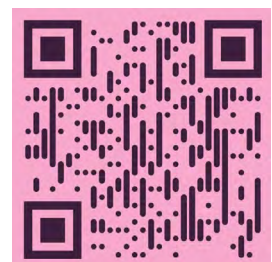




Monthly Report **2026** February



The Israeli Occupation & its Colonizers' Violations in the **Occupied Palestine**



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Monthly Report

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

February , 2026

Issued Monthly by the
Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC)

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Foreword:

In February 2026, a range of attacks occurred, including direct physical attacks on citizens, the uprooting of trees, the burning of fields, and the confiscation of property. There were also demolitions of homes and agricultural facilities. During this period, the Israeli occupying forces closed off vast areas of Palestinian land under the pretext of "security," while simultaneously allowing colonizers to expand into these areas. This situation illustrates that the attacks are not isolated incidents; rather, they reveal a systematic effort to displace the original inhabitants and impose a comprehensive, racist colonial system.

The data for February indicates a dangerous phase of systematic escalation, where settler attacks are no longer isolated incidents or individual reactions. They have evolved into a comprehensive policy aimed at targeting the land, the people, and the very foundations of Palestinian survival. This situation reflects a deliberate attempt to forcibly reshape the geography by undermining livelihoods, intimidating Bedouin communities, and creating a coercive, exclusionary environment that pressures citizens to leave due to daily violence.

In this context, it becomes evident that we are observing a clear pattern of coordinated actions carried out under the protection of the occupying army. This reveals the integration of roles between official occupation institutions and settler militias. Ultimately, these practices convey clear political messages intended to impose permanent realities on the ground and undermine any possibility of establishing a geographically contiguous and viable Palestinian state.

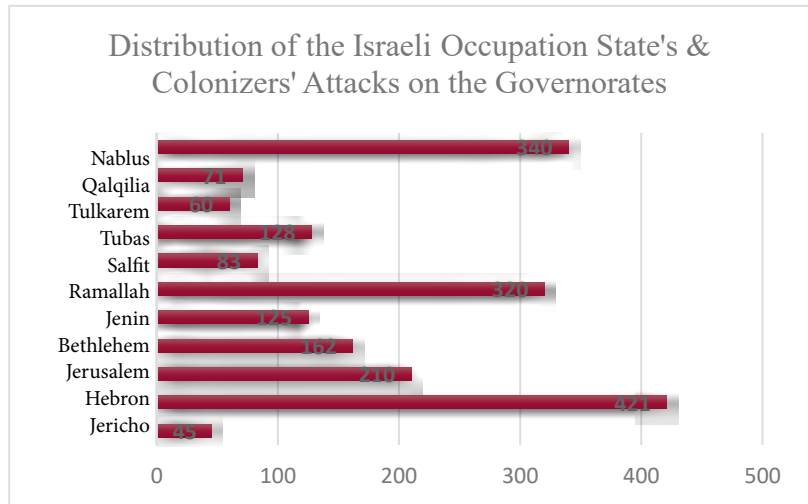
Mu'ayyad Shaa'ban,

Head of the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC)

First: Violations of the Israeli Occupation State & Colonizers in the Occupied Palestinian Territories in February 2026:

During the reporting period, February 2026, the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) monitored 1965 attacks. These attacks were carried out by the various bodies of the Israeli occupying state, including its colonial militia, against Palestinian citizens and their properties.

Of these, 1454 attacks were carried out by the Israeli army, while the colonizers perpetrated 511 attacks. These attacks included assaults and physical injuries, caused by live ammunition, gas, or terrorism. They also involved raids, vandalism, theft, property

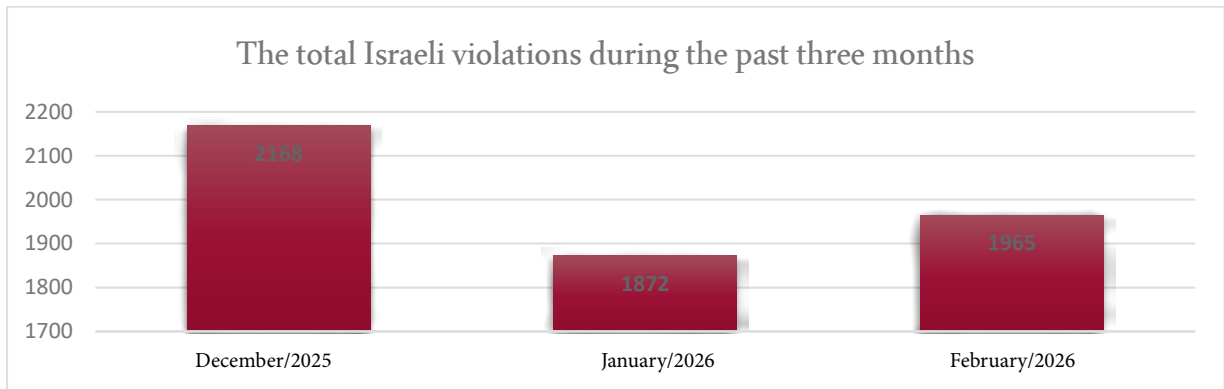


confiscation, land bulldozing, uprooting trees, and imposing closures and barriers that undermine the unity of Palestinian geography

However, the majority of these attacks occurred in the governorate of Hebron which witnessed 421 attacks. This was followed by Ramallah & al-Bireh Governorate which witnessed 320 attacks. Meanwhile, 210 attacks were recorded in Jerusalem governorate. These governorates experienced intensive attacks, amounting to 66% of the total attacks. The other governorates faced a similarly difficult situation. The governorates of Bethlehem, Jenin and Tubas witnessed about 100 attacks for each.

These attacks included 400 attacks on property and holy places, 121 attacks on lands and natural resources, and 1444 attacks on citizens.

A comparison of the total Israeli violations during the past three months



Attacks Perpetrated by the Israeli Occupation State & Colonizers against Palestinian Citizens, their Properties and Holy Places.

Attacks on citizens:

During the reporting period, February 2026, the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) documented 1444 attacks on citizens. Most of these attacks were concentrated in Hebron which witnessed 283 attacks, followed by Ramallah & al Bireh Governorate which witnessed 259 attacks. Meanwhile, there were 231 attacks in Nablus governorate. These attacks included shooting, arrest campaigns, shutting down checkpoints, intimidation, and imposing traffic restrictions on citizens.

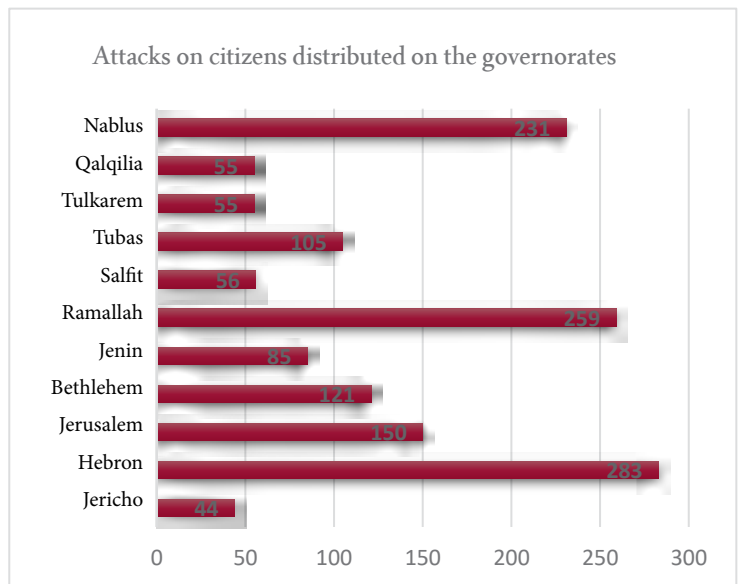
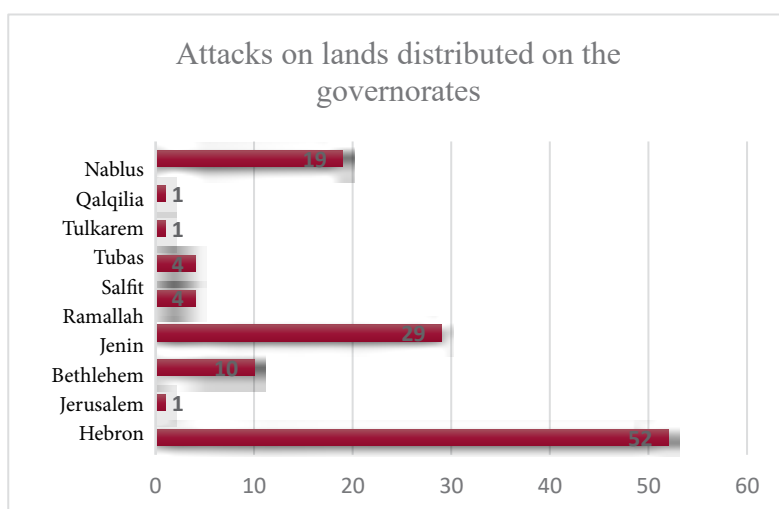


Table (1): the Israeli attacks on citizens distributed on the governorates:

	Jericho	Hebron	Jerusalem	Bethlehem	Jenin	Ramallah & al Bireh	Salfit	Tubas	Tulkarm	Qalqilia	Nablus	Total
Martyrs	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	6
Arresting citizens	16	64	35	14	23	32	11	26	20	12	44	297
Shooting	1	9	12	5	3	9	-	-	3	1	6	49
Restriction on movement	6	26	7	20	4	57	9	5	4	9	18	165
Attacks on citizens (Hitting & Running over)	3	36	4	4	4	22	6	5	1	3	25	113
suffocations	-	17	1	6	-	6	-	4	-	-	7	41
Intimidation	16	131	90	72	51	133	30	65	27	28	130	773
Total	44	283	150	121	85	259	56	105	55	55	231	1444

Attacks on Lands & Natural Resources:

In February 2026, the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) has documented 121 attacks on the Palestinian lands and natural resources¹. These attacks were concentrated in Hebron governorate which was subjected to 52 attacks, followed by Ramallah & al Bireh governorate, where 29 attacks were recorded. Meanwhile, Nablus governorate witnessed 19 attacks.



These attacks affected hundreds of dunums of citizens' lands. During the reporting period, February 2026, there were 5 attempts by colonizers to establish colonial outposts in the governorates of Nablus and Hebron, (2 attempts for each). Meanwhile, there was an attempt to establish colonial outpost in Tubas governorate.

¹ Table No. (3)

Additionally, the Israeli occupation authorities and colonizers carried out 20 bulldozing lands' operations. These operations were concentrated in Nablus Governorate, where 7 bulldozing lands' operations took place, followed by Ramallah & al Bireh governorate which was subjected to 4 bulldozing lands' operations.

Attacks on Trees:

During the reporting period, February 2026, the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) documented 96 attacks that targeted olive trees and caused the uprooting, poisoning, and burning of 1314 trees. Of which there were 1054 olive trees. These attacks were concentrated in Hebron governorate, where 46 attacks were recorded, followed by Ramallah & al-Bireh governorate, which witnessed 25 attacks. Meanwhile, 10 attacks were monitored in Nablus governorate.

Table (2) clarifies the number of the affected trees in several governorates

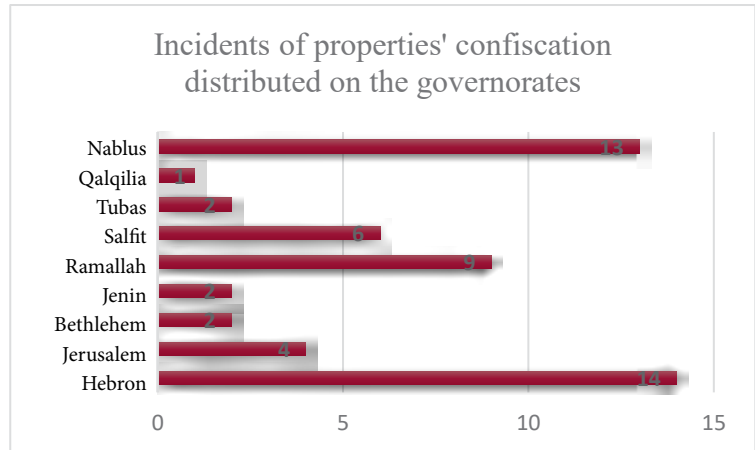
Governorate	Number of the uprooted trees
Hebron	183
Bethlehem	200
Tulkarm	20
Ramallah & al Bireh	731
Nablus	180
Total	1314

Attacks on Palestinian Properties:

In February 2026, the CWRC documented 400 Israeli attacks on Palestinian property. During this period, the occupying army and colonial militias carried out extensive campaigns to confiscate and steal citizens 'property.

The targeted properties included vehicles, camera recordings, bulldozers, solar panels, water tanks, livestock, money, agricultural equipment, and other items. .

The number of property vandalism incidents during the reporting period was 206. Additionally, the number of



confiscations and thefts of property was 53, perpetrated by the occupation army and colonial militias. These included: 32 vehicles have been confiscated, along with two cases involving the seizure of surveillance camera recordings. Additionally, one motorcycle has been confiscated, and there has been a case of horse theft. There are two cases regarding the confiscation of trucks, as well as the theft of 167 sheep. Four cases involve the theft of agricultural equipment, and there is one case involving the confiscation of a sum of money. Eight mobile phones have been stolen and subsequently confiscated. There are also two cases of household contents theft, one case of theft involving a water tanker, and one case involving the seizure of two houses. Furthermore, one case concerns the seizure of residential caves, while another case involves confiscated educational tools and materials. There is one case of theft of building materials and one case of theft of an electric generator.

The widespread operations of property confiscation and theft were concentrated in Hebron Governorate, where 14 incidents have been reported. This was followed by Nablus Governorate, which recorded 13 operations, and Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate with 9 operations.

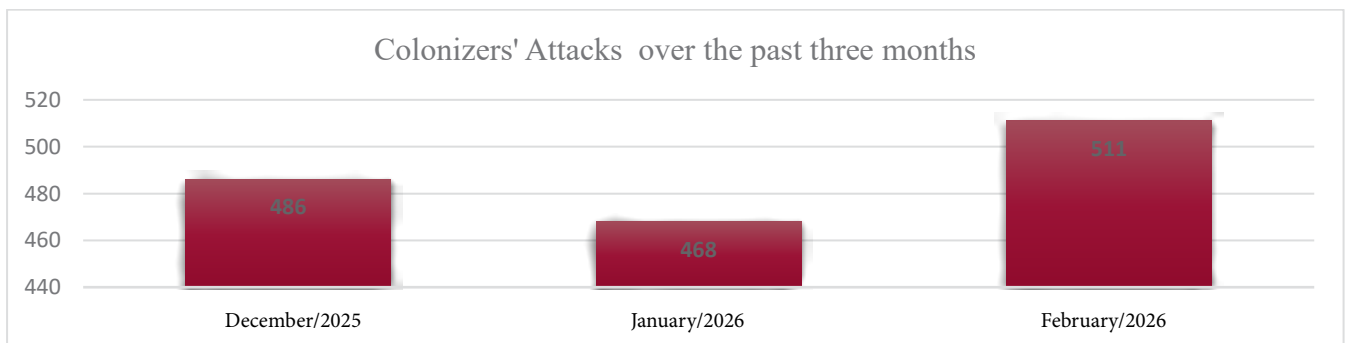
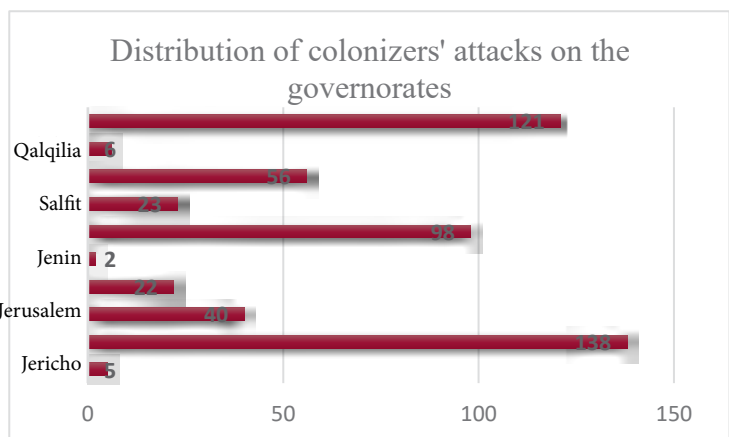
Table (3) shows the distribution of the colonial attacks on lands and property by governorate:

	Jericho	Hebron	Jerusalem	Bethlehem	Salfit	Jenin	Ramallah	Tubas	Tulkarm	Qalqilia	Nablus	Total
Notifications	-	10	8	22	2	1	1	2	3	-	-	49
An attempt to establish an outpost	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	5
Bulldozing lands	-	4	1	1	2	-	4	1	-	-	7	20
Property Vandalism	-	38	11	4	14	32	15	7	-	13	72	206
Assault on lands & Trees	-	46	-	9	2	-	25	2	1	1	10	96
Confiscation of Properties	-	14	4	2	6	2	9	2	-	1	13	53
Demolitions	1	23	20	2	1	5	7	8	1	1	3	72
Attacks on holy places	-	1	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	20
Total	1	138	60	41	27	40	61	23	5	16	109	521

Colonizers' Attacks: According to what was monitored and documented by the Colonization and Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) during the reporting period, February 2026, the colonizers carried out 511 organized attacks. These attacks resulted in the martyrdom of (19 year old) Nasrallah Muhammad Jamal Abu Siam, who died from injuries sustained during an attack by colonizers in the village of Mukhamas, northeast of occupied Jerusalem.

Furthermore, 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 lands of Khirbet Samra, Sinjil, Al-Mughayyir, Beit Dajan, Qusra, As-Sawiya, Deir Istiya, Al-Lubban ash-Sharqiya, Jalud, Qaryut.

The most prominent of these colonial attacks was storming the holy places; among which was the squares of Al-Aqsa Mosque in the occupied city of Jerusalem. During the reporting period, February 2026, 3568 Israeli colonizers, protected by the Israeli occupation army, carried out 28 raids into Al-Aqsa Mosque Squares. Besides, 2545 colonizers carried out provocative tours under what is called “tourism to the squares of Al-Aqsa Mosque”. During the reporting period, attacks on the Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron increased significantly. As the colonizers moved through the streets of the Old City, the Israeli occupation forces obstructed the movement of Palestinian citizens, preventing them from accessing their homes and closing several shops and roads leading to the Old City. These Israeli actions taken against al-Ibrahimi Mosque represent a blatant and unprecedented attack, provoking the feelings of Muslims and showing a disregard for the sanctity of religious rituals. Notably worth, most of these attacks were concentrated in Hebron governorate which was subjected to 138 attacks, followed by Nablus governorate where 121 attacks were recorded. Meanwhile, 98 attacks were documented in Ramallah & al Bireh governorate.



Examples on the Colonizers' Attacks carried out in February 2026:

On February 7, 2026, a group of more than 15 colonizers stormed the main water pumping station in the Ein Samia area, located east of Kafr Malik and northeast of Ramallah. They assaulted employees of the Jerusalem Water Authority while they were at work and vandalized



the station's equipment. This incident marks a dangerous escalation targeting a vital water source in the region. The attacks have resulted in the cessation of water pumping from the wells, depriving over 100,000 residents of their basic right to water and directly impacting more than 19 communities that depend on these wells as their primary water source.



On February 10, 2026, a group of colonizers took control of several caves in Khirbet al Taban, located in Masafer Yatta, and established a new agricultural outpost there.

This development threatens to encroach on vast areas of land in the Masafer Yatta region, south of Hebron. The

colonizers occupied caves belonging to the Hamamdeh and Atiri families and began settling there with their sheep, which they allowed to graze on land planted with trees and crops owned by residents. The seized caves are located near the road that connects the villages of Masafer Yatta and its hamlets, which are at risk of displacement, and the entrance to Khirbet al Taban. They are also in close proximity to the hamlets of Mughayir al Abeed, Isfi, al Fakhit, and al Majaz.



On February 11, 2026, fifteen families were forced to evacuate their homes in the village of Deir al-Dik al-Tahta, located west of Jericho. This followed the demolition of their tin and cement houses in the "Istih" area by colonizers, who were protected by Israeli occupation soldiers the day before. These families, part of the Ara'ra clan, left their homes due to the destruction and the bulldozing activities conducted by colonizers on the surrounding land for agricultural purposes, which prevented Palestinians from accessing it.

On February 11, 2026, a group of colonizers stormed the Bir Jaba' (Sanur) water pumping station in the Jenin Governorate for the second time. Their aim was to seize control of the water supply and deprive local residents of this vital resource. The Bir Jaba' station serves



approximately 50,000 people in the villages south of Jenin, including Jaba', Fandaqumiya, Sanur, Ajja, Anza, Zawiya, Fahma, Rama, Wadi Da'uq, Mansoura, and the Joint Services Council area. Therefore, any attack on the station directly affects the residents' right to a regular and safe supply of water.

On February 12, 2026, an elderly woman was injured after being attacked by the colonizers in Khirbet Ghuwein in As Samu', located south of Hebron. During the incident, they beat the residents with clubs, resulting in injuries to 80 year old Mariam Al Hawmda, who sustained bruises and contusions. She was subsequently hospitalized for her injuries.

On February 13, 2026, several Palestinians were injured during coordinated attacks by Israeli colonizers and the Israeli occupation forces in the village of Talfit and the town of Qusra, south of Nablus. In Talfit, the colonizers assaulted residents and opened fire with live ammunition, wounding a young man in the thigh and causing various injuries to others. Meanwhile, Israeli forces provided cover for the settlers, firing live rounds, stun grenades, and tear gas at homes, leading to multiple cases of suffocation. Simultaneously, the colonizers targeted the Ras al Ain area in Qusra to establish a new settlement outpost under military protection.



On February 13, 2026, colonizers from the so-called “Adi Ad” illegal outpost, established on the lands of Turmusa’ya, northeast of Ramallah, uprooted approximately 300 olive trees. This targeted destruction took place in the town’s plain area, further devastating the local agricultural landscape.



On February 13, 2026, seven Palestinian families in the Al Mayta community, located in the northern Jordan Valley, were forced to dismantle their homes in preparation for displacement due to intensifying colonizers’ attacks. This follows an incident the previous night where colonizers set fire to vacant tents belonging to families who had already fled. The northern Jordan Valley continues to face daily colonizers’ attacks, including home raids, intimidation of residents, and systematic assaults on shepherds to block their access to grazing lands.

On February 14, 2026, a group of colonizers vandalized more than 10 vehicles and trucks belonging to Palestinian residents in the town of Sur Baher, south of occupied Jerusalem. The colonizers slashed the tires and caused significant property damage before fleeing the scene. This incident is part of a series of targeted attacks on Palestinian property in the area.

In February 15, 2026, Israeli colonizers protected by Israeli forces attacked residents in Khirbet al Hamma (Northern Jordan Valley). The colonizers stormed homes and terrified families, while soldiers searched houses and destroyed property. During the raid, Israeli forces detained and assaulted Ammar Faqha before releasing him later



On February 18, 2026, 19 year old, Nasrallah Abu Siam martyred from injuries sustained during a colonizers ‘attack on Mukhamas, northeast of Jerusalem. He was one of five Palestinians injured earlier that evening when the colonizers and Israeli forces attacked the village. During the attack, three people were shot with live ammunition, including Abu Siam, who was in critical condition. Additionally, the colonizers stole dozens of sheep from the village.

On February 20, 2026, a group of colonizers attacked a Bedouin community between Rammun and Deir Dibwan, east of Ramallah. The attackers set fire to eight mobile homes, completely destroying them and displacing the families who lived there.

On February 21, 2026, a group of colonizers attacked the village of Al Mughayyir, north of Ramallah, and the neighboring village of Abu Falah. In Al Mughayyir, settlers opened fire, wounding a child and a young man in the chest and another person in the foot. Meanwhile, in Abu Falah, they burned down an agricultural room belonging to a local resident.

On February 23, 2026, a group of colonizers attacked “Abu Bakr al Siddiq” Mosque between the towns of Surra and Tell, west of Nablus. They poured flammable liquid at the entrance to set the mosque on fire and spray painted racist slogans against Arabs and Muslims on its walls.



27-2-2026: A number of Palestinian citizens sustained bruises while fending off a colonizer attack on the town of Jalud, south of Nablus, where a group of colonizers attacked the outskirts of the town and set fire to a storehouse and a vehicle belonging to citizen Emad Hammoud. The fire was then controlled. The outcome of the attack was as follows: burning a storehouse and a vehicle, burning a store and the partial burning of a house, vandalizing 6 houses, vandalizing a kindergarten bus by shooting at it. The colonizers also destroyed water networks, forced open doors, and smashed security cameras.

27-2-2026: A number of foreign solidarity activists were injured in a colonizer attack in the Ras Al-Ein area in the village of Qusra, south of Nablus. This attack occurred while the activists were in the area in solidarity with the local residents. The colonizers assaulted them with physical beatings, resulting in injuries to a 71-year-old woman and a 51-year-old man, both of whom were transferred to hospital for treatment.

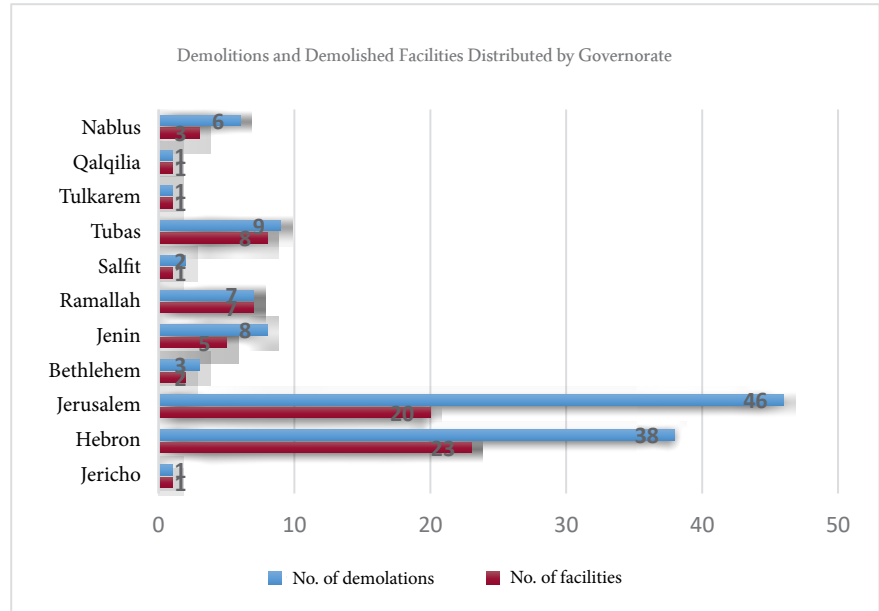


Second: Procedures and Practices of the Occupation Authorities against Palestinian Facilities

A. Demolitions

According to the violations database of the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission, during the period covered by the report of February 2026, the occupation authorities carried out a total of **72 demolition operations**, affecting **122 facilities** across the West Bank, including Jerusalem.

The majority of demolitions were concentrated in the Hebron Governorate, where



23 demolitions destroyed 38 facilities. This was followed by the Jerusalem Governorate, with 20 demolitions leading to 46 demolished facilities, then the Tubas Governorate, where 8 demolitions destroyed 9 facilities. Finally, in the Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate 7 demolition operations led to the demolition of 7 facilities.

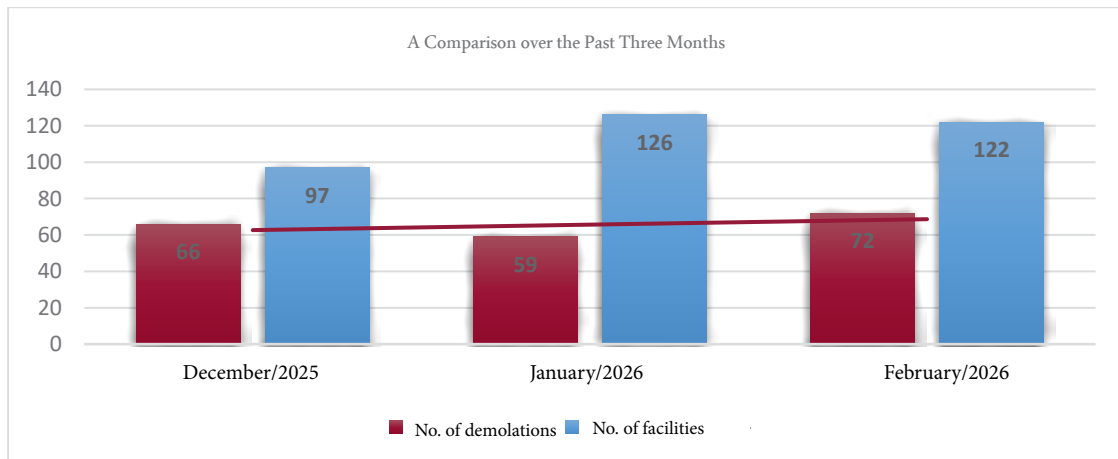
Regarding demolition operations (refer to the demolition notifications section), an inseparable link between issued notifications and actual demolitions becomes evident, particularly in the southern West Bank. This region contains vast areas targeted by the occupation for displacement and depopulation in favor of colonial

expansion. The demolitions during the period covered by the report affected various types of facilities, including inhabited residential homes, uninhabited and under-construction homes, agricultural facilities, mobile homes (caravans), commercial and industrial barracks, and water wells as is demonstrated by the following table.

Table (4) demonstrates the number of demolished facilities by governorate and type of facility

Governorate	Type of Facility					Total
	Inhabited Homes	Uninhabited Homes	Sources of Income	Agricultural	Other	
Jericho	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hebron	22	3	2	10	1	38
Jerusalem	13	5	12	12	4	46
Bethlehem	2	-	1	-	-	3
Jenin	4	-	3	1	-	8
Ramallah and Al-Bireh	3	1	-	3	-	7
Salfit	2	-	-	-	-	2
Tubas	7	-	-	2	-	9
Tulkarm	-	-	-	1	-	1
Qalqilya	1	-	-	-	-	1
Nablus	1	-	-	5	-	6
Total	56	9	18	34	5	122

The following is a comparison showcasing the number of demolitions and demolished facilities carried out by the Israeli occupation authorities over the past three months:

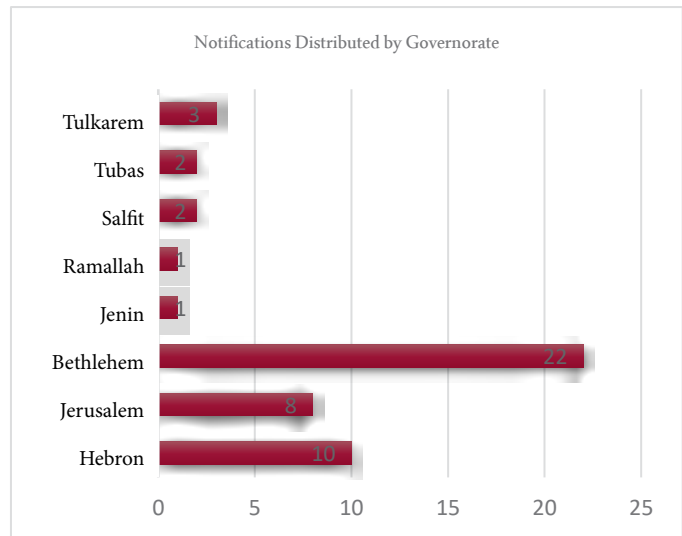


B. Notifications (Demolition, Construction Moratorium, and Evacuation)

During the reporting period, February 2026, Israeli occupation authorities issued 49 notifications, including notifications of demolition, construction moratorium orders due to lack of permits, and eviction notifications under the pretext of military training.

The majority of these notifications were concentrated in the Bethlehem Governorate, which received 22 notifications, followed by

the Hebron governorates, which had 10 notifications each. Meanwhile, the Jerusalem Governorate received 8 notifications.



Demolition notifications issued by the Israeli occupation authorities in the occupied West Bank are considered one of the tools used to besiege Palestinians in Area “C” and deprive them of urban development and expansion. The occupation’s control over these areas, which constitute 61% of the West Bank, denies Palestinians their right to prepare master plans. Even if these plans are prepared and submitted, they are rejected. This is in order to utilize Area “C” and retain it as a strategic reserve for any future colonial expansion.

Third: Land Expropriation (Land Confiscation)

In February, the occupation authorities confiscated a total of 2022 dunums of citizens' lands through a series of military orders (land seizure order, and expropriation orders). The occupation authorities issued a total of 8 land seizure orders for military purposes, through which they seized an area of 21.5 dunums. Moreover, the occupation authorities finalized the procedures of confiscating the archeological site in Sebastia through expropriation order No. 26/1 that stipulates the confiscation of 2000.068 dunums of the archeological site. This is considered the largest archeological land seizure ever witnessed in the Palestinian territories.

First: Land Seizure Orders for Military Purposes

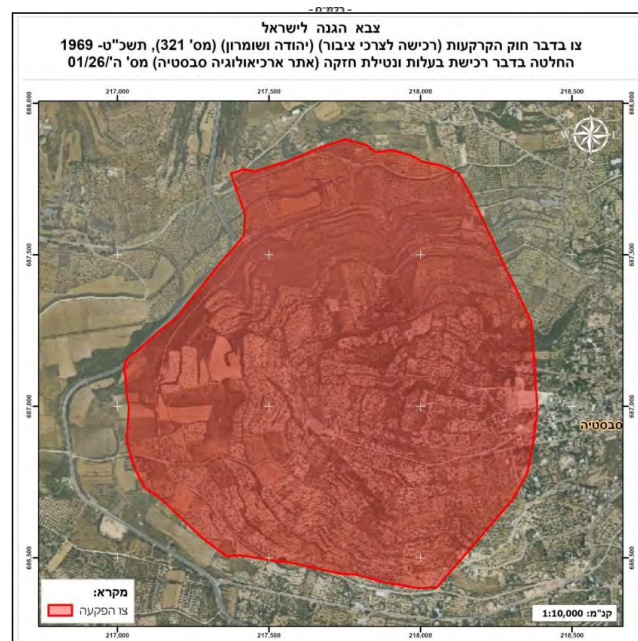
Order Type	Order No.	Area	Village	Governorate
Land Seizure	26/18/T	0.356	Sa'ir	Hebron
Land Seizure	26/10/T	1.604	Al-Mughayyir	Ramallah
Land Seizure	26/9/T	0.429	Kharbatha Al-Misbah	Ramallah
Land Seizure	26/8/T	1.103	Silwad	Ramallah
Land Seizure	26/26/T	0.12	Jinsafut, Al-Funduq, Deir Istiya, Immatin	Qalqilya
Land Seizure	26/25/T	17.216	Bethlehem, Arab At-Ta'amreh	Bethlehem
Land Seizure	25/176/T	0.04	Yatta	Heron
Land Seizure	26/22/T	0.286	Beit Hanina	Jerusalem
		21.154 dunums		

Second: Expropriation Order

The occupation authorities issued an expropriation order stipulating the confiscation of 2000 dunums of the towns of Sebastia and Burqa, north of the Nablus Governorate. This order targeted the archeological site in the area. This expropriation order constitutes an implementation of a previous order numbered (2/25) which was issued in 18 January, 2025 and which revealed the occupation's intentions then to confiscate the area without further explanations. The commission

pointed out that the declared area concerning the targeted site, which totals at 1473 dunums, was an estimate according to the spatial approach, given that the intention back then did not specify an accurate specification of the area. Rather, it pointed out to general borders without revealing a detailed outline of the plans or the final measurement. Consequently, expropriation Order No. (26/1) does not represent a new separate procedure, rather, it merely reveals the true volume of the targeted land within the same context.

Expropriation Order Map



Third: Taking Security Measures Orders

The occupying authorities issued a total of 4 security measures orders in February of 2026. Security measures orders are military orders that target the Palestinian vegetation through the removal of trees under security and military pretexts. This is a method used by the occupying authorities to secure roads and locations for colonizers. The orders issued in February targeted an area of 188.153 dunums of

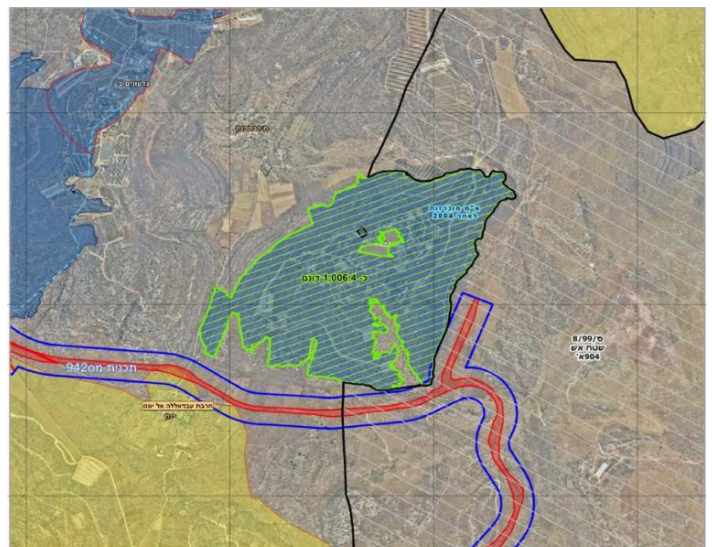
citizens' lands. The largest order bore the number 26/6 which targeted the lands of Sur Baher in the Jerusalem Governorate covering a large area of 56.141 dunums.²

No.	Order No.	Location	Area	Notes
1	25/47	Beit Liqya/ Ramallah	22.9	South west of Beit Liqya. North of Mevo Horon
2	26/15	Faqqu'a, Jalbun/ Jenin	26.182	South of Faqqu'a. North of Jalbun
3	26/5	Bethlehem. Sur Baher. Abid	82.93	North of Bethlehem
4	26/6	Sur Baher/ Jerusalem	56.141	
		Total	188.153	Dunums

Fourth: Expanding Colonies' Areas of Influence

The occupation authorities have revealed their intention of expanding the area of influence of the Giv'at Arnon colony, established on citizens lands in Khirbet Tanna in Beit Furkin, in the Nablus Governorate, through the allocation of 1000 dunums in favor of the colony. This is considered a new step in organized colonial expansion, through which the occupying authorities are seeking to recreate the spatial control over the occupied West Bank.

Regarding Giv'at Arnon, this declaration falls within the scope of a bigger policy that aims at consolidating the colonial presence around Nablus and entrenching new fait accompli through expanding colonial expansion domain at the expense of Palestinian territories. Moreover, granting a limited period of 21 days for objections does not change the core of these measures; they are used as a procedural cover to grant a legal appearance to expansion orders that have already been approved. Thus, this declaration



² **Note:** This type of order does not entail confiscation or expropriation, but it can be considered, in the long term, as paving the way for expropriation and targeting through another order that expropriates the land, whether temporarily or permanently.

reflects the continuation of utilizing legal and planning tools as a part of a complete system that aims to consolidate colonial expansion and further deepen Israeli control over the land. This undermines the Palestinian development capabilities and entrenches a long-term colonial reality.

Fourth: Colonial Expansion Plans (Submitted, Deposited, and Bids)

In February, the planning authorities in the occupying state studied a total of 22 master plans in favor of West Bank colonies within the municipal boundaries of the occupation municipality in occupied Jerusalem. The occupation issued 13 master plans for West Bank colonies and 4 were studied for occupied Jerusalem colonies within municipal boundaries.

The planning authorities in the occupation state approved 7 master plans for West Bank colonies and deposited 5 others, approving the construction of 642 new colonial units and depositing 48 others on an area of 1154.5 dunums.

The occupation municipality in occupied Jerusalem approved 3 master plans and deposited 6 others in favor of occupied Jerusalem colonies within municipal boundaries, totaling new 613 colonial units. This plan targeted 316.45 dunums of citizens' lands.

First: Master Plans in the West Bank

The maps attached to the master plans point out the occupation's approval of the construction of a large colonial neighborhood in the Asfar/Mitsad colony, established on citizens lands in Ash-Shuyukh area, through the approval of master plan no. יוש/3/2/414 which aims to construct 509 new colonial units on an area of 342 dunums of privately owned citizens lands.

The maps attached to the master plans (see side map) also show the occupation's approval of the construction of a colonial neighborhood affiliated with the colony of Kfar Tapuach, established on citizens' lands in the village of Yasuf in the Salfit Governorate through the approval of master plan no. 131 /3 /1 /יש which aims to construct 133 new colonial units on an area of 118 dunums of privately owned citizens' lands.



Details Regarding West Bank Master Plans

Colony	Plan Number	Governorate	Approval	Deposit	New Units	Area	Notes
Sewage collector	57 /600 /3 /יש	Jericho				647.0 84	Determination of Rights / Photovoltaic (PV) Station
Kedumim	113 /13 /3 /1 /יש	Qalqilya					Change of Building Regulations and Restrictions
Giv'at Ze'ev	220 /1 /36 /יש	Jerusalem				0	Addition of Building Areas and Floor Addition
Giv'at Ze'ev	220 /13 /1 /5 /יש	Jerusalem				0.415	Change of Building Line
Giv'at Ze'ev	220 /7 /12 /יש	Jerusalem				0.728	Additional Building Rights
Dolev	234 /1 /5 /יש	Ramallah				0.484	Change of Side Building Line
Binyamin Industrial Zone	200 /2 /1 /יש	Ramallah					Amending Building Bylaws and Restrictions
Ets Efraim	126 /7 /1 /יש	Salfit		48	48	3	
Ma'ale Adumim	420 /17 /יש						
Teneh Omarim	515 /2 /יש	Hebron				6.053	
Asfar/ Mitsad	414 /2 /3 /יש	Hebron	509		509	342.3 8	Expansion of Residential Neighborhoods
Ma'ale Michmash	225 /3 /3 /יש	Ramallah				36.09 2	Designation of Land Use (Cemetery)
Kfar Tapuach	131 /3 /1 /יש	Salfit	133		133	118.2 78	
			642	48	690	1154. 51	

Second: Master Plans and Colonial Bids of Colonial Units in Occupied Jerusalem

Details Regarding Jerusalem Master Plans

Colony	Plan No.	Stage	No. of Units	Area	Date	Notes
Gilo	0892588/101	Deposit	466	18.36	January 30	
Gilo	1374503/101	Deposit	1	0.742	January 30	
Giv'at HaShaked	11122241/101	Deposit	120	39.095	February 13	
Gilo	1450774/101	Deposit		1.579	February 13	Storage basement
Atarot		Deposit		252	February 1	Power generation plant
Giv'at HaMatos	1293349/101	Deposit	26	1.328	February 1	
Giv'at HaMatos	1326313/101	Approval	45	2.396	February 6	
Giv'at HaMatos	1337161/101	Approval	5	0.708	February 13	
	1410588/101	Approval		0.244		Al-Isawiya Road
			663	316.452		

Third: Colonial Construction Bids

In February, the occupation authorities published 3 construction bids, including the intention to build 252 colonial housing units in the colonies of Burkan and Emmanuel in Salfit Governorate, and Ma'ale Adumim in Jerusalem Governorate. The largest of these bids was Bid No. 11/26, concerning the Ma'ale Adumim colony. The occupying power has issued a significant number of plans for this colony as part of its efforts to impose de facto realities on the central West Bank region.

Colony	Number of Units	Last Date for Bid Submission	Bid Number	Bid Opening Date	Bid Publication Date	Designation	Type of Bid
Burkan	—	15/06/2026	27/2026	13/04/2026	03/02/2026	Industrial	Ordinary bid
Ma'ale Adumim	231	23/03/2026	11/2026	16/02/2026	03/02/2026	Intensive construction	Ordinary bid
Emmanuel	21	25/05/2026	49/2026	30/03/2026	19/02/2026	Intensive construction	Ordinary bid
	252						

Fifth: Attitudes and Racist Statements by Prominent Characters in the Israeli Occupation State

These days, leaders of the Israeli occupation have started making their racist statements unabashedly, revealing their superiority complexes and racist stances. In this section of the report, we quickly review the most prominent statements.

- **On February 4, 2026**, the Israeli so-called “Minister of Heritage”, Amihai Eliyahu, announced proceeding with the establishment of an "independent antiquities authority for Judea and Samaria," stating that "sovereignty is not a declaration but an action.”³
- **On February 2, 2026**, Yisrael Ganz, head of the Binyamin Regional Council, stated via Facebook that the Palestinian Authority is "one of the largest terrorist organizations in the world," calling for strengthening settlement and establishing more colonies.⁴
- **On February 1, 2026**, Yisrael Ganz published a Facebook post titled "Restoring Governance to Judea and Samaria."⁵
- **On February 18, 2026**, Yisrael Ganz confirmed via Facebook that strengthening colonialism and building infrastructure is a fundamental element for ensuring continuity between Jerusalem and central Israel.⁶
- **On February 5, 2026**, Israeli Energy Minister Eli Cohen wrote on X that a new water pipeline had been connected to northern Samaria, as a step to advance colonial expansion toward "one million residents in Judea and Samaria."⁷
- **On February 4, 2026**, Eli Cohen announced via X the cutting of water and electricity to UNRWA offices, declaring that the agency "has no place in the State of Israel."⁸

³ Eliyahu, Amichai (2026). Facebook post, February 4, 2026. <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1GT64ZyCwH/>

⁴ Ganz, Yisrael (2026). Facebook post, February 2, 2026. <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1AtnfRrQ64/>

⁵ Ganz, Yisrael (2026). Facebook post, February 1, 2026. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/r/1DTRYFU8Xz/>

⁶ Ganz, Yisrael (2026). Facebook post, February 18, 2026. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/v/185ufdUbek/>

⁷ Cohen, Eli (2026). Post on X platform, February 5, 2026. Available at: <https://x.com/elicoh1/status/2019406692371538208?s=20>

⁸ Cohen, Eli (2026). Post on X platform, February 4, 2026. Available at: <https://x.com/elicoh1/status/2019088487123665107?s=20>

- **On February 2, 2026**, Eli Cohen wrote on X that they would continue investing in colonialism and deepening their grip on what he described as "ancestral homeland." ⁹.
- **On February 5, 2026**, Knesset Deputy Speaker Limor Har Son stated on X that "the time has come to plant deep Jewish roots in the Gaza Strip." ¹⁰
- **On February 17, 2026**, Limor Har Son stated via Facebook that "the enemy in Judea and Samaria is the Arab enemy." ¹¹
- **On February 12, 2026**, Israeli Finance Minister Bezalel Smotrich wrote on X that "there is no such thing as a Palestinian national project." ¹²
- **On February 18, 2026**, Smotrich wrote on X: "Together we will continue the colonial revolution." ¹³
- **On February 25, 2026**, Smotrich wrote on Facebook that "a Palestinian state will not be built here," calling for the establishment of "one Jewish state from the river to the sea." ¹⁴
- **On February 18, 2026**, a congratulatory message was published for Daniella Weiss, head of the Nachala settlement organization, on the occasion of her being awarded the "Jerusalem Prize for Leadership and Settlement." ¹⁵
- **On February 18, 2026**, Knesset Member Tzvi Sukkot stated that "this film about a Palestinian state is over," asserting that there is no longer any room for it to be established.

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⁹ Cohen, Eli (2026). Post on X platform, February 2, 2026. Available at: <https://x.com/elico1/status/2018337492118753738?s=20>

¹⁰ Har Son, Limor (2026). Post on X platform, February 5, 2026. Available at: https://x.com/limor_sonhrmelh/status/2019471907897127167?s=20

¹¹ Har Son, Limor (2026). Facebook post, February 17, 2026. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1C17vyTibd/>

¹² Smotrich, Bezalel (2026). Post on X platform, February 12, 2026. Available at: <https://x.com/bezalelsm/status/2022057908373242103?s=20>

¹³ Smotrich, Bezalel (2026). Post on X platform, February 18, 2026. Available at: <https://x.com/bezalelsm/status/2024074400568340839?s=20>

¹⁴ Smotrich, Bezalel (2026). Facebook post, February 25, 2026. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/r/1HCeZCuWhd/>

¹⁵ Weiss, Daniela (2026). Post on X platform, February 18, 2026. Available at: <https://x.com/Daniell04520035/sta>

¹⁶ Sukkot, Tzvi (2026). Post on X platform, February 18, 2026. Available at: <https://x.com/HezkeiB/status/2024042884249342262?s=20>

- **On February 15, 2026**, Tzvi Sukkot appeared during a visit to Al-Lubban Ash-Sharqiya school while carrying his weapon, and declared "our eyes are on you," adding that within a week the matter would be concluded in the Knesset.¹⁷
- **On February 12, 2026**, Tzvi Sukkot stated via Facebook that "there will never be a Palestinian state."¹⁸
- **On February 24, 2026**, the Nachala Settlement Organization published a post noting the 70th anniversary of the 1956 war, arguing that the displacement of Gaza's residents would have spared the region from bloodshed.¹⁹
- **On February 21, 2026**, the Nachala Settlement Organization posted on X that "if there is no settlement in Gaza, there will be no security there."²⁰
- **On February 19, 2026**, the Nachala Settlement Organization posted that introducing international forces into Gaza would not achieve peace, and that peace would only come when "Gaza is Jewish."²¹

¹⁷ Sukkot, Tzvi (2026). Facebook post, February 15, 2026. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/r/16uNaGsfRa/>

¹⁸ Sukkot, Tzvi (2026). Facebook post, February 12, 2026. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/r/1EJ9MWGvAp/>

¹⁹ Nachala Settlement Organization (2026). Post on X platform, February 24, 2026. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2026196029339566501?s=20

²⁰ Nachala Settlement Organization (2026). Post on X platform, February 21, 2026. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2025308695177949590?s=20

²¹ Nachala Settlement Organization (2026). Post on X platform, February 19, 2026. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2024582336436904386?s=20