Dibwan Village east of Ramallah. The outpost consists of a number of tents and cattle pens.



A Pastoral Outpost on the Lands of An-Naqura

This outpost was established in April 2023 on the lands of An-Naqura Village in the Nablus Governorate near the colony of Shavei Shomron. The outpost consists of a cattle pen and a tent.





A Pastoral Outpost on the Lands of Deir Istiya

The outpost was established in May 2023 on the lands of the village of Deir Istiya in the Salfit Governorate in the Jabal Al-Deib area near the colony of Immanuel. The outpost consists of a cattle pen and a number of tents.

A Colonial Outpost on the Lands of Sinjil\ Al-Lubban

This outpost was established in June 2023 on the lands of the Sinjil and Al-Lubban villages north of the Ramallah Governorate, on the old Nablus-Ramallah Road near the colony of Ma'ale Levona. The outpost consists of a group of caravans. The Israeli occupation government gave colonizers the approval to keep the caravans, which paves the way for these colonizers to control the lands completely, thus preventing the Palestinians from using the old road.



A Pastoral Outpost on the Lands of Rammun

This outpost was established during June 2023 on the lands of the village of Rammun next to the Mu'arrajat Road. The outpost consists of a cattle pen and a number of tents



A Pastoral Outpost on the Lands of Umm Safa

This outpost was established in June 2023 on the lands of Umm Safa west of Ramallah. It consists of a tent and a cattle pen.

A Pastoral Outpost on the Lands of Tuqu' Village

This outpost was established in June 2023 on the lands of Tuqu' Village east of Bethlehem, between the colonies of Tko'a and Nokdim. It consists of a number of tents, a truck, and a cattle pen.



A Pastoral Outpost on the Lands of Al Mughayyir

This outpost was established in June 2023 on the lands of Al Mughayyir Village east of Ramallah, in Ad-Daliyah area. It consists of a tent and a cattle pen.

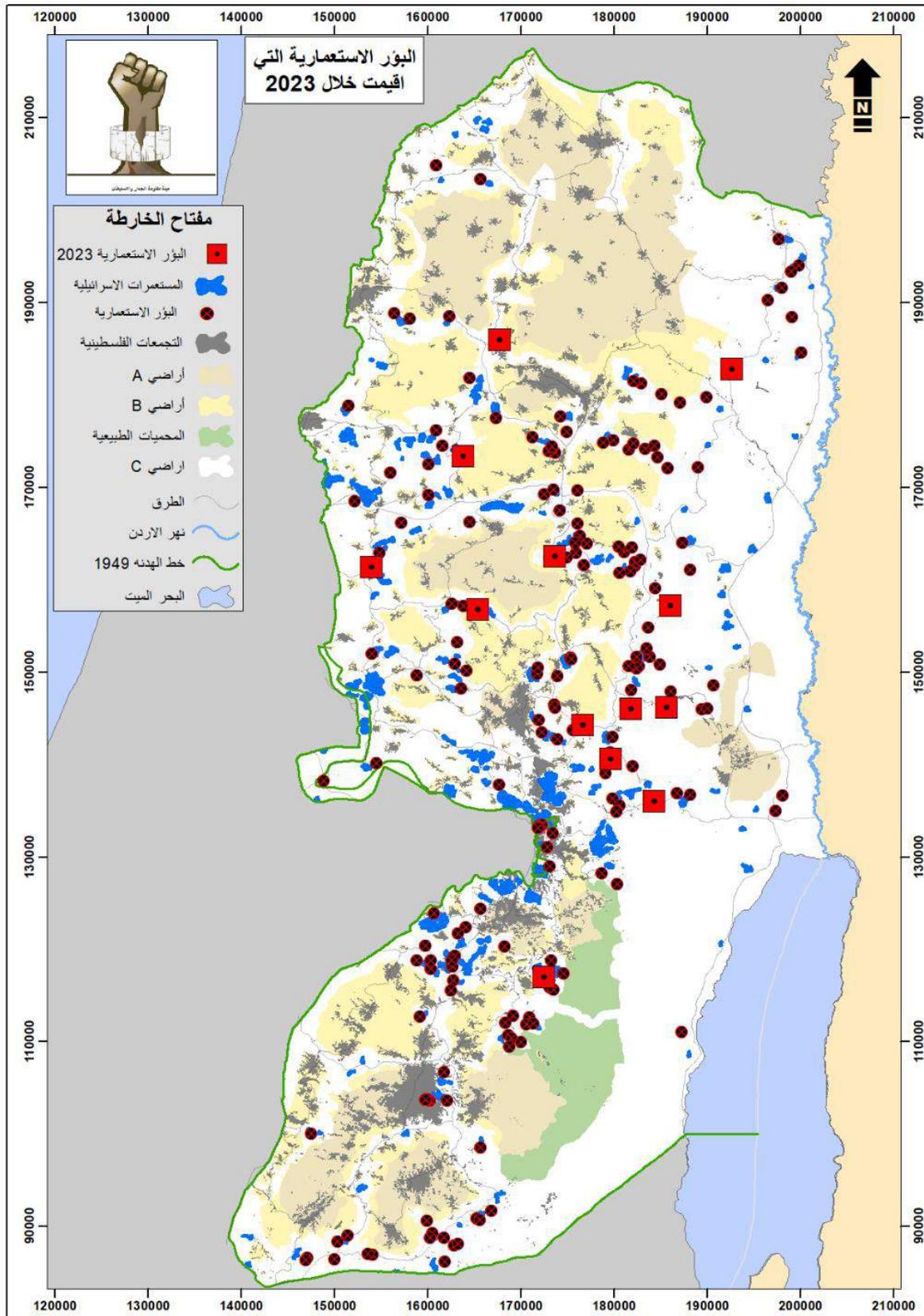




A Pastoral Outpost on the Lands of Mukhamas

This outpost was established in June 2023 on the lands of Mukhamas Village in the Jerusalem Governorate in “Al Baqa’a” Community. It consists of a number of tents and cattle pens.

A map showing the distribution of colonial outposts established since the beginning of 2023



b. Expropriation “Land Confiscation” During the Period Covered by the Report

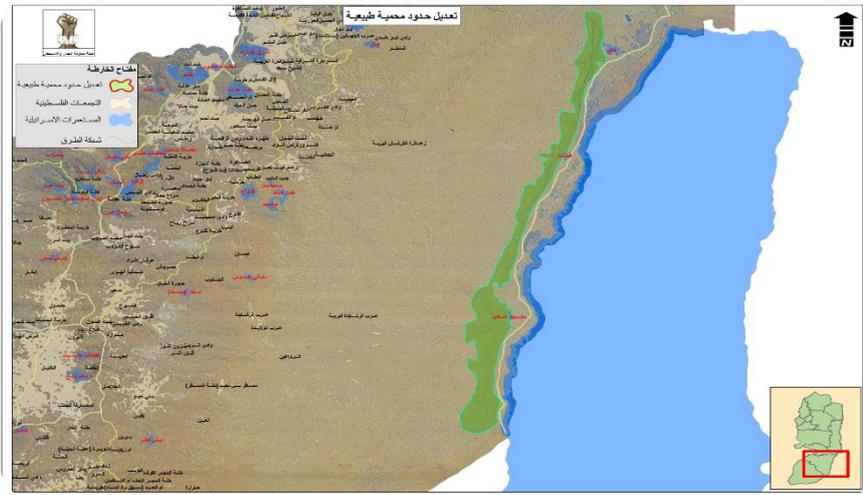
During the period covered by the report, the Israeli occupation authorities confiscated what amounts to 44,595.01 dunums (a dunum equals 1000 square meters) under various pretexts, such as declarations of natural reserves, expropriation orders, or land seizure orders. Nine land seizure orders were issued that targeted (484.507) dunums, three expropriation orders that confiscated a total of (433) dunums, a state land declaration that targeted (14.5) dunums, and an order to amend the borders of a natural reserve that confiscated (43,699) dunums.

The table shows the military orders issued by the Israeli occupation authorities in the first half of 2023

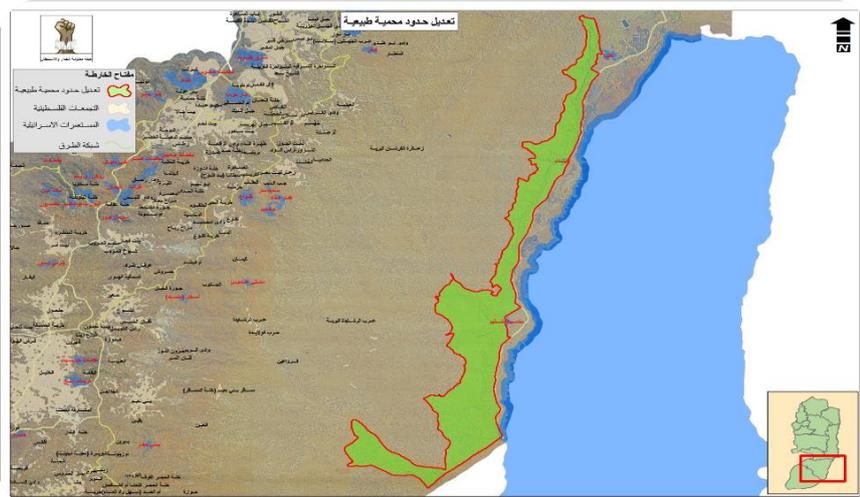
No.	Order Type	Order No.	Governorate	Area
1	Amend the Boundaries of a natural reserve	---	Jericho Jerusalem	43,699
2	State land declaration	---	Far'ata\ and Tel	14.5
3	Expropriation order	(H/23/02)	Jericho	139
4	Expropriation order	(H /23/01)	Hizma Jerusalem	252
5	Expropriation order	(H /23/03)	Sarta Bruqin\ Salfit	42
6	Seizure order	T/23/10	Qalqilya	217.946
7	Seizure order	T/23/8	Ramallah	19.749
8	Seizure order	T /23/12	Qalqilya	52.597
9	Seizure order	T /23/13	Qalqilya	0.3
10	Seizure order	M.D/23/2	Ramallah	1.181
11	Seizure order	M.D/23/5	Tulkarm	5.804
12	Seizure order	T /23/3	Jenin	143.861
13	Seizure order	T /23/18	Qalqilya	6.916
14	Seizure order	T /23/19	Ramallah	0.153
Total				44,595.01 dunums

First: Amending the Boundaries of a Natural Reserve

In 20\10\2022 the head of the so-called “Civil Administration”, with the approval of the Israeli occupation Minister of War, signed an order to amend the borders of a natural reserve called “Wadi Darga”, whose area was 40,950 dunums, see Map No. (1). As a result of this amendment, the area



of the reserve became 84,649 dunums, which means that 43,699 new dunums were confiscated under this order. See map No. (2), which represents the confiscated area according to the declaration of amending the boundaries of the natural reserve in Wadi Darga located between the governorates of Jerusalem and Jericho.



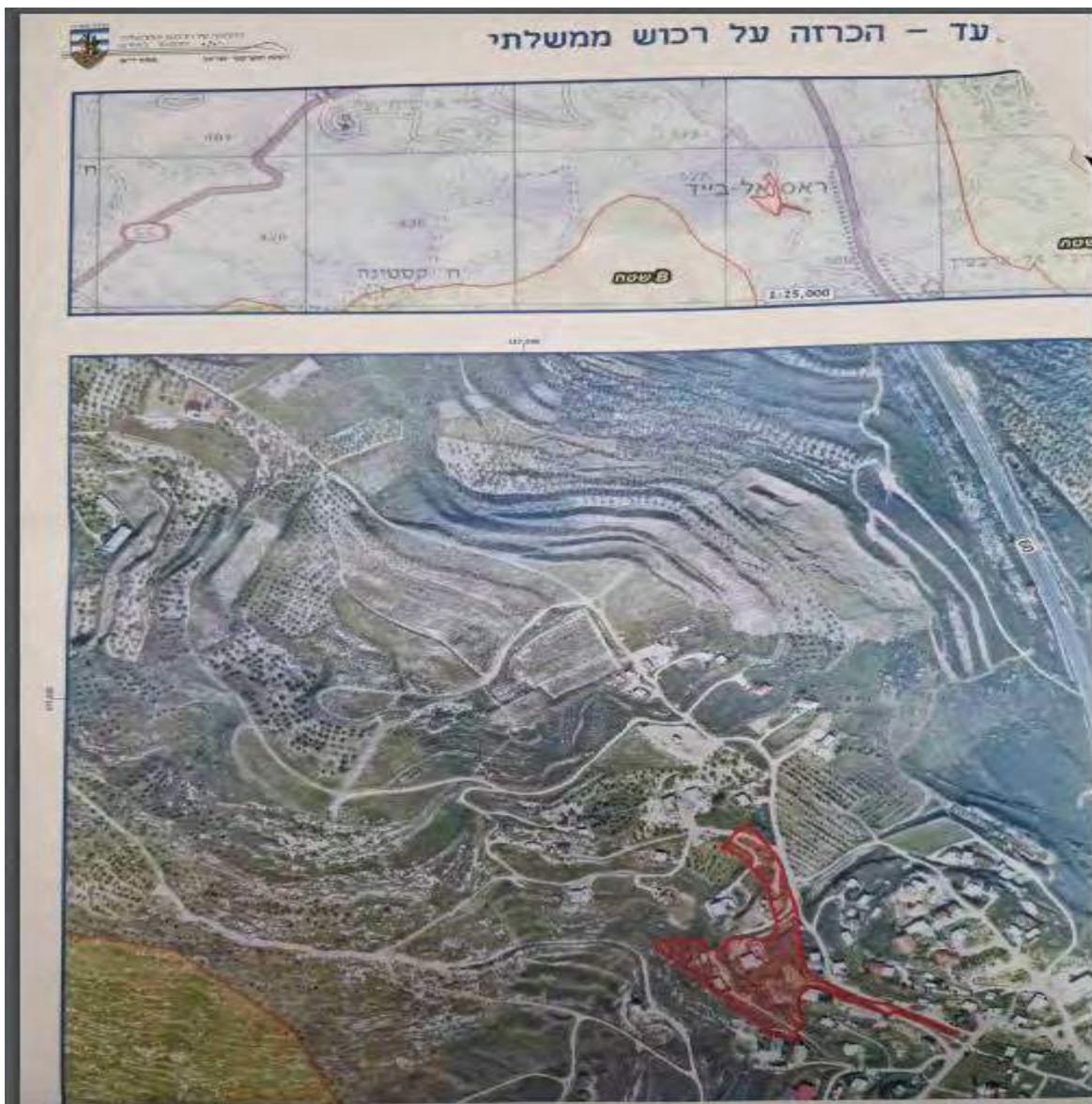
This order imposes legal restrictions on land usage, planning, and construction, thus forbidding the owners of these proclaimed agricultural lands from grazing them

or building on them. This issue is not related to land preservation, yet it is considered one of the main tools of the occupation in seizing and controlling these lands.

Second: State Land Declarations

The order declared a total of 14.5 dunums of the lands of Tel in the Nablus Governorate, and Jit and Far'ata from the Qalqilya Governorate as state lands to use them in favor of the settler-colonial project and for the expansion of the “Khavat Gil'ad” colony located on private lands east of Qalqilyah Governorate.

Map Showcasing the Land Declaration Order\ Tel, Far'ata, Jit

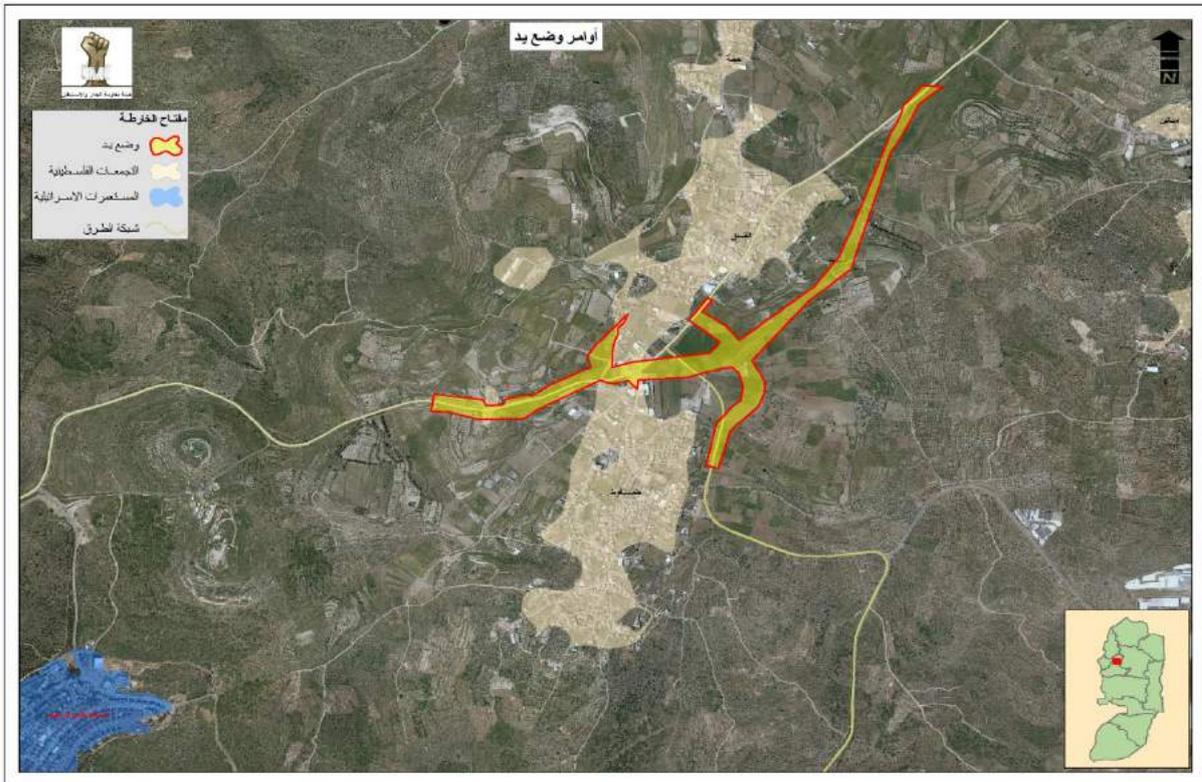


Third: Land Seizure Order

Since the beginning of 2023, the Israeli occupation authorities issued 9 land seizure orders that ordered the confiscation of a total of 808.216 dunums of private lands in the governorates of Qalqilya, Salfit, Ramallah, Tulkarm, and Jenin.

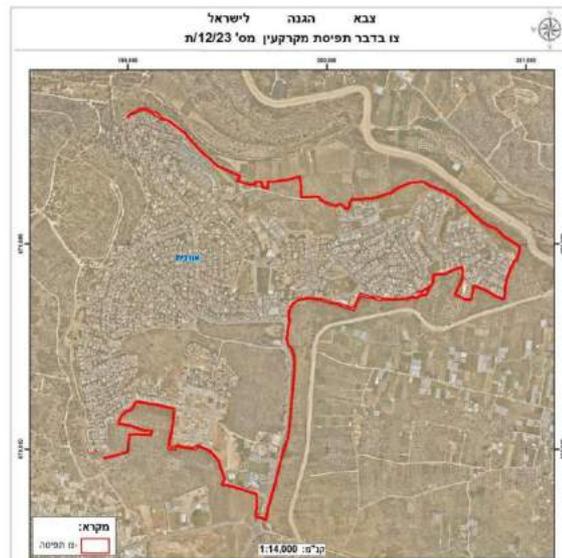
1. Seizure order no. (T\10\23) targeted 218 dunums of the lands of Jinsafut, Al-Fondoq, and Al-Hajjeh from the Qalqilya Governorate under the pretext of building a road for military purposes. Usually, the land is seized through expropriation orders; however, this time around, a specific time-limited decision was issued (This order will remain in effect until 31/12/2027). After reviewing a set of references and resources, it became evident that the Israeli occupation military is misleading citizens who plan to challenge the decision in court by justifying the seizure as a security measure. In reality, the road will serve the interests of the extremist colonizers residing in Shavei Shomron, Kedumim, Yitzhar, Bracha, Itamar, and Elon Moreh. The construction of this road was hastened due to the fact that the extremist minister of finance, Smotrich, resides in the colony of Kedumim.

Map Showcasing Lands Targeted by Military Order No. (T/ 10/23)



- The Israeli occupation authorities issued seizure order No (12/23) to confiscate 52.597 dunums of the lands of Qalqilya, specifically the lands of the Saniryia and Kafr Thulth. This order will remain in effect until 2027, noting that all of these orders are subject to renewal.

Military Order (12\23) Saniryia and Kafr Thulth



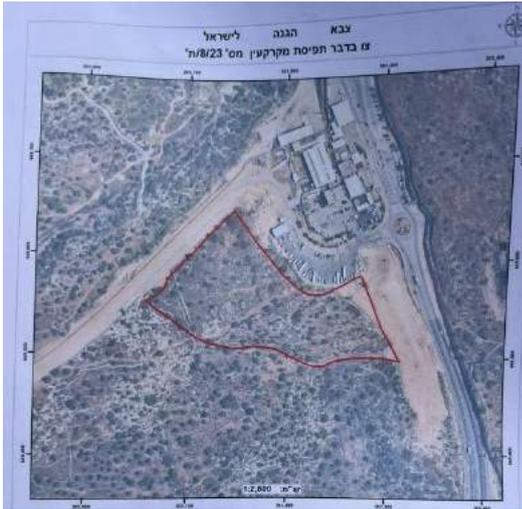
- Seizure order, no. (23\13\T) targeted 300 meters of the lands of Azzun village, east of Qalqilya. This order will remain in effect until December 31, 2027 under the pretext of expanding a military tower, noting that these decisions are subject to renewal.

Military Order (13\23) Azzun



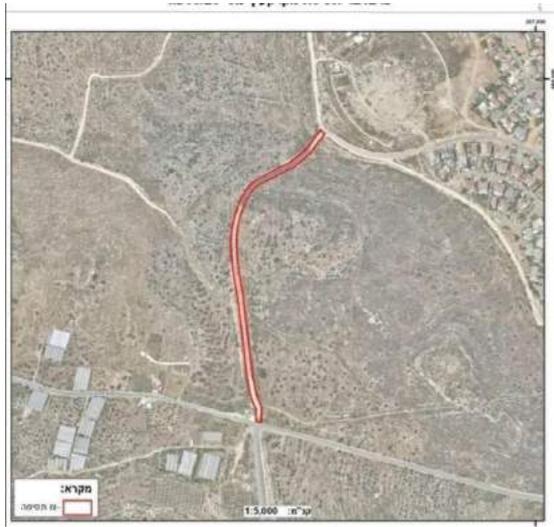
4. Seizure order, no. (T/8/23) targeted 20 dunums in the village of Ni'lin, west of Ramallah Governorate, under the pretext of expanding a military site. This order will remain in effect until December 31, 2027, noting that these decisions are subject to renewal.

Military Order (T/8/23) Ni'lin



5. Seizure order, no. (M.D/5/23) targeted a total of 5.8 dunums in the village of Shufa, south of Tulkarm Governorate, under the pretext of expanding a military tower. This order will remain in effect until December 31, 2027, noting that these decisions are subject to renewal.

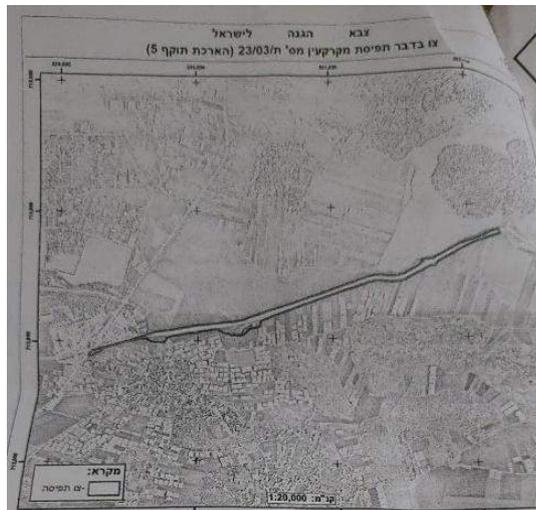
Map of Military Order (M.D/5/23) Shufa



6. Seizure order no. (T/3/23) targeted an area of 144 dunums of land from the villages of Jalamah and Arabbuna in the Jenin Governorate to expand the racist Annexation and Expansion Wall in the area. The execution took place through a military order that authorizes the seizure of land for military security purposes, specifically for expanding the Wall in the villages of Jalamah and Arabbuna, which are adjacent to the military barrier situated on the western-northern side of the village for security reasons. This order will remain in effect until December 31, 2027.

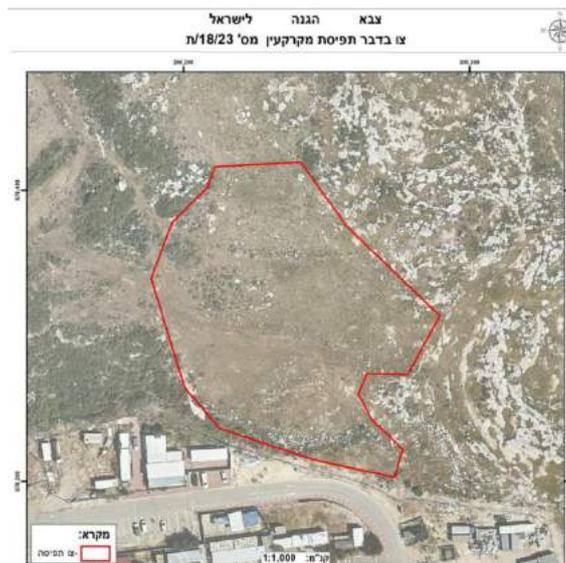
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Map of Military Order (T\3\23) Jalamah



8. Seizure order no. (T\18\23) targeted 6.916 dunums of land from the village of Jayus in the Qalqilya Governorate to construct a military point. This order will remain in effect until December 31, 2027.

Map of Military Order (T\18\23) Jayus



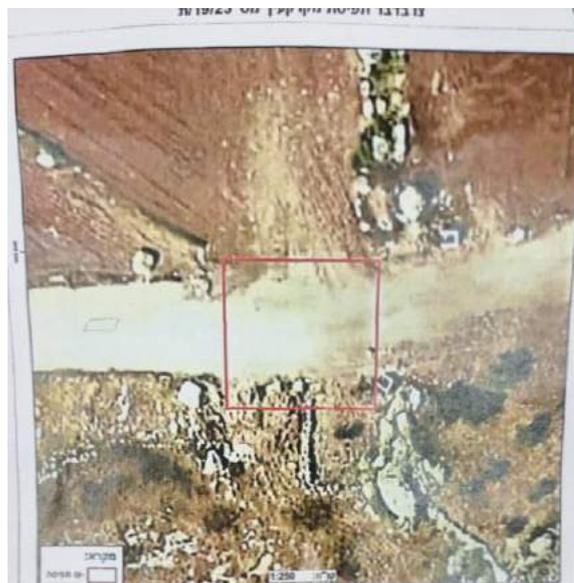
9. Seizure order no. (M.D\2\23) targeted an area of 1.181 dunums of the Safa Village lands in Ramallah Governorate to expand a military road used by the Israeli occupation forces. This order will remain in effect until December 31, 2027.

Map of Military Order (M.D\02\23) Safa



10. Seizure order no. (T\19\23) targeted an area of 0.153 meters of Al Mughayyir Village in the Ramallah Governorate to build a gate to prevent citizens from accessing all lands located east of Alon Street. This order will remain in effect until December 31, 2027.

Map of Military Order (T\19\23) Al Mughayyir



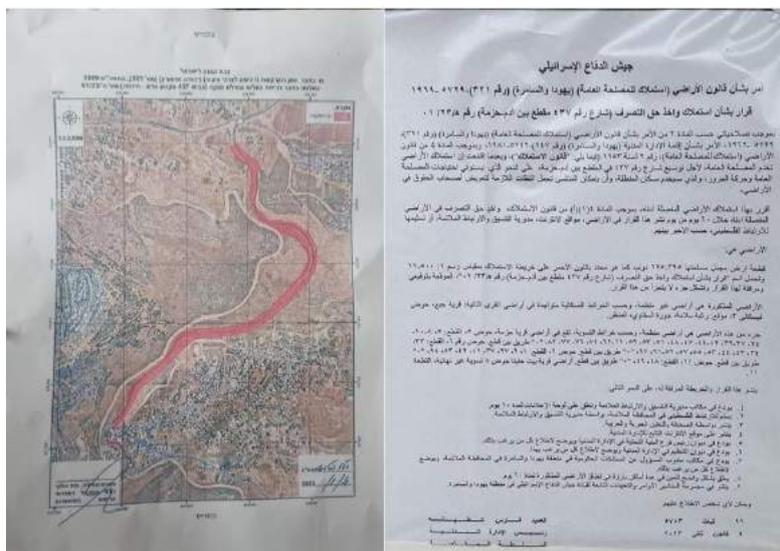
Expropriation Orders

The Israeli occupation authorities claim that they seize Palestinian lands for the benefit of public projects that serves the public through these expropriation orders. However, the intended audience here refers to the "Israeli" public, specifically the colonizers.

Since the beginning of 2023, the Israeli occupation authorities have issued three expropriation orders that resulted in the seizure of a total of 433 dunums of private land in the governorates of Jerusalem, Jericho, and Salfit. The first expropriation order targeted a total of 252 dunums of land from the village of Hizma to expand a road for the use of colonizers. The second order targeted a total of 139 dunums of land in the Jericho governorate to establish an archaeological site. The third order targeted 42 dunums of private land in the Salfit governorate.

Expropriation order no. (H/23/01) that was issued this year resulted in the seizure of 252 dunums of land from the village of Hizma under the pretext of expanding the main road between the towns of Hizma and Jab'a. The lands threatened with expropriation now amount to more than 500 dunums, all are private lands. Part of these lands falls within the boundaries of the so-called occupation municipality, while the other part falls within the boundaries of the so-called "Civil Administration".

Map of Expropriation Order (H/23/01) Hizma



Expropriation order no. (H/23/2) targeted a total of 139 dunums of land in the Jericho Governorate to establish an archaeological site.

Map of Expropriation Order (H\23\02) Jericho

צבא הגנה לישראל
או בדבר חוק הקרקעות (רכישה לצרכי ציבור) (הודעה שומרון) מס' 321, התשכ"ט-1969
החלטה בדבר רכישת בעלות ונשילת חזקת (אחר ארכיולוגים) מס' ה'23/2

גישת הדפאח האיטליני

אמר בשלן פתרון הארצי (אסמלק למשלכה העלמה) (יהודה ואלסמורה) (רפמ 321/4-5729-1969

קרר בשלן אסמלק ואخذ חק אלכסרפ (מوقع ארכיולוגי) רפמ 02/23/4

במوجب מלחמתי חסב המדה 2 מן אמר בשלן פתרון הארצי (אסמלק למשלכה העלמה) (יהודה ואלסמורה) (רפמ 321/4-5729-1969), אמר בשלן רלמה الإدارة المدنية (יהודה ואלסמורה) (רפמ 1947/4942-5742-1981, ובמوجب המדה 4 מן פתרון הארצי (אסמלק למשלכה העלמה) רפמ 2 لسنة 1953, ובמדה הפתח אין אסמלק הארצי המשלכה פימא בלי "ארצי") תמוד למשלכה העלמה לאجل רכיש ומחאפה לנ המوقع הארכי ארכיולוגי ולנہ بإمكان الجهة المسؤولة تحمل المسؤولة المطلوبة لأجل تعويض أصحاب الحقوق في الأراض.

أمر بيده أستملاك الأراضيه وأخذ حق التصرف فيها من يوم نشر هذا القرار في الأراضيه، مواقع الأثرينته مدعوية للتسقيق والأراملط الملائمة، أو تسليمها للأراملط الفلسطيني، حسب الأخير بينهم.

يتم أستملاك الأراضيه وأخذ حق التصرف فيها لمدة خمسة سنوات، لغاية يوم 20 شباط 2027.

الأراضيه هي:

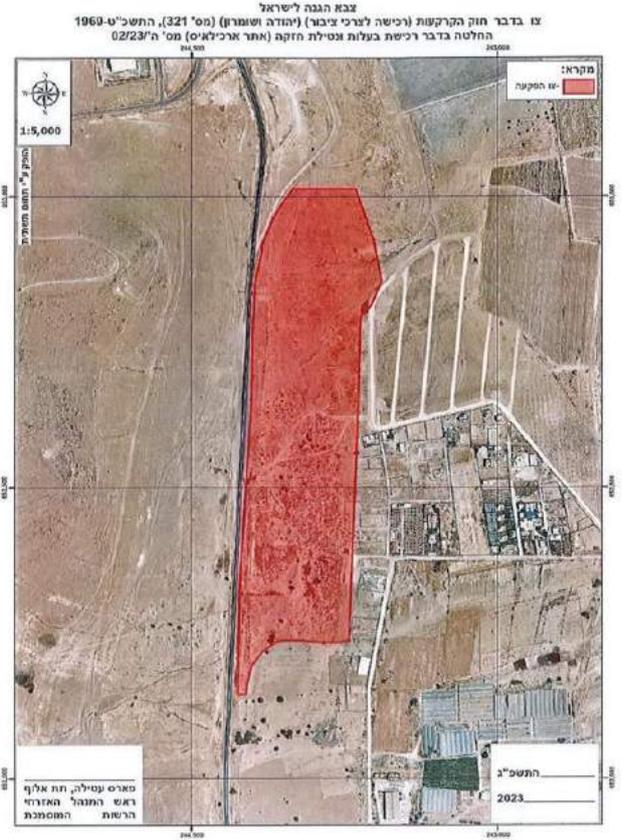
قطعة ارض من مملعت مساحتها 193.292 دونم، كما هو محدد بالقرن الأحمر على خريطة الأستملاك بمقياس رسم 1:5.000 وتحمل اسم "أر ارض أستملاك وأخذ حق التصرف (موقع أركيولاجي) رقم ه'02/23/4"، الموقعة بتوقيعي ومرفقة لهذا القرار وتشكل جزء لا يتجزأ من هذا القرار. الأراضيه المذكورة هي أراضيه منطمة وحسب خريطة التسمية التوضيحية لتوليد في أراضيه قرية العوجاء، حوض 2، قطع 1، 2، 4، 5، 9، 10، والحوض 1، لقطعة 1.

ينشر هذا القرار والخريطة المرفقة له، على النحو التالي:

1. يودع في مكتب مدعوية التسقيق والأراملط الملائمة وتعلق على لوحة الإعلانات لمدة (6) يوم.
2. يسلم للأراملط الفلسطيني في المحافظه الملائمة، بواسطة مديرية التسقيق والأراملط الملائمة.
3. ينشر بواسطة الصحف والمؤتمن العربيه والعربيه.
4. ينشر على موقع الأثرينته التابع للإدارة المدنية.
5. يودع في ديوان رئيس فرج العيله المدنية في الإدارة المدنية ويوضع لإطلاع كل من يرغب بذلك.
6. يودع في ديوان التنظيم في الإدارة المدنية ويوضع لإطلاع كل من يرغب بهذا.
7. ويوضع لإطلاع كل من يرغب بذلك، عن المملكات الحكومية في منطمة يهودا والسامرة في المحافظه الملائمة، ويوضع لإطلاع كل من يرغب بذلك.
8. يعلق بتعلق واضح لتأمين في هذا أماكن بارزة في منطقت الأراضيه المذكورة لمدة (6) يوم.
9. ينشر في مجموعة الملائم الأوامر والتعيينات التابعة لبلدية جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي في منطمة يهودا والسامرة.

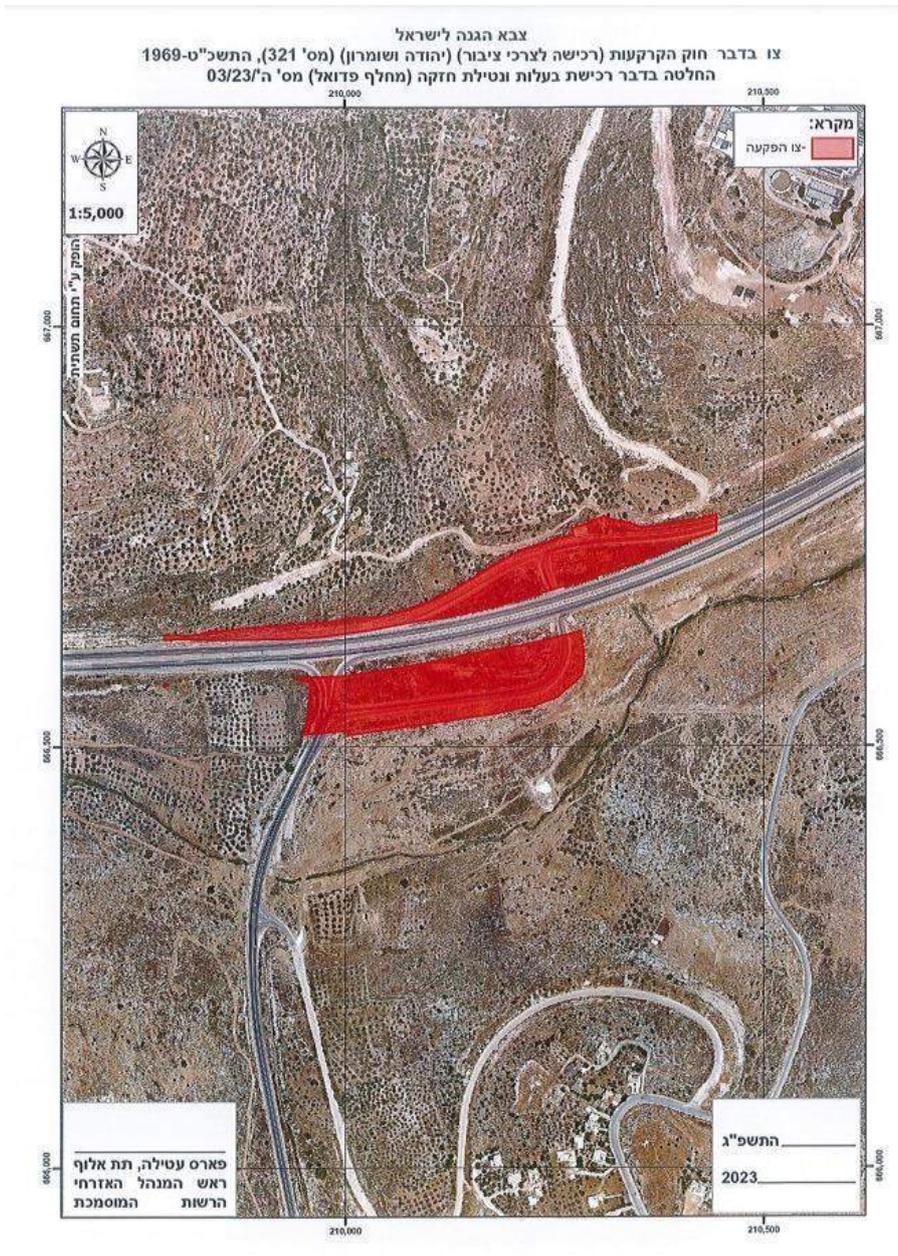
ويمكن لأي شخص الإطلاع عليهم.

العبيد فارس عطيله	5783	29	شباط
رئيس الإدارة المدنية	2023	20	شباط
السلطة المختصة			



Expropriation order no. (H/23/03), targeted a total of 42.651 dunums of land from the villages of Sarta and Burqin in the Salfit Governorate. The purpose of this expropriation was the expansion of Road No. 5, also known as the “Aber Al Samera”. Maps and spatial information indicate that the seizure was carried out to serve the settlers of the colony of Pdu'el located private lands in the area.

Map of Expropriation Order (H\23\03) Sarta and Burqin



Chapter IV:

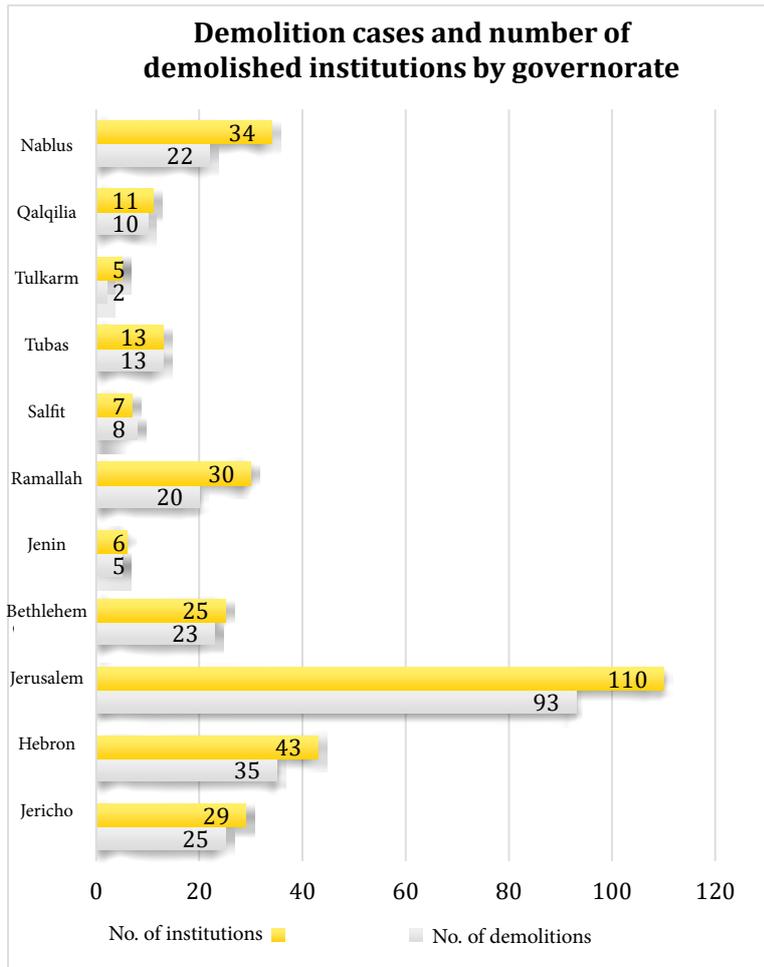
Procedures & Practices of the Israeli Occupation Authorities against Palestinian Structures & Facilities

- a. Demolitions Operations
- b. Demolitions Notifications
- c. Temporary eviction notifications

The Measures and Procedures of the Israeli Occupation Authorities against Palestinian Facilities.

a. Demolitions

According to the database of the Colonization and Wall Resistance Commission



(CWRC), the Israeli occupation authorities have carried out a total of 256 demolitions that targeted 313 institutions in the West Bank including Eastern Jerusalem in the first half of 2023. Most of the demolitions were concentrated in the Jerusalem Governorate with 93 demolitions that demolished 110 institutions, then the Hebron Governorate with 35 demolitions that

demolished 43 institutions.

The side figure shows that the demolitions are concentrated in the central and southern parts of the West Bank (see the notification section). Because the relationship between demolition operations and demolition notifications is complementary, we will notice a high intensity in both processes in the southern regions, where vast areas are being targeted by the Israeli occupation forces to

forcibly displace and evacuate their residents in favor of the settler-colonial project.

The demolitions carried out in the first half of 2023 included the following establishments: inhabited houses, uninhabited houses, under-construction buildings, agricultural facilities, mobile homes (caravans), commercial and industrial barracks, and water wells. On March 9, 2023, a primary school in Beyt Ta'mar, Bethlehem (Jub Al-Dhib) was also demolished.

Table illustrating the number of demolished facilities distributed across the governorates and the type of facility

Governorate	Type of Facility				Total
	Inhabited homes	Uninhabited homes	Sources of livelihood	Agricultural	
Jericho	15	6	2	6	29
Hebron	24	2	5	12	43
Jerusalem	54	3	26	27	110
Bethlehem	7	3	4	11	25
Jenin	3	1	2	-	6
Ramallah	12	-	-	18	30
Salfit	2	2	2	1	7
Tubas	8	-	4	1	13
Tulkarm	1	-	-	4	5
Qalqilya	2	-	-	9	11
Nablus	17	2	-	15	34
Total	145	19	45	104	313

b. Demolition Notifications

During the first half of 2023 the Israeli occupation authorities issued (822) demolition notifications of Palestinian Institutions under the pretext of having no license. Most of these notifications were concentrated in the Hebron Governorate (with 221 demolition notifications) and the Bethlehem Governorate (with 170 demolition notifications). The rest of the notifications were issued in the Salfit, Jerusalem, Nablus, and Ramallah governorates⁵.

Governorate	No. of notifications
<i>Jericho</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>Hebron</i>	<i>221</i>
<i>Jerusalem</i>	<i>57</i>
<i>Bethlehem</i>	<i>170</i>
<i>Jenin</i>	<i>40</i>
<i>Ramallah</i>	<i>47</i>
<i>Salfit</i>	<i>122</i>
<i>Tubas</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>Tulkarm</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Qalqilya</i>	<i>29</i>
<i>Nablus</i>	<i>60</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>822</i>

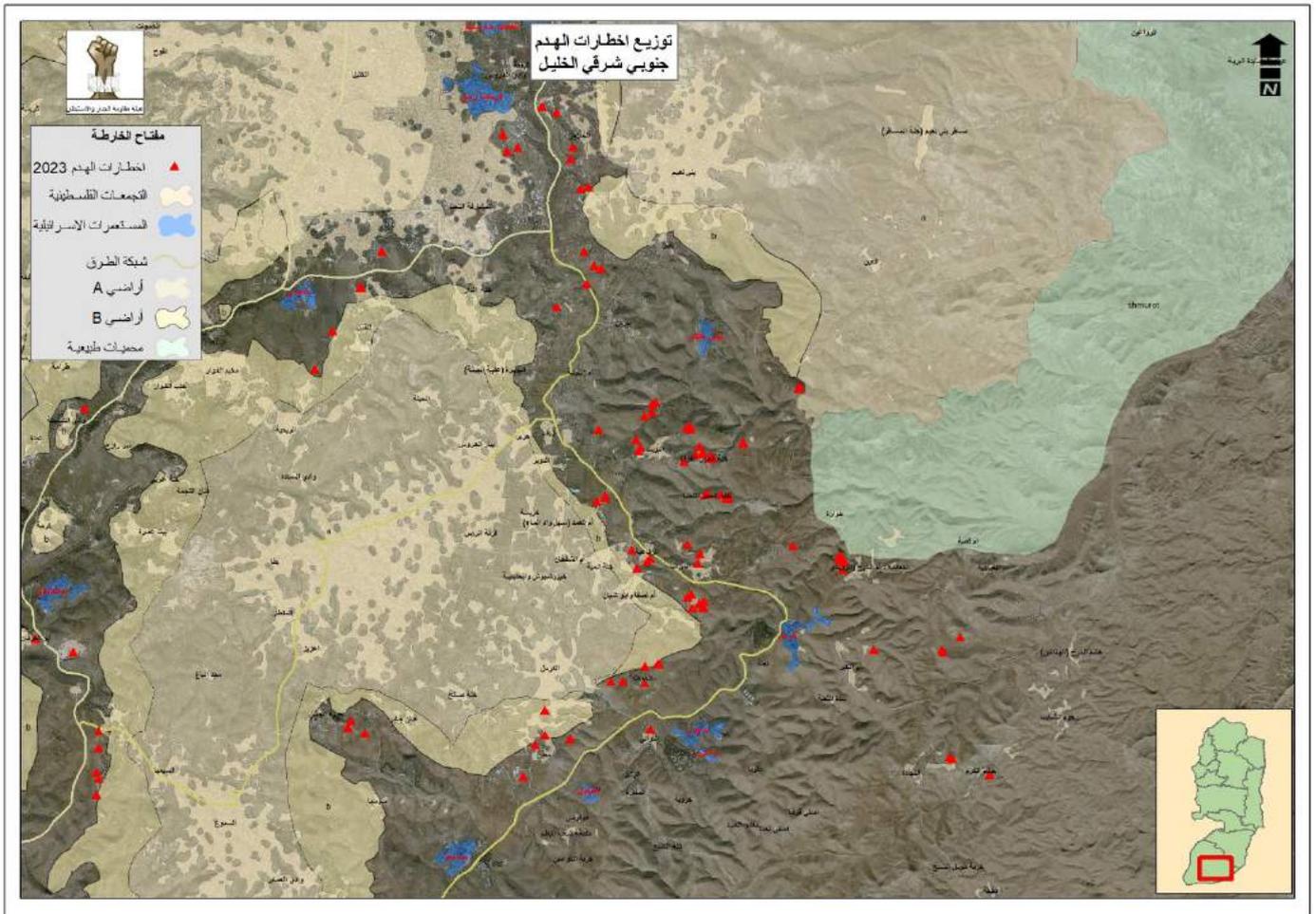
Those who follow the geographical distribution of the demolition notifications will notice how they are concentrated south of Hebron, particularly in the Masafir Yatta area, which is in danger of complete forcible displacement. The map below demonstrates how the area is almost completely surrounded by demolition notifications. This can also be noticed in the south in the Bethlehem Governorate where the area is subject to many colonial plans, which are now called the E2 Plan that aims at isolating the Palestinian villages and town from each other and their Palestinian context, and at creating a geographical link between the colonies in the area.

The demolition notifications issued by the Israeli occupation authorities in the occupied West Bank are considered one of the occupation’s tools in besieging Palestinians in Area “C” and forbidding them from achieving urban development and expansion in the context of the occupation’s control over planning in these

⁵ The Commission’s field observations indicate that there are a significant number of notifications that do not reach governmental and non-governmental institutions related to monitoring violations and legal follow-ups. As a result, they are not included in the statistics mentioned in this report.

areas which allows it to take the Palestinian's right of drawing master plans and not approve of such plans when presented to them to control Area "C" which constitutes 61% of the West Bank and reserve it for colonial expansion and strategic purposes in the future.

The map illustrates the density of distribution of demolition notifications in the southeast of Hebron



Temporary Evacuation under the Pretext of Conducting “Military Training”

Forced evictions can be broadly defined as the permanent or temporary removal of individuals, families, and/or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy against their will, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. The definition encompasses eviction from homes, lands, or both, either permanently or temporarily.

These orders represent one of the tools employed by the Israeli occupation to enforce the forcible displacement of Palestinians in the Jordan Valley and the Eastern Slopes by creating a coercive environment. They also ruin the crops of the citizens residing in the area under the pretext of conducting “military training”, thus creating a state of unrest in an area known for its hard weather conditions. Let alone leaving behind munition remnants that cause harm to the people and their livestock. The following is a table detailing eviction orders in the Tubas Governorate in the first half of 2023.

Table Showcasing Eviction Orders in the Tubas Governorate in the First Half of 2023

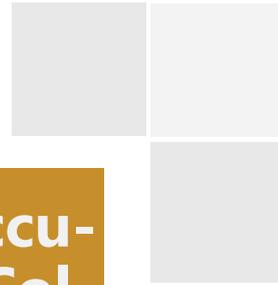
Date	Governorate	Area	Number of families	Duration
31/01/2023	Tubas	Humsa al-Fawqa	7	Eviction notification includes 7 families for 10 different days from 5\2\2023 until 1\3\2023 under the pretext of military training
09/02/2023	Tubas	Humsa al-Fawqa	4	Four families, consisting of 32 citizens, mostly children were notified to evacuate their homes on Thursday, from 8:30 a.m. until 11:30 a.m.
14/05/2023	Tubas	Humsa al-Fawqa	4	Eviction notification for 4 families starting from 4:00 PM on Tuesday until 6:00 AM the following day, under the pretext of military training.
22/05/2023	Tubas	Humsa al-Fawqa	4	Eviction notices for 4 families for the entire day, under the pretext of military training.
08/06/2023	Tubas	Khirbet Ibziq	1	A family consisting of 9 members was notified to evacuate on the 12 th of the same month from 12:00 P.M. to 6:00

				P.M., under the pretext of military training.
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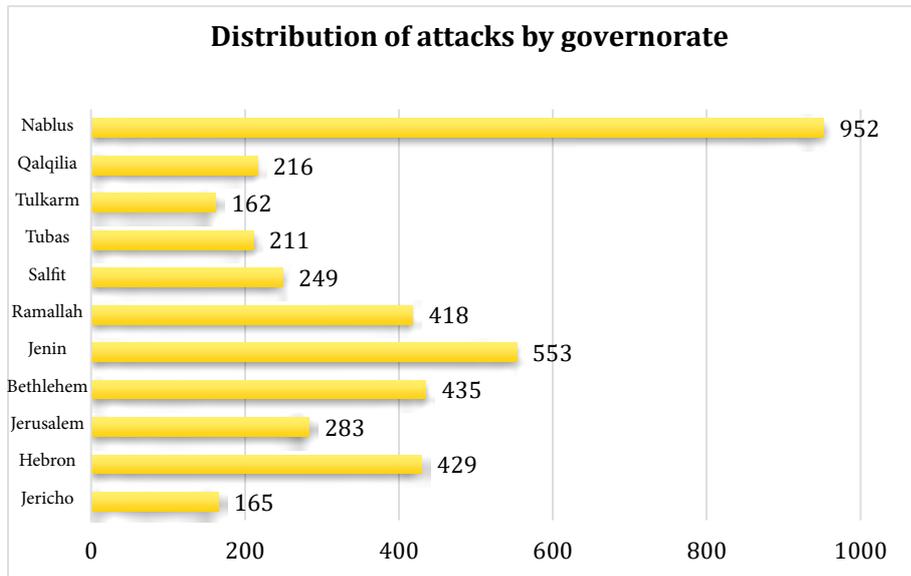
Article 8 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court stipulates that “the transfer, directly or indirectly, by the Occupying Power of parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies, or the deportation or transfer of all or parts of the population of the occupied territory within or outside this territory”, constitutes a war crime. Additionally, Article 7 of the Rome Statute states that the “Deportation or forcible transfer of population” amount to crimes against humanity.

Chapter V:

Attacks Perpetrated by the Occupation Authorities & Fanatic Colonists against Palestinian Citizens and their Property



The Attacks of the Israeli Occupation Apparatuses and its Colonizers on Palestinian Civilians, their Properties, and Places of Worship



The Colonization and Wall Resistance Commission documented a total of 4073 attacks carried out by various Israeli

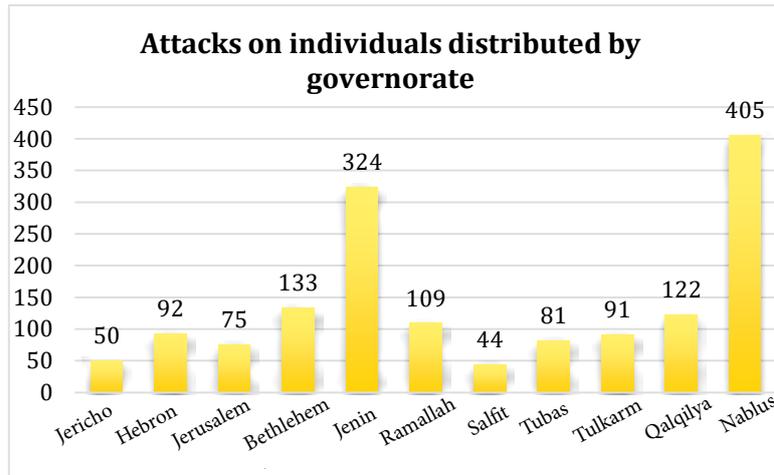
occupation apparatuses, including colonizers' militias during the period covered by the report.

These attacks ranged from physical injuries resulting from live ammunition, tear gas, and acts of terror, to property invasions and destruction, including land confiscation and uprooting of trees. The attacks were concentrated in the Nablus Governorate with 952 attacks, followed by the Jenin Governorate with 553 attacks, and the Ramallah Governorate with 418 incidents.

The distribution of these attacks includes 785 attacks on religious properties and places of worship, 1,141 attacks on lands and natural resources, and 1,526 attacks on individuals, among other classifications.

Attacks on Individuals

The crews of the Colonization and Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) documented 1526 cases of attacks on Palestinian individuals in the first half of 2023. These attacks were concentrated



in the Nablus Governorate, with 405 attacks, followed by the Jenin Governorate with 324 attacks, and the Bethlehem Governorate, with 133 attacks. These attacks ranged between shootings, arrest campaigns, check-point closures, traffic restrictions, and intimidation in all its forms.

In the period covered by the report, 365 barriers that hindered the movement of Palestinian citizens in different governorates were erected.

These attacks lead to the martyrdom of 180 Palestinian citizens at the hands of the Israeli occupation army, 8 of these martyrs were killed at the hands of the colonizers. The following is a table listing the names of the martyrs that were killed by the colonizers.

Table of Palestinians Martyred at the Hands of Colonizers by Governorate

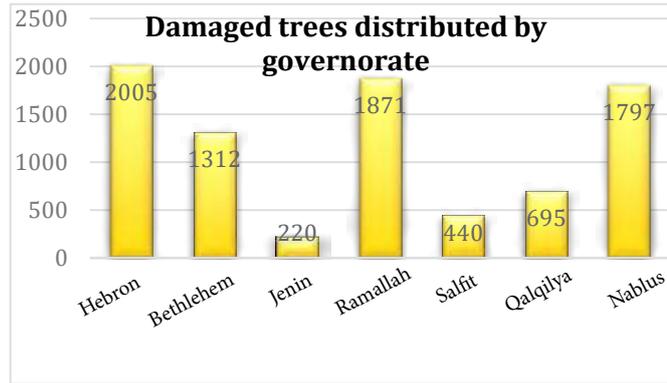
Date	Governorate	Area	Perpetrator	Name of Martyr	Clarification
21/01/2023	Ramallah	Kafr Ni'ma	Colonizers	Tareq Ma'ali (42 years old)	His body was held captive by the Israeli occupation authorities until March 24, 2023.
29/01/2023	Nablus	Qusin	Colonizers	Karam Salman (18 years old)	Martyred by a colonizer's gunfire near the "Kdumim" colony established on the private lands in Qusin.

12/02/2023	Salfit	Qarawat Bani Hassan	Colonizers	Mithqal Salman Abd Al-Halim Rayyan (27 years old)	Martyred by a colonizer's gunfire during the Colonizers' attack on the town
26/02/2023	Nablus	Za'tara	Colonizers	Sameh Hamd=Allah Aqtash (37 years old)	Martyred due to being shot with live ammunition in the abdomen during an attack by colonizers and Israeli occupation forces on citizens at the Za'tara checkpoint.
10/03/2023	Qalqilya	Saniriya	Colonizers	Abd Al-kareem Badee' Ash-Sheikh (21 years old)	A colonizers shot him and his body was held captive
20/06/2023	Nablus	Urif	Colonizers	Muhannad Falih Shadeh (26 years old)	Martyred by a colonizer's gunfire during the colonizers' attack on the town.
21/06/2023	Ramallah	Turmus Aya	Colonizers	Ammar Jbara Abu Al-Qattin (27 years old)	Martyred due to a shot to the chest at the hands of a colonizer during an attack on the town
07/05/2023	Jenin	Sandala	Colonizers	Diyar Al-Umari (19 years old)	Martyred at the hands of a colonizer named Denis Bukin (32 years) from the "Gan Ner" colony adjacent to Sandala village

Attacks on Lands and Natural Resources

The crews of the CWRC monitored 319 attacks on lands and natural resources in the period covered by the report. These attacks were concentrated in the Nablus Governorate with 67 attacks, followed by the governorates of Bethlehem and Ramallah with 48 attacks each, and the Hebron Governorate with 46 attacks that caused damage to thousands of private lands. The period covered by the report,

i.e. in the first half of 2023, witnessed the attempts of the colonizers’ militias to establish 30 colonial outposts on Palestinian private lands; however, the steadfastness of Palestinian citizens and their stance in the face of these



attempts prevented the establishment of these outposts. The Israeli occupation forces also carried out 36 land-leveling operations, while the colonizers undertook an estimated 29 land-leveling operations. These operations concentrated in the Nablus governorate with 22 land-leveling operations, followed by the governorates of Hebron, Jerusalem, and Bethlehem, with 8 leveling operations for each governorate.

Attacks on Trees and Crops

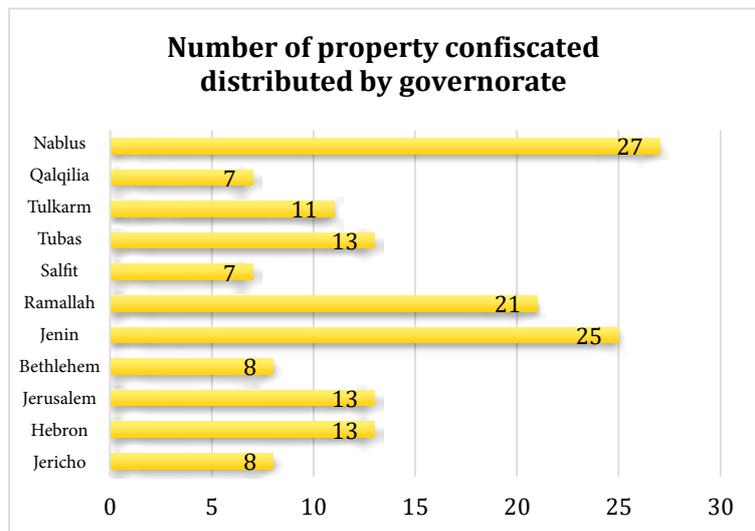
The number of operations targeting Palestinian trees during the period covered by the report reached a total of 140 attacks, primarily targeting olive trees. These attacks resulted in uprooting, damage, destruction, and poisoning of a total of 8,340 olive trees. These attacks were concentrated in the Ramallah Governorate with 35 attacks, causing damage and uprooting of 1,871 trees, followed by the Nablus Governorate with 33 attacks, resulting in damage and uprooting of 1,797 trees. The Hebron Governorate came next with 24 attacks, causing damage and uprooting of 2,005 trees.

The following table shows the distribution of the attack cases and the number of affected trees per governorate

Governorate	Number of attacks	Number of damaged trees
Hebron	24	2005
Bethlehem	22	1312
Jenin	1	220
Ramallah	35	1871
Salfit	10	440
Qalqilya	7	695
Nablus	33	1797
Total	140	8340 Tree

Confiscation of Palestinian Citizens' Properties

In the first half of 2023, the Israeli occupation forces and colonizers' militias launched significant campaigns to confiscate Palestinian citizens' properties. These properties varied from mobile homes, agricultural

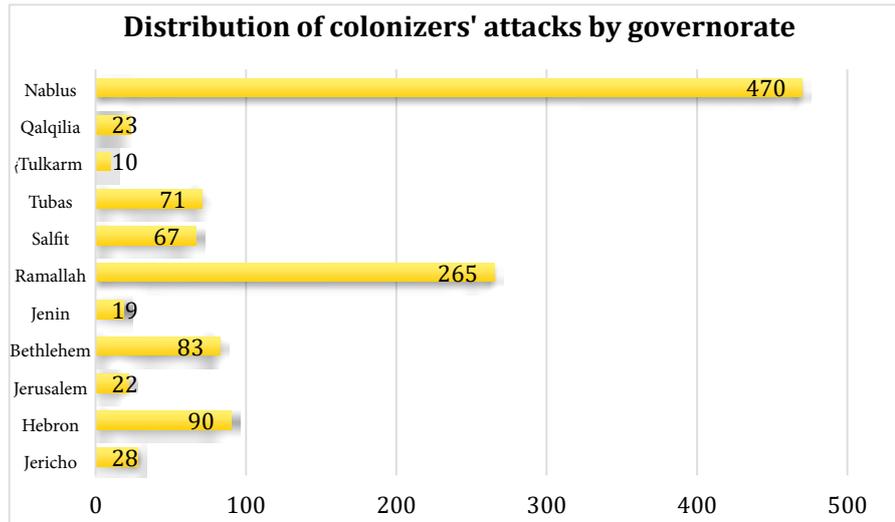


tractors, bulldozers, home cameras, and heavy equipment. The total number of confiscation operations during the first half of 2023 reached 153, resulting in the seizure of approximately 105 Palestinian properties. Among them were 13 agricultural tractors, 38 vehicles owned by Palestinian citizens, 13 trucks, 14 surveillance cameras, 20 bulldozers, 3 mobile homes, and 4 pieces of heavy equipment.

These confiscation operations were concentrated mainly in the Tubas Governorate with 91 confiscation operations, followed by the Hebron Governorate with 44 confiscation operations.

c. Colonizers' Attacks

The Colonization and Wall Resistance Commission's crews were able to monitor, document, and follow up on all the colonizers' attacks in the



period covered by the report. During the first half of 2023, the number of attacks carried out by colonizers reached a total of 1148 attacks that varied between participating with the Israeli occupation army during its invasions of Palestinian cities and communities (as what happened in Joseph's Tomb in the city of Nablus), invading Palestinian villages, attacking citizens' property, and writing racist slogans on the wall, and taking initiative to level the lands like what happened in the lands of the Qusra, Jalud, and Qaryut villages.

These colonizer attacks include attacking vehicles, damaging, burning, and smashing them. Approximately 106 incidents of vehicle attacks were monitored and documented, including 67 cases of vehicle damage, 39 cases of vehicle burning in the towns of Turmus Aya and Um Safa, and 20 cases of car smashing due to colonizers throwing stones at road junctions. Additionally, the colonizers wrote racist slogans hostile to Arabs on the vehicles.

All of that was in addition to the escalation of attacks on holy places, most prominent of which are the break-ins of Al Aqsa Mosque squares in Occupied Jerusalem by the colonizers, especially during Jewish holidays where they performed Talmudic rituals at the site. 123 incursions were documented in the period covered by the report carried out by 23356 colonizers. Moreover, on June 21, 2023, colonizers invaded the village of Urif in the Salfit Governorate, where they attacked the village mosque, broke its window, and attempted to set fire it on fire before the local citizens arrived and fought them off.

These attacks are concentrated in the governorates of Nablus, Ramallah, Hebron, and Bethlehem. The colonizers carried out 470 attacks in the Nablus Governorate, followed by the Ramallah Governorate with 265 attacks, and the Hebron Governorate with 90 attacks. (The side graph illustrates the escalation of the colonizers' attacks during the period covered by the report compared to previous periods).

These colonizer attacks are part of a strategic activity permitted and directly supported by the Israeli occupation authorities to suffocate Palestinians and confiscate more of their lands, thereby facilitating control over the remaining areas of the occupied West Bank and its resources. These attacks also aim to aid the implementation of the Israeli occupation project. Various colonizer groups have emerged, taking the form of associations, institutions, and networks, some of which are official institutions and associations, while others are semi-official. The common factor among them is that they receive budgets from various Israeli governments and donations from Jewish donors in the United States and elsewhere. Among these groups are those known as the 'Hilltop Youth,' estimated to be around 12,000 colonizers, the majority of whom belong to rigid religious and far-right political streams, all dispersed in new colonial outposts established by the Israeli occupation after 1995 (during the rule of former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin). Some of the most prominent organizations they belong to include the 'Hilltop Youth', the 'Nahala' movement, the 'Hebrew Cities Core' movement,

'Arye Yeshag,' Derekh Haim', ' Regavim', and others. Some of the key figures in these groups are Daniella Weiss, Iti Zak, Michael Ben-Ari, and the rabbis Moshe Levinger, Avraham Sagron, Yitzhak Ginsburgh, Baruch Marzel, and others.

"Hilltop Youth" collaborates with more than fifty political and religious associations and organizations, all represented in the current government led by Benjamin Netanyahu. Among the most prominent are the movements "Amana," affiliated with the settlement movement "Gush Emunim," and the so-called "Samaria Regional Council." Additionally, there are "Rabbis for Judea and Samaria" and the "Rabbis for Peace Conference" (opposing the land-for-peace principle). It is ironic for Jewish colonizers to form the "Human Rights Defense Committee [for Jewish colonizers only] in Judea and Samaria." Furthermore, colonizer gangs own hundreds of online platforms that incite the eviction of Palestinians from their land, as well as 12 media outlets, including the newspaper B'Sheva, Galey Israel Radio, and Channel 20.

In addition to that, the attacks by Jewish colonizers are characterized by collective and systematic participation aimed at creating a hostile environment for Palestinians, preventing them from using their lands, and converting them for the benefit of Jewish colonies. All of this is possible due to the absence of accountability and legal repercussions against the colonizers and the global silence and lack of condemnation for such crimes, which goes against international treaties.

■ **Models**

Examples of Colonizers' Attacks on Palestinian Citizens

First: The Attack on Turmus Aya and Villages North of Ramallah and South of Nablus

Second: The Attacks on Huwwara and Villages in the South of Nablus (The Holocaust).

Third: The Attacks on the Residents of the Village of Burqa (North of Nablus) and the Re-establishment of Colonies in Evacuated Areas (Homesh as an Example).

First: The Attack on Turmus Aya and Villages North of Ramallah and South of Nablus

On June 21, 2023, extremist colonizer militias affiliated with "Hilltop Youth" carried out organized terrorist attacks on the village of Turmus Aya, north of Ramallah. These militias originated from the Shilo Colony, established on Palestinian lands. This marked the largest terrorist attack by colonizers on Palestinian territories in a long time.

These attacks, conducted with full protection from the Israeli occupation army, resulted in the burning of several homes and vehicles, following an assessment of the damages conducted by the CWRC crews.

Approximately 376 colonizers attacked the town, completely burning down 12 houses and partially damaging 23 others. They also smashed the windows and doors of 24 homes and set fire to and damaged over 36 vehicles. During these attacks, one young man was martyred, and 13 other Palestinians were injured by Israeli occupation forces' gunfire. Additionally, around 70 acres of agricultural land belonging to the town were set on fire. (Picture of a burnt house in Turmus Aya).



In Urif, in the Nablus Governorate, over 150 colonizers attacked the town and burned a classroom at Urif Mixed Secondary School. The town's residents resisted the attack, during which the colonizers attempted to burn crops and attack the homes of the citizens. As a result of the attack, a 60-year-old Palestinian

woman was shot with live ammunition, and several other citizens suffered from suffocation due to the heavy use of tear gas by the Israeli occupation army. (The image shows a burned classroom at Urif School).

In the western region, the attacks resulted in injuries to 34 citizens and damage to 140 vehicles, with 136 of them being vandalized and 4 set on fire. Among the incidents was the burning of an ambulance and a civilian vehicle belonging to someone from Huwwara. The civil defense teams managed to extinguish fires in two vehicles and a guard room inside a fuel station in the eastern village of Al-Lubban ash-Sharqiya due to the colonizers' attacks.



Second: The Attacks on Huwwara and Villages in the South of Nablus (The Holocaust).

On the evening of Sunday, February 26, 2023, armed colonizers, with the protection of the Israeli occupation army, launched an organized attack on the village of Huwwara, south of Nablus. More than 450 colonizers participated in the attack, which resulted in the partial and complete burning of 13 houses and the burning of 27 cars belonging to citizens. Additionally, 1,200 other cars parked in lots (car junkyards) were also set on fire.

On the same night of February 26 citizen Samah Aqtash was martyred by a colonizer's bullet during an attack carried out simultaneously by colonizers on the town of Za'tara in the Nablus Governorate.

Five villages in the southern region of the Nablus Governorate were simultaneously subjected to colonizer attacks. The most severe attacks occurred

in Huwwara. By observing the geography of these attacks, it becomes evident that the cluster of colonies surrounding this area, with the Yitzhar colony at the forefront, serves as the primary hub for colonizer gangs, often referred to as "Hilltop Youth," which operate and originate from this specific colony.

142 attacks by colonizers in several villages in the Nablus Governorate, distributed as follows

Village	Number of attacks	Village	Number of attacks
Udala	1	Asira al-Qibliya	10
Burin	17	Qabalan	5
Huwwara	102	Madama	1
Dayr Sharaf	1	Yanun	1
Za'tara	3	Yitma	1

These attacks were concentrated in Huwwara with 102 attacks. They were distributed as follows.

Type of Damage	Number
Completely burned down houses	1
Partially burned down houses	9
Burning down houses under construction	2
Smashing house windows	36
Burning registered vehicles	27
Burning written-off vehicles	10 (private vehicles)
Smashing vehicles	10
Burning down car junkyards	6 (around 1200 written off vehicles)
Smashing stores	3
injuries	5 injuries
Gas injuries	150 injuries
Looting	The theft of a zinc plate and a fence

In the Burin Village there were 17 attacks, distributed as follows

Type of damage	Number
Break-in	1
House burning	2
Vehicle burning	7
Tree breaking	5 trees
Attacks on medical staff	2

breaking	3
suffocation	15 injuries
Looting	The looting of 6 sheep and the slaughter of 2
Vandalism	Blowing the staircase up using a fuel tank

A Scene of the Fires Caused by the Colonizers' Attacks



Third: The Attacks on the Residents of the Village of Burqa (North of Nablus) and the Re-establishment of Colonies in Evacuated Areas (Homesh as an Example).

In 2005, the Israeli occupation evacuated the "Homesh" colony under a government decision and by using military force as part of the disengagement plan from the Gaza Strip.

The plan also required the evacuation of four colonies in the West Bank, namely Homesh, Kadim, Ganim, and Sa-Sur. Despite numerous rulings by the Israeli Supreme Court ordering the evacuation of colonizers from "Homesh" specifically, these rulings were not implemented and the Israeli occupation did not fully abandon the evacuated colonies, barring Palestinians from returning to them. Instead, in 2021, colonizers established a religious school

in the area. This school became a breeding ground for extremist terrorist colonizers who later organized severe attacks against Palestinian villages and towns in the Nablus and Jenin governorates specifically.

In some cases since 2005, Palestinians were allowed, for a limited period, to return to part of their lands for cultivation. However, later, and under the protection of the Israeli occupation army, colonizers returned and destroyed agricultural facilities, uprooted trees, and attacked the residents in these areas.

Despite the Israeli Supreme Court's decisions allowing Palestinians to return to their lands and banning the entry of Israelis (soldiers, civilians, colonizers)

צבא הגנה לישראל

צו בדבר יישום תוכנית ההתנתקות (ביטול ביחס למרחב חומש) (יהודה ושומרון) (מס' 2137) התשפ"ג-2023

בתוקף סמכותי כמפקד כוחות צה"ל באזור, הנני מצווה בזאת לאמור:

החלטת שטח מסומן מנו 1565	1. על אף האמור בצו בדבר יישום תוכנית ההתנתקות (יהודה ושומרון) (מס' 1565), התשס"ה-2005 (להלן – צו יישום תוכנית ההתנתקות), החל מיום חתימת צו זה – (א) לא יחולו לגבי השטח המסומן במפה המצורפת (להלן בצו זה – השטח המסומן) הוראות סעיפים 2 עד 6 וסעיף 9 לצו יישום תוכנית ההתנתקות. (ב) לא יחולו הוראות סעיף 7 לצו יישום תוכנית ההתנתקות ביחס לשטח המסומן, בכל הנוגע לזכויות שהתגבשו מיום כניסתו לתוקף של הצו בדבר יישום תוכנית ההתנתקות (ביטול ביחס למרחב חומש) (יהודה ושומרון) (מס' 2137) התשפ"ג-2023, או לאחריו.
סמכות מתן היתר בניה	2. בכל הנוגע לשטח המסומן, על אף האמור במינוי ועדות תכנון מיוחדות (מועצות מקומיות ומועצות אזוריות) (יהודה ושומרון), תשס"ח-2008 (להלן – כתב המינוי), סמכות לפי סעיף 24(ב) לכתב המינוי ביחס לתכניות שאושרו לפני יום הפינוי בשטח המופנה, כהדרתו בצו יישום תוכנית ההתנתקות, תהיה נתונה למועצת התכנון העליונה או לאחת מוועדות המשנה שלה בלבד.
ביטול צו 1556 בשטח המסומן	3. הצו בדבר איסור תעקת מקום מגורים (יהודה ושומרון) (מס' 1556), התשס"ה-2005 לא יחול לגבי השטח המסומן.
דינים שמירת דינים	4. (א) אין בהוראות צו זה כדי לפגוע בתוקפם של כל דין או תחיקת ביטחון. (ב) למען חסר ספק, אין בהוראות צו זה כדי לפגוע בכל סמכות הנתונה לחילוי או לשטר, לפעול כלפי אדם או רכוש לפי כל דין ותחיקת ביטחון, לרבות סמכות מפקד צבאי מוכח סעיף 318 לצו בדבר הוראות ביטחון (נוסח משולב) (יהודה ושומרון) (מס' 1651), התשס"ט-2009, וכן בכל סמכות מוכח הצו בדבר מבנים בלתי מורשים (הוראת שעה) (יהודה ושומרון) (מס' 1529), התשס"ד-2003.
תחילת תוקף השם	5. תחילתו של צו זה ביום חתימתו. 6. צו זה ייקרא: "צו בדבר יישום תוכנית ההתנתקות (ביטול ביחס למרחב חומש) (יהודה ושומרון) (מס' 2137) התשפ"ג-2023".

כ"ז באייר, התשפ"ג
18 במאי, 2023

אלוף אלוף יהודה פוקס
מפקד כוחות צה"ל באזור יהודה ושומרון



according to the court's ruling, the colonizers did not accept this decision and continued to invade the lands. The Israeli occupation forces declared the area a closed military zone.

At the beginning of 2023, after the formation of the last occupation government (Netanyahu/Ben

Gvir/Smotrich), the coalition agreements between government parties led to a dangerous amendment to the Disengagement Law, which allowed the re-establishment of colonies in the northern West Bank through the gate of the Homesh colony (evacuated in 2005, turned into a religious school in 2021, and now being discussed for conversion back into a colony).

Based on official documents, all the lands on which the Israeli colony was established are recognized as private property owned by Palestinians. The Israeli occupation state was unable, through all its known methods, to confiscate the land and seize it by declaring it state land, which is the usual means for converting land to a colonial project. Despite having all the documents proving Palestinian ownership of these lands, on May 18, 2023, a military order was issued allowing the return of colonizers to Homesh. However, this military order does not change the legal status of these lands, as they retain their status as private lands owned by Palestinians.

Photo: Colonizers reconstructing a building inside the evacuated "Homesh"



On the morning of May 25, 2023, Israeli occupation bulldozers began working on paving several roads in the vicinity of the abandoned colony, as a practical and executive preparation for the colony's return. On May 29, 2023, colonizers began rebuilding inside the colony by bringing in 26 new containers, indicating a clear sign of actual construction taking place inside the colony, paving the way for the Israeli occupation government to approve a series of structural plans, including water, electricity, roads, and essential public services, as well as security protection. This will lead to the rapid swallowing of the surrounding lands.

Photo: An injured citizen as a result of colonizers' attacks

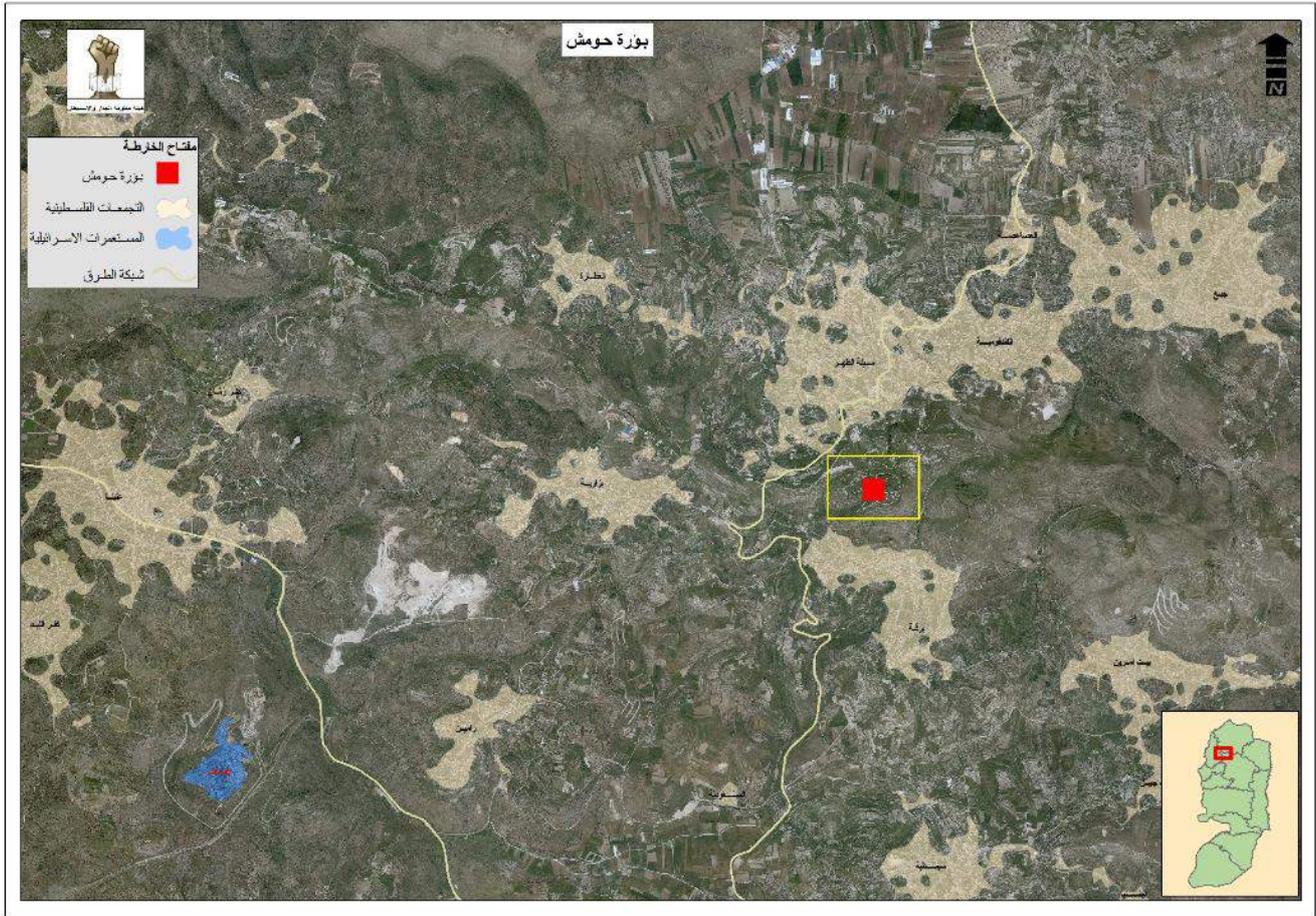


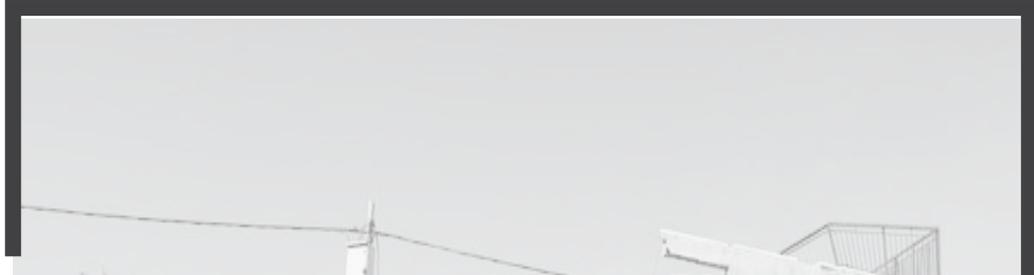
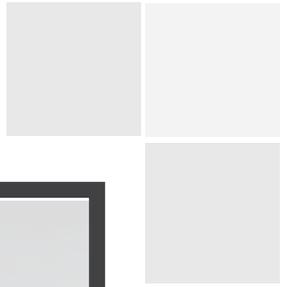
Following these events, the extremist minister in the occupation government, Itamar Ben-Gvir, said, "The establishment of the religious school in Homesh is a historic moment that signifies a transition from a government of destruction to a government of construction and development for all of Israel." The colony of Homesh was established in 1982 on extensive parts of the lands of the villages of Silat ad-Dhahr south of Jenin and Burqa north of Nablus. At that time, the number of colonizers did not exceed 200, but they posed a danger to the entire area and even to relatively distant inhabitants.

On June 5, 2023, after the official rebuilding of the colonies, more than 120 colonizers from the colony of Homesh infiltrated the village of Burqa from its western direction under the full protection of the Israeli occupation army. They attempted to invade citizens' houses (including Fadi Hajji's house, the school's director in the village), set fire to a car belonging to one of the citizens (belonging to the family of Ameer Dusuqi), and burned a sheep pen. As a result of this attack,

four citizens were injured by live ammunition fragments, and 55 others suffered from suffocation during the confrontations with the colonizers.

A map showing the location of the Homesh outpost between the governorates of Nablus and Jenin





The Colonization and Wall Resistance Commission : is an independent body affiliated with the Palestine Liberation Organization. It enjoys legal personality, financial, and administrative independence, and the legal capacity to undertake all actions to achieve its goals. It is currently chaired by Minister Mo'ayyad Sha'ban. The Commission aspires to a homeland free of the Annexation and Expansion Wall and colonies, a homeland that enjoys freedom and independence. It seeks to achieve this through implementing international resolutions regarding the Wall, the colonies, and the occupation, and to establish our people's right to build on their .land, properties, and natural resources

