



Summary of Israeli Occupation State and Colonizers' Violations in the Occupied Palestine 2023



ANNUAL REPORT 2023

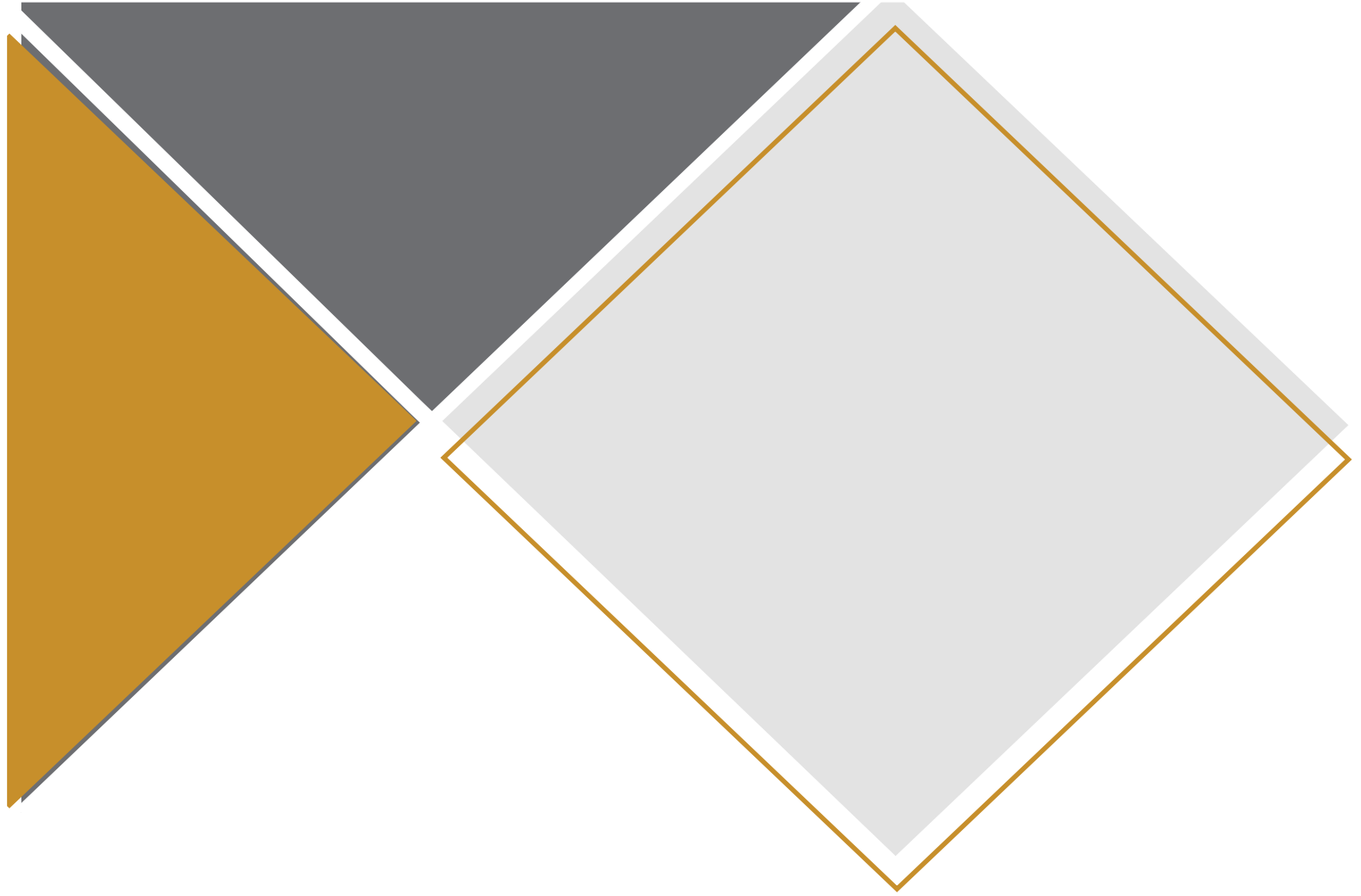
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**Colonization & Wall
Resistance Commission(CWRC)**

**Summary of Israeli Occupation State
and Colonizers' Violations in
the Occupied Palestine 2023**

**Annual Report
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Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission
Ramallah 2023**



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Forward

It can be claimed that the occupation state, during the past year, and on all levels, whether on the legislative, operative, or executive levels on the ground, has crossed all the red lines, in a complete disregard of even the most basic ethics of war, crises, or conflicts. We can even claim that it has also disregarded all the international laws, legislations, and clauses in that long pile of international and humanitarian treaties, agreements, and declarations that humanity has drawn up throughout its long journey of war and peace, taking advantage of the decadent silence from the countries of the world and from the entities that were supposed to be true sponsors of these laws and rules.

This is evident in all of 2023. Instead of opening their files to prosecute the occupation's war criminals, the investigation committees and human rights organizations, led by the International Criminal Court, made inspection visits to the occupation state and used cliché rhetoric that ignored seven decades of occupation, oppression, and erasure, and considered October 7th as the starting point for condemning the incident without paying attention to the long-suffering, oppression, isolation, and violation of the most basic Palestinian human rights in all places where he resides, whether in the West Bank, occupied Jerusalem, the Gaza Strip, or even in the diaspora countries. This approach seems to mock rather than respect the milestones reached or what the situation may evolve into."

So, there must be an explanation for the Israeli barbarity towards the Palestinian land and blood, whether through continuing their grave

violations by imposing their absolute control over the occupied land, or by committing crimes that reached the levels of confirmed genocide, let alone (not to mention) the crimes of forced displacement, apartheid, and collective punishment. These crimes would have turned the world upside down in normal situations. Still, because the perpetrator is the spoiled son of the hypocritic West, things have become far from shocking to a people who are accustomed to the world's ridiculous double standards and began to respond to them with more seriousness to expose their true faces, the faces of the West who hide behind the banner of Democracy and Human Rights by defending themselves legally and publicly until achieving their inevitable destiny of full liberation and self-determination.

Perhaps the year 2023, somewhere in this context, can be considered the most violent in terms of the statistics, the bloodiest and most violent in terms of the number of martyrs killed at the hands of the occupation army and the colonizers, and the most dangerous in terms of the apparent and exposed settler-colonial schemes the occupation state is trying to implement.

The occupation state is using (exploiting) the world's preoccupation with the genocide that it is committing against our people in the Gaza Strip to commit schemes that are no less dangerous or bloody in the West Bank by forcibly displacing citizens, executing unarmed civilians in broad daylight, imposing apartheid, and closures in one of the forms of collective punishments akin to war crimes. However, the colonizers' militia are hiding behind "war" and martial laws imposed by the occupation that exempt them from accountability and being prosecuted allowing them to commit more massacres and holocausts.

Our people have been subjected to and are still being subjected to, at this sensitive stage, a prolonged dangerous attack targeting their existence, land, and property without fear, carried out alternately by the occupation forces and colonizers' militias, who were given a green light to carry out these attacks by empowering them once again in positions targeting the West Bank and Jerusalem.

Mu'ayyad Sha'ban
Head of the Colonization and Wall Resistance Commission

Executive Summary

Both methodologically and on the ground, the year 2023 was divided into two distinctive phases. The first phase spanned from the beginning of 2023 until the morning of October 7th, and the second had everything that followed that day. Even though what followed October 7th surpassed, in its severity and horrific violations, all internationally declared rules and legislations, what happened before it is not by any means less dangerous in terms of legislations and violations, and in terms of the nature of the government formed at the beginning of 2023.

The first phase of this year, meaning until the 7th of October, was the phase of destroying the political framework of the Palestinian state, through the complete tampering of the Palestinian geographical landscape by enforcing numerous laws. Most prominent of these laws is the return of settler-colonialism to the northern part of the West Bank rebuilding evacuated colonies (Homesh, Ganim, Kadim, and Sa-Nur) and transferring many of the colonial construction powers to the Minister of Finance and the Minister in the Ministry of War, Bezalel Smotrich to hasten the approval process for the expansion of colonies and the legalization of colonial outposts.

Politicians, aka the new nazis, who assumed power in the occupation state, exploited the issue of settler-colonial expansion as propaganda material for a right-wing society eager to eliminate Palestinian existence in favour of the colonisers. In this report, we have highlighted the most prominent of the inciteful statements and calls for racial segregation made by individuals, leaders, and official representatives addressed to the colonizers. This is an attempt on our part to present this discourse, as a subject for analysis, alongside actions, as a central tool of the settler-colonial system, aiming to condemn a system that, as we previously mentioned, no longer conceals itself and no longer requires massive efforts to unveil its true face.

The extreme fascist right-wing government, formed by Benjamin Netanyahu, alongside Itamar Ben Gvir, Bezalel Smotrich, Orit Strook, and Yoav Gallant, did not take long before its features became clear. The occupied territories of the West Bank and Jerusalem served as a scene for the entirety of legislation and measures that the government did not conceal, rather, they viewed them as a space for targeting or decisive action according to one of its members' major plans. In this report, we have outlined three methodological sections to address the legislative structure of this government during this phase by analyzing the most prominent incentives, allocations, and facilitations approved by the government in favour of the settler-colonial project. We also reviewed the governments' most prominent decisions in this regard, in addition to covering all that was deposited and approved on the Israeli Knesset's agenda, including the laws and bills related to the settler-colonial project,

repressive measures, racial segregation, and finally, confiscation measures and colonial expansion on Palestinian land. An issue that is particularly noteworthy in this regard is the issue of colonial outpost construction, especially those taking on a pseudo-agricultural form as a means of enforcing forcible displacement and imposing a coercive hostile environment. These issues have become increasingly apparent in the past few years in the occupation state without reservation, shame, or attempt to conceal.

In the context of the reports' scope and in its attempt to document, analyze, and approach field data and spatial evidence, the confiscation operations carried out in 2023 have seen a significant escalation that reaches double the amount compared to 2022. The lands that were confiscated in 2022 reached a total of 26,000 dunums, while the confiscated lands reached a total of 50,524.66 dunums in 2023 (1 Dunum equals 1000 square meters). These confiscations were carried out under several designations (such as natural reserve declarations, expropriation orders, and land seizure orders). Thirty-two seizure orders were issued this year, targeting 618.965 dunams, and four expropriation orders were issued, confiscating a total of 433.362 dunums. Two orders for state land declaration were issued, targeting 515.5 dunums, and four orders to modify the boundaries of natural reserves resulted in the confiscation of 48,959 dunums.

Regarding colonial expansion, the so-called "Central Planning Bureau" affiliated with the occupation's so-called "Civil Administration" held 7 sessions to study (the deposit and approval) master plans to expand already existing colonies or change the the uses of previously confiscated lands converted in favour of settler-colonialism. Thus, since the beginning of 2023, a total of 173 master plans were studied to add 18,625 colonial units. This resulted in the approval of the construction of 8,137 colonial units, while 10,486 colonial units were deposited for later approval. These plans target what amounts to 17,881 dunums of private Palestinian lands across various governorates in the West Bank and Jerusalem. The focus of the plans studied was in the Jerusalem governorate with 48 new master plans, followed by Bethlehem governorate with 26 new master plans, and Salfit governorate with 23 new master plans. As a result of the approvals, a "legalization" of a group of colonial outposts occurred, including three outposts surrounding the established colony of Eli in the territories of Ramallah and Nablus governorates.

Regarding the attacks on Palestinian properties, the occupation authorities carried out a total of 514 demolition operations during 2023. These operations resulted in the demolition of 659 institutions in the West Bank, including the city of Jerusalem. The majority of these demolitions were concentrated in the Jerusalem Governorate, with 171 demolition operations that resulted in 209 demolished institutions in the holy city. The Hebron Governorate followed with 67 demolition operations leading to 82 demolished institutions, then the Nablus Governorate with 66 demolition operations resulting in 74 demolished institutions. Additionally, the Israeli occupation authorities issued (1333) demolition notifications under the pretext of lack of permits. Most of these notifications were concentrated in the Hebron Governorate (356 notifications) and the Bethlehem

Governorate (246 notifications). The remaining notifications were issued in the Salfit, Jerusalem, Jericho, and Nablus Governorates.

Regarding the documented violations and assaults against the Palestinian citizens and their properties, the documentation and publication crews of the Colonization and Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) documented a total of 12,161 assaults in 2023. These assaults were carried out by various apparatuses of the Israeli occupation state, including colonial militias, against Palestinian citizens and their properties. Among these assaults, 9,751 were carried out by the Israeli occupation army, 2,410 assaults were carried out by colonizers militias, and 206 joint assaults were carried out by “the colonizers under the protection of the Israeli occupation army”. The colonizers carried out 842 assaults in the Nablus Governorate, followed by the Ramallah Governorate with 419 assaults, and then the Hebron Governorate with 376 assaults, followed by the Bethlehem Governorate with 204 assaults. As for the Tubas and Salfit Governorates, the colonizers' assaults in each of them were no less than a hundred assaults.

These assaults led to the martyrdom of 530 Palestinian citizens in the West Bank and Jerusalem, including 319 martyrs since the beginning of the aggression on the 7th of October, in addition to more than 21,000 martyrs in the Gaza Strip. There were also 22 martyrs killed by colonizers, including 10 after the 7th of October.

Since the beginning of 2023, specifically after the 7th of October and the start of the aggression against our people, the CWRC observed a significant escalation of the armed colonizers' threats and assaults, in what can be described as a blatant exploitation of the severe aggression on the Gaza Strip. It also exploited the media focus on the Gaza Strip and their absence (to a certain degree) from the West Bank and Jerusalem. More importantly, is the exploitation of the state of emergency and war laws imposed by the occupation state that protect the colonizer criminals from accountability and punishment.

During the period covered by the report, the occupation's procedures led to the displacement of 27 Palestinian Bedouin communities. These 27 communities consist of 266 families of 1517 members that were forced to leave their places of residence to other places. The majority of these displacements were concentrated in the east of Ramallah, the eastern slopes, and the Jordan Valley.


This is in addition to the escalation in the frequency of assaults on sacred sites, with the most prominent being the constant incursions into the courtyards of Al-Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem. These incursions are notable during the Jewish holidays, where Talmudic rituals are performed at the site. The report documents 246 incursion incidents during 2023, involving 51,342 thousand colonizers.

According to the documentation and publication database of the CWRC, the number of dunums leveled by the occupation authorities and its colonizer militia amounted to 7152

dunums. Moreover, the number of operations that targeted Palestinian trees amounted to 379 that targeted 21,731 trees, 18,964 of which were olive trees. These operations were concentrated in the Nablus Governorate, with 93 assaults resulting in damage to and uprooting of 4,352 trees, followed by the Hebron Governorate with 75 assaults causing damage to and uprooting of 4,910 trees, and then the Ramallah Governorate with 68 assaults resulting in damage to and uprooting of 5,811 trees.

Representations of Colonial Measures on Palestinian Land 2023

Colonial Indicator\ Procedure	Result
The number of Israeli colonizers in WB/J in 2023	730,330 colonizers
Number of Israeli colonies	180 colony
Number of colonial outposts	194 colonial outpost
Number of agricultural outposts out of the total colonial outposts	93 colonial outposts
Area of land controlled by agricultural outposts (spatial approach)	390000 dunums
Number of colonial outposts erected in 2023	18 colonial outposts
Area of land seized by the occupation authorities in 2023	50,524 dunums
Number of institutions demolished by the occupation authorities	659 institutions
Number of demolish notifications monitored by the commission	1333 notifications
Number of colonial organizational charts studied in 2023	173 plans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total area of land subject to occupation colonial measures - Area does not include lands planned to be isolated by the Wall - This area constitutes 68.7% of the total areas classified (C) 	2380 km²
Number of Palestinian martyrs at the hands of the occupation army	523 martyrs
Number of Palestinian martyrs at the hands of the colonizers in 2023	22 martyrs
The number of trees uprooted by colonial army	21,731 trees
Number of schools threatened with complete or partial demolition	49 schools
The area of Palestinian land cultivated by Jewish colonizers	121 thousand
Number of service, industrial and other colonial sites	52 sites
Number of military sites in the Palestinian territories	94 sites
Number of military colleges	40 colleges
Number of permanent and temporary checkpoints	694
The length of the Annexation Wall if construction is completed	714 km
The completed part of the Annexation and Expansion Wall	489 km
The planned part of the Annexation and Expansion Wall	225 km
The area of land that the Wall will isolate from the West Bank if construction is completed	560 km²
The lands are currently completely isolated due to the Wall	295 km²



**Chapter I: Israeli Occupation State Measures
to Support Settler-Colonialism**

- ◆ **A: Laws and Bills Introduced to the Israeli Occupation's Knesset Since the Beginning of 2023**
- ◆ **B: Most Prominent of the Occupation Government's Decisions in 2023**
- ◆ **C: The Most Prominent Incentives, Facilities, and Policies Allocated by the Occupation Government to the Colonizers**
- ◆ **D: Positions and Statements by Leaders in the Occupation State**

A: Laws and Bills Introduced to the Israeli Occupation's Knesset since the Beginning of 2023

The laws and bills¹ studied and enforced in the occupation's Knesset undergo several stages to reach final approval through the third reading. These laws and bills expose a side of the occupation's mindset that takes pleasure in its meanness and harm that it causes against those under its occupation. Ultimately, this is the occupation's true nature; an indulgence in causing harm and subjugation. This is what comes forth when examining the various projects the occupation's legislative authority is trying to study and approve. In this part of the report, we try to shed light on this part of the occupation's policy that controls its behavior in the Palestinian territories. These laws, that have been fervently approved and deposited since the beginning of the year, targets every aspect of Palestinian existence with a clear and high-intentioned purpose: to tighten the grip on Palestinians and erase their symbolic connection to the land, culture, and nationalism.

The laws that have been approved did not stop at the boundaries of renewing the validity (jurisdiction?) of the occupation's regimes in the West Bank. These laws are racist laws; they treat Palestinians as surplus to the system imposed by the occupation state after it took over the West Bank in 1967. In addition to laws targeting Palestinian detainees and anyone accused by the occupation state of resisting its measures through expulsion and imprisonment, there are also laws targeting the Palestinian sovereignty and its physical and existential heritage. The latest and most dangerous of these is the cancellation of the Disengagement Law, unilaterally passed in 2005, allowing the gradual return of colonialism to the northern region of the West Bank.

Perhaps one of the most notable laws enforced in the beginning of 2023 is closely tied to the details of coalition agreements struck between the occupation government's parties (that led to the formation of the latest occupation government) is an amendment to the Disengagement Law. This amendment allows for the return of colonies to the northern West Bank through the gateway of the Homesh colony. Homesh, evacuated in 2005, was transformed into a colonial outpost in the form of a religious school in 2021, and now efforts are underway to convert it back into a colony).

Regarding the legal situation of the lands seized by the occupation government in favor of this colony, all the lands the colony was formed on are considered private lands, meaning they are Palestinian property according to official documents. The occupation state,

¹ See Appendix No. (5) Related to the laws and bills of the legislative bodies in the occupying state (the Knesset).

through all its infamous means of seizing lands and imposing control over them, could not declare them as state lands. Declaring lands as state lands is the known means of seizing lands in favor of the settler-colonial project. Despite the existence of all the papers that prove Palestinian ownership over the land, on 18 May 2023, a military order that allows the return of colonialism to Homesh was imposed. Despite this previously mentioned military order, it does not change the legal situation of these lands because these lands are private property of Palestinians.

B: Most Prominent of the Occupation Government's Decisions in 2023

The Israeli occupation government approved a significant set of laws² with a clear impact on Palestinian citizen lives and their properties in the relatively short period since the beginning of 2023. Perhaps most prominent of which is Decision No. 657, which amends Decision No. 150 of 1996. This decision gives the occupation's Minister of Finance the authority to make quick decisions regarding the approval of changing land use in the West Bank, which reduces the steps required for approval of colonies' expansion plans. This is expected to lead to a substantial increase in colonial construction and a faster conversion of lands declared as state lands in favor of colonies' influence zones. Additionally, there is the approval of the renewal and modification of the National Priorities Map. Through this, a package of privileges is granted to the residents of West Bank colonies, encouraging migration and residence in these areas. Finally, the recent approval of the colonial project in Salfit carries significant colonial implications that will have a major impact on the northern West Bank region.³

After the declaration of its "war" after the 7th of October, it can be noted from the approved and deposited laws by the Knesset, that they are designed to enforce a security grip under the pretext of war laws that the occupation's Knesset imposed. Some of these laws, at their core, target Palestinian detainees, as these decisions aim to tighten the noose on them and impose harsh conditions on them, whether those detained prior to the aggression or those who were arrested after the state of emergency. An example of these laws is the order to extend the periods of administrative detention ("Iron Swords") (Temporary Instructions) (Judea and Samaria) (No. 2148), 5784- 2023, which addresses the extension of detention periods, simplifies arrest procedures, and the execution of arrests that do not adhere to international norms. We also note the legislative authorities' use of the state of emergency to grant new powers in the violation of the privacy of Palestinian citizens by authorizing security agencies to engage in espionage and infiltration operations under the pretext of security and wartime conditions. Additionally, some laws aimed at tightening control over the media and labeling them as detrimental to the security situation in the occupying state, based on emergency regulations from 1945, were discussed and approved, such as declaring JMEDIA as a terrorist organization.

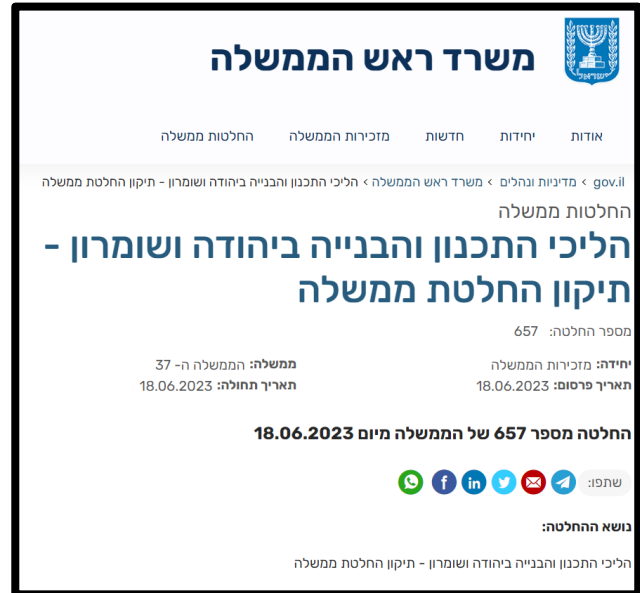
C: The Most Prominent Incentives, Facilities, and Policies Allocated by the Occupation Government to the Colonizers

² See Appendix No. (6) related to the most prominent decisions of the occupation government

³ See the section on the most prominent incentives, facilities, and policies granted by the occupation government to the colonizers

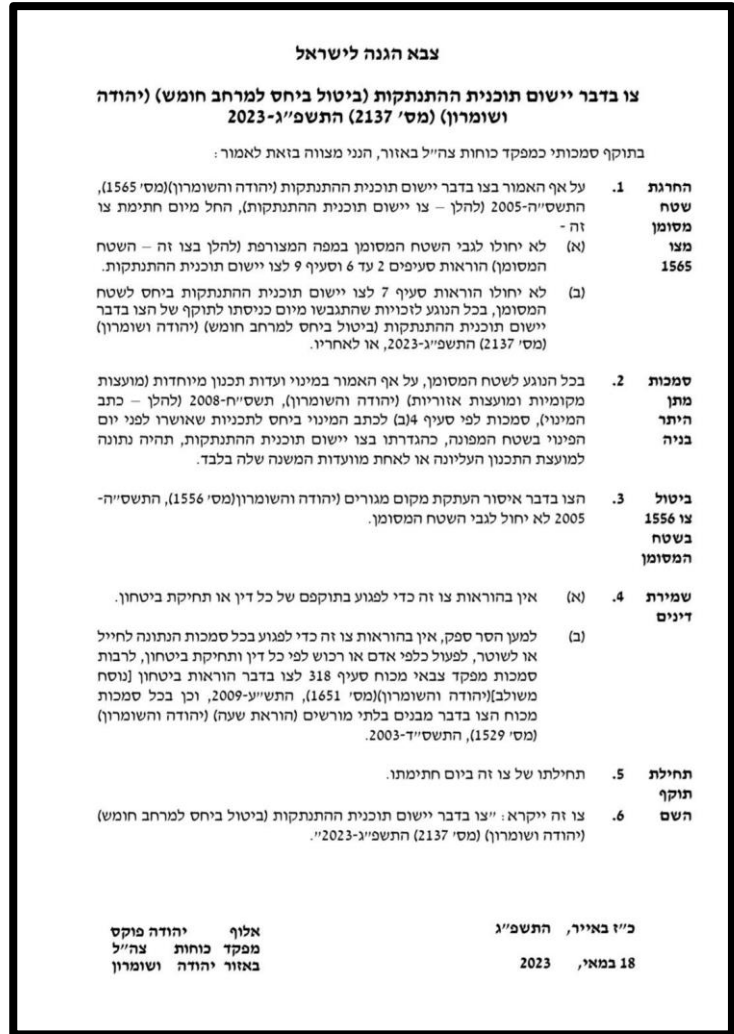
In the first half of 2023, the occupation government adopted explicit and substantial policies aimed at supporting and enhancing colonial construction in Palestinian territories. These policies and decisions were concurrent with the formation of the recent Netanyahu government, which did not conceal its intentions and desires in this regard. One of its most noteworthy policy initiatives in this context was approved on June 18, 2023. On this date, the occupation government amended its decision issued on August 2, 1996, No. 150. According to this amendment, the leader of the religious Zionist party and the Minister of Finance, Bezalel Smotrich, was authorized to issue initial approval for planning and construction in the colonies.

In addition to streamlining the procedures for expanding colonies, enabling the advancement of construction plans within the colonies and modifying land-use regulations to facilitate the submission of colonial building plans in the West Bank. This process occurs within the "the so-called "Central Planning Bureau" affiliated with the occupation's so-called "Civil Administration" unit in the Israeli occupation army, exclusively for Israelis. It takes place during the two stages of plan submission and final approval, without requiring approval from the Israeli political level, contrary to the situation prevailing for the past 25 years.



Previously, according to the occupation government's Decision No. 150, the procedures stipulated that the Prime Minister of the Israeli occupation and the Minister of War must approve each stage of construction plans individually. This involved five different approval stages, including submission, study, approval, activation, and the announcement of its implementation, as well as its tendering process. The objective of this change is to "normalize" the approval process for construction plans in the colonies, making it similar to the situation within Israel, namely within the lands of 1948, where the Prime Minister and the so-called "Security Minister" do not approve any stage of construction plans. This implies the initiation of an "administrative annexation" process of West Bank lands in favor of the occupying state.

Occupation government Decision No. 657⁴ not only establishes administrative annexation but also expedites the expansion of existing colonies and legitimizes outposts retroactively through the minister's decision. Even though the new amendment does not allow Minister Smotrich to declare the establishment of new colonies, the occupation state in recent years avoided declaring the construction of new colonies, and replaced such announcements with declaring the construction of colonial neighborhoods associated with major colonies. However, upon reviewing their maps and plans, it becomes evident that their intention is to build new colonies, as seen in Ari'el and the construction of Ari'el West in the Salfit Governorate, as well as Har Gilo and its colonial neighborhood Carmel in the Bethlehem Governorate.



The Cabinet decision regarding the expansion of the Finance Minister's powers, was predated by the annulment of the Disengagement Law and allowing a return of colonial construction in the northern part of the West Bank by the Occupation's Knesset's third reading on March 21, 2023, amending the Disengagement Law. This amendment permits the legalization of a colonial outpost originating from the Homesh colony, which was evacuated in 2005. The modification of the law, along with the annulment of sections related to the prohibition of entry for Israelis (colonizers, soldiers, and civilians) into the evacuated areas of the four colonies in the northern West Bank, marks a contribution to the settler-colonial project with a new geographic area which did not have any colonies over the past 17 years. This development prompted the commander of the occupation forces in the West Bank to issue a decision on May 18, 2023, canceling the initial military order that prohibited such entry and replacing it with a new military order numbered 2137, allowing colonizers to return⁵ (see image of the decision on the left)⁶.

⁴ <https://www.gov.il/he/departments/policies/dec657-2023>

⁵ Minister Bezalel Smotrich's official Twitter page

⁶ See the section on the Homesh outpost in this report.

The recent preoccupation of the Israeli occupation government is evident in the issue of colonial expansion, presenting everything necessary to manipulate the Palestinian geography, whether in expanding colonies or tightening control over Palestinian presence. This is reflected in the allocations and distributions of the budget approved by the Knesset for the years 2023-2024. These allocations leave no room for doubt that they meet the aspirations of the far-right parties that entered into coalition agreements. The results were expressed through either the decisions that were legislated and approved or through the budget expressions and financial allocations.

According to the agreements reached between Finance Minister Bezalel Smotrich and Transportation Minister Miri Regev, approximately ILS 3.5 billion (941 million dollars) were invested in the occupation state budget for updating and paving new roads in the West Bank over the next two years. Out of this amount, ILS 2 billion (538 million dollars) will be allocated for the development of Route 60, a major artery running from north to south along the entirety of the West Bank.

Likewise,

another ILS 500 million (134 million dollars) will be allocated to expand the road between the Ari'el colony and the Tapuach junction in the northern part of the West Bank, ILS 366 million (98 million dollars) will be designated for the development of the access road to the Beit El Regional Council area, ILS 300 million (81 million dollars) will cover the costs of a new road between the Migron colony and Qalandia north of Jerusalem, ILS 200 million (54 million dollars) for a road winding around the Palestinian village of Al-Funduq in the northern West Bank, west of Nablus, and 150 million shekels (40 million dollars) for a road in the Alfei Menashe colony. Hundreds of millions more have been allocated for road construction in East Jerusalem and its surroundings. Not far off, ILS 450 million (121 million dollars) have been allocated to the Ministry of Development of the Negev and Galilee, earmarked for development funds for local municipal authorities in the Negev, Galilee, and the rural areas associated with colonies in the West Bank.⁷

- As a form of exploiting the state of emergency and the declaration of war, the occupation authorities, in the first week of November 2023, partially opened the Huwwara Bypass Road, claiming to provide protection for the colonizers passing through the Palestinian town of Huwwara. The opening of the bypass road, named "Lev HaShomron," took place in the presence of the occupation's Minister of Transportation, Miri Regev, and the head of the so-called "Samaria Regional Council", Yossi Dagan. The road serves a total of four colonies: Yitzhar, Itamar, Har Bracha, and Elon Moreh, with a combined population of only 8,000 colonizers. The estimated cost of the 7.5-kilometer road is approximately ILS 350 million (around 43,000 shekels per colony). It's worth noting that the route of the road required the previous confiscation of private Palestinian lands from the villages of

⁷ JEREMY SHARON, Times of Israel, Budget dedicates billions for West Bank roads, settlements and illegal outposts, 25 May 2023.

Burin, Huwwara, Beita, Awarta, Yasuf, Yitma, and Al-Sawiya, pursuant to an expropriation order, allocated to serve the colonizers.⁸

The Colonization Ministry, overseen by the extremist minister Orit Stroom, will receive a budget of ILS 268 million (72 million dollars); however, the specific location and manner of spending these funds are unclear. Another ILS 74 million (20 million dollars) of the allocated amount for the ministry aims to assist municipal authorities in the colonies in monitoring illegal Palestinian construction in the area. An additional ILS 195 million (52 million dollars) has been allocated to the so-called “Civil Administration” under the Ministry of the occupation army⁹. The so-called “Civil Administration” is tasked with monitoring Palestinian construction, especially in the classified (Area C) regions, and is involved in tightening, demolitions, issuing demolition notifications, facilitating the occupation's supervision of occupied lands, overseeing mining and quarries sites, monitoring water sources, and supervising natural reserves and archaeological sites that have recently become tools for colonial infiltration into Palestinian land and a means of controlling the territory.

Politically, the occupation government has decided to extend the implementation of the National Priority Map until mid-2024¹⁰. This extension includes adding a group of colonies to this list that already include all Israeli colonies. For a more detailed understanding of this decision, which we analyzed in the annual report on the "Key Violations of the Occupation in the year 2018," it is important to note that in that year, the occupation government approved what is known as the National Priority Areas Map. As a result, the Ministry of Construction and Housing determined that all colonies in "Judea and Samaria" would continue to benefit from facilities within the framework of the nationally prioritized clusters. This includes funding for planning and construction of new residential buildings and an increase in the value of loans for eligible individuals. For the first time, colonies like "Migron," "Talmun," "Kerem Reim," and "Shvut Rahel" will receive significant facilitations.

In 2018, the Israeli occupation government approved the modified map of National Priority Areas prepared by the former Minister of Housing and current Minister of War, "Gallant." The government's decision included instructing the Ministry of Construction and Housing to fund planning and development costs in these priority areas at a rate ranging from 20% to 70%. It also involved an increase in the size of loans provided to individuals seeking housing in these clusters. Although the modified map included 586 Israeli population clusters, according to the classification adopted, the majority of colonies (over 80%) fall into the first and second categories A1+A2 on that list. This implies that their support ranges from 50% to 70%. In addition to this classification, three other criteria were adopted

⁸ Database documenting violations and colonial expansion, Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission, 2023

⁹ Nati Tucker/Josh Breiner, Haaretz, Israeli Government Approves 2023-2024 State Budget Amid Economic Concerns Over Judicial Coup, Feb 24, 2023

¹⁰ See the appendix on the occupation government's decisions.

to calculate the value of support, clearly tailored to the measurements of the colonies. Priority was given to rural over urban clusters, to detached houses over multi-story buildings, and to steeper slope areas.¹¹ As the occupation government extended this decision until the end of 2022, it helps explain the extent of colonial expansion in Palestinian territories and raises questions about the escalation of colonizers' violence, shifting from individual acts to well-organized forms that, at first glance, seem to surpass any conceivable expectation in the past few months.

As part of its efforts to support the settlement outposts, the occupation government, in its session held on September 10, 2023, adopted Resolution No. 918, which stipulates the implementation of the coalition agreements for the year 2023, which stipulates the allocation of approximately 5 million shekels from the budget of benefit of the settlement youth villages, which have been described as being exposed to to the danger, which is considered one of the aspects of sponsoring youth settlement activities (pastoral and agricultural outposts) on the lands of the West Bank and Jerusalem.

¹¹See the annual violations report of the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission, 2018.

D: Positions and Statements by Leaders in the Occupation State

The social media of the leaders of the occupying power and the colonizers is full of incitements against the Palestinian citizens, this includes not only racist incitements involving speeches promoting racial superiority and extreme chauvinism but also the extent to which speeches of segregation and racial discrimination have infiltrated cultural, intellectual, and political domains within the occupation state, or encouraging colonial construction and the theft of Palestinian land. The hate and racist speeches, reaching levels akin to Nazi rhetoric, exploded on October 7th. One of the most prominent aspects of this incitement is that which dangerously encourages violence against Palestinians, targeting them for murder, gunfire, and collective displacement. In this section of the report, we will highlight the most significant instances of this incitement.

1. The Israeli Minister of Finance, Bezalel Smotrich, the leader of Religious Zionism, expressed during a meeting organized by The Marker Labels on February 28, 2023, that he liked a tweet calling to “wipe out” the Palestinian town of Huwara in the West Bank. He added “the State of Israel should do that, not the colonizers”.
2. The Member of Knesset from the Ben Gvir Party, Zvika Vogel, on his personal page, said on February 27, 2023: "The deterrent actions that the settlers achieved tonight in Huwara (referring to the Huwara Holocaust) 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”.
3. Israel Hayom reported, in February 2nd, 2023, that Ben-Gvir, the Israeli minister of “National Security” "went crazy" after learning of the existence of the bakeries in prisons. "Prisoners cannot get such a privilege," he was quoted as saying. "How can they get fresh bread every day? What is this absurdity?"
4. The Minister of National Security, Itamar Ben Gvir, applauded, on his verified 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.
5. According to the 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' because there is no such thing as the 'Palestinian people'," a comment that was met with applause and cheers from the audience.

6. Negev, Galilee and National Resilience Minister Yitzhak Wasserlauf said on Wednesday 27, April 2023 that he will advance a decree to make 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 (migration to Israel), 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 adds.¹²
7. The so-called Israeli Minister of National Security, Itamar Ben Gavir, made inflammatory statements against the Palestinian prisoner Walid Dakka, saying that "his life should end in prison." This statement was made through his Twitter account on May 23, 2023.
8. On 23 May, 2023, head of the colonial council north of the West Bank, Yossi Dagan, said: "The military response to the operations is to 'carry out a military operation in the cities of the terrorist Palestinian Authority,' and on the civil level, it is colonialism".
9. On 23 June, 2023, Itamar Ben Gvir stated: "We need colonialism in the land of Israel, and at the same time, carry out a military operation in the West Bank, demolish buildings, assassinate saboteurs, not just one or two, but dozens and hundreds, and if necessary, thousands".
10. **6 August, 2023:** Commenting on an Israeli colonizer who murdered a Palestinian in Burqa east of Ramallah, the occupation's so-called "Minister of National Security" said, "Anyone who kills a Palestinian to defend himself against rock-throwing should get a medal of honor".
11. **10 August, 2023:** Channel 7 reported that MK Boaz Bismuth stated that "construction in Judea and Samaria is an appropriate response to terrorism".
12. **August 18, 2023:** Israeli occupation "Channel 14", shed light on the Palestinian detainee Walid Daqqa, in an article titled "Distorted Morality: Human Rights Organizations Demand the Release of a Terrorist with Blood on His Hands" as a response to the demands of the racist "Im Tirtzu" and "Jerusalem For You"

¹² Times of Israel, Michael Horovitz

- organizations' of the Finance Minister Smotrich that he "must stop providing tax benefits to Amnesty. Whoever demands the release of the terrorists cannot obtain very high budgets that flow to Arab society and disappear along the way".
13. **August 24, 2023:** The so-called "Minister of National Security" for the Israeli occupation, Itamar Ben Gvir, stated "It is no secret that I support the return to assassinations, sieging the West Bank, and not giving money to the Palestinian Authority. Gallant's policy in the West Bank is wrong. My right, and my wife's and my children's right, to get around on the roads in the West Bank is more important than the right to movement for Palestinians".

 14. On September 20, 2023: MK Limor Son Har-Melech of Ben Gvir's party spoke about the killer of the Dawabsheh family, saying: "He is innocent... holy righteous man".

 15. In a tweet posted on the "X- Twitter" platform, Orit Strook, the Minister of the so-called "Ministry of Settlement and National Missions": "Once again UNESCO makes a disgraceful move in denying history. Such a decision does not change the simple truth that the history of Jericho and its exceptional sovereignty belongs to the people of Israel and the state of Israel. This decision is a mark of shame on Director-General Audrey Azoulay, who previously affirmed that the organization does not accept decisions that are antagonistic to Israel".

 16. September 9, 2023: The extremist so-called Minister of "National Security," Itamar Ben Gvir, stated to the "Yedioth Ahronoth" newspaper, "If we do not make the conditions for prisoners tougher, then what we established a government for?" He also said, "I will not allow the continuation of summer camps in prisons." He added, "I reject the situation that dedicates summer camps to troublemakers in prisons, and I reject the situation when they tell me, Sir, this is not the right timing. If we don't make the change, why did we establish a government then?"

 17. September 5, 2023: The Israeli occupation Minister of Tourism, Haim Kats, regarding joining the U.S. visa waiver program, stated, "This endeavor (referring to allowing holders of American visas from Palestinians to enter the country) will force us to allow the entry of undesirable individuals from Palestinians."

 18. **Media affiliated with colonizers'** militia launched an attack on the head of the Colonization and Wall Resistance Commission, Muayyad Sha'ban, while the Israeli occupation forces incited to eliminate him clearly, the "Jewish Voice" newspaper affiliated with the colonizers published a number of articles demanding his assassination, most prominent of these articles were published on **22 October 2023** where it said, "Our dear soldiers beware, the Nazi Muayyad Sha'ban is calling in this video, in a raspy voice, saying that the martyrs are 'superior to all of us', this

means that he really desires to be a martyr, we should make sure to make his dream come true”. A new group affiliated with the colonizers' militia appeared in the realm of incitement. This group identifies itself as the “Nazi Hunters”. This group operates on several active channels on Telegram. All of these channels have the same icon, which shows the person targeted by the incitement with a target on their head in a clear indication of their murderous intent. This group also published a number of provocative materials against Minister Sha’ban and against a number of Palestinian activists. The most prominent of these instigations was made on the **22nd of October 2023**, which stated, “Many of you asked us to share this video here. This is the full video showing the Nazi, Muayyad Sha’ban, showing his solidarity with the Nazis of the Nur Shams Refugee Camp in Tulkarm, who killed the soldier Maxim Razinkov”.

19. **On 25 October 2023**, the Israeli politician and former Deputy Speaker of the Knesset, Moshe Feiglin, announced in an interview on Israeli Channel 14 that Israel will soon initiate a process to kill all remaining Palestinians living in Gaza using gas, with the goal of "complete and total" extermination of Palestinian civilians living near the Israeli occupation state.
20. **On 28 October 2023**, Yosef Yisrael, the foreign anchor of the Israeli Channel 13, gave a message to the Israeli occupation’s soldiers heading to Gaza on his official account on X. The post declared, “Dear fighters, act in the most destructive ways: kill, kill, kill. Gaza needs to turn the bodies of Hamas members and their associates into smelly corpses without achieving their goals. Do not take risks. Everything that moves within the boundaries of your territory, shoot at it. The main goal is to return back safely”.
21. **On 17 October 2023**, the so-called “Minister of National Security” in the Israeli occupation government, Itamar Ben Gvir, posted via his official page: “The only thing that should be brought into Gaza is hundreds of tons of air force explosives, not a single gram of humanitarian aid.”¹³ Commenting on the incident of the martyrdom of two young men in Silwan in the city of Jerusalem at the hands of the Israeli occupation police, Ben Gvir posted on his page on the X platform: “We congratulate the police fighters who eliminated two residents of Silwan who launched fireworks and injured a policeman. This is a clear message to terrorists: Do not try us! Any attempt to harm and cause harm at the same time as fighting is taking place in the South will be met with a firm response and zero tolerance. Well done to the Warriors.”
22. **On 10 October 2023**, the spokesperson for the Israeli occupation army (from Haaretz) declared that in their attacks “Emphasis is on damage not on accuracy”.
23. **On 9 October 2023**, Israeli occupation Minister of War Yoav Gallant said via X, “I have ordered a complete siege on the Gaza Strip. There will be no electricity, no

¹³ CNN Arabia

food, no fuel, everything is closed. We are fighting human animals and we are acting accordingly”.

24. **On 9 October 2023**, Likud MK Tally Gotliv said via X “I urge you to do everything and use Doomsday weapons (nuclear weapons) fearlessly against our enemies”.
25. **On November 5, 2023, Amihai Eliyahu**, the Israeli occupation government’s Minister of Heritage said that detonating a nuclear bomb on Gaza is a possible solution, adding that the Gaza Strip should not remain on the face of the Earth, and Israel should re-establish colonies there. He also believed that war has its costs for what he described as the "abducted" Israelis by Palestinian resistance. In response to a question in an interview with "Kol Berama" radio (local radio station) about whether Gaza should be bombed with a nuclear bomb, Eliyahu answered, "That’s one-way”.¹⁴
26. **On November 6, 2023**, in a letter addressed to the occupation’s Prime Minister and Minister of War, the extremist Minister of Finance, Bezalel Smotrich said, “We cannot pretend that the friction harms military efforts and international legitimacy and is failing to maintain acceptable levels of security by creating “no-go” zones and keeping away the chaotic left-wing activists who ignited the fire in the region...For months I cried out in the cabinet and was answered with disdain and silence. We all pay the price today. I will not allow additional blood to be spilt on my watch and on my conscience” while demanding the creation of “sterile”¹⁵ no-go areas around the colonies in the West Bank and prohibiting the presence of Palestinians in their vicinity. Explaining: "The establishment of security zones is important for at least three purposes: First: To establish security and prevent the approach of Arabs who may use this to launch attacks. Second: To provide a sense of security due to the high sensitivity and the drafting of many men into reserve duty, leaving women and children alone. Third: to prevent friction that could lead to a flareup in the region and cause us great international damage.”¹⁶ **On November 14, 2023**, he tweeted on the X platform, saying: "The migration of Gaza residents to world countries is the correct and optimal humanitarian solution."
27. **On 26 December, 2023** Likud MK, Nissim Vaturi, stated that he supports the burning of the Gaza Strip. He added that fortunately for Israelis, the war initiated by Hamas was not coordinated with other fronts; otherwise, the situation would have been worse. In press statements, he continued by suggesting that the war on the Gaza Strip might not end next year.

¹⁴ Israel Hayom Newspaper

¹⁵ See the analytical file on buffer zones, in the Analytical files section.

¹⁶ Russia Today: <https://rb.gy/jecj3>



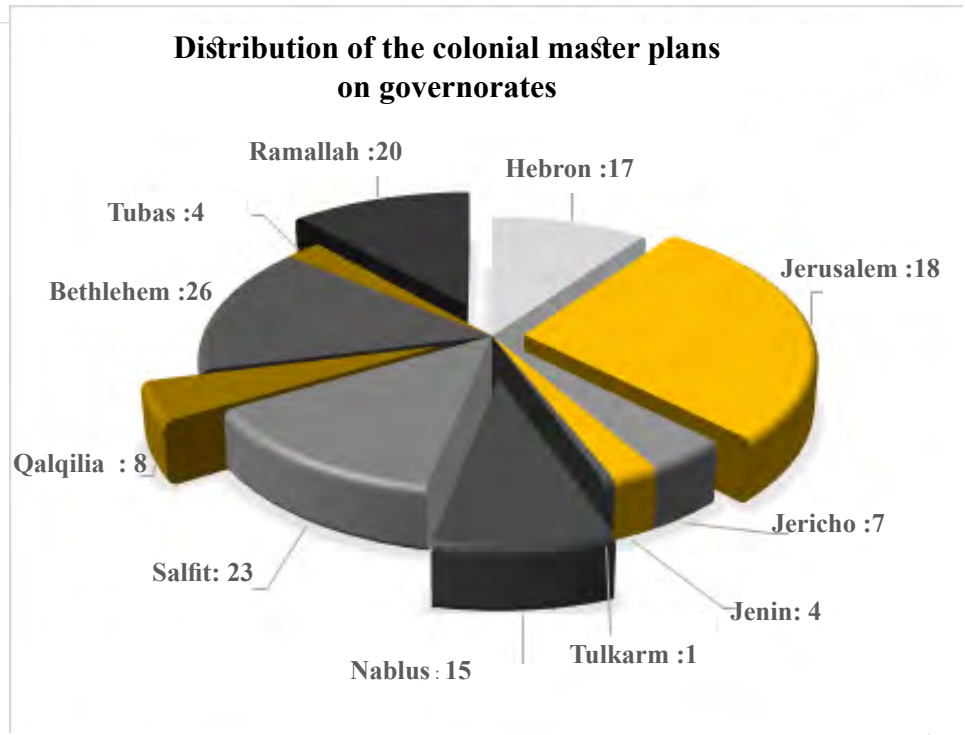
Chapter II : The Continuation of Colonial Expansion on Palestinian Land

- ◆ **A: Master Plans for Colonial Construction in the West Bank**
- ◆ **B. Master Plans for Colonial Construction in Jerusalem**
- ◆ **C: Colonial Construction Bids in 2023**
- ◆ **D: Colonial Expansion in Archeological Sites: The Sebastia Project as a Model**

A: Regulatory Plans for Colonial Construction in the West Bank¹⁷

The Israeli occupation authorities use regulatory measures as one of the effective tools to implement their settler-colonial project in Palestinian territories. This is evident in both the continued establishment and expansion of Israeli colonies and colonial blocs on one hand, and the ongoing urban strangulation of Palestinian construction in areas still under their regulatory control on the other.

To provide a clearer picture, it should be noted that the Israeli occupation authorities market these violations as legitimate practices based on local laws that were in effect in Palestinian territories on the eve of their occupation (Law on the Regulation of Cities, Villages, and Buildings, No. 79, issued in 1966). However, they neglect to address the military order (No. 418 for the year 1979) that amended that law, essentially rendering it devoid of its original content.



Thus, the structural framework established by the mentioned military order and its subsequent amendments retained the designation "Central Planning Bureau" after the Israeli military commander was authorized to form this council with Israelis (military personnel and colonizers, of course). This council was granted the authority of local and regional committees, becoming the sole entity authorized to issue building permits or approve structural plans for Palestinian villages. At the same time, Israeli colonies were endowed with the powers of local committees and additional regulatory committees with broad authority were established for them.

¹⁷See Appendix No. (1) dedicated to all master plans of the colonies that were studied (deposited/approved) at the end of the report.

Since the beginning of the year 2023, the so-called “Central Planning Bureau ” affiliated with the Israeli occupation’s so-called “Civil Administration” has held seven sessions to study (deposit and approval) master plans aimed at expanding existing colonies or changing land uses previously controlled and converted for the benefit of settler-colonialism.

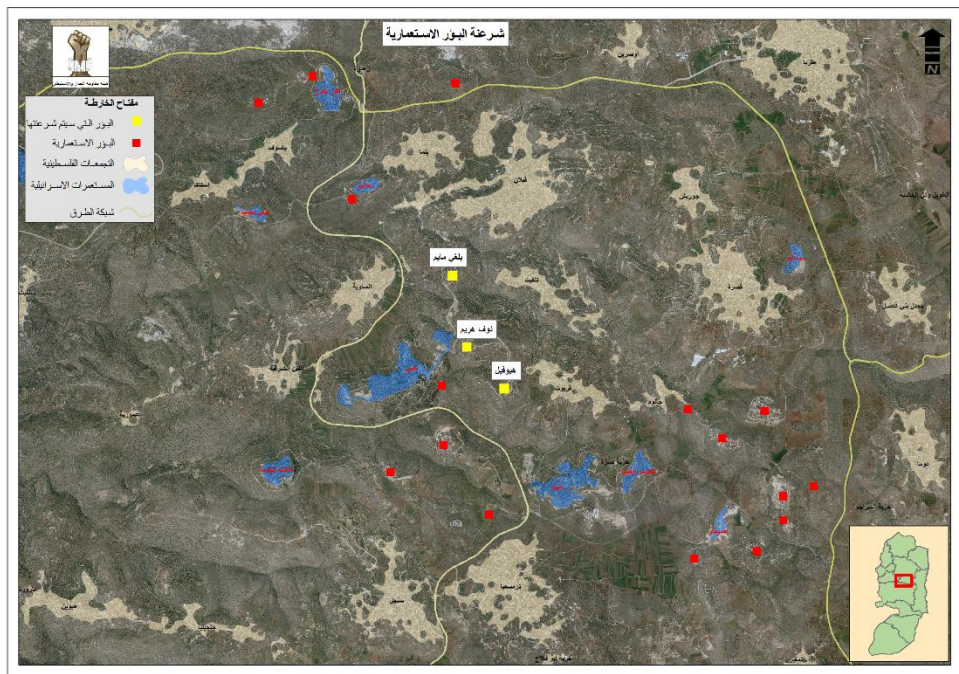
Consequently, and since the beginning of the current year, a total of 173 master plans, comprising 18,625 colonial units, were studied. This resulted in the approval of the construction of 8,137 colonial units, with a deposit of a total of 10,486 colonial units for subsequent approval. These actions target a total of 17,881 dunums of land owned by Palestinians in various governorates of the West Bank and Jerusalem. The study of plans was concentrated in Jerusalem with 48 new master plans, followed by Bethlehem with 26 new master plans, and Salfit with 23 new master plans. The overall approvals resulted in the "legalization" of a group of colonial outposts, including three outposts surrounding the Eli colony situated on the lands of Ramallah and Nablus governorates.

The first is Palgei Mayim through the approval of two colonial plans, numbered 8/ יוש 237 and 6/ יוש 237, for the construction of a total of 499 colonial units over an area of 412 dunums.

Meanwhile, approval was granted for the second outpost in the same geographical area,

Hayovel Harim, with a total of 407 colonial units on an estimated area of 351 dunums belonging to Palestinian citizens. Its master plan is numbered 4/ יוש 237. Additionally, the master plans included the approval for the establishment of a new colonial outpost with the plan number 5/ יוש 237, aiming to build 650 new colonial units over an area of approximately 638 dunums.

The study processes by the Israeli occupation’s so-called “Civil Administration” also included the approval and submission of plans targeting the construction of more than 1000 colonial units in the colony of Giv'at Ze'ev, located in the lands of Jerusalem Governorate.



This implies the addition of significant areas to facilitate the expansion of the colony, which is inhabited by 20,000 colonizers. Consequently, the Israeli authorities aim, through this substantial increase in housing units, to achieve a noticeable population density in the colonies surrounding Jerusalem, particularly in the northern strip of the holy city.

B. Master Plans for Colonial Construction in Jerusalem

The issue of colonial expansion in the holy city has witnessed significant fluctuations during the period covered by the report. On the regulatory level, the Israeli occupation authorities have been actively presenting structural plans targeting Jerusalem, specifically what has come to be known as the E1 colonial plan. The Israeli occupation state acknowledges the danger and strategic implications associated with the E1 Plan concerning the future establishment of a Palestinian state.

Observers of the planning councils sessions, particularly those organized by the Jerusalem Municipality, the main advocate for colonial construction in Jerusalem, may notice attempts to attract political deals with countries, especially the United States, regarding construction in this area. The goal is to secure approvals for colonial construction in other locations in the West Bank and even Jerusalem. This game has become exposed and clear, as the Israeli occupation state deliberately withdraws E1 plans from the discussion table shortly before their scheduled presentation. However, on the ground, it continues with settlement construction and expansion in many other locations.

This part of the report highlights the most significant activities of colonial expansion and its plans that have been proposed since the beginning of the year.

Since the beginning of 2023 and in conjunction with the formation of the current Israeli government, 22 colonial plans have been submitted for Israeli colonies in Jerusalem. These plans include the construction of 16,060 housing units in East Jerusalem (between study, deposit, and approval). In addition to all this, the frameworks of many infrastructure projects for major roads have been modified to facilitate the connection of surrounding colonies to Jerusalem. This includes the Ma'ale Adumim / E1 area and those colonies located northeast of the city.¹⁸

The Israeli urban planning policy in Jerusalem, aimed at increasing Jewish demographic dominance in the area, is considered one of the most dangerous colonial mechanisms on the ground. Through this policy, Palestinian residents are forced to evacuate the city. While thousands of housing units are built and developed annually in Israeli colonies in East Jerusalem, the occupation government systematically suppresses and neglects housing development in Palestinian areas, undermining the housing rights of Palestinians. Israeli occupation authorities are preparing to present colonial plans for the construction of more

¹⁸ IrAmim, Major Acceleration of Israeli Settlement Activity since January 2023 Juxtaposed with Deprivation of Palestinian Housing Rights, 15 June, 2023.

than 7,000 new housing units in East Jerusalem, including Givat Hamatos, Kidmat Zion, Tel Byot, and Ramot Alon A and B. Other plans have been promoted in the past six months, including, for example, Givat Shaked, Nof Zahav, and Wadi al-Joz Center. Here are all the plans submitted since the beginning of 2023, along with updates and important analyses on these plans.¹⁹

Despite Palestinians constituting about 40% of the city's population, no approval has been granted for the construction or establishment of new neighborhoods for Palestinians since 1967. Palestinian neighborhoods face significant restrictions on residential construction. Since then, the Israeli occupation government has built over 56,000 colonies units for Israeli colonizers, while less than 600 housing units have been built for Palestinians, the latest of which was in the 1970s. This reality poses a major obstacle to the Palestinians' existence in the city, ultimately making it a mechanism for forced displacement²⁰.

The plans outlined in the appendix²¹ reflect the general trend in colonial activity since the beginning of 2023. Out of the total number of housing units (16,060 residential units) developed since the start of the year, 9,376 units are within detailed plans that either expand the regional area of existing colonies or establish entirely new colonies.

In addition to the geopolitical impact of establishing more colonies in East Jerusalem, these plans shed light on the extent of housing and urban planning discrimination in the city. Despite many of these plans being designated for lands located in Palestinian neighborhoods or adjacent to them, they are not intended to meet the housing needs of the Palestinian community. Instead, they are for new Israeli colonial projects beyond the Green Line. This not only depletes all remaining land reserves in East Jerusalem but also fragments Palestinian territory and encircles already densely populated Palestinian neighborhoods, preventing any possibility of future expansion to accommodate natural growth.

The plan for establishing the new neighborhood in Tel Adasah, affiliated with Beit Hanina and prepared by the engineer Eyalit Roman, includes the construction of approximately 2500 housing units and tens of thousands of square meters for public buildings. The plan also incorporates instructions to preserve the urban landscape in the area, safeguarding open and expansive areas, including the hilltop and the valley that traverses the neighborhood. The plan was considered exceptional compared to other construction plans in East Jerusalem since 1967, as this neighborhood could have been the first Arab neighborhood planned in its entirety, including streets, public buildings, public areas, and infrastructure. However, after significant investment in preparing the plan, Israeli occupation authorities recently withdrew their support, claiming it does not align with their

¹⁹ Palestinian newspaper Al-Ayyam, 22 plans to build 16,060 colonial units in Jerusalem have been submitted since the beginning of this year, 06-17-2023.

²⁰ IrAmim, Major Acceleration of Israeli Settlement Activity since January 2023 Juxtaposed with Deprivation of Palestinian Housing Rights, 15 June, 2023.

²¹ See the appendix for plans for Jerusalem at the end of the report

open space planning policy²². These claims contradict the fact that the occupation promotes many similar plans for Israeli colonies in such open spaces in occupied East Jerusalem, including Atarot adjacent to the Tel Adasah area, where a total of 9000 colonial housing units have been approved for construction.

Examples of approved plans aimed at establishing a new colony in Jerusalem include the approval of the colonial plan for Givat Shaqid. This plan aims to create a new colony comprising 695 housing units on the slopes of the Palestinian neighborhood of Sharafat - Beit Sfafa. The approval took place under certain conditions by the Regional Planning Committee in September 2022. Despite the plan being approved for deposit, it has not been formally deposited for public review. An internal session was held in the Regional Planning and Building Committee on April 3, 2023, where approval was given for the deposit of the modified documents related to this plan.

In addition to forming another new colony in Jerusalem, Givat Shakid also serves as a glaring example of the expansion of housing and planning discrimination in the city. While Givat Shakid is designated for vacant land along the built-up area of Sharafat, it is not intended to meet the developmental needs of the local community but rather for a new Israeli colony in East Jerusalem.

Returning to the Talpiot colonial plan, approval of this plan will significantly expand the existing colony in Givat Hamatos. This expansion, along with the lower channel plan, will increase the colonial area between the Teel Gilo colony and Har Homa, enclosing Beit Safafa with Israeli colony construction. These successive colonial developments will isolate the southern surroundings of occupied East Jerusalem from Bethlehem and the southern West Bank.

On the front of structural plans approved by the Planning Committee in the Jerusalem Municipality, and after years of postponed operations that lasted for years, the committee, shrouded in the cover of the aggression waged by the occupation state on the Gaza Strip, and the great media focus on the Lower Channel plan, bearing number (TPS 808840), which calls for the construction of 1,792 housing units on an area estimated at 186 dunums of land adjacent to the Palestinian neighborhood of Um Tuba and located between the current colony of Har Homa and the planned colony of Givat Hamatos, nothing has been implemented from this plan until now. It is still in the approval process, and the approval of this plan is considered the first completely new expansive plan approved in East Jerusalem since the approval of the Givat Hamatos construction plan in 2012.

This plan carries serious implications for the political future of Jerusalem. In the event of its construction, it will extend the colonial wedge along the southern borders of East Jerusalem, further isolating East Jerusalem from the southern West Bank. The

²² Haaretz “..Backtracks on Building New Palestinian Neighborhoods and Establishes Neighborhoods for Jews. The Jerusalem Municipality: It does not agree with the “open areas,” April 18, 2023.

implementation of this plan leads to the fragmentation of Palestinian territory in East Jerusalem and depletes more of the designated vacant lands.

Also, on December 25, 2023, the "Israel Land Authority" published two tenders and opened another bid for the construction of 1839 housing units in colonies in East Jerusalem. This adds to a wave of accelerated colonial expansion operations in Jerusalem after the start of the aggression on October 7. It is worth noting that two of the tenders were published before the official approval of the master plans, which contradicts planning regulations. Looking at the published tenders, two of them are related to plans in the French Hill area and buildings within the Hebrew University campus on Mount Scopus. The majority of these plans are allocated to lands beyond the Green Line, including beyond what is known as the Mount Scopus enclave.

Although the plans are designated for areas currently housing university dormitories, they are not intended for expanding student housing but rather for new residential areas. While both plans were approved by the regional planning committee on October 16, 2023, the official approval has not yet been published in the public record. Contrary to planning regulations, both tenders were issued despite the lack of official approval for the master plans. Without this approval, progressing with construction is impossible. However, this clearly indicates the authorities' determination to push forward with these plans at a rapid pace²³.

C: Colonial Construction Bids in 2023

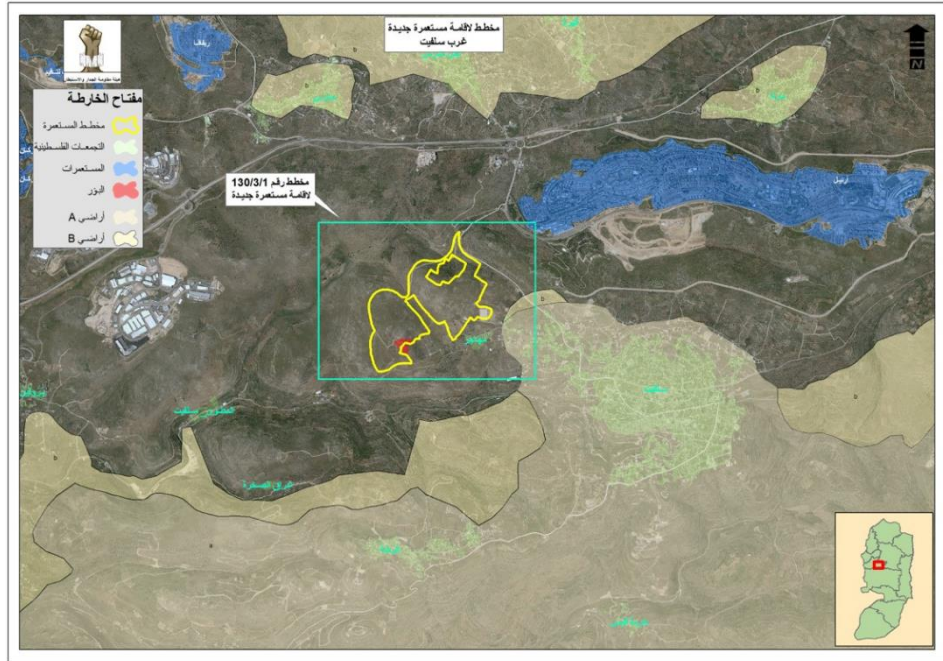
The Israeli occupation authorities issued 9 construction bids for 1337 new colonial units that targeted the southern part of the West Bank, specifically the Bethlehem Governorate since the beginning of 2023. The biggest bid was given to the colony of Beitar Illit, which included 727 residential units. 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 southwest 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.

²³ Ir Amim, Three Tenders Published for 1839 Housing Units for East Jerusalem Settlements, 28, Dec, 2023

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 Camp²⁴.

²⁴ See the list of bids in Appendix No. (4) in the Appendices section at the end of the report.

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 colonizers' 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 and transforming the historical site into a tourist colony in the heart of a Palestinian region and within the lands of the village of Sebastia.

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 million²⁵. This section aims to confiscate parts of Palestinian lands, impose military closure areas, 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.

²⁵ See the annual report on violations for 2022, the section related to the construction of sections of the Wall in the north and south of the West Bank, as well as the decisions of the occupation cabinet in particular.

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 2025. 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 “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.

E: The Re-establishment of Evacuated Colonies (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) 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

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:	
1. החרגת שטח מסווג מצו 1565	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 המסווג במפה המצורפת (להלן בצו זה – השטח המסווג) חוראות סעיפים 2 עד 6 וסעיף 9 לצו יישום תוכנית ההתנתקות. (ב) לא יחולו חוראות סעיף 7 לצו יישום תוכנית ההתנתקות ביחס לשטח המסווג, בכל הנוגע ליכולת שותתבשי 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 המסווג, על אף האמור במינוי ועדות תכנון מיוחדות (מועצות מקומיות ומועצות אזרחיות) (יהודה ושומרון), תשס"ח-2008 (להלן – כתב המינוי), סמכות לפי סעיף 14(ב) לכתב המינוי ביחס לתכניות שאושרו לפני יום המינוי בשטח המסווג, כהגדרתו בצו יישום תוכנית ההתנתקות, תהיה נתונה למועצת התכנון העליונה או לאחת מועדות המשנה שלה בלבד.
3. ביטול צו 1556 בשטח המסווג	הצו בדבר איסור העתקת מקום מגורים (יהודה ושומרון) (מס' 1556), התשס"ה-2005 לא יחול לגבי השטח המסווג.
4. שמירת דינים	(א) אין בהוראות צו זה כדי למנוע בתוקפם של כל דין או תחיקת ביטחון. (ב) למען הסר ספק, אין בהוראות צו זה כדי למנוע בכל סמכות התנהגה לחייל או לשוטר, לפעול כלפי אדם או רכוש לפי כל דין ותחיקת ביטחון, לרבות סמכות מפקד צבאי מכו סעיף 318 לצו בדבר חוראות ביטחון (ניסוח משולב) (יהודה ושומרון) (מס' 1651), התשס"ט-2009, וכן בכל סמכות מכו הצו בדבר מבנים בלתי מורשים (חוראת עשה) (יהודה ושומרון) (מס' 1529), התשס"ד-2003.
5. תחילת תוקף השם	תחילתו של צו זה כיום 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 יהודה מוסק
מפקד כוחות צה"ל
באזור יהודה ושומרון

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 colonial outpost in the form of 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, meaning that they are owned by Palestinians according to official documents. 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.

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.

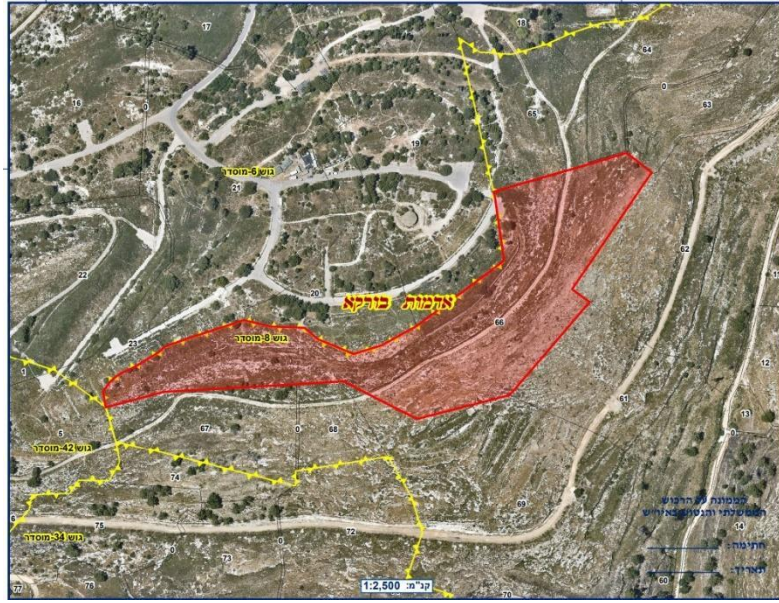
Following these events, the extremist minister in the occupation government, Itamar Ben-Gvir, said, "The establishment of the religious school in Homesh is a historic moment that signifies a transition from a government of destruction to a government of construction and development for all of Israel." The colony (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.

To emphasize the seriousness of the plan surrounding the reintroduction of colonialism to the northern West Bank, specifically in Homesh, the occupation authorities issued, at the end of December 2023, a permit to plan on an area of 33 dunams of privately owned citizens' lands. This allows colonizers to expand the boundaries of the Homesh colony. This serves as a prelude to a series of similar military orders and decisions that will enable colonizers to continue building and expanding in the area.

It is worth mentioning that the lands on which the colony was built were seized in 1978 through an order issued by the occupation authorities for military purposes, bearing the number T/78/4. This order targeted a total of 697 dunams of citizens' lands in the village of Burqa, north of Nablus.

Map Illustrating the planning permission designated to expand the colonial outpost of Homesh





**Chapter III : Occupation Procedures and Practices
to Control Lands**

- ◆ **A. The Colonial Outposts Established and Approved 2023**
- ◆ **B. Amending Colonies' Boundaries and Legalizing Colonial Outposts**
- ◆ **C. Agricultural Outposts: A Gateway Towards Forced Displacement**
- ◆ **D. Expropriation Orders (Land Confiscation)**
 - **Military Orders Details**

a. The Colonial Outposts Established and Approved 2023

From the beginning of 2023, the colonizers established 18 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 Qaryut, Beit Lid, “Jiftlik and Aqraba”, and Qusra.

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. Firstly, to weaken the ability of Palestinian villages and towns to naturally expand and to strangle these communities, exposing them to the risk of forced displacement resulting from coercive environmental conditions. Secondly, to control natural resources, especially water. Thirdly, to create a new reality that aligns with the legislation and legalization of the occupation government, thereby transforming these areas from lands benefiting the settlers and the settler-colonial project in a permanent manner.

What can be noted is that since the beginning of 2023, especially with the formation of the latest occupation government, which can be considered the most right-wing, fascist, and extremist 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)²⁶. They also legalized two of them in September by adjusting their boundaries, namely, the colonies of As-hi’el and Avigal south of Hebron²⁷. 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 “Palgai Mayim”, “HaYovel”, “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”²⁸ 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

²⁶ Two colonial outposts will be merged into one colony: Givat Haro’eh and Givat Harel, which are close to the Shiloh colony established on Ramallah lands.

²⁷ See the section on expanding the zones of influence of colonies and legitimizing colonial outposts

²⁸ See the Knesset Decisions section.

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.

1. 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.



2. An agricultural 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.

3. Colonial outpost on the lands of Jiftlik and Aqraba

This outpost was established in September 2023 on the lands of the Jiftlik and Aqraba villages in the governorates of Jericho and Nablus. It consists of a group of caravans prepared for residence and belongs to colonizers residing in the Misuah colony.





4. An agricultural 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.

5. An agricultural outpost on the lands of Jiftlik

This colonial outpost was established in October 2023 on the lands of Jiftlik in the Jericho Governorate, specifically within a camp designated for the occupation army in the area. The outpost includes a group of cattle pens.



6. An agricultural Outpost on the Lands of An-Naqura\ Ramin

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.

7. An agricultural 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.





8. Colonial outpost on the lands of Qaryut

This colonial outpost was established in October 2023 on lands that were confiscated in 2017 according to a seizure order, targeting a total of 977 dunums of private lands in Al-Batayin area belonging to the village of Qaryut in the Nablus Governorate. The outpost includes a group of caravans prepared for housing, which have been connected to utility services.

9. 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.



10. An agricultural outpost on the lands of Tubas

This colony was established in February 2023 on lands in the city of Tubas, specifically the lands west of the 90th line and to the north of the village of Marj Na'aja. The outpost includes a number of cattle pens.

11. An agricultural 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.



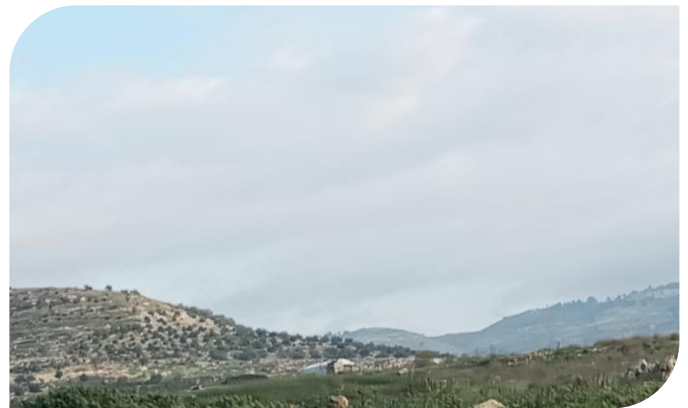


12. An agricultural Outpost on the Lands of Al Mughayyir

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

13. An agricultural 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.



14. An agricultural 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 number of cattle pens.

15: An agricultural outpost on the lands of Al-Bireh

This colonial outpost was established in the month of July 2023 on the lands of Al-Bireh in the Ramallah Governorate. It consists of a group of tents and a number of cattle pens.





16. Colonial outpost on the lands of Beit Lid

This outpost was established in January 2023 on the summit of Mount Ras Abu Jamra on the lands of the village of Beit Lid in the Tulkarm Governorate. The outpost includes a group of caravans prepared for housing.

17. An agricultural outpost on the lands of Battir

This outpost was established in December 2023 in the area of Al-Hanjaleh on the lands of Battir in the Bethlehem Governorate. The outpost includes a group of livestock sheds. It's worth noting that this outpost was initially constructed in 2021, then evacuated, and recently rebuilt.



18. Colonial outpost on the lands of Qusra

This outpost was established in December 2023 in the area of Al-Furn on the lands of Qusra in the Nablus Governorate. The outpost includes a watchtower in addition to mobile homes designated for housing.



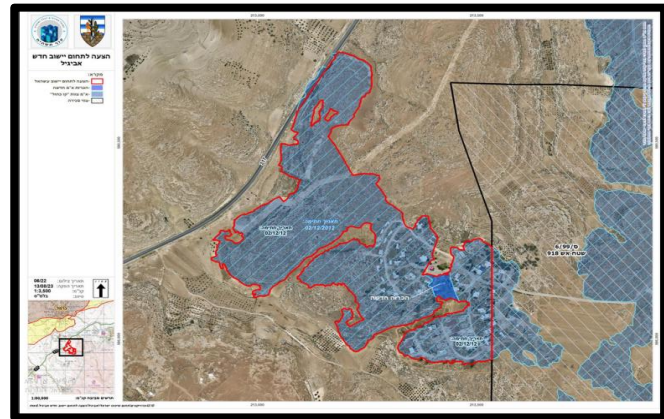
B. Changing Colonies' Boundaries and Legalizing a Colonial Outpost

On August 15, 2023, the occupation so-called “Civil Administration” approved the allocation of lands for a number of colonial outposts in the south of Hebron Governorate. The process of allocating lands and publishing maps issued by the so-called “Civil Administration” for the colonial outposts stipulates that they have become legal outposts - that is, they have moved from being colonial outposts that are not recognized by the occupation government to official colonies that are recognized and have basic services (water, electricity, roads, security, and other services). Perhaps the most notable achievement of these outposts in their first phase is the allocation of large areas amounting to several times the size on which they were established. The outposts that the occupying state, through the so-called “Civil Administration” legitimized are the Asa'el outpost (see the first map above), which was established in 2001, and the Avigayil outpost, which was established in 2001 (see the second map,), both of which are affiliated with the colonial council of “Har Hevron.”



According to the published maps, it was found that the so-called “Civil Administration” granted additional areas to the “Asa'el” outpost 18 times, and expanded the area of the “Avigayil” colonial outpost two and a half times, (see the table below).

These two random colonial outposts are the first two out of ten random colonial outposts that the current Israeli occupation government decided to legalize, and whose areas of influence were published by the so-called “Civil Administration” in preparation for their actual legalization.

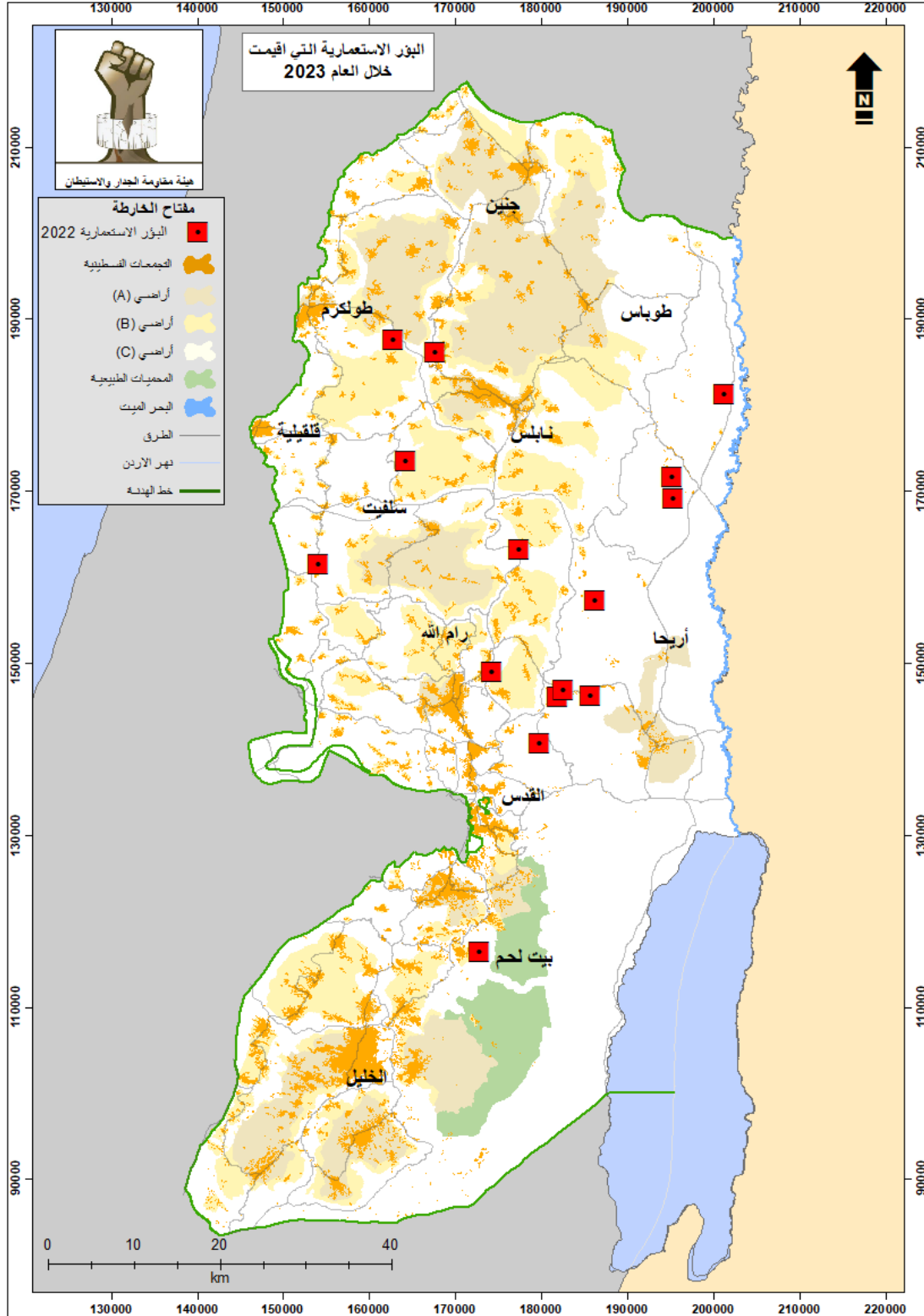


The map of the “Avigayil” colonial outpost shows that some of the buildings in the outpost will remain “illegal” because they were built within firing zone No. 918, and the area of influence stopped outside its borders.

A table that demonstrates the allocated areas to “legalized” colonial outposts south of Hebron

Colonial outpost name	Previous area	New allocated area
Asa'el	55 dunums	880 dunums
Avigayil	75 dunums	201 dunums

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



Agricultural Outposts: A Gateway towards Forced Displacement

It is not possible to create a functional separation between the case of establishing colonial outposts, which witnessed a rise in their creation process after 2015, and the case of forced displacement taking place these days, which reached its peak shortly after the aggression began on October 7th, 2023. The state of emergency and the declaration of war served as a cover for the behavior of colonizers' militias whose original aim was to create this type of displacement. This is a form of a functional exchange of roles between the official institutes affiliated with the occupation and these militias.

Data from the Colonization and Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) point to the existence of 96 active colonial outposts taking on the forms of pastoral and agricultural outposts out of a total of 196 diverse colonial outposts (updated data/Commission). These outposts prevent Palestinian citizens from "using\accessing" more than 390,000 dunums of privately owned citizens' lands in various areas in the West Bank, mostly concentrated in the eastern slopes and the Jordan Valley. This is done without official military orders and without declared procedures, merely under the control of terrorism, domination, and official military protection.

The attached map shows how the positioning of the outposts, that were built purposefully alongside Bedouin communities, led to the forced displacement of these communities because of the behavior of armed extremist colonizers and their aggressive implementation of these evacuation plans. This was achieved by depriving these communities from grazing areas and water resources, in addition to instilling fear in the hearts of the elderly, women, and children, compelling them to leave. Data from the commission, alongside other human rights organizations, indicates that more than 27 Bedouin communities of various sizes were forcibly displaced in the year 2023 due to the terrorism emanating from these outposts.

This approach (colonial outposts vs forced displacement) is based on one of the main plans of the settler colonial project's trajectories following the occupation in 1967, which was revealed in the same year and was attributed to the acting Prime Minister and Minister in the third occupation government, Yigal Allon. He gave a proposition to empty the eastern slopes of the West Bank, annex the city of Jerusalem, and gain control over Palestinian natural resources (see the side map).

By following the occupation's colonial behavior through the past decades, one can come to the conclusion that the occupation state did not deter, not for one minute, from implementing this particular plan, in addition to several other prominent plans, notably, Matiyahu Drobles Plan of 1978 (former head of the colonial division). Drobles proposed annexing the eastern slopes, and reinforcing colonial blocs, which has remained steadfast and is being rapidly implemented. The implementation process began by isolating the Jordan Valley and evacuating it, and continued by instilling colonizers in pastoral and

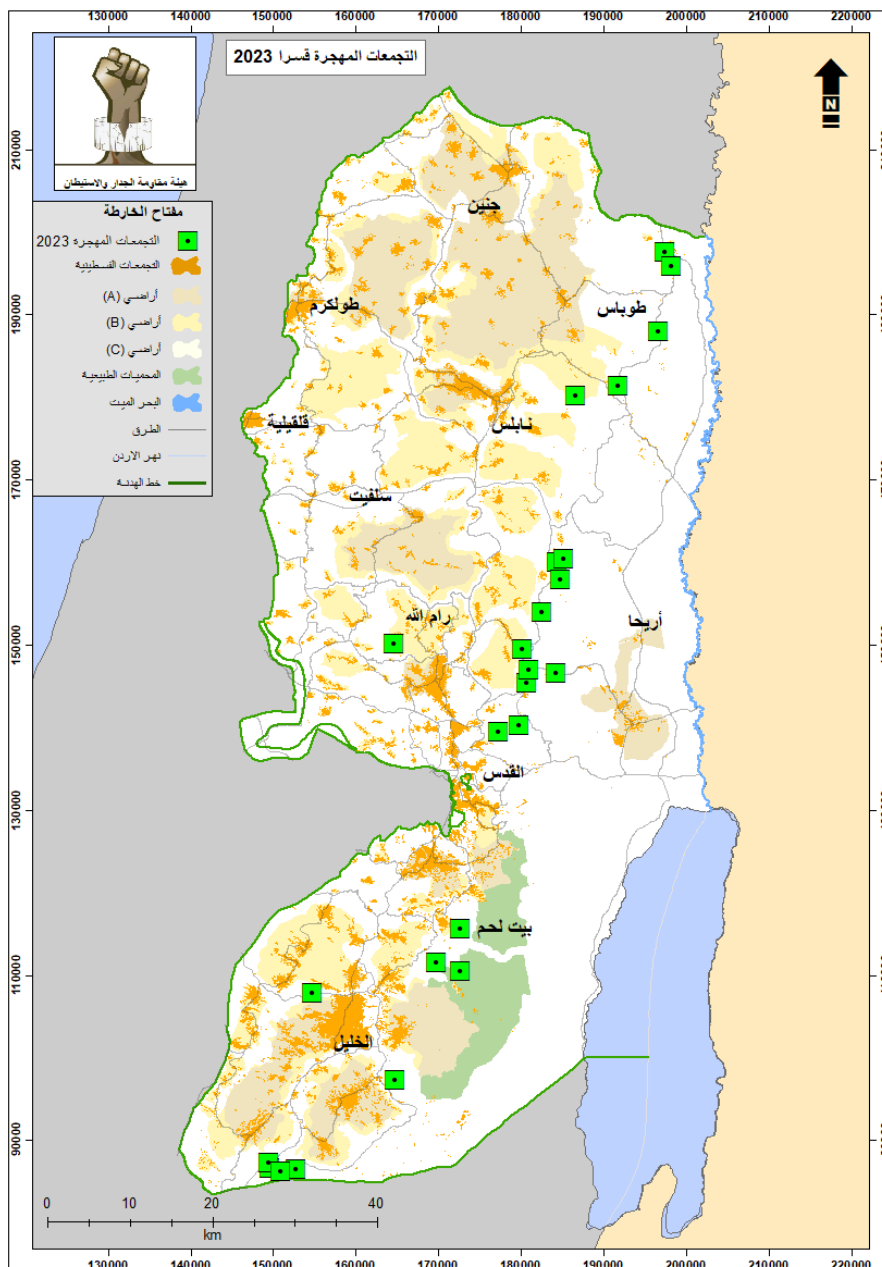
agricultural outposts, and culminated in the imposition of terrorism to accomplish the displacement process.

The CWRC data point out that 71% of these outposts were created after 2015. The Commission monitors that 78% of these outposts were established in the eastern part of the West Bank, starting from the northern part of the Jordan Valley, passing through the eastern part of Ramallah and Jerusalem, and ending in the southern part of the Hebron Governorate in the south, or in areas overlooking these regions, such as the eastern part of Nablus Governorate, forming a corridor in the operational sense of control.

Looking at the issue from the outside, it seems that these invented colonial stages, and in every stage, are separate from each other completely. This supports the occupation's claim that there are security reasons and requirements for all these procedures. However, in truth, while reviewing this project in its cumulative dimension, and in a way that leaves no room for doubt, that there is a strong bond between these stages that goes way back to ancient origins and ideologies that were adopted since the beginning of the occupation. This connection does not relinquish control as a concept and does not loosen its grip on the land and its people as a practical on-the-ground measure.

Even though the settler-colonial project on Palestine has a long, ancient, and continuous history, on the other hand, the Palestinian legal and popular national struggle is no less rooted, authentic, and varied. It emanates from the concept of the inherent right and the struggle protected by all laws of the land and sky, preserved by the Palestinian people with unwavering determination.

A map showing the distribution of Bedouin communities that have been deported since the beginning of 2023



Colonial Terrorism and Forced Displacement

In this part of the report, we document the forced displacement processes caused by the coercive and hostile environmental measures imposed by the occupation state's direct measures and through the terrorism of colonizers' militias imposed on Palestinian citizens in these areas.

The Colonization and Wall Resistance Commission, since the beginning of 2023, especially after the aggression on our people started after the 7th of October, monitored an escalation of the assaults and threats of armed colonizers, in what can be described as an audacious exploitation of the aggression waged on the Gaza Strip, taking advantage of the fact the media focus is on Gaza, and its absence from the West Bank and Jerusalem to some extent. Most importantly, there is an exploitation of the emergency and war laws imposed by the occupying state, which protect the criminals among the colonizers from accountability and punishment, particularly in the issues of forced displacement and the imposition of a coercive and hostile environment.

Even though all international laws and regulations prohibit and criminalize forced displacement, as stated in the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, Article 49, which declares: "The Occupying Power shall not deport or transfer parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies." Similarly, Article 53, "Any destruction by the Occupying Power of real or personal property belonging individually or collectively to private persons, or to the State, or to other public authorities, or to social or co-operative organizations, is prohibited, except where such destruction is rendered absolutely necessary by military operations." And Article 174, which declares, "extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly." (Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Time of War, 1949).

Judicial precedents from the International Criminal Court and other international criminal tribunals affirm that forced displacement is not limited to direct physical displacement but also encompasses actions and threats involving the use of force and coercion. It also includes creating a hostile environment, such as detention, violence, demolition, and other measures that forcibly drive individuals to leave their place of residence or to be displaced²⁹.

The Israeli occupation authorities, in the process of forced displacement of Palestinian Bedouin communities, focus on three main areas: the Palestinian Jordan Valley, the eastern region of Ramallah, and the southern part of Hebron. This is evident in the data on the positioning of the displaced communities.

²⁹ Article 147 of the Fourth Geneva Convention

During the period covered by the report, the Israeli occupation procedures led to the forced displacement of 25 Bedouin communities, consisting of 266 families, totalling 1517 persons from their places of residence to other places.

	Community name	Governorate	#families	# residents
1	Zanuta	Hebron	47	237
2	Wadi As Seeq	Ramallah	28	144
3	Ein Ar Rashash	Ramallah	15	88
4	Al Baqa'a	Ramallah	17	79
5	Jib'it	Ramallah	17	86
6	Al-Mlihat\Abu Fazza'	Ramallah	6	47
7	Ar-Radim\ As-Samou'	Hebron	3	32
8	Barriyat Ar-Rashaydeh	Kisan\ Bethlehem	4	16
9	Al-Aqbat\Hizma	Jerusalem	7	51
10	Al-Qanoub	Hebron	17	77
11	Almazra'a Alqibliya	Ramallah	2	9
12	Taibe	Ramallah	6	37
13	Bado Al-Mu'arrajat	Ramallah	21	138
14	South of 'Ein Shibli	Tubas	3	28
15	Khirbat al-Taibe	Hebron	11	53
16	Khallet el Hamra	Bethlehem	2	11
17	Khirbet Tell el Himma	Tubas	2	13
18	Al Farisiya-Nab'a al Ghazal	Tubas	1	7
19	Khirbet Samra	Tubas	2	13
20	South of Nasiriyah	Nablus	1	7
21	Maqtal Muslim	Hebron	1	8
22	E'nizan	Hebron	4	35
23	Al-Buwaib	Hebron	4	41
24	Al-Qabbun	Ramallah	11	84
25	Ein Samiya	Ramallah	34	176
	Total		266	1517

* Boxes in yellow: Communities that were deported before the aggression on October 7, 2023.

The Most Prominent Models of Forced Displacement in 2023

First: The forced displacement of Wadi As-Seeq/ East of Ramallah/ Ramallah Governorate



Following the aggression against the Palestinian people on the 7th of October, armed colonizers began a series of threats against the inhabitants of the community and the crews of the Colonization and Wall Resistance Commission, which had been stationed there for more than 45 days. At the time, 30 families, comprising approximately 180 individuals, including 40 minors, were

residing in the area. In the evening hours of October 10, 2023, the families of the community began to evacuate the location in response to the colonizers' threats.

- The community's residents live in an area of approximately one square kilometer.
- The community includes a school built by the residents, accommodating 120 students.
- The inhabitants have been living in the location since the 1970s, relying on sheep farming for their livelihood.
- Since 1996, the residents have been consistently receiving notifications of the demolition of structures, tents, and barracks, under the pretext of their presence in a military zone, despite evidence that they are outside the designated firing range for training.

The Most Prominent Attacks on the Community in the Recent Period:

- On August 13, 2023: Colonizers stormed At-Tahaddi School in the Wadi As-Seeq Bedouin community east of Ramallah, vandalizing numerous contents after forcibly entering the school. They sabotaged its windows, contents, and properties, causing extensive damage.
- On September 12, 2023: Armed colonizers attacked the solidarity tent set up to support the locals and address their needs at night. They intimidated, threatened, and violently searched those present.
- On September 20, 2023: Armed colonizers attacked a European diplomatic delegation during their tour of the Wadi As-Seeq Bedouin community. The diplomatic delegation, consisting of diplomats from 10 European Union countries, was assaulted by armed colonizers who targeted the participants in the tour and the Palestinian citizens residing in the community.
- In January 2023: Colonizers established a new pastoral outpost near the "Wadi As-Seeq" community, forcing three families to evacuate due to fears of colonizer gang assaults against them.

Second: The Forced Displacement of Khirbet Zanota, Adh Dhahiriya/ Hebron Governorate

Directly following Israeli colonizers made a series of attacks and violent threats, including threats of murder if they did not leave, 36 Palestinian families, comprising a total of 400 individuals, half of whom were children, were displaced from Khirbet Zanota in the southern part of the West Bank. On October 28, 2023, the residents dismantled around 50 tent and barrack structures, and evacuated the area along with their livestock, totaling 4,700 sheep.



- The land area of Khirbet Zanota in the southern Hebron Governorate is 12,000 dunams,
- All classified as Area C. It is surrounded on the west by the detour colonial road, on the east by the colonial industrial area, and on the south by the Annexation and Expansion Wall. On the north, the historical ruins of the village are surrounded by the colonies of "Metar, Tima, and Shim'a."
- The displacement of these families grants the occupation control over more than 20,000 dunams of land surrounding the village.
- The school accommodates 43 students:10 children in kindergarten, along with several teachers. The school, which was targeted for demolition and reconstructed with "zinc" and brick panels, comprises 6 rooms, facilities, and a health unit.
- There is a provisional Israeli court decision protecting the colony's buildings from demolition, issued in 2016.
- The colony has received demolition notifications, which have not been implemented, particularly targeting the Municipal building and the health clinic.

Most Prominent Attacks on the Community in the Recent Period:

- On October 12 of last year: the occupation forces raided School No. (7) As part of the At-Tahtdi Schools. They broke its gate, assaulted a citizen and her daughter. Subsequently, colonizers attacked the citizens, injuring 4 individuals and causing them bruises due to the assault.
- On August 2, 2023, a colonizer set fire to 20 beehives owned by Engineer Yusuf Al-Sharha, the owner of the "Ar-Raheeq Al-Makhtoum" apiaries. These 20 beehives are part of the 50 hives owned by the citizen.

Third: The Forced Displacement of Ein Ar-Rashash\ Thahr Al-Jabal\ East of Ramallah

Fifteen families, totaling 95 people, including 21 minors, used to reside in the area. On October 9, 2023, a group of colonizers blocked the road leading to the community’s residence.



It is important to point out that the Israeli occupation army has blocked the road multiple times and the community managed to open it again. The colonizers also blocked the water tank from reaching the area forcing the community to relocate 1500 sheep to the village of Duma. By October 13, 2023, all women and children had relocated to the village of Duma, and on October 16, 2023, all the men joined them in the area next to the Duman village.

Fourth: The Forced Displacement of Khirbat Jab’it\ North of Ramallah

Eight families, totaling 25 people, including 10 minors, resided in the area. On October 13, 2023, the community left the area due to colonizers’ threats. They left most of their possessions behind, fearing to retrieve them because of the ongoing threats and because the colonizers blocked the road leading to the area.



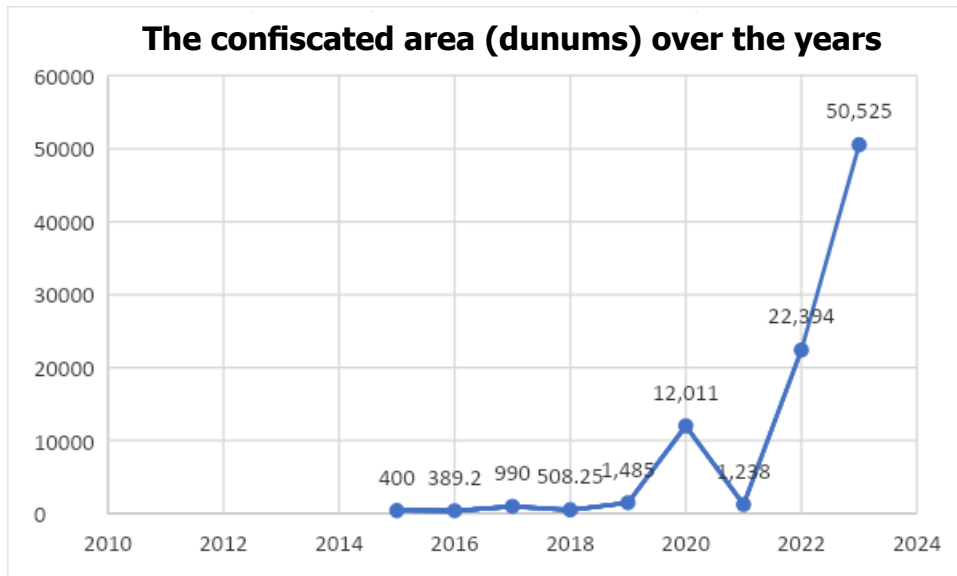
The most prominent violations against the community during the recent period are as follows.

- On September 9, 2023, eight colonizers, riding a Jeeb and a small tractor, broke into the seasonal cattle ranch owned by Fadel Abu Alia (53 years old) in Khirbat Jab’it, vandalizing some of his possessions. They also broke the covers of the tents, the toilet, a sink, and two solar panels.
- On October 8, 2023, an armed colonizer grazed his cattle on the property of the citizens of the village of Jab’it.
- On October 11, 2023, an armed colonizer leveled areas of land from the western part of Al Mughayyir/ Jab’it in favor of the colonial outpost established on the privately owned lands in the area.

Expropriation Orders "Land Seizure" During the Period Covered by the Report

During the period covered by the report, and throughout 2023, the occupation authorities confiscated a total of 50,524.66 dunums (1 dunum equals 1000 square meters) under various designations (declaring natural reserves, expropriation orders, seizure orders). Through these measures, they issued 32 seizure orders targeting 618.965 dunums, four expropriation orders seizing a total of 433.362 dunums, and two orders declaring state lands targeting 515.5 dunums. Additionally, four orders amending the boundaries of natural reserves led to the confiscation of 48,959 dunums.

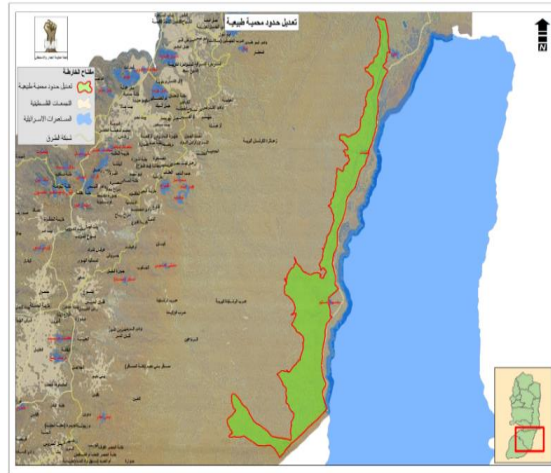
In comparison over the years, from 2015 until the end of 2023, there has been a significant and explosive increase in the rates of land confiscation in recent years, particularly in the last two years. This marks a major peak in the seizure of Palestinian lands since the beginning of the occupation.



Military Orders Details

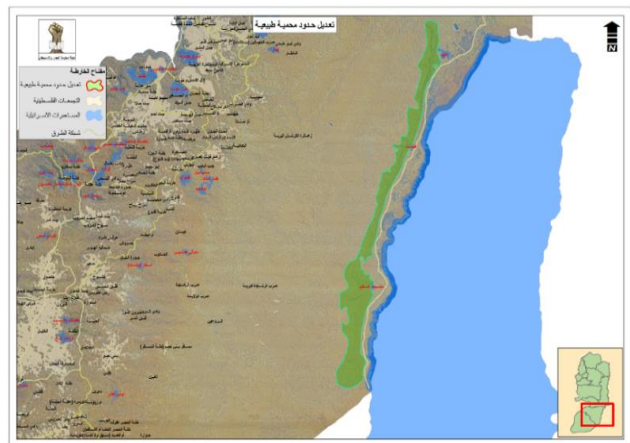
First: Amending the Boundaries of a Natural Reserve

Throughout 2023, the occupation authorities issued four military orders to confiscate land under the pretext of natural reserves. Three of them involved the modification of the boundaries of natural reserves, while the fourth aimed at converting a forest into a natural reserve for the purpose of controlling it. These orders targeted a total of 48,959 dunums of land owned by citizens in the governorates of Bethlehem, Jericho, and Jenin. The details are as follows, along with notable illustrative examples.



	Order type	Order number	Area	location	Governorate
1	Modifying the boundaries of a natural reserve	---	43,699	Jericho\ Jerusalem	Jericho\ Jerusalem
2	Modifying the boundaries of a natural reserve	---	4,621	Jericho\ Ein Al-Fashkha	Jericho
3	Modifying the boundaries of a natural reserve	---	140	Qamran	Jericho
4	Turning a forest into a natural reserve	---	499	Dutan	Jenin
Total			448,959 dunums		

On 20/10/2022, the head of the so-called "Civil Administration", with the approval of the Minister of War of the occupation in the West Bank, issued an order modifying the boundaries of a natural reserve called "Wadi Daraja," which had an area of 40,950 dunums, as shown in map number (1). The significance of this declaration is the imposition of legal restrictions on the use, planning, and construction of the land. Consequently, owners of agricultural land in these declared areas are prohibited from grazing or building on them. This matter is not



related to land conservation but is considered one of the primary tools used by the occupation to seize and control these lands.

As a result of this modification, the area of the reserve became 84,649 dunums, which means the confiscation of 43,699 new dunums under this designation. Please refer to map number (2), which represents the confiscated area according to the announcement of the modification of the boundaries of the natural reserve in Wadi Daraja, situated between the governorates of Jerusalem and Jericho.

Second: State Lands Declarations

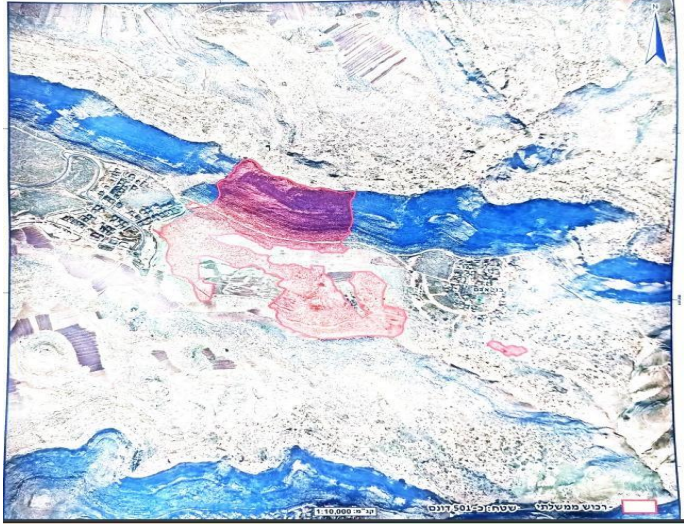
Throughout 2023, the occupation authorities issued two military orders declaring and consequently confiscating 515.5 dunums as state lands in the governorates of Jerusalem and Nablus. This is clarified according to the following table:

	Order type	Order number	Area	location	Governorate
1	State land declaration	---	14.5	Far'ata\ Tel	Qalqilya
2	State land declaration	---	501	Jaba'	Jerusalem
Total			515.5 dunums		

Perhaps the most notable of them is the announcement by the Israeli occupation authorities regarding the confiscation of 501 dunums of privately owned citizens' land in Jaba'a in the Jerusalem Governorate, under the pretext that they are state lands. The military order targets lands located in natural basin number 3 of Wadi al-Nimir and natural basin number 4 of 'Araqan al-Jahsh, both situated in the lands of the village of Jaba'.

The Israeli occupation authorities, by attempting to reclassify these lands as so-called state lands, seek to create a geographical continuity between the colonies of "Adam" and "Geva Binyamin" in the Jerusalem Governorate. This is due to the location of the targeted lands in the area between the two colonies, contributing in the future to the colonial expansion on citizens' lands without regard for their fundamental rights and without consideration for international law, which criminalizes such serious violations perpetrated by the occupying power in the occupied territory.

The map of the military order/ the red area is the targeted area



Third: Seizure Orders³⁰

Since the beginning of 2023, the Israeli occupation authorities have issued 32 seizure orders for security and military purposes, resulting in the confiscation of a total of 618.965 dunums of privately owned citizens' lands across all governorates. Additionally, during the period of aggression, specifically after the 7th of October, the occupation authorities exploited the situation by intensifying the issuance of what has become known as urgent or emergency seizure orders. These orders have a specified duration of 60 days, renewable, and aimed to reduce the objection period. Within this framework, 21 urgent seizure orders were issued out of the total seizure orders declared in the year 2023.

	Order Type	Order no.	Area	Location	Governorate
1	Seizure order	T/23/10	217.946	Hajja, Al Funduq, Jinsafut	Qalqilya
2	Seizure order	T/23/8	19.749	Nilin	Ramallah
3	Seizure order	T/23/12	52.597	Siniria, Kober, Kafr Thuluth	Qalqilya
4	Seizure order	T/23/13	0.3	Azzun	Qalqilya
5	Seizure order	M.D/23/2	1.181	Safa	Ramallah
6	Seizure order	M.D/23/5	5.804	Shufa	Tulkarm
7	Seizure order	T/23/3	143.861	Arbuna, Al-Mazar, Al-Jalameh	Jenin
8	Seizure order	T/23/18	6.916	Jayyus	Qalqilya
9	Seizure order	T/23/19	0.153	Al Mughayyir	Ramallah
10	Seizure order	T/23/23	5.592	Arab At-Ta'amreh	Bethlehem
11	Seizure order	T/23/33	2.492	Huwwara\Burin	Nablus
12	Seizure order	T/23/9	0.766	Arab At-Ta'amreh	Bethlehem
13	Seizure order	T/23/25	0.402	Jayyus	Qalqilya
14	Seizure order	M.D/23/8	7.5	Al-Auja	Jericho
15	Seizure order	M.D/23/9	12.4	Nu'eima	Jericho

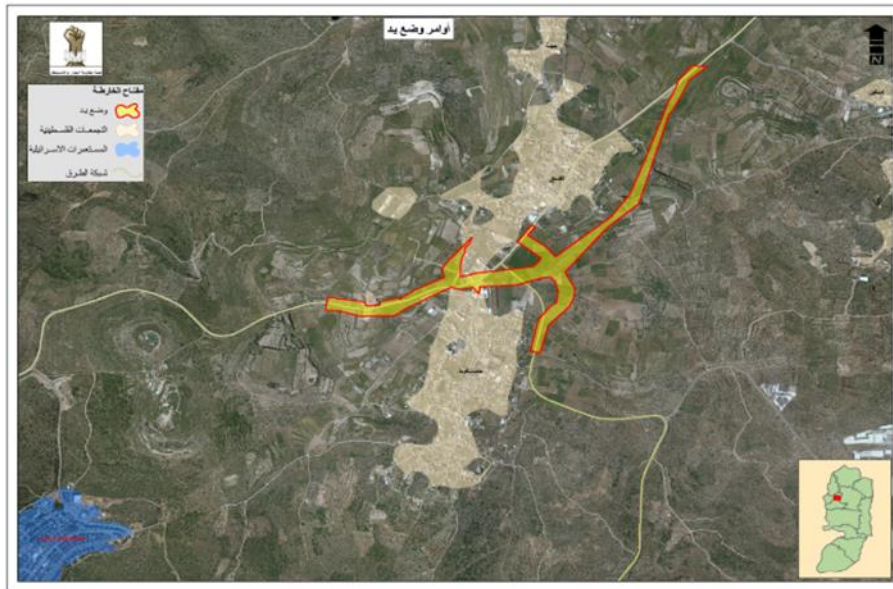
³⁰ See the analytical files section, specifically the analytical file related to military seizure declarations.

16	Seizure order	M.D/23/10	10.5	Nu'eima	Jericho
17	Seizure order	M.D/23/11	15	Jericho	Jericho
18	Seizure order	M.D/23/12	0.6	Nabi Musa	Jericho
19	Seizure order	M.D/23/13	8.67	Kufr al-Dik	Salfit
20	Seizure order	M.D/23/14	21.75	Azzun	Qalqilya
21	Seizure order	M.D/23/15	15.85	Azzun	Qalqilya
22	Seizure order	M.D/23/20	0.1	Silwad, Ein Yabrud	Ramallah
23	Seizure order	M.D/23/27	0.941	Qalqilya	Qalqilya
24	Seizure order	M.D/23/31	2.616	Bayt Dajan	Nablus
25	Seizure order	M.D/23/34	4.516	Dura el-Kari'a	Ramallah
26	Seizure order	M.D/23/35	2.8	Silwad	Ramallah
27	Seizure order	M.D/23/23	5.761	Burqa	Nablus
28	Seizure order	M.D/23/40	4.810	Huwwara	Nablus
29	Seizure order	M.D/23/51	5.047	As-Sawiya	Nablus
30	Seizure order	M.D/23/52	3.203	Arab At-Ta'amreh	Bethlehem
31	Seizure order	M.D/23/53	31.886	Deir Istiya	Salfit
32	Seizure order	M.D/23/41	7.256	Al-Bireh	Ramallah
Total			618.965 Dunums		

The Most Prominent Land Seizure Orders in 2023:

1. Seizure order No. (T\10\23): this order targeted 218 dunums of the lands of Jinsafut, Al-Fondoq, and Al-Hajjeh from the Qalqilia Governorate and was issued under the pretext of constructing a road for military purposes. Actually, the lands are usually seized through expropriation orders; however, this time around, a specific time-limited order 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 sue a case in court against this order by justifying the seizure as a security measure. In fact, the road will serve the interests of the extremist colonizers residing in Shavei Shomron, Kedumim, Yitzhar, Bracha, Itamar, and Elon Moreh. What is worth to mention is that the Israeli Finance Minister Smotrich lives in “Kedumim colony”, the thing which fastens the construction of this road in particular.

A map shows the lands targeted by the military order (T/10/23)



2. The Israeli occupation authorities issued an urgent seizure order No. (M.D./53/23) that targeted an area of 31,886 dunums in Salfit Governorate, specifically the lands of Deir Istiya village. What is worth to note is that this order responds to the idea of the “buffer zones” that the Israeli Minister of Finance, Bezalel Smotrich, has proposed. In fact, the targeted lands, which are the lands surrounding the so-called “Revava colony” (see map) built on citizens’ lands in Salfit Governorate, segregate vast areas of lands based on the military order itself.

A map of the seizure order No. (M.D./53/23) Deir Istiya



Expropriation Orders:

Through expropriation orders, the Israeli Occupation Authorities claim that they seize Palestinian lands for the benefit of “the public”. 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 433 dunums of the Palestinians’ lands in the governorates of Jerusalem, Jericho, and Salfit. The first expropriation order targeted 252 dunums of the village of Hizma to expand a road for the use of colonizers. Meanwhile, the second order targeted 139 dunums in Jericho governorate to establish an archaeological site. The third order targeted 42 dunums of citizens’ lands in Salfit governorate.

	Type of order	No. of order	Area	Location	Governorate
1	expropriation order	02/23/أ	139	Jericho	Jericho
2	expropriation order	1/23/أ	252	Hizma	Jerusalem
3	expropriation order	03/23/أ	42	Sarata/Bruqin	Salfit
4	expropriation order	23/5/ب	0.362	Huwwara	Nablus
Total		433.362 dunums			

Based on the expropriation order no. (H/23/01), 252 dunums of the village of Hizma has been seized under the pretext of expanding the main road between the towns of Hizma and Jab'a. Thus, the lands threatened with expropriation became more than 500 dunums belonging to the citizens of Hizma village. Part of these lands are located within the boundaries of the so-called occupation municipality, while the other part is considered under the control of the so-called “Civil Administration”.

Map of the Expropriation order (H/23/1) Hizma /Jaba'



Meanwhile, the expropriation order no. (H/23/2) targeted 139 dunums in Jericho Governorate to establish an archaeological site

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

צבא הגנה לישראל
 צו בדבר חוק הקרקעות (כיספה לזכרי יצחק) (המדרג 321) המס'ס-1969-5729/02
 חולטה בדבר רכישה בעלות וטובלת חוקה (אזור ארכיאולוגי) מס' 02/23\02

גישת הנדסאות
 אמר בשרן פקדון הארצי (אסמלק למשלחה العامة) (يهودا والسامرة) (رقم 02/23\02) قرار بشأن اسملاك واخذ حق التصرف (موقع اريخايليس) رقم 02/23\02

بموجب مصلحتي حسب المادة 2 من الامر بشأن قانون الاراضي (اسملاك للمصلحة العامة) (يهودا والسامرة) (رقم 1969-5729/02)، الامر بشأن اقامة الإدارة المدنية (يهودا والسامرة) (رقم 1981-5742/047)، وبموجب المادة 4 من قانون الاراضي (اسملاك للمصلحة العامة)، رقم 2 لسنة 1953، وبمما اقتضت ان اسملاك الاراضي المصلحة العامة (الاراضي) في ارض مساحتها 139 دونم وتحتلها ارض اريخايليس، وله يمكن الجهة المسؤولة تحمل المسؤولية المطلوبة لاجل تعويض اصحاب الحق في الاراضي.

قرر بهذا اسملاك الاراضي، واخذ حق التصرف فيها من يوم نشر هذا القرار في الاراضي، مواقع الاقتراء، مدرية التنسيق والارتباط الملائمة، أو تسليمها لارتباط التسليم، حسب الاخير بينهم.

يتم اسملاك الاراضي واخذ حق التصرف فيها لمدة خمسة سنوات، لغاية يوم 20 شباط 2027.

الاراضي هي:

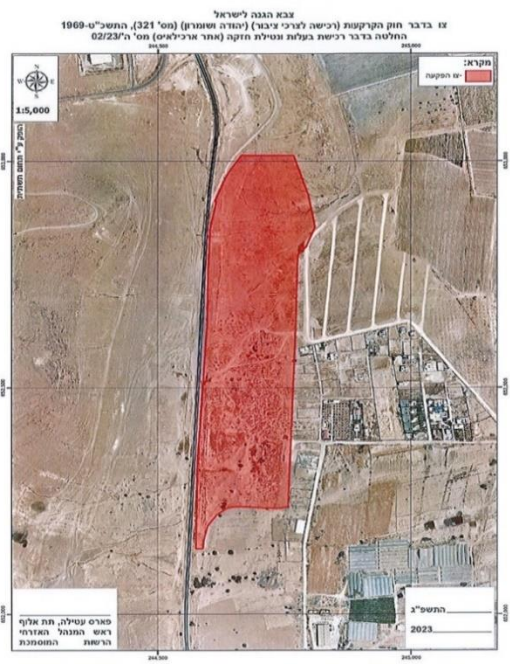
قطعة ارض مساحتها 193.292 دونم، كما هو محدد بالون الاحمر على خريطة الاسملاك بمقياس رسم 1:5.000 وتعمل اسم القرار بشأن اسملاك واخذ حق التصرف (موقع اريخايليس) رقم 02/23\02، الموقعة بتاريخه ومرفقة لهذا القرار وتشكل جزء لا يتجزأ من هذا القرار. الاراضي المذكورة هي ارضي منمطة وحسب خريطة التسوية لتراود في اراضي قرية العوجا، حوض 2 القطع 1، 2، 4، 5، 9 و 10، وحوض 4، قطعة 1.

ينشر هذا القرار وخريطة المرفقة له، على النحو التالي:

1. يودع في مكتب مدوية التنسيق والارتباط الملائمة وتعلق على لوحة الاعلانات لمدة 60 يوم.
2. تسام الايراد التسليمي في المحافظة الملائمة، بواسطة مدوية التنسيق والارتباط الملائمة.
3. ينشر بواسطة المصلحة بالعلمين العميرة والعميرة.
4. ينشر على موقع الانترنت التابع للإدارة المدنية.
5. يودع في ديوان رئيس فرع الادارة المدنية ويوضح للتدبير ويوضح للاطلاع كل من يرغب بذلك.
6. يودع في ديوان التسليم في الإدارة المدنية ويوضح للاطلاع كل من يرغب بهذا.
7. يودع في مكتب مندوب المصور عن الممتلكات الحكومية في منطقتي يهودا والسامرة في المحافظة الملائمة، ويوضح للاطلاع كل من يرغب بذلك.
8. يمكن بشكل واضح ضمن في عدة أماكن بوزارة في اطلاق الاراضي المذكورة لمدة 60 يوم.
9. ينشر في جريدة المناسير الامم والصحف التابعة لقيادة جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي في منطقتي يهودا والسامرة.

ويمكن لأي شخص الاطلاع عليه.

العصيدة فارس عطية	5783	29	شباط
رئيس الإدارة المدنية	2023	20	شباط
المصلحة العامة			





**Chapter IV: Procedures & Measures of the Israeli
Occupation Authorities Against Palestinian Facilities**

- ◆ **A. Demolitions Operations**
- ◆ **B. Demolitions Notifications**
- ◆ **C. Temporary Evacuation under the Pretext of Conducting “Military Training”**

The Procedures and Measures 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 514 demolitions that targeted 659 facilities in the West Bank including Jerusalem. Most of the demolitions were concentrated in Jerusalem Governorate which witnessed 171 demolitions that caused the demolition of 209 facilities. Meanwhile, 67 demolition operations were documented in Hebron Governorate, causing the demolition of 82 facilities. In Nablus Governorate, 66 demolition operations were perpetrated, causing the demolition of 74 facilities. The following chart shows that the demolitions are concentrated in the central and southern parts of the West Bank (see also the notifications section). Regarding demolition operations there is an inseparable relationship between demolition operations and the issued notification. Based on this, most of the demolitions are concentrated in the central and southern areas of the West Bank, where the Israeli occupation seeks to displace and expel their residents in favor of the settler-colonial project. The demolitions carried out in 2023 included the following establishments: inhabited houses, uninhabited houses, under-construction buildings, agricultural facilities, mobile homes (caravans), commercial and industrial barracks, and wells.

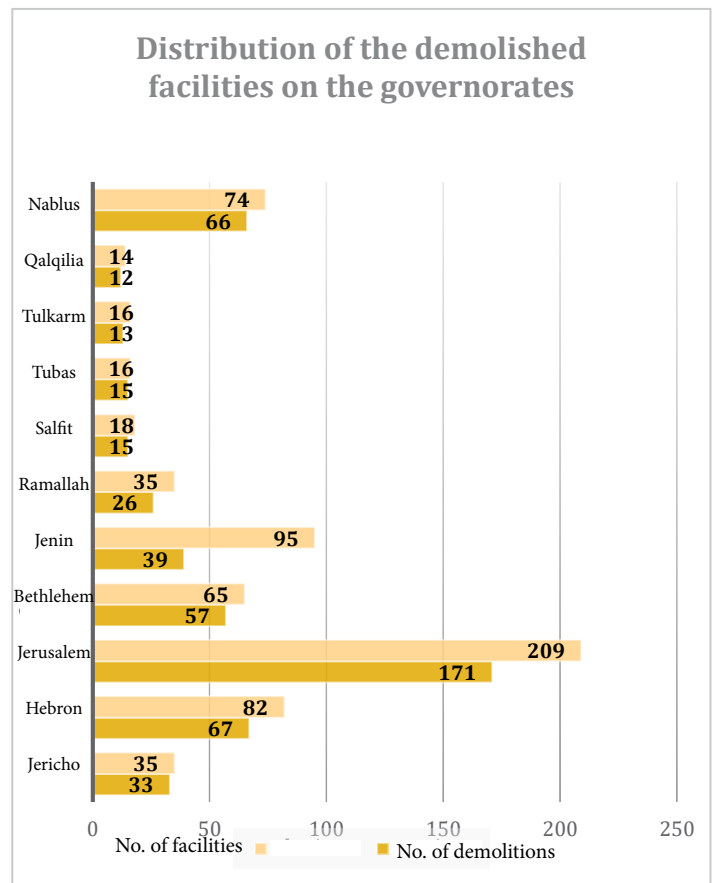


Table (): the number of facilities that were demolished distributed per governorates & type of facility:

Governorate	Type of facility					Total
	Inhabited Facility	Uninhabited Facility	source of livelihood	Agricultural Facility	Other facilities	
Jericho	24	3	2	6	-	35
Hebron	50	3	-	28	1	82
Jerusalem	119	5	45	40	-	209
Bethlehem	17	3	4	36	5	65
Jenin	21	-	57	1	16	95
Ramallah	11	3	3	17	1	35
Salfit	2	3	4	8	1	18
Tubas	12	2	-	1	1	16
Tulkarm	5	2	1	4	4	16
Qalqilia	2	-	-	12	-	14
Nablus	39	2	1	29	3	74
Total	302	26	117	182	32	659

Demolition of Schools:

Jeb al-Dib School, Beit Taa'mar, Bethlehem:

On March 9, 2023, the Israeli Occupation Authorities, represented by the so-called Civil Administration, began pre-demolition procedures against al Tahaddi (5) (Jib al-Dib) mixed basic school in Za'tara village/ Bethlehem Governorate by issuing a decision preventing Palestinian citizens from making use of the building that is being used as a school in preparation for its demolition, based on the unjust decision issued on May 17, 2017, which stipulates construction moratorium and halting use of this building. The Israeli Occupation Authorities claim that the building poses a danger to the students and is prone to collapse at any moment. In fact, the Civil Administration and the occupation court complied with the orders of the so-called "Rajavim colonial organization", headed by the terrorist extremist "Smotrich", who seeks, along with, the civil administration to prevent the Palestinian construction in the West Bank. On May 7, 2023, the Israeli occupation forces demolished the school after driving the students and the teaching staff out of the area and closing it. Even though residential tents were erected in the place of the demolished school so that the students could pursue the academic year, on May 10, 2023, the Israeli occupation demolished these tents also. As a result, 40 boys and girls students were forced to leave their education.



Ras Al-Tin School, east of Ramallah:

On August 17, 2023 the Israeli occupation bulldozers demolished "Ras al-Tin" school in al Qabun Bedouin community in the town of Kafr Malek, east of Ramallah (central West Bank). The Israeli Occupation forces, reinforced with military



bulldozers, stormed al Qabun Bedouin community east of the town, and demolished the only school there. The residents of the Bedouin community were forcibly expelled from the area following repeated colonizers' attacks on them and their property. What is worth noting is that this school accommodate about 50 students, from the first to the ninth grade, and were distributed among 5 classrooms. Actually, about 500 citizens, belonging to Kaa'bneh and Abu Kabash families, were living in al Qabun Bedouin community, before they were forced to leave it forcibly due to the ongoing attacks of the occupation and its colonizers. They left to the villages of Al-Mughayyir, Kafr Malik, and Khirbet Abu Falah, east of Ramallah.

b. Demolition Notifications

In 2023, the Israeli Occupation Authorities issued (1333) notifications to demolish Palestinian facilities under the pretext of having no license. Most of these notifications were issued in Hebron Governorate which received 356 notifications, followed by Bethlehem Governorate which received 246 notifications. Meanwhile, the rest of notifications were recorded the governorates of Salfit, Jerusalem, Jericho and Nablus³¹.

Those who follow the geographical distribution of the demolition notifications will notice how they are concentrated south of Hebron, particularly in Masafer 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 of Bethlehem Governorate where the area is subject to many colonial plans, which are called the “E2 Plan” that aims at isolating the Palestinian villages and town from each and at creating a geographical link between the colonies there.

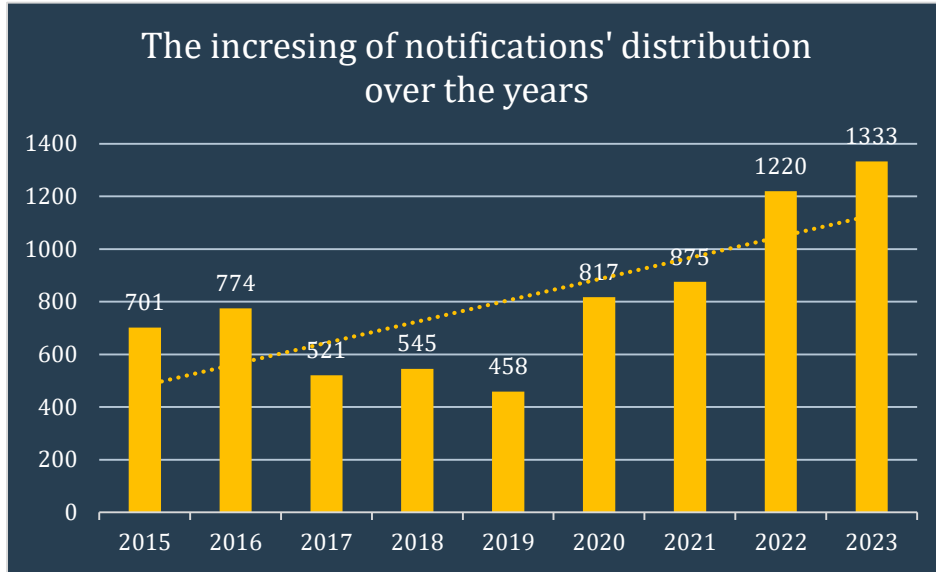
These notifications which were issued by the Israeli occupation authorities in the

West Bank are considered one of the colonial tools of besieging the Palestinians in the area classified “C” and preventing them from urban development and expansion there, since the Israeli occupation imposes its control over planning in those areas and deprives the Palestinians from their right to prepare master plans and rejects them if they are submitted. Such measures aim to exploit area “C”, which represents

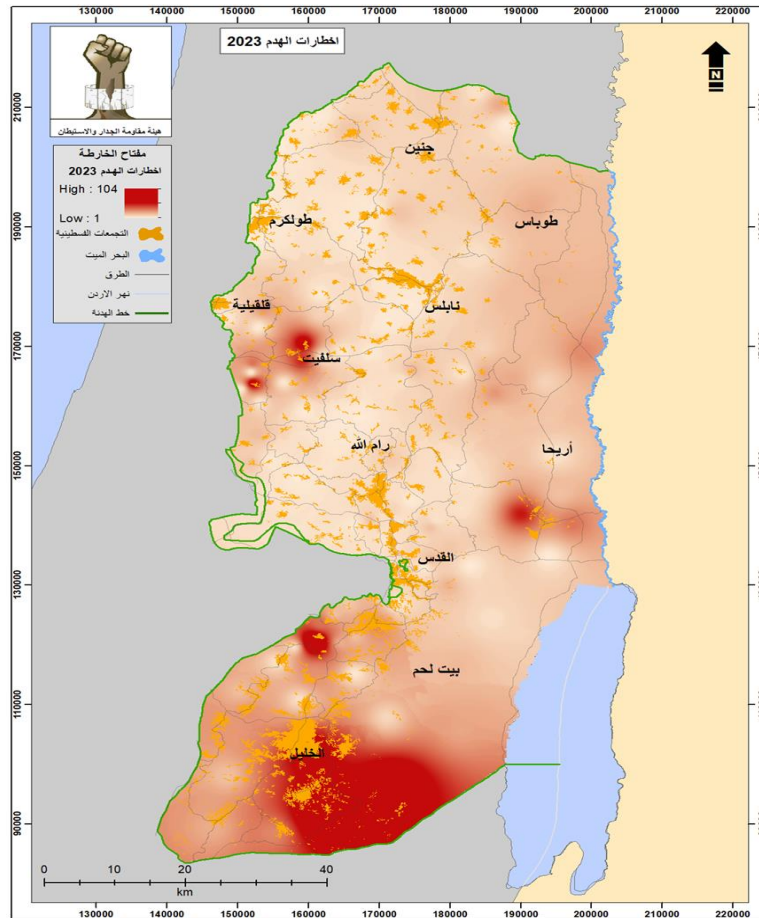
61% of the West Bank’s total area. However, the Israeli Occupation seeks to keep this area as a strategic reserve for the colonial expansion in the future.

Governorate	No. of notifications
Jericho	121
Hebron	356
Jerusalem	103
Bethlehem	246
Jenin	41
Ramallah	83
Salfit	217
Tubas	29
Tulkarm	3
Qalqilia	42
Nablus	92
Total	1333

³¹ 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



A map shows the distribution of demolition notifications in all governorates of the West Bank and Jerusalem



c- Temporary Evacuation under the Pretext of Conducting “Military Training”

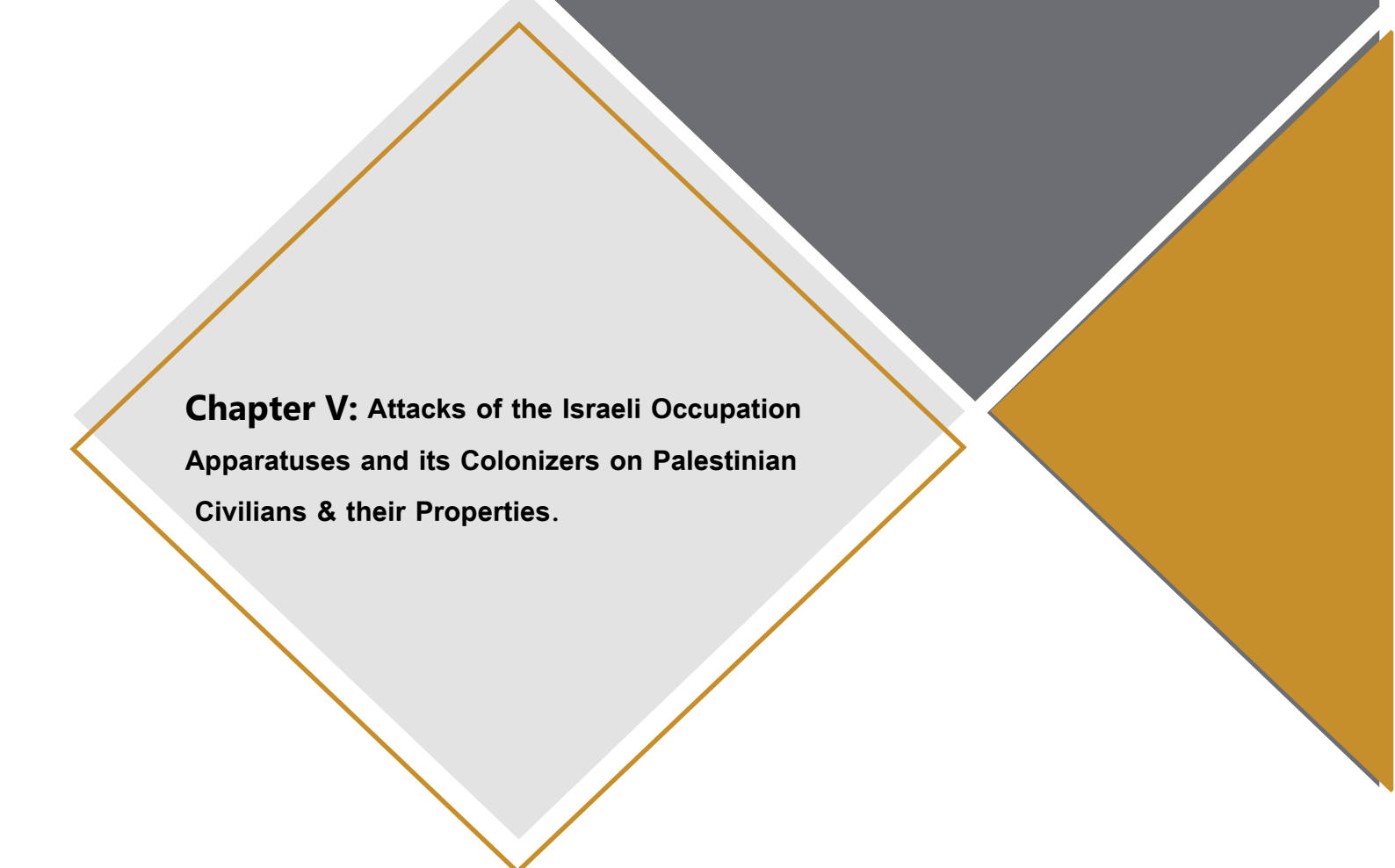
Forced evictions can be broadly defined as the permanent or temporary removal of individuals, families, and/or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy against their will, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. The definition encompasses 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 2023:

Table Showcasing Eviction Orders in the Tubas Governorate in 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 12th of the same month from 12:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M., under the pretext of military training.

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 of the Israeli Occupation Apparatuses and its Colonizers on Palestinian Civilians & their Properties.

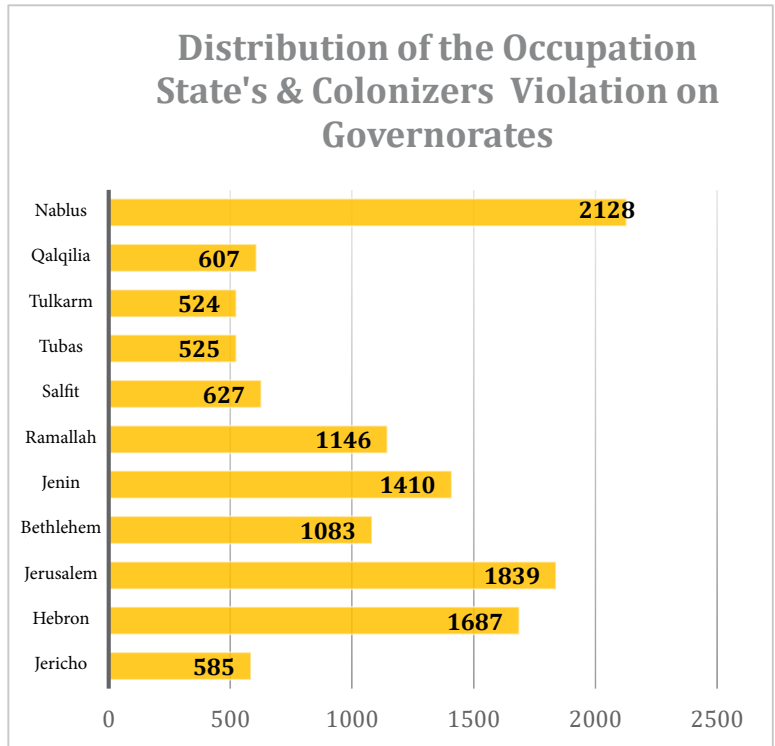
- ◆ **A. Colonizers' Attacks**
- ◆ **B. Attacks on Citizens**
- ◆ **C. Attacks on Lands and Natural Resources**
- ◆ **D. Attacks on Trees and Crops**
- ◆ **E. Attacks on Palestinians' Properties & Holy Places.**

Violations of the Israeli Occupation State & Colonizers in the Occupied Palestinian Territories in 2023

During 2023, the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) monitored 12161 attacks. These attacks were carried out by the various bodies of the occupying state, including its colonial militia, against Palestinian citizens and their property. Of these, 9,751 attacks were carried out by the Israeli army, 2,410 were carried out by the colonial militia, and 206 were perpetrated by the colonizers under the protection of the Israeli army.

These attacks included physical injuries resulting from live ammunition or tear gas, as well as incursions, sabotage, theft, and confiscation of property, bulldozing

lands, and uprooting trees. However, these attacks were concentrated in the governorate of Nablus which witnessed 2128 attacks, followed by Jerusalem Governorate (1839 attacks), then Hebron Governorate (1687 attacks), and finally Jenin Governorate which witnessed 1410 attacks. These governorates witnessed intense attacks, (59%) of all attacks. As for the rest of the governorates, their condition was not much better, as Ramallah and Bethlehem governorates were each subjected to more than a thousand attacks. Meanwhile, the governorates of Qalqilia, Tulkarm, Salfit, Tubas, and Jericho, witnessed about five hundred attacks for each. These attacks included 3808 attacks on property and holy places, 707 attacks on lands and natural resources, 7646 attacks on citizens.

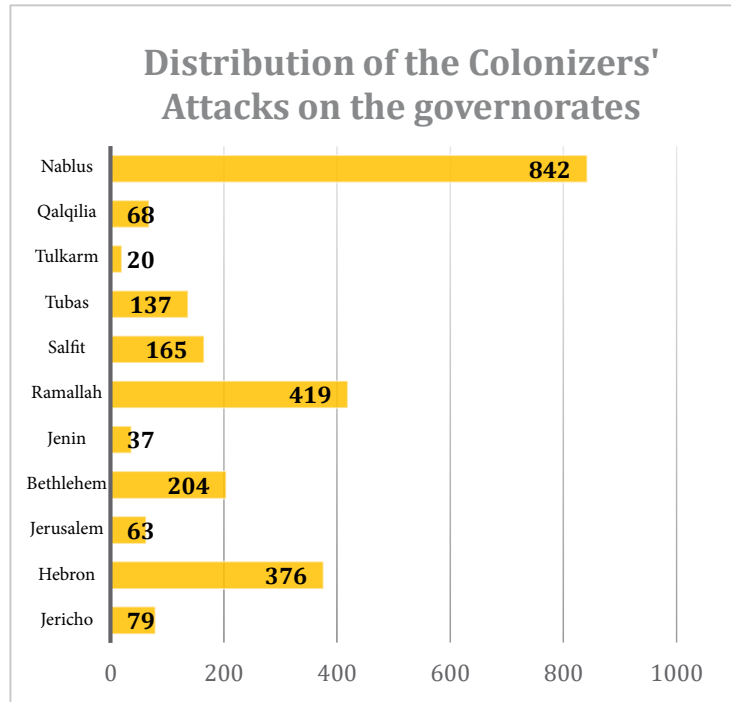


a- Colonizers' Attacks:

In 2023, and according to what was monitored and documented by the Colonization and Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC), the colonizers carried out 2410 organized attacks. These attacks varied between the occupation army's protection of the colonists in their storming of Palestinian cities and communities, breaking into Palestinian villages, confiscating citizens' property, drawing racist slogans on the walls, and bulldozing lands, as what happened in the villages of Borin, Qusra, Jalud, Kafr al Dik, Amatin, Aqraba, Qaryut, Battir, Kisan, Burqa, Yasouf, Tarqumiya, Jit, Madma, Azzun, Masha, Um Safa, Al Libban al Gharbi, Turmusa'ya, Deir Nitham, al Twana, Yanoon, Hares, Masafer Yatta, Al Khader, Husan, al Mughayyir and Ras Karkar.

Furthermore, 483 vehicles were badly attacked, either by damaging, burning or drawing racist graffiti on these vehicles.

However, most of these attacks were concentrated in the Governorates of Nablus, Ramallah and Hebron, as the colonists carried out 842 attacks in Nablus, followed by Ramallah Governorate which witnessed 419 attacks. Meanwhile, 376 colonizers' attacks were perpetrated in the governorate of Hebron, and 204 attacks were documented in Bethlehem. In addition, about 100 attacks were carried out in the governorates of Tubas and Salfit.



The most prominent of these colonial attacks was storming the holy places; among which is the squares of Al-Aqsa Mosque in the occupied city of Jerusalem, especially during the Jewish holidays and conducting Talmudic rituals in the place. During 2023, 51342 Israeli colonizers, protected by the occupation army, carried out 246 raids into Al-Aqsa Mosque Squares.



Case Studies:

Examples on Colonizers' Attacks perpetrated against Palestinian Citizens

- ◆ **First: The Attack on Turmusa'ya and Villages North of Ramallah and South of Nablus.**
- ◆ **Second: The Attacks on Huwwara and Villages in the South of Nablus.**
- ◆ **Third: Abduction of the (CWRC) crew and torturing them in Wadi al Siq.**
- ◆ **Fourthly: Qusra Massacre**

First: The Attack on Turmusa’ya 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 Turmusa’ya, 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.

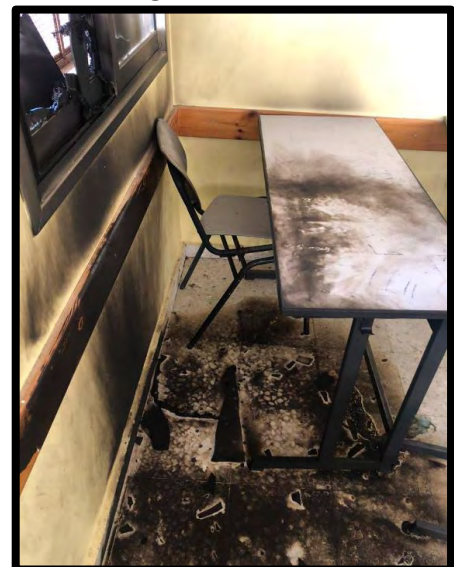


These attacks, conducted with full protection from the Israeli occupation army, resulted in the burning of several homes and vehicles, following an assessment of the damages conducted by the CWRC crews.

About 376 colonizers attacked the town, burning down 12 houses completely 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 Turmusa’ya).

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).

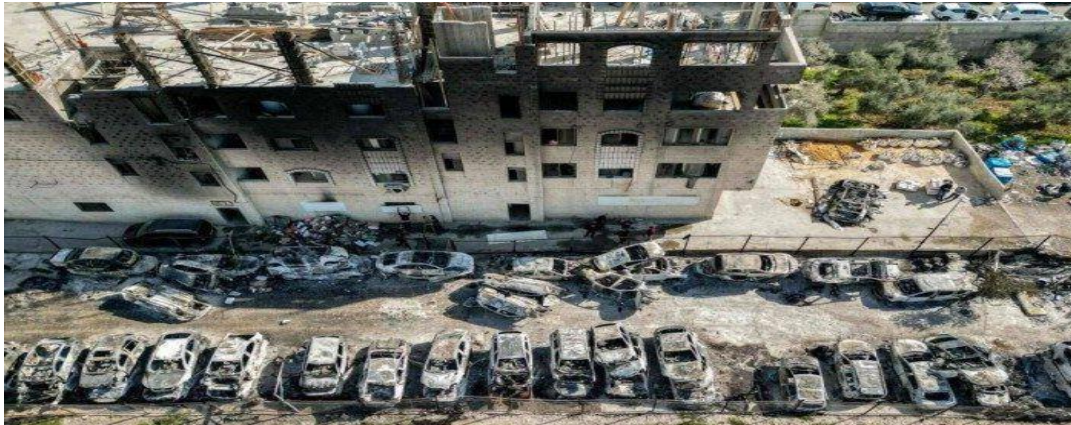
In the western region, the attacks resulted in injuries to 34 citizens and damage to 140 vehicles, with 136 of them being vandalized and 4 set on fire. Among the incidents was the burning of an ambulance and a civilian vehicle belonging to someone from Huwwara. The civil defense teams managed to extinguish 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.

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.



Third: Abduction of the (CWRC) crew and torturing them in Wadi al Siq.

On October 12, 2023: Israeli soldiers and armed colonizers abducted and tortured a citizen and two employees in the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC). The attack continued for almost a full day. According to the victims testimonies, The Israeli Soldiers and colonizers bind, strip, beat, burn cigarettes, urinate on the three Palestinians in the village of Wadi Al-Siq. Furthermore, they took photos of them naked in their underwear and even tried to insert an object into the body of one of them.

Fourthly: Qusra Massacre

On October 11, 2023, colonizers attacked the southeastern area of Qusra, firing live ammunition at homes and citizens who confronted them. As a result, 4 citizens were shot dead many others were critically injured.

Two days earlier, the colonizers sent this message to the people of the town, indicating the premeditated intention to attack.



On October 12, 2023: colonizers ‘attack on the funeral of the Qusra martyrs: colonizers, under the protection of the Israeli occupation force, attacked the Qusra martyrs’ funeral, and opened fire directly on the citizens. As a result, a father and son reportedly shot dead as they participated in burial of four Palestinians gunned down by the colonizers the day before.

What is worth noting is that the martyrs’ procession was coordinated through the Palestinian Liaison before the colonizers perpetrated the attack. That is, the Israeli occupation authorities were fully aware that the procession would head from Salfit, through Za’tara checkpoint, to Qusra village. However, before the procession reached Za’tara checkpoint, they received a call from the Palestinian Liaison informing them of the presence of colonizers prepared for attacking the funeral.



Then the Palestinian masses in the funeral decided to return and to take an alternative route from Salfit to Amorria and from there to the villages of Al-Laban and Al-Sawiya on Ramallah-Nablus road, to pass through the bypass road to

Qabalan and then to their town in Qusra.



However, armed colonists arrived in the area before the procession of martyrs. They prepared themselves and hid among the trees and on the sides of the road. As soon as the procession arrived, they attacked the vehicles with stones and tried to attack the ambulances. When the citizens got out of their vehicles, the colonizers opened fire directly, killing the elderly Ibrahim Wadi and his son Ahmed.

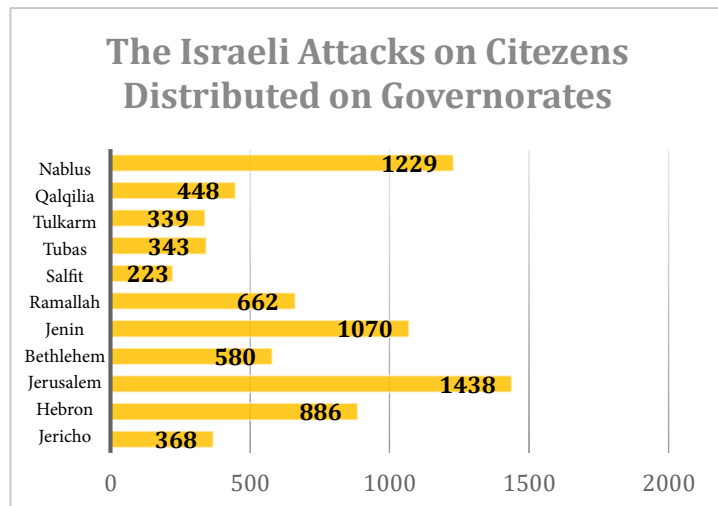
The side conversation (see photo) shows that the colonial gangs coordinated in advance to carry out this armed attack on the funeral, according to specific arrangements between them.

b-Attacks on citizens:

In 2023, the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) documented 7646 attacks on citizens. These attacks caused the martyrdom of 530 Palestinian citizens in the West Bank and Jerusalem. 319 of these were killed shortly after Israeli waged its war on Gaza on October 7, in addition to more than 21,000 martyrs in Gaza Strip.

Most of these attacks were concentrated in Jerusalem

Governorate which witnessed 1438 attacks, followed by Nablus Governorate which witnessed 1227 attacks. Meanwhile, there were 1070 attacks in Jenin Governorate. These attacks varied between shooting, arrest campaigns, shutting down checkpoints and imposing traffic restrictions on citizens. In the period covered by the report, 2023, 1259 barriers that hindered the movement of Palestinian citizens in different governorates were erected. In addition, the Israeli occupation forces carried out more than 2,630 arrest campaigns targeting Palestinian citizens in various governorates.



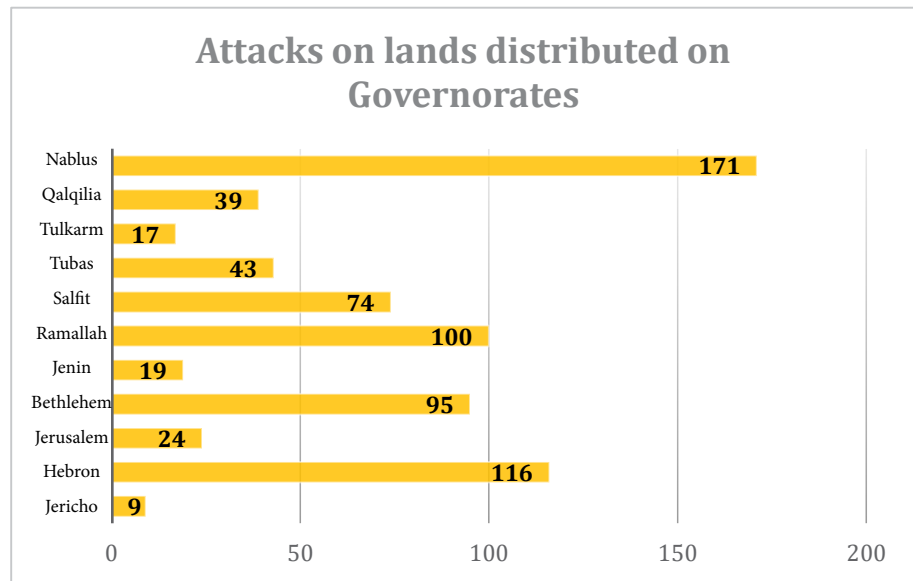
A Table shows the Israeli attacks on citizens distributed per governorates:

	Jericho	Hebron	Jerusalem	Bethlehem	Jenin	Ramallah	Salfit	Tubas	Tulkarm	Qalqilia	Nablus	Total
Martyrs	19	49	35	13	150	42	5	24	68	17	89	511
Arresting citizens	164	219	903	159	327	170	51	136	161	103	237	2630
Shooting	32	107	92	83	103	112	17	33	38	102	191	910
Restriction on movement	54	146	143	97	241	98	54	64	61	96	205	1259
Hitting	16	100	60	45	36	42	29	25	6	22	114	495
Running over	1	7	1	1	6	-	1	-	1	4	10	32
suffocation	18	96	47	52	69	48	11	5	25	50	193	614
Intimidation	64	162	157	130	138	150	55	56	39	54	190	1195
Total	368	886	1438	580	1070	662	223	343	339	448	1229	7646

Governorate	Date of martyrdom	Area	Name of Martyr
Hebron	2023/10/7	Sa'ir	Mujahed Nemer
Jenin	2023/5/7	Sandala	Diyar Ammar
Ramallah	2023/1/21	Kfar Ne'meh	Tareq Maa'li
	2023/6/21	Turmusa'ya	Omar Jadara Abu al Quttin
	2023/8/4	Burqa	Qusay Jamal Mea'tan
	2023/8/7	Silwad	Ramzi Fathi Hamed
	2023/10/18	Dura Al qarea'	Muhammad Abdel Rahman Fawaqa
	2023/10/30	Ras Karkar	Ahmed Nofal
Salfit	2023/2/12	Qarawa bani Hassan	Mithqal Salman Rayan
	2023/12/2		Ahmed Asi
Qalqilia	2023/3/10	Sineria	Abdel Karim Bade' al Sheikh
Nablus	2023/1/29	Qusin	Karam Salman
	2023/2/26	Huwwara	Sameh Hamd Allah Aqtash
	2023/10/5		Labib Dmeidi
	2023/6/20	O'rif	Muhannad Shahada
	2023/10/11	Qusra	Hasan Muhannad Odeh
	2023/10/11		Mua'ath Ra'ed Odeh
	2023/10/11		Musa'ab Abu Reda
	2023/10/11		O'baida abu Srour
	2023/10/12	Al Sawiya	Ibrahim Wadi/Qusra
	2023/10/12		Ahmed Wadi/Qusra
	2023/10/28		Bilal Saleh

c-Attacks on Lands & Natural Resources:

In 2023, the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) has documented 707 attacks on Palestinian lands and natural resources. These attacks, which were perpetrated either by the colonial militia or the Israeli occupation force, were concentrated in Nablus Governorate which



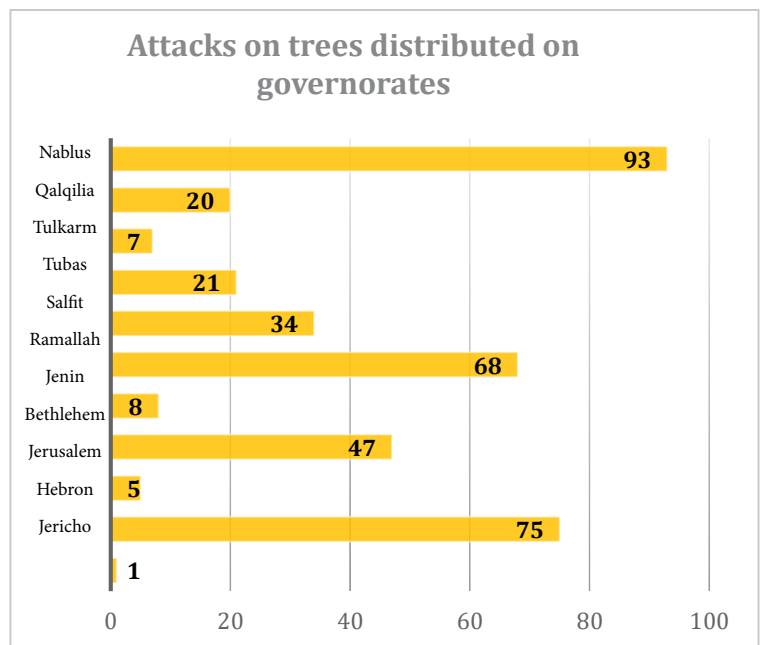
witnessed 171 attacks, followed by Hebron Governorate (116) attacks. Meanwhile, 100 attacks were recorded in Ramallah governorate. These attacks affected hundreds of dunums of citizens' lands. Furthermore, there were 74 colonial attempts to establish outposts on citizens' lands during 2023. In addition, the Israeli occupation forces as well as its colonizers carried out 194 bulldozing lands' operations. Most of these operations were recorded in Nablus Governorate which witnessed 53 operations, followed by Hebron governorate where 29 operations were recorded. Meanwhile, Salfit governorate witnessed 27 bulldozing operations.

A table shows the distribution of the colonial attacks on lands and natural resources by governorate:

	Jericho	Hebron	Jerusalem	Bethlehem	Salfit	Jenin	Ramallah	Tubas	Tulkarm	Qalqilia	Nablus	Total
Imposing actions on ground	1	1	1	8	2	3	1	3	1	7	6	34
Attempts to establish a colonial outpost	3	9	3	7	10	-	13	9	2	1	17	74
Bulldozing lands	4	29	11	21	27	8	17	8	7	9	53	194
Damaging trees (uprooting & burning)	1	75	5	47	34	8	68	21	7	20	93	379
Confiscation	-	2	4	8	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	21
Attacks on natural resources	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
Total	9	116	24	95	74	19	100	43	17	39	171	707

d- Attacks on Trees:

In 2023, the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) documented 379 attacks on trees that targeted 21731 trees, among which there were 18964 olive trees. Most of these assaults were concentrated in Nablus governorate where 93 attacks were recorded and caused the uprooting and damaging of 4352 trees. Next, there were 75 attacks in Hebron governorate that caused the uprooting and damaging of 4910 trees; and 68 attacks in Ramallah Governorate that affected 5811 trees.



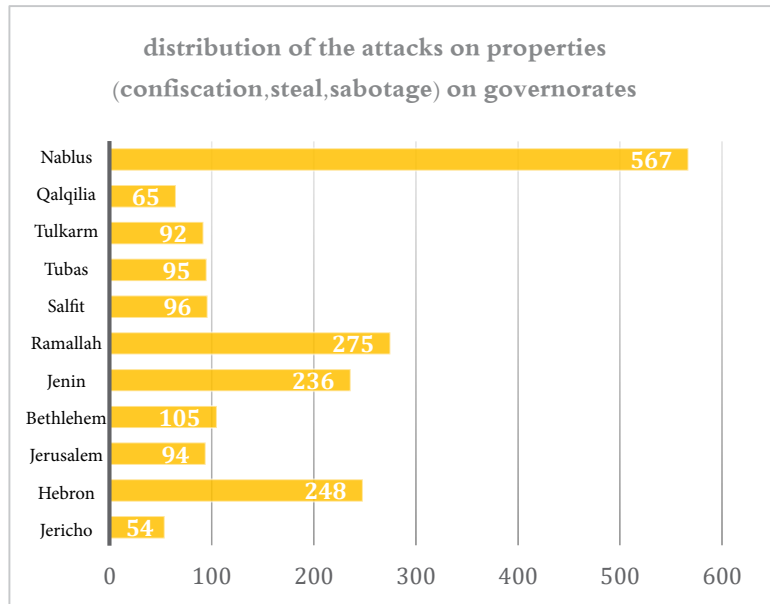
A table clarifies the number of the uprooted trees in several governorates:

Governorate	Number of trees
Hebron	4910
Jerusalem	150
Bethlehem	3027
Jenin	220
Ramallah	5811
Salfit	1574
Qalqilia	1687
Nablus	4352
Total	21731 trees

e- Attacks on Properties & Holy Places:

In 2023, the Israeli occupation forces along with the colonial militias carried out 3,808 attacks on property and religious places. These attacks were concentrated in Nablus Governorate which witnessed 728 attacks, followed by Hebron Governorate where 685 attacks were recorded. Meanwhile, Bethlehem governorate witnessed 408 attacks.

During the past year, 2023, the Israeli occupation forces and the colonial militia launched several campaigns to confiscate, sabotage, break, and steal citizens' property. These colonial attacks were concentrated in Nablus governorate which witnessed 567 attacks, followed by the Ramallah, Jenin, and Hebron governorates, where more than two hundred attacks per governorate were recorded. (The side figure shows the distribution of these attacks by governorate during 2023).



A Table shows the type of attacks on property and holy places distributed by governorate:

	Nab lus	Qalq ilia	Tulka rm	Tub as	Sal fit	Rama llah	Jen in	Bethle hem	Jerusa lem	Hebr on	Jeric ho	Tot al
Notifica tion	92	42	3	29	21 7	83	41	246	103	356	121	13 33
Propert y Vandali sm	473	35	69	54	62	220	16 3	68	67	146	40	13 97
Confisc ation of properti es	46	21	21	33	23	27	71	28	25	79	11	38 5
Stealing properti es	48	9	2	8	11	28	2	9	2	23	3	14 5
Demolit ion	66	12	13	15	15	26	39	57	171	67	33	51 4
Attacks on holy places	3	1	-	-	2	-	5	-	9	14	-	34
Total	728	120	108	139	33 0	384	32 1	408	377	685	208	38 08

According to the data pace of the (CWRC), the number of properties confiscated by the Israeli occupation forces and the colonial militia in 2023 was 711 properties, distributed by governorate and type of property, and were as follows:

**A table shows the number of the confiscated properties distributed on
governorates**

	Jericho	Hebron	Jerusalem	Bethlehem	Jenin	Ramallah	Salfit	Tubas	Tulkarm	Qalqilia	Nablus	Total
Mobile home (caravan)	2	3	1	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	21
agricultural tractors	1	10	-	-	2	6	2	16	-	2	4	43
Vehicle	8	102	22	31	26	15	1	16	2	20	50	293
Agricultural supplies	-	6	-	-	-	10	1	-	1	6	12	36
Bulldozer	4	13	-	4	5	1	12	1	1	6	3	50
Trucks	1	-	-	5	2	6	6	2	1	2	7	32
cameras' recordings		3	1		12	5	3	-	11	2	12	49
Money	1	6	4	1	5	3	2	1	-	3	8	34
Other	1	33	5	16	22	19	10	7	8	4	28	153
Total	18	176	33	65	74	65	37	44	24	45	130	711



Analytical Files:

- ◆ **The Most Prominent Humanitarian Indicators in Gaza Strip in light of the War**

The Most Prominent Indicators of humanitarian Situation in Gaza Strip in Light of War:

Due to the ongoing Israeli flagrant war that was launched on October 7, 2023, against Gaza Strip, the Palestinians there have been suffering from an unprecedented humanitarian crisis. Fuel, food, medicine, water, and medical supplies are running out because Israel has imposed a total siege on the Strip. Thus, Lack of fuel has led to a 90% reduction in the availability of electricity the thing which affected power supplies in hospitals, sewage plants and water desalination plants. Accordingly, many diseases have spread widely throughout the Strip. In addition, the Strip's infrastructure has been exposed to mass destruction due to the ongoing Israeli air strikes, the thing which has exacerbated the crisis.

The estimated population of Gaza Strip is 2.4 million Palestinians³². They are all currently being subjected to the worst colonial attack in the modern era, and in the world. It has been officially recorded that, up to this moment, the Israeli Occupation Authorities have committed 1,825 Israeli massacres against civilians³³.

In the ongoing Israeli aggression against Gaza that began the seventh of October till the issuance of this report, 21,978 martyrs and 56,697 injuries were recorded, an estimated 70% of whom are children and women³⁴. Most of the injuries were described as serious due to the lack of appropriate medicines and treatments. Moreover, the reported number of missing persons is more than 7,000, including 67% of children and women. Meanwhile, about 1,900,000 citizens were displaced within Gaza Strip, far from their places of residence³⁵.

Regarding infrastructure, at least 65,000 residential units were completely destroyed, while about 290,000 units were partially damaged³⁶. 60% of the residential units in the Strip were affected by the aggression either by complete demolition or partial demolition. Furthermore, 88 mosques were completely destroyed while 174 mosques were demolished partially, as well as 3 churches were targeted³⁷.

The education sector in Gaza Strip was also attacked the Israeli occupation forces during its six wars on the Gaza Strip, as the Israeli occupation destroyed, either completely or partially, more than (266) schools³⁸. Some of these schools were used as shelters for people. In addition, more than 4,300 students (males and females) were also martyred.

According to the data received from Palestinian Ministry of Health, more than 101 journalists and 326 healthcare workers were killed. In addition, 104 ambulances were destroyed and have been pot out of service. The Israeli occupation deliberately targeted

³²Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, December 2023.

³³ Media

³⁴ Ministry of Health, Ramallah, Report (Number of Martyrs in Gaza Strip), 2023.

³⁵ Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, Palestinian conditions in 2023.

³⁶ The same previous source.

³⁷ Palestinian News Agency (Wafa), , December 2023

³⁸ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in Palestine, Education Situation in Gaza, Report, December 2023.

150 health centers, putting 30 hospitals and 53 health centers out of service throughout the Strip.

All of these miserable conditions in the Strip have exacerbated the humanitarian situation there to unprecedented levels. That is, the health and humanitarian indicators of more than 1.9 million displaced people have deteriorated, making them increasingly exposed to direct risks of famine and the spread of epidemics and infectious diseases as a result of the lack of adequate shelter, water, food and medicine in the Strip.

Perhaps, the most critical humanitarian indicator in Gaza is that 50,000 pregnant women suffer from malnutrition and health complications, especially those with high-risk pregnancies in shelter centers, as a result of the lack of drinking water, hygiene, food and health care. In addition, more than 900,000 children in shelter centers are exposed to the dangers of extreme cold, dehydration, malnutrition, infectious respiratory and skin diseases, and psychological disorders.

The current mechanism for evacuating the wounded contributes to the killing of hundreds of wounded who wait for weeks, where only 645 wounded have left for treatment abroad³⁹. While more than ten thousand cancer patients are subjected to "unbearable" and "inhumane" conditions and without any type of medical treatment for them.

As of the moment of writing this report, 9 out of Gaza's 36 hospitals are partially functional and they are operating at three times their capacity while facing critical shortages of basic supplies and fuel⁴⁰. In light of these indicators, the health sector in Gaza Strip is suffering from a chronic shortage of essential drugs, as the shortage of medicines has reached (99%) of the basic list, meaning that there are (500) types out of (532) of basic medicines unavailable⁴¹.

The unprecedented violent on Gaze, and the continuing bombardment have affected the psychological state of children in Gaza. They started to develop serious trauma symptoms such as convulsions, bed-wetting, fear, aggressive behavior, nervousness, as well as the risk of death and injury. 90% of children in children's hospitals showed symptoms of anxiety, and the majority showed symptoms of post-traumatic stress.

³⁹ Ministry of Health, (Number of Martyrs in Gaza Strip), 2023.

⁴⁰ Ministry of Health, Gaza, General Medical Report, 2023.

⁴¹ World Health Organization, 12/17/2023.



Annexes:

- ◆ **First: The Advanced Master Plans (Deposited & Approved) in 2023**
- ◆ **Second: Plans for new Colonies and/or Colonial Expansions in Jerusalem.**
- ◆ **Third: Plans to Increase Residential Units within the Existing Colonies or those planned to be established in Jerusalem.**
- ◆ **Fourth: Valid Bids.**
- ◆ **Fifth: The laws and Bills submitted to the Israeli Knesset in 2023**
- ◆ **Sixth: The most prominent Israeli Government's Resolutions in 2023**
- ◆ **Seventh: Bulldozing Operations**

Appendix (1):

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

Colony	No. of plan	Governorate	Ratification (Approval)	Deposition	New residential units	Area (in dunums)
Ma'ale Efraim	יש/ 1 / 3 / ת / 310	Jericho				
Alon Moreh	יש/ 8 / 107/	Nablus	100		100	201.3
Alon Moreh	יש/ 1 / 8 / 107/	Nablus		186	186	90.3
Alon Shvut	יש/ 2 / 6 / 6 / 405/	Bethlehem	18		18	0
El`azar	יש/ 2 / 404/	Bethlehem		433	433	293.3
Efrat	יש/ 16 / 5 / 76 / 410/	Jerusalem	16		16	2
Beit Arie	יש/ ת / 202/	Ramallah				
Beitar Illit	יש/ 19 / 3 / 1 / 426/	Bethlehem	221		221	303
Geva Binyamin	יש/ 1 / 1 / 240/	Jerusalem		356	356	141.6
Giv'at Ze'ev	יש/ 31 / 220/	Jerusalem		486	486	54.9
Givat Sal'it	יש/ 1 / 1 / 2 / 301/	Tubas		2	2	
Dolev	יש/ 4 / 1 / 234/	Ramallah	90		90	22
Vered Yericho	יש/ 4 / 603/	Jericho	45		45	56.89
Hinanit	יש/ 2 / 6 / 166/	Jenin	10		10	3.57
Talmon	יש/ 1 / 7 / 235/	Ramallah	189		189	193.847
Tana Amrim	יש/ 7 / 515/	Hebron	68		68	26.2
Kochav Ya'akov	יש/ 2 / 242/	Jerusalem		627	627	254
Kfar Adumim	יש/ 1 / 7 / 227/	Jerusalem	6		6	3.2
Kfar Taffuh	יש/ 6 / 131/	Salfit		136	136	24.47
Mevo Horon	יש/ 1 / 2 / 212/	Ramallah	210		210	258.5
Mevo'ot Jericho	יש/ 330/	Jericho	181		181	0
Mitsad	יש/ 1 / 3 / 414/	Hebron	204		204	499.6
Mitsad	יש/ 5 / 2 / 414/	Hebron		6	6	3.08
Ma'ale Adumim	יש/ 47 / 4 / 1 / 420/	Jerusalem	32		32	6.512
Ma'ale Adumim	יש/ 1 / 59 / 7 / 1 / 420/	Jerusalem		1119	1119	1458.86
Ma'ale Amos	יש/ 2 / 4 / 413/	Bethlehem		76	76	112.2

Ma'ale Amos	413 /5 /1 /יש	Bethlehem		409	409	0
Mizpe Jericho	228/ 5 /יש	Jericho		346	346	0
Nofim	119 / 10/ 3 /יש	Salfit			Future planning	211.74
Nokdim	411 /6 /4 /3 /יש	Bethlehem	32		32	0
Nokdim	411/ 12 /יש	Bethlehem		308	308	239.2
Sansana	522 /ב /יש	Hebron		100	100	236
Ateret	204/ 8/ 1 /יש	Ramallah		5	5	7.79
Enav	110/ 2/ 1 /יש	Tulkarm	179		179	276.7
Immanuel	120 /13 /יש	Salfit		96	96	12.476
Etz Efraim	126/ 14 /יש	Salfit		5	5	0
Tzofim	149/ 14 /יש	Qalqilia		74	74	0
Kedumim	113 /13 /3 /יש	Qalqilia	380		380	153.196
Kiryat Arba	510 /22 /3 /1 /יש	Hebron	8		8	4.9
Kiryat Arba	510 /14 /3 /יש	Hebron		140	140	44
Kiryat Arba	510 /6 /2 /יש	Hebron		234	234	56
Rechelim	171/ 1 /יש	Nablus	212		212	689.3
Rimonim	224/ 3 /יש	Ramallah		114	114	0
Sha'arei Tikva	122/ 7 /יש	Qalqilia		6	6	0
Giv'at Ze'ev	40/2/215 /יש	Jerusalem		2	2	
Itamar	163 /3 /4 /א /2 /יש	Nablus		1	1	2.07
Beit Arie	201 /3 /30 /יש	Ramallah		2	2	1.3
Hebron Mountain/ Karmel	507 /1 /2 /יש	Hebron	42		42	57.182
Hebron mountain/ Telim	501 /1 /1 /יש	Hebron		196	196	144.418
Hebron mountain/ Adura	516 /3 /1 /יש	Hebron		310	310	205.745
Ariel	130 /15 /יש	Salfit		98	98	61.495
Al kana	125 /25 /יש	Salfit	351		351	110.22
Giv'at Ze'ev	220 /28 /יש	Jerusalem		228	228	34.39
Giv'at Ze'ev	220 /10 /28 /יש	Jerusalem	98		98	34
Giv'at Ze'ev	220 /31 /יש	Jerusalem	486		486	54.88
Giv'at Ze'ev	220 /10 /16 /יש	Jerusalem	58		58	58

Ma'ale Adumim	420 /1 /6 /25 /יש	Jerusalem		340	340	262
Kiryat Arba	510 /22 /3 /יש	Hebron		120	120	31.5
Mevo Dotan	104 /2 /1 /יש	Jenin				
Harmish	144 /2 /1 /יש	Jenin				
Migdalim	142 /4 /יש	Nablus		184	184	157.2
Etz Efraim	126 /16 /יש	Salfit		12	12	5.82
Etz Efraim	126 /6 /יש	Salfit		252	252	104.109
Rafafa	170 /5 /יש	Salfit	399		399	259
Bilgai Mayim/ Eli	237 /8 /יש	Nablus	152		152	30
Bilgai Mayim/ Eli	237 /6 /יש	Nablus	347		347	382.8
New outpost/ Eli	237 /5 /יש	Nablus	650		650	638
Hayove/ harim/ Eli	237 /4 /יש	Nablus	407		407	351.4
Hashmoniel Mateh Binyamin	208 /3 /3 /יש	Ramallah		150	150	111.19
Halamish/ (Neve Tzuf)	203 /7 /יש	Ramallah		330	330	980.3
Ma'ale Amos	413 /5 /1 /1 /יש	Bethlehem		152	152	27.87
Gush Etzion	414 /2 /1 /1 /יש	Hebron		78	78	10.65
Beitar Illit	426 /7 /ב /16 /יש	Bethlehem		46	46	7.25
Beitar Illit	426 /7 /ב /17 /יש	Bethlehem		68	68	5.4
Beitar Illit	426 /1 /3 /21 /יש	Bethlehem		198	198	12.25
Karnei Shomron	116 /5 /2 /יש	Qalqilia		68	68	31.5
Karnei Shomron	117 /1 /5 /1 /יש	Qalqilia		36	36	2.532
Ma'ale Adumim	יש /1 /4 /11 /420 /1	Jerusalem				
Beit Arie	יש /24 /201 /3	Ramallah				0.5
Yitzhar	יש /1 /3 /4 /א /163	Nablus				
Nofim	יש /3 /119 /5	Salfit				1

Oranit	י"ש /6 /3 /9 121	Qalqilia				0.672
Kfar Tappuah	י"ש /6 /131	Salfit		136	136	24.5
Kfar Adumim	י"ש /9 /227	Jerusalem		52	52	120.7
Kfar Tappuah	י"ש /6 /131	Salfit		136	136	24.47
Barqan	י"ש /6 /128	Salfit				4.56
Ma'ale Adumim	י"ש /1 /1 /36 420 /1	Jerusalem				0.478
Mahola	י"ש /1 /301 /2	Tubas		2	2	22.35
Efrat	י"ש /32 /410 /3	Bethlehem				
Efrat	י"ש /29 /410 /3	Bethlehem				
Efrat	י"ש /67 /410 /4	Bethlehem				1.4
El'azar	י"ש /2 /404	Bethlehem		293	293	433
Efrat	י"ש /81 /410 /5	Bethlehem				0.7
Efrat	י"ש /1 /410 /10	Bethlehem				
Efrat	י"ש /29 /410 /2	Bethlehem				17.78
Efrat	י"ש /31 /410 /3	Bethlehem				
Ma'ale Adumim	י"ש /63 /1 /3 420	Jerusalem				
Ma'ale Adumim	י"ש /1 /1 /20 420	Jerusalem				27.8
Ma'ale Adumim	י"ש /79 /1 /16 420	Jerusalem				

Migdalim	י"ש /7 142	Nablus				10.2
Neve Daniel	י"ש /2 402 /3	Bethlehem	310			
Nofim	י"ש /4 119 /5	Salfit		1	1	0.518
Kfar Tappuah	י"ש /1 131 /3	Salfit				
Ma'ale Adumim	י"ש /1 /4 /11 420 /1	Jerusalem				
Mevo Dotan	י"ש /6 104	Jenin				6.4
Ma'ale Adumim	י"ש /1 /7 /11 420 /1	Jerusalem				
Beit Arie	י"ש /30 201 /3	Ramallah		2	2	1.3
Ma'ale Adumim	י"ש /31 /1 /6 420	Jerusalem				
Shadmot Mehola	י"ש /3 302 /2	Tubas				
Ma'ale Adumim	י"ש /4 /1 /14 420	Jerusalem				227

Gush Etzion	י"ש/414/5	Hebron				3.08
Giv'at Ze'ev	י"ש/220/28/10	Jerusalem				39.8
Giv'at Ze'ev	י"ש/215/43/2	Jerusalem				0.609
Giv'at Ze'ev	י"ש/220/28	Jerusalem		228	228	34.39
Gitit	י"ש/311/4	Jericho				206.26
Giv'at Ze'ev	י"ש/220/28/10	Jerusalem	98		98	33.916
Giv'at Ze'ev	י"ש/220/16/10	Jerusalem	58		58	58

Nofim	3/10/119/י"ש	Salfit				211.74
Beitar Ilit	1/3/426/י"ש	Bethlehem				
Ma'ale Adumim	1/14//4/1/420/י"ש	Jerusalem				0.238

Ma'ale Adumim	61/ 7/ 1/ 420 /י"ש	Jerusalem		0		78
Modi'in Illit	3/ 8/ 210 /י"ש	Ramallah	0			40
Modi'in Illit	8/ 1/ 6/ 210 /י"ש	Ramallah		0		4
Modi'in Ilit	1/ 17/ 210 /י"ש	Ramallah		0		4000
Modi'in Ilit	4/ 2/ 6/ 210 /י"ש	Ramallah		0		6.6
Modi'in Ilit	3/ 2/ 6/ 210 /י"ש	Ramallah		0		8.36
Giv'at Ze'ev	16/ 10/ 220 /י"ש	Jerusalem	58		58	58
Ets Efraim	16/ 126 /י"ש	Salfit		12	12	5.8
Sha'arei Tikva	7/ 122 /י"ש	Salfit		6	6	
Giv'at Ze'ev	31/ 220 /י"ש	Jerusalem	486		486	54.8
Carmel	2/ 1/ 507 /י"ש	Hebron	42		42	57
Giv'at Ze'ev	28/ 10/ 220 /י"ש	Jerusalem	98		98	34

Rimonim	י"ש / 3 / 224					63.84
		Ramallah		114	114	
Har Gillo	י"ש / 3 / 2 / 401					
		Hebron		0	0	
Gush Etzion	י"ש / 5 / 2 / 414					3
		Hebron		0	0	
Efrat	י"ש / 49 / 5 / 410					.65
		Bethlehem				
Mitzpe Yariho	י"ש / 5 / 228			365	365	169.3
		Jericho				
Arial	י"ש / 9 / 6 / 130			–	–	5.557
		Salfit				
Alon Moreh	י"ש / 1 / 8 / 107			186	186	90.3
		Nablus				
Ma'aleh Adumim	י"ש / 10 / 4 / 2 / 420			–	–	3.2
		Jerusalem				
Shedmat Mahola	י"ש / 3 / 2 / 302					–
		Tubas				

Mitzpe Yeriho	5/228	Jericho		365	365	169.3
Karnei Shomron	11/4/1/117	Qalqilia				0.506
Ganei Modi'in	8/13/1/208	Ramallah		46	46	13.63
Bitar Illit	16/b/7/426	Bethlehem		46	46	7.01
Bitar Illit	17/b/7/426	Bethlehem		68	68	5.37
Gush Etzion	1/400	Bethlehem				
Ari'el	22/130	Salfit				
Migdal Oz	6/2/407	Bethlehem				
Ari'el	21/130	Salfit				
Migdal Oz	45/2/215	Jerusalem				0.609
Eli	8/237	Ramallah		152	152	92.793

Ma'ale Amos	2/4/413	Jerusalem		76	76	112.2
Zufim	11/4/149	Qalqilia		820	820	300
Meshoah	1/1/312	Nablus				
Ma'ale Amos	1/5/413	Jerusalem		409	409	
Rimonim	2/224	Ramallah		184	184	253.44
Migdal Oz	1/ 3/ 407	Hebron				303.05
Bitar Illit	21/3/1/426	Bethlehem		198	198	12.25
Oranit	י"ש /9 /6 121 /3					0.672
Ma'aleh Adumim	י"ש /11 /1 420 /1 /7					
Ma'aleh Adumim	י"ש /14 /4 420 /1					227
Ma'aleh Adumim	י"ש /15 420					
Ariel	י"ש /6 /11 130 /ת					
A'its Efraim	י"ש /6 126			252	252	104.109
A'mano'el	י"ש /14 120					
Modi'in Ailit	י"ש /2 /2 210 /6					8.618
Total			8,137 deposited plans	10,486 approved plans	18,625 New residential units	17,881.6 Dunums

Cells in yellow mean approved master plans

Cells in orange mean plans that will be legalized as new colonial outposts

Appendix (2):

Master Plans for New Colonies and/or Colonial Expansions in Jerusalem:

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

Appendix (3):

Plans to Increase Residential Units within the Existing Colonies or those planned to be established in Jerusalem

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

Appendix (4):

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
Mateh 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						

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\Hata mar	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\Hata mar	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 Benjamin	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					

Appendix (5):

The laws and Bills submitted to the Israeli Knesset in 2023

Bill/ Draft Law	Date of discussion	No.	Reading Approval Stage	Illustrations
extending "Judea and Samaria" emergency regulations	23/1/2023	ח-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 fighters, from the areas under the so-called "Israeli sovereignty".	13/2/2023	ט/25/316 ט+/25/729 ט+/25/1299	preliminary Reading	In 1948 territories, as well as in the occupied Jerusalem, if 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
A bill calling for the declaration of the Israeli Sovereignty over "Judea and Samaria" 2023-2023	29/3/2023	ט/3156/25	Advanced for preliminary reading	
Disengagement Plan Implementation Law (Amending No.7) 2023 (K / 951)	20/3/2023	ט/69/25	Approved in the third reading	The Amended Law Allowing Israelis to Return to the four West Bank colonies Vacated During 2005 Disengagement
Bill on National Parks, Nature Reserves, National Sites and Memorial Sites	6/3/2023	ט/2738/25	Advanced for preliminary reading	(Amendment – preventing heritage sites' theft and demolition and promoting infrastructure in "Judean and Samaria" deserts and the Jordan Valley), 2023-2023

Jerusalem Metropolis Bill 2023-2023 (P / 2573/25)	27/3/2023	9/2645/25	Advanced for preliminary reading	Greater Jerusalem Law, 2023
A bill on the World Zionist Organization-Jewish Agency (Status) Law	20/2/2023	9/2446/25	Advanced for preliminary reading	Amendment – managing and Allocating the lands of “Judea and Samaria” District by the Settlement Division), 2023-2023
Basic bill: Jerusalem is the capital of “Israel”	20/2/2023	9/2437/25	Advanced for preliminary reading	Amendment - Prohibition the foreign diplomatic mission)
Antiquities Authority Bill	13/2/2023	9/2346/25	Advanced for preliminary reading	(Amendment – “Judea and Samaria” Antiquities Authority), 2023-2023
Basic bill: Jerusalem is the capital of “Israel”	9/1/2023	25/1430/9	Advanced for preliminary reading	Amendment - Prohibition the foreign diplomatic mission)
A bill on Restoring Property Rights to Land Confiscated in “Judea and Samaria” Prior to the Establishment of the State, 2023-2023	9/1/2023	25/1414/9	Advanced for preliminary reading	
Western Samaria Bloc Bill, 2023-2023P/	2/1/2023	9/1223/25	Advanced for preliminary reading	Gush Lev Hasumaria bill, 2023-2023
A bill that would double the penalty for those who commit rape.	17/5/2023	9/2639/25	preliminary Reading	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 on this background.
Bill banning the raising of the Palestinian flag.	10/5/2023 17/5/2023	25/617/9 2963/25/9	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	+ 544/25/ 9 + 545/25/ 9 + 546/25/ 9 + 547 /25/ 9 716 /25/ 9	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

				petitions to the Israeli courts against the decisions of the Israeli government, or against the laws approved by the Israeli Knesset.
A bill dismissing an elected public representative or the holder of an official public position.	Deposit 12/1/2023 7/5/2023	+ 230/25/ 9 233/25/ 9	under legislation	This bill is implemented in case the representative expresses a supportive attitude toward the armed struggle against the Israeli occupation.
The "foreign associations" bill deals with the associations receiving foreign funding. This bill aims at imposing heavy taxes on these human rights associations.	7/5/2023	1070/25/ 9	under legislation	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.
A bill to disqualify a list of candidates for the Knesset elections if it praises Palestinian and Arab resistance fighters, and according to the bill's description: "Jewish killers."	7/5/2023	739/25/ 9	under legislation	
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 arguments against Israel's quasi-	Deposit 12/6/2023	3450/25/9	under legislation	It targets Israeli and Palestinian human rights institutions that usually file petitions against pending laws and bills, and against

constitutional Basic Laws.				governmental and official regulations.
A Bill to repeal discrimination in the Purchase of Real Estate in Judea and Samaria, 2023	Deposit 12/6/2023	25/3468/9	under legislation	A bill allowing the Israeli government to sell lands in the West Bank to colonizers.

The Israeli concept of "terrorism," lets Israelis to sue those who sponsor terrorism, the first of which, according to the bill, is the Palestinian National Authority.	31/7/2023	2967 /25 ف	First Reading	It allows those affected by acts of resistance to sue the Palestinian Authority and fine it with exorbitant compensation
This law constitutes that anyone convicted of supporting the Palestinian resistance, or a Palestinian resistance fighter, or raising the flag of an organization that Israel considers	23/7/2023	2227 /25 ف	First Reading	This bill prosecutes those who support the resistance and bans waving Palestinian flags on campuses.

<p>“terrorist” be tried under the “counter-terrorism” law, and not under the criminal law.</p>				
<p>A bill bans Pro-Palestinian Activism in Israeli Academic Institutions and calls for the dismissal of every student in Israeli institutes of higher education, which expresses his political stance in support of Palestinian rights and the Palestinian resistance.</p>	23/7/2023	ف / 25 / 2368	First Reading	<p>A bill dismisses a university student who supports the Palestinian resistance and bans any political activity of Palestinian students in universities and colleges</p>
<p>This bill stipulates that the so called “Israeli Minister of Interior” has the authority to expel from the areas of Israel, or the areas under its control, the family of a resister, or any family member, including parents, brothers and children, if any one of them knows in advance about the resister intention to carry out the “attack”, or if they express their support for this “attack”.</p>	23/7/2023	ف / 25 / 729 ف / 25 / 1299 ف / 25 / 1700	First Reading	<p>Three bills to deport a resister's family or one of its members in case if he/she announces his support or knowledge of the “attack” before it took place</p>

This bill would ban funding for East Jerusalem schools teaching the official Palestinian curriculum, arguing that it includes 'incitement to terrorism'	12/7/2023	3147 /25 ف	First Reading	This bill intends to stop government funding for East Jerusalem schools that teach the Palestinian curriculum, arguing that it includes 'incitement to terrorism'.
A bill to pay very high fines to those directly or indirectly affected by Palestinian "attacks".	12/7/2023	3167 /25 ف	First Reading	This bill imposes heavy financial fines on the Palestinian perpetrator of an "attack" against Israelis, for the benefit of those directly and indirectly affected by this "attack". If this law is passed, these funds will be collected from Palestinian tax funds.
A bill states that the Israeli colonies in the West Bank should obtain exceptional budgets, similar to the municipal councils in Israel	10/7/2023	3168/25/ف	First Reading	This bill stipulates that the so-called "Israeli Ministry of Interior" should deal with all colonies in the West Bank, just as the rest of the municipal councils in Israel, in terms of sharing and distributing budgets. This is considered a form of the creeping annexation of the West Bank.
A bill imposes a prison sentence on Palestinian children under the age of 14	10/7/2023	3058/25/ف	First Reading	This bill grants the Israeli courts power to impose prison sentences on children under the age of 14, in case he is involved in what is described in Israel as a "terrorist act" or an act on "national grounds".
Legalization of colonial outposts	Preliminary reading	25/1406/ ب	September 1, 2023.	"To avoid harm to citizens in the neighborhoods and towns designated for settlement, we propose in the bill that the planning authorities in Judea and Samaria finalize the settlement process in the neighborhoods and towns owned by the state.

				Throughout the settlement period, residents living in these areas will have access to all municipal services, including electricity and water networks. It is also proposed that government offices officially recognize these neighborhoods and towns in all aspects, such as budgets, assistance in infrastructure, and the establishment of educational and necessary public buildings for the well-being of the citizens”.
Revocation of citizenship or residency over ‘support and incitement to terrorist organization’	November 27, 2023	9/4097 /25	Preliminary reading	A Bill to withdraw citizenship and increase penalties for those convicted of associating with a “terrorist organization” during wartime
Freezing the transfer of tax funds	November 27, 2023	9/4095 /25	Preliminary reading	A bill to freeze the transfer of Palestinian tax funds in times of war or military operations.
A law on freezing funds paid by the Palestinian Authority to what Israeli government calls “Terrorist activities”.	December 4, 2023		Preliminary reading	This bill calls for deducting funds paid by the Palestinian Authority to what Israeli government calls “Terrorist activities”, from funds transferred to it from the Israeli Government (Amendment – allocating these funds for the benefit of victims of terrorist acts).
A bill prohibiting Israeli higher education institutions from granting a			Preliminary reading	This bill also applies to anyone accused by a disciplinary committee at a higher education institution of being associated with the

university title to anyone convicted of "terrorism" or "supporting terrorism" under the Israeli "anti-terrorism" law				activism of a "terrorist organization." This law, especially regarding the issue of the disciplinary committee, which is not a judicial body, targets Palestinians living in the 1948 territories, but if approved, it will include political prisoners and prisoners who wish to continue their education during their imprisonment.
A bill Imposing a fine on those convicted of supporting "terrorism"		9/4138 /25	Preliminary reading	This bill calls for imposing a fine of NIS 5,000 on anyone convicted of "supporting a "terrorist organization" according to the Israeli definition, or expresses praise for its struggle or an operation it carried out. The court has the right to reduce the size of the fine, for special circumstances, but 25% of the fine is transferred to the person who filed the lawsuit, and the rest is transferred to the state finance to compensate those affected by the "terrorist" operations.
A bill prohibiting the visits to prisoners belonging to "organizations" holding Israeli hostages	December 18, 2023	4134 /25 /5	Preliminary reading	This bill prohibits the visits to Palestinian prisoners belonging to organizations that Israel describes as "terrorist" and holds Israeli hostages.
A bill calls for the deportation of sons of fighter families	December 18, 2023	4131 /25 /5	Preliminary reading	This bill stipulates that the Minister of the Interior has the power to expel outside Israel, or to areas under its control, the family of a

from their place of residence				resistor, or one of the family members, including parents, brothers, and children, if this person knows in advance about the operation that the resistor intends to carry out, or if he expresses His support for the operation after it occurred, and his support for the resistance.
A bill to dismiss a public representative who supports armed action	January 9, 2023, First proposed bill December 18, 2023 Amended bill	1519 /25 /5	Preliminary reading	This bill calls for the dismissal of an elected representative if he expresses support of an armed action against the Israeli occupation.
A bill calls for hacking into computer materials	December 6, 2023	1680/n	Third reading	A law allowing the IDF and the General Security Service to hack into computer materials used to operate a fixed camera (Scheduling Order - Iron Swords).
Proposed Penal Code (Amendment - Execution of Terrorists)	November 20, 2023	25/1738/5	Preliminary reading	Proposed Penal Code (Amendment - Execution of Terrorists) 2023

Appendix (6):

The most prominent Israeli Government's Resolutions in 2023:

Date	Ref. 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. ח-1589/ח')
12.02.2023	125	Authorizing the Ministerial Committee on National Security Affairs (the political-security cabinet) to discuss and decide on 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	616	Regularization of Settlement in "Judea and Samaria".
19.03.2023	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 (ס/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.
20.8.2023	880	Approving a five-year development plan for East Jerusalem with the sum of 3.2 billion ILS. The plan strives, as claimed, to "reduce the social disparities and improve the economic status in East Jerusalem"
27.8.2023	895	Allocating new lands to colonies and formalizing the allocation process through the so-called "Settlement Division". The Israeli occupation government decided to allocate lands to the Mevo'ot Jericho and Amichai colonies through the so-called "Settlement Division" despite the legal challenges and criticisms associated with this resolution.
September 7, 2023	909	The decision appoints a member and a deputy member to the Council of State Lands of the Occupation State. It is decided, according to Article 4A (A) and Article 4A (A5) of the Israeli occupation's Land Authority Law, 1960-1957, to appoint the Acting and a member of the Council of State Lands of the Occupation State as follows: 1. Raanan Amoyal, Head of the Planning and Agricultural Land Department, Acting Representative of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development. 2. Yitzhak Vaknin, representative of the National Fund for Israel. The decision was made in accordance with Article 19 (B) of the government work Regulations.
September 10, 2023	918	The decision stipulates the implementation of the coalition agreements for 2023, which involve allocating around ILS 5 million from the budget in favour of the colonial Youth Village described as being in danger, which is considered one of the aspects of supporting youth settler-colonial activities (agricultural and pastoral colonial outposts) on the lands of the West Bank and Jerusalem.
September 10, 2023	919	This government decision stipulates the identifying of localities and areas with national priority, renewing support for them as national priority areas that the Israeli occupation government commits to providing additional incentives and privileges for. The referenced government decision involves assigning the Ministry of Construction and Housing to finance the planning and development costs in these priority areas by a percentage ranging from 20% to 70%. Moreover, it includes an increase in the size of loans offered to individuals interested in residing in these colonies. Although the modified map includes 586 colonial residential clusters, according to the classification adopted, the majority of colonies (more than 80% of them) fall within the first and second categories (A1 + A2) on that list. This implies that the level of support for them ranges between 50% and 70%. Additionally, alongside this classification, three other criteria were adopted to calculate the value of support. These criteria are tailored to the size of the colonies, favoring rural over urban

		clusters, single-family homes over multi-story buildings, and areas with more steep slopes. The occupation government extended this decision until mid-2024.
September 10, 2023	920	According to the decision, discounts on public transportation will be given in specific regions. Regarding these transportation-related discounts, a set of specifications has been agreed upon for these areas. Upon reviewing the specifications, we notice their application to both colonies and regional councils of colonies. This implies that the occupation state will implement general reductions in transportation, thereby facilitating access from the heart of the occupation state to all colonies in the West Bank. This serves as one of the forms of incentives and attractions for people to come and reside in these colonies. This is what we infer from the text of the decision: considerations of designating the mentioned regions and assemblies above as a priority national area for the purpose of providing transportation discounts according to this decision. These considerations include the economic and social strength of the region or locality, its level of services, the geographic location of the region or locality, its distance from population centres and the state's centre, and the necessity of reducing gaps between the region or locality and other regions or localities or between resident population groups in the region or locality and other population groups, etc.
30 October 2023	1011	As specified in the Civil Defense Law 1951-5771, on the twenty-second day (October 7, 2023), there is an immediate need for additional detention facilities. It is not feasible to adhere to the provisions regarding the living space or provisions regarding entitlement to overnight stays. On the recommendation of the Commissioner of Prisons, the Israeli occupation government's Cabinet has decided to extend the validity of the state of emergency in prisons for one month, until November 30, 2023.
27 October 2023	1005	According to Article 19 (b) of the Government Work Regulations and under Article 23(b) of the Antiquities Law of 1989-559, approval is granted for the Antiquities Authority budget for the year 2023 of 399.8 million shekels for current expenses and 76 million shekels for the development budget.
26 October 2023	999	Regarding the Emergency Regulations (Deadlines for Dealing with Unlawful Combatants during War or Military Operations) (Amendment), 2023, the occupation government's cabinet has decided, in accordance with the powers stipulated in Article 39 of the Basic Law, to amend the time limits for dealing with unlawful combatants during war or military operations.
29 October 2023	1007	Approval of an amendment to the counter-terrorism law, sponsored by the Israeli government, will allow the classification of individuals, not just organizations, as terrorist activists. It ensures that they are subject to the same penalties applied to terrorist organizations in the past. The amendment will be presented to the Knesset for approval.
24 October 2023	989	The decision allows for the extension of the detention period for suspected detainees, in addition to the possibility of preventing those accused of what is known as "security crimes" from meeting with their lawyers. The new instructions permit the prevention of the detainee from meeting their lawyer for a period of up to 30 days without judicial approval.
20 October 2023	981	This decision aims to restrict the work of TV channels and media outlets that the Israeli occupation state deems does not align with its narrative during times of war. Thus, it claims that its decision is made to "restrict assistance to the enemy through the means of media". According to the draft, "assisting the enemy through a media outlet" will be described as the dissemination of news that could "undermine the morale of the Israeli soldiers and residents of Israel when facing the enemy", "be used as a basis for enemy propaganda, including the dissemination of media information for the enemy" or for the purpose of "assisting the enemy in its war against Israel and its residents or against the Jews".

14 October 2023	954	The decision, in accordance with the emergency regulations in force, authorizes the Israeli occupation army to carry out an operation using computer devices used to operate a fixed camera. This implies ease in assigning soldiers with specific skills in privacy-intrusive hacking operations.
27.11.2023	1091	Evidence Laws (Protection of Children) Amendment Bill (Temporary Order - Iron Swords) (the Power to investigate a child for committing a terrorist or hostile act), TPDF-2023 - Approval of the decision of the Ministerial Committee for Legislative Affairs
27.11.2023	1088	Extending the state of emergency in prisons
27.11.2023	1094	Amendments to converge with the financial frameworks for 2023 - amending government decisions
27.11.2023	1095	Budget frameworks for fiscal year 2023
27.11.2023	1096	implementing the coalition agreements in the fiscal year 2023 - amending government decisions
27.11.2023	1097	Budget frameworks for fiscal year 2023
27.11.2023	1098	Additional budget bill for the fiscal year 2023
19.11.2023	1073	A Bill granting the Israel Defense Forces and the General Security Service the power to carry out hacking operations on computer materials used to operate a fixed camera (time order - iron swords), 2023 - Approval on the decision of the Ministerial Committee for Legislation
16.11.2023	1069	Identifying the areas of national priority in order to facilitate provision of benefits in the field of construction and housing - amending a government decision
16.11.2023	1038	Emergency Regulations (Iron Swords) (Preventing causing threat to State Security) (Amendment), TSFAD-
09.11.2023	1052	Emergency Regulations (Iron Swords) (arrest and deportation of illegal residents of the Gaza Strip) 2023
07.11.2023	1047	Emergency Regulations (Iron Swords) (extending the detention of those suspected of committing security violations), 2023
05.11.2023	1028	A bill calls for holding hearing sessions for detainees and prisoners via video communication technology during emergencies.
05.11.2023	1033	A bill calls for holding video conference sessions in participation with detainees and prisoners (time system - Iron Swords)
30.10.2023	1011	Extending the state of emergency in prisons
05.12.2023	1111	Emergency Regulations (Iron Swords) (Timelines for Treatment of Unlawful Combatants During War or Military Operations) (Amendment No. 2), Hashpad-2023
05.12.2023	1112	Emergency Regulations (Iron Swords) (Timelines for Treatment of Unlawful Combatants During War or Military Operations) (Amendment No. 2)2023
10.12.2023	1128	Applying of the Provisions of the Law on the Imprisonment of Unlawful Combatants with the Mandatory Changes Detailed in Section 10A(A) of the Law
10.12.2023	1129	Entry of Arab workers from Judea and Samaria - Formulating an economic recommendation for the Political and Security Council of Ministers
10.12.2023	1131	Comparing the criteria for bringing in Arab workers from the population of Yash and examining the advanced construction methods in Israel
03.12.2023	1108	The Approval of the Unlawful Combatants Imprisonment (Amendment No. 4 and Interim Order) Bill of 2023
03.12.2023	1109	A bill calls for reducing the Deficit and Determining Budget Expenditures (Amendment No.) for 2023 - Approval of the decision of the Ministerial Committee for Legislative Affairs

05.12.2023	A bill stipulating an Economic Plan (Amendments to Legislation Concerning the Implementation of Economic Policy for 2023 and 2024 Budget) (Amendment), 2023 - 2023 - Approval of the decision of the Ministerial Committee for Legislative Affairs
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Appendix (7):

The Areas that were bulldozed distributed by governorate:

Governorate	Area (Dunums)
Jericho	130.5
Hebron	1015.17
Jerusalem	0.225
Bethlehem	265.66
Jenin	602.05
Ramallah	272.1
Salfit	4149.9
Tubas	25
Tulkarm	2
Qalqilia	600
Nablus	89.2
Total	7,151



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.