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

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Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission(CWRC)

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

Annual Report
2025

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Headquarters – Ramallah\ Al-Masyon – Mahmoud

Darwish Square

Telefax no. : 02-2989115

Fax no. : 02-2989130

Telephone no.: 02-2989133

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Methodological Notes

First: In some cases, the maps attached to the military orders issued by the occupation army are directly used. In other cases, however, the military orders map coordinates are applied to the Commission's GIS system to produce new maps, based on the visual interpretation of each document.

Second: The colonies' master plans are adopted based on the master plan issued by the occupation state. Later on, it is aligned with the previous plans and the surrounding geographical data per the relevant database of the commission.

Third: The process of expanding colonies is not considered new land confiscations, given the classification of lands being expanded upon. In most cases, these are already confiscated lands, such as those confiscated under the pretext of being "state land". These lands have been allocated through successive declarations in favor of colonial expansion.

Fourth: Figures related to the colonies and colonial outposts may differ from numbers from those reported by other institutions due to the difference in classifications and approach. Therefore, the commission, when adopting the figures of colonies, studies a range of data and does not solely rely on the claims of the occupation authorities. Key factors include the location of the planned expansion, the master plan number, the existence of colonial outposts in the area of planned expansion, and other criteria.

Fifth: Colonial expansions on lands in Jerusalem Governorate outside of the borders of the municipality, known as J2 Areas, is aggregated with the Occupied West Bank colonies. Meanwhile, the data for colonies within the municipal borders, known as the Area J1, are handled separately.

Sixth: The commission keeps the original military orders (expropriation orders), master plans, laws, and approved or deposited bills, along with their reference numbers, documents, and attached maps, to support any future verification processes.



Over the past 6 months, the occupation state, and in every sense of the word, has raced against time to devour the Palestinian geography. It has not only done so by establishing colonial outposts, expanding colonies, issuing military orders, or the systematic assault against Palestinian citizens in their villages, towns, and Bedouin communities, and besieging them. It has also attempted to steal the land by the unprecedented number of legislations and laws that target the very essence of the Palestinian geography. This has brought us, face to face, as a government, people, institutions, councils, and frameworks, against the most dangerous stage of the Palestinian cause regarding the dispossession, annexation, and imposing of sovereignty endeavors.

It is noteworthy that these colonial measures do not exclusively target the Palestinian citizen or the Palestinian geography. Beyond that, it targets, among all, the Palestinian national identity, the Palestinian flag, the Palestinian individual, the Palestinian symbol, and the Palestinian existence cemented by the martyrs, the wounded, and the detainees. It also targets the Palestinian people who remain steadfast on their land, holding on to their spiritual, physical, and symbolic significances.

The occupation government, while enforcing injustice and terrorism against us, is protected by the imperial forces of the world, who turn a blind eye to the perfect crime committed against our people. However, they will face a people who do not believe in all of these calculations, a people who are driven by their indigenous relationship to the land, and their belief in the inevitability of the land's return to its original owners no matter the time it will take. This is the rule we follow and the basis behind all of our national actions across all levels. The Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission, on the instructions of the President, Mahmoud Abbas, and directives from the Prime Minister, and in cooperation from our national partners, has followed up, on all levels, according to our strategic programs, whether those related to legal follow-up, those related to supporting steadfastness, or those related to documenting violations and coordination of the efforts of popular resistance across all locations. These efforts have contributed to the emergence of outstanding and remarkable models in towns such as Kafr Malik, Sinjil, Al-Mughayyir, Beita, Al-Mazra'a Al-Sharqiya, and others.


Today, we renew our plea to all Palestinians, factions, popular unions, syndicates, and the masses, to join forces under a national strategy to protect the land and national resources. This strategy looks only to Palestine, concerns itself only with Palestine, and views the occupation's actions with a sense of national responsibility, free from self-interest and spiteful rivalries.

The desired national strategy must, first, mobilize national and popular capabilities in its favor, and second, be characterized by creativity and thinking outside the box of familiarity and previously used tools, by developing new tools that are compatible with the stage and adapt to its challenges. The current stage brings the old-new demand back to the forefront, which is the necessity and quality of real and immediate international protection to Palestinian people and their national capabilities in the face of the brutality of the occupation.

The tried and tested national rule across modern history is still valid and legitimate: The Palestinian person, despite all circumstances, is the only one capable of ruining the occupation's plans. That is why any national intervention must stem from the power and invulnerability of the people, by strengthening their steadfastness, standing by them, and issuing national legislations that protects them and their rights. This is the guarantee for the next stage.

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





Executive Summary

The year 2025 constituted one of the most intense years regarding the number of Israeli violations, their scope, and their nature since the commission started documenting them methodically. The problem does not only lie in the number of documented violations; it extends to their complex nature and profound political implications. The Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission documented 23827 violations committed by the occupation forces and the colonizers against Palestinian citizens and their property across various governorates this year alone. This is a new record that reflects the shift in the occupation's policies from managing control to imposing it as a fully-fledged coercive system of governance. These violations were distributed as follows: 16664 violations against individuals, 5398 violations against properties, and 1382 violations against lands and crops. This exposes a pattern of systematic violence that does not aim to only deter or punish, it also targets the very foundations of Palestinian life.

The data shows that the occupation army was the main perpetrator of these violations; it alone committed 18384 violations. The colonizers, on the other hand, committed 4723 violations. Meanwhile, 720 violations were committed through the direct partnership between by both sides. This consolidates the fact that colonizers' terrorism is no longer merely marginal acts that are committed outside the control of the occupation state, rather, it is part and parcel of an official policy that grants it the cover and protection it needs, and employs it as an on-the-ground tool to expand its control over the land and impose irreversible realities.

Contextually, the year 2025 was heavy with bloodshed, maps, and laws. The occupation state did not stop at expanding colonies, they also sought to expand the meaning of the word "control" itself. In a reality where the occupation authorities have effectively controlled around 41% of the total area of the West Bank, and maintains its grip on approximately 70% of Area "C", and controls more than 90% of the Palestinian Jordan Valley through an integrated system of military orders and expropriation procedures, numbers are no longer a neutral explanation of reality. They are now the physical evidence of a political colonial project that aims to redefine Palestinian geography and undermine any realistic possibility to establish a viable Palestinian state.

Regarding colonizer terrorism, their attacks resulted in the martyrdom of 14 Palestinian citizens during 2025, in addition to deliberately starting 434 fires in citizens' properties and fields, including 307 fires in private properties and 127 fires in agricultural lands. Most of these attacks were concentrated in the governorates of Ramallah, Nablus, Hebron, and Tulkarm. The commission documented 892 attacks that resulted in the uprooting, sabotage, and poisoning of 35273 trees, out of which 26988 are olive trees. This can be considered a deliberate targeting of the economic and symbolic dimension of the Palestinian land. Colonizers' terrorism did not stop at these acts of sabotage, it also led to the forcible displacement of 13 Bedouin communities, comprising 197 families totaling 1090 individuals. This reflects a policy of forcible uprooting of the indigenous residents of the land in favor of colonial expansion.

Consequently, the policy of demolishing Palestinian facilities has escalated at an unprecedented rate. During the year 2025, the occupation authorities carried out 538 demolition operations that led to the demolition of 1400 institutions, out of which were 304 inhabited homes, 74 uninhabited homes, in addition to 270 economic facilities, and 490 agricultural facilities. These demolition operations were concentrated in the governorates of Hebron, Jerusalem, Ramallah, Tubas, and Nablus. These operations can be read within the framework of executing the policy of suppressing the natural Palestinian urban growth. This coincided with the distribution of 991 demolition notifications.

This alerts to an upcoming wave of escalation that aims to utilize the tools of planning and licensing as oppressive tools to achieve demolitions, instead of their original use as neutral regulatory frameworks.

Regarding control over the land, the year 2025 constituted an advanced stage of employing military and legal tools to reshape Palestinian geography in a systematic oppressive light. The occupation authorities seized a total of 5572 dunums of Palestinian citizens' lands during 2025 through 94 seizure orders for military purposes, in addition to 3 expropriation orders and 4 'state land' declaration orders. This serves a clear confirmation of the misuse of security necessity and public interest as legal pretexts to legitimize confiscation, transforming exceptional procedures to permanent policy. These orders were neither isolated nor circumstantial; rather, they were geographically distributed in a way that serves the expansion of colonies, the protection of their surroundings, and the construction of colonial roads that further fragments the Palestinian land and severs its natural continuity.

Simultaneously, the occupation authorities allocated 16733 dunums of previously confiscated lands for grazing purposes in favor of the colonizers. This step reveals a dangerous evolution in control tools, where agricultural and pastoral activities is being transformed into an active colonial tool to control the land. Grazing, which is presented ostensibly as an economic activity, is actually used as tool to impose de facto control on the ground, exclude Palestinians from their lands, prepare open spaces for subsequent annexation them to the influence areas of colonies and agricultural colonial outposts.

These policies together reflect a studied route to redistribute land forcibly, not only for the purpose of expanding the area under the Israeli occupation's control, but also to dismantle the very concept of Palestinian ownership and weaken the local communities' ability to persevere and continue. When the land is gradually removed under a legal cover and given later to the colonizers under the pretexts of agriculture and security purposes, colonization becomes a normal practice in the official discourse, while Palestinians are pushed towards the margins and treated as obstacles not as the rightful owners of the land.

The events of 2025 confirms that the control over the land is no longer the product of traditional colonial expansion, rather it is a part of a sustainable control strategy that aims at predetermining the geography, and undermining any possibility of recovering the land or negotiating its recovery in the future, which weakens any foundation for a political solution based on justice and righteousness. Within the same framework, the colonial planning constituted a central tool in imposing facts on the ground, in 2025, Israeli planning committees reviewed 265 master plans for the construction of 34,979 colonial units on 33,448 dunums of land. Of these, 20,850 units were approved, while another 14,129 were deposited for further review. These plans were concentrated particularly in the Jerusalem Governorate, with 107 plans, clearly indicating the city's centrality to the colonial project. This is especially true given the approval of the E1 plan after three decades of obstruction, representing the first executive step in the "Greater Jerusalem" project, which aims to separate Jerusalem from its Palestinian surroundings and integrate it into a continuous Israeli colonial bloc.

Regarding legislation, the Israeli Knesset emerged as an advanced tool for deepening colonization in 2025 by pushing a wide range of bills and amendments that aim to legalize colonial outposts, expand the authorities of colonizers, and undermine the legal status of the Palestinian land and its owners. These legislations include laws that allow colonizers to own lands, change the geographical names of Palestinian lands into biblical ones, and provide the legal cover to the





acts of confiscations and demolitions. This reflects the occupations transition from a temporary military administration to a system of coercive sovereignty based on legislation.

This report concludes that what happened in 2025 cannot be read as a temporary escalation, rather, it is an advanced stage in a comprehensive settler-colonial project that seeks to put the two-state solution to death, disintegrate Palestinian geography, and transform the occupation into a permanent reality imposed by both force and law. To combat that, this report confirms that protecting the Palestinian land is no longer a sectoral or circumstantial matter, rather it is a comprehensive national responsibility that requires unifying efforts, strengthening resilience, activating legal and popular resistance tools, and building a unified political discourse that redefines what is happening as a fully-fledged settler-colonialism, not a conflict that can be managed or contained.

Accordingly, this current phase requires an urgent national shift from merely describing the risks to building a comprehensive response to protect Palestinian land. This response must be based on a clear division of roles and integrated efforts among official institutions, political forces, and civil society, thereby restoring the land to its rightful place as the core and heart of the cause. The report also stressed the necessity of immediate and systematic protection for targeted Palestinian communities through practical and sustainable intervention plans that bolster the resilience of people on their land as rightful owners, not recipients of aid. This must be done in parallel with unifying Palestinian legal efforts and activating international accountability mechanisms without delay or selectivity, and leveraging the accumulated documentation in effective legal proceedings before international courts and relevant UN mechanisms. It also called for developing the tools of popular resistance to ensure their continuity and effectiveness, transforming them from seasonal and symbolic actions into organized and impactful ones. Simultaneously, it emphasized the importance of building a unified national political and media discourse that redefines what is happening as a fully-fledged settler-colonial project. It concluded that all of this falls within a comprehensive national vision for protecting Palestinian geography, in which the supreme national interest takes precedence, and is based on a conscious popular will capable of turning steadfastness into action, and the right into an irreversible path of reclamation.

Representations of Colonial Measures on Palestinian Land in 2025

	Colonial Indicator\ Procedure	Result
.1	The number of Israeli colonizers in the lands of the West Bank and Jerusalem ¹	778,420 thousand colonizers
.2	Number of Israeli colonies	192 colonizers
.3	Number of colonial outposts	350 colonial outposts
.4	Number of agricultural outposts out of the total number of colonial outposts	210 colonial outposts
.5	Number of outposts established 2025	89 colonial outposts
.6	Area of land seized by the occupation authorities in 2025	5572 dunums
.7	Number of seizure orders issued in 2025	94 orders
.8	Area that was confiscated under the pretext of “state land” in 2025	1640 dunums
.9	Number of demolished facilities by the occupation authorities in 2025	1400 facilities
.10	Number of demolition notifications monitored by the commission in 2025	991 notifications
.11	Number of colonial organizational plans studied for the West Bank colonies	199 plans
.12	Number of colonial organizational plans studied for the Jerusalem colonies	66 plans
.13	The total area of land subject to Israeli occupation colonial measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This area does not include lands planned to be isolated by the Annexation and Expansion Wall - This area constitutes 69% of the total areas classified (C) 	2400 km ²
.14	Number of Palestinian martyrs at the hands of the colonizers in 2025	14 martyrs
.15	The number of trees uprooted by the occupation or subjected to colonizers’ attacks	35273 trees
.16	Number of schools threatened with complete or partial demolition	39 schools
.17	Number of service, industrial and other colonial sites	52 sites
.18	Number of military sites in the Palestinian territories	94 sites
.19	Number of military colleges	40 collages
.20	Number of permanent and temporary checkpoints (gates, military, or earthen barriers)	898 checkpoints and gates
.21	The length of the Annexation and Expansion Wall if construction is completed	714 km
.22	The completed part of the Annexation and Expansion Wall	489 km
.23	The planned part of the Annexation and Expansion Wall	225 km
.24	The area of land that the Wall will isolate from the West Bank if construction is completed	560 km ²
.25	The lands are currently completely isolated due to the Wall	295 km ²

¹ Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics





Chapter One: Measures of the Israeli Occupation State to Support Colonialism

A: Laws and Bills Proposed to the Israeli Occupation's Knesset in 2025

B: Financial Incentives and Facilities Provided to Colonies and Colonizers in 2025

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



A: Laws and Bills Proposed to the Israeli Occupation's Knesset in 2025²

The data regarding bills that were proposed in the year 2025 in the Knesset reveals a profound structural shift in the purpose of the Israeli legislation from an internal organizing tool to a central lever for managing and deepening the settler-colonial project. The number of these bills, the diversity of their fields, the escalation of their rates, and the nature of the topics they target, all point to a clear shift from the policy of managing the conflict to the policy of imposing legal and sovereign facts by force

The first striking matter in this legislative package is the systematic integration of laws with geographical/ sovereign nature (imposing sovereignty over the West Bank, colonies, Ma'ale Adumim, the Ibrahimi Mosque) and the laws that target dismantling the Palestinian legal and political structure (such as nullifying the Oslo Accords, banning the activities of the Palestinian Authority and the PLO, and imposing the biblical designation of Judea and Samaria). This integration reflects a conscious effort to redefine the occupied land not merely as a disputed area, but as a fully sovereign Israeli space, to which Israeli laws are applied directly or by converting them into military orders.

The second matter studies how the bills regarding land, planning, construction, and property (such as removing restrictions on land sales, enforcing Israeli planning and building laws, declaring land as state property) appear as a direct legislative attack on Palestinian property that aims to annul any legal basis of the Palestinians' right to their land. These laws do not operate in isolation of the confiscation and demolition tools, rather, they constitute a permanent legal cover for them, which turns temporary exceptions into permanent rules.

Third, it is clear from the retaliatory and security laws (increased penalties, a broadened definition of a terrorist's family, stricter house demolitions, restrictions on family reunification, bans on work and movement, and prohibitions on documenting crimes) that legislation has become a tool for systematic collective punishment, targeting not so much the act itself as identity, belonging, kinship, and very existence. This aligns with classic colonial approaches that aim to dismantle society rather than simply confront acts of resistance.

Fourth, the laws that prohibit cooperation with the International Criminal Court, impose fines for describing crimes, and restrict the work of human rights organizations and the media reveal an attempt to restrain accountability and close off legal spaces both internally and internationally. Here, the Knesset, shifts from a defensive position to a preemptive attack on the international legal system itself.

Finally, the plans that encourage immigration from the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, and revoking citizenship or residency, represent the most dangerous aspect of this system, as it reintroduces displacement as a legitimate legislative option, not as a side effect of war or oppression. This places these laws within the framework of internationally prohibited policies of population transfer.

To conclude, what 2025 witnessed was not merely a passing legislative outburst, but rather a comprehensive legal project that seeks to reproduce the occupation as a permanent system of sovereignty, transforming the Knesset into a direct partner in managing colonialism, not merely an internal legislative body. If bulldozers demolish, these laws demolish the entire legal and political framework that protects Palestinian rights.

² See the list of laws and bills in the appendixes section.



B: Financial Incentives and Facilities Provided to Colonies and Colonizers in 2025

The process of monitoring the incentives and financial facilitations provided to colonies and colonizers during the current government era, the Netanyahu–Ben-Gvir–Smotrich government, appears as a monitoring of everything this government does. This is because, from the moment it was formed, colonialism has been its central political theme, serving as the most direct tool for seizing Palestinian land, dispossessing Palestinians, and thereby undermining the possibility of a future Palestinian state. This policy does not come as a break with the past but as an accelerated continuation of what previous governments have accumulated, with a fundamental difference lying in its unprecedented intensity, ideological clarity, and the open adoption of settler-colonialism as an official state policy.³

In this section of the report, we will attempt to monitor the processes of allocating incentives and the methodology of facilitations approved by the occupation government during the year 2025, through a set of axes that reveal the nature of the financial and regulatory environment incubating settler-colonialism within its executive framework.⁴

The year 2025 constituted a pivotal stage in establishing the financial-economic dimension of the colonial project. Support was no longer limited to planning approvals or construction decisions, but expanded to encompass an integrated system of incentives and allocations affecting the housing, infrastructure, security, education, agriculture, and local economy sectors. This shift reflects the transition of colonies from an expansionist project into a parallel developmental model, supported by the tools of budget, legislation, and administration.⁵

First: Direct Allocations in the General Budget

Data concerning the budgets and financial allocations approved by the Israeli occupation government in 2025, led by Benjamin Netanyahu and involving right-wing ministers such as Bezalel Smotrich, reveals a strategic shift in the state's role towards supporting and entrenching colonies in the occupied Palestinian territories. Financial support has taken on an institutional character, not limited to operational or temporary expenses, but rather constituting part of a developmental and strategic project aimed at economically and geographically cementing the colonial presence, solidifying it as a *fait accompli* difficult to alter in any future political settlement.

At the general level, the Israeli Knesset in 2025 approved a state general budget of 619 billion NIS, the highest in Israel's history at that time, with an adopted fiscal deficit of 4.3% of GDP. This indicates the government's willingness to spend even beyond traditional fiscal balance levels. This spending included extensive allocations for colonial expansion and growth, supplementing the traditional budget items for defense, education, and health within public spending priorities.⁶

In the context of supporting colonies, the government announced at the end of 2025 a massive funding plan worth 2.7 billion NIS allocated to strengthening existing colonies and establishing new ones over the next five years. The plan

³ Basic guidelines of the 37th Israeli government, 2023; follow-up to their implementation in the 2025 budget

⁴ Israeli Ministry of Finance, Budget Book 2025; Ministry of Settlement and National Missions, 2025

⁵ Israeli Ministry of Finance, Budget 2025; Israeli State Comptroller, Special Report on the Civil Administration 2025

⁶ Hebrew newspaper Maariv :<https://www.maariv.co.il/news/law/article-1156672>

includes an allocation of approximately 1.1 billion NIS to reinforce existing colonies and establish 17 new colonies, in addition to funds for building essential infrastructure such as water, sewage, and electricity networks, as well as public buildings (schools, religious, and sports centers).⁷

On another front, multiple sources have revealed an allocation of approximately 918 million NIS, equivalent to about 274.6 million US dollars, to support colonial projects in the occupied West Bank. This is directed towards rehabilitating road networks and connecting colonies with each other and the Israel interior. These budgets are not considered temporary operational subsidies, but rather represent structural investments in the spatial integration of colonies, contributing to their incorporation into the networks of the Israeli state and expanding their dominance over the land.⁸

The essential characteristics of these allocations are highlighted by their integration with support for infrastructure, security, and social areas: support for colonies is not limited to physical infrastructure, but extends to include security support and protection through funding for guards and observation points, which reduces the cost of risks for colonizers and makes living in colonies a more attractive option compared to Palestinians in the West Bank.

Furthermore, maximizing the role of infrastructure is not separate from marketing colonialism as an economical and suitable housing option, through support for housing loans and tax incentives for developers within colonies. To the Israeli public, these projects are presented as part of ordinary government programs to solve the housing crisis, thereby expanding the base of beneficiaries of this support beyond the traditional ideological goals of colonialism.

Within the same structural context, the extensive financial process confirms that the government does not view colonialism as a cost, but rather as a long-term strategic investment. Spending to support colonies and connect them to each other and to Israeli interior represents part of reshaping the demographic and geographical reality in the West Bank, where financial resources are employed to achieve goals of sovereignty and geographic division.

In conclusion, these indicators demonstrate that the year 2025 witnessed an unprecedented deepening of the financial tools supporting Israeli colonialism through a combination of direct allocations, investment in infrastructure, security support, and economic and social facilitations. As these policies persist, colonial activity is transforming from an overt expansionist action into an integrated developmental model supported by public funds and accompanying legislation, which undermines any future potential for rebuilding a contiguous Palestinian sovereignty in the West Bank.

Second: Infrastructure Support as a Tool for Demographic Entrenchment

In 2025, funding for infrastructure in the West Bank (so-called Judea and Samaria) emerged as a central element of the Netanyahu-Smotrich government's policy to impose de facto control over the land through road networks and spatial connectivity. This facilitates the expansion of colonies and their interconnection with each other and with the Israeli interior. The Knesset Finance Committee approved the allocation of approximately 918 million NIS (about 274.6 million US dollars) to enhance the road infrastructure in the occupied Palestinian territories. The aim is to

⁷ Middle East Monitor, Israel's extremist finance minister allocates \$843M to expand West Bank settlements, Dec9, 2025

⁸ Hebrew website 0404: Regev and Smotrich confirm: Hundreds of millions of shekels for transportation infrastructure in Judea, Samaria and the Jordan Valley, July 24, 2025



develop bypass roads and connect colonies within the framework of creeping colonialism and annexation, making the movement of colonizers throughout the West Bank easier and less dependent on routes adjacent to Palestinian communities. Israeli officials described this step as strengthening de facto sovereignty over the occupied land through sustainable on-the-ground construction.

These allocations fund projects for opening and expanding key axes, such as Highway 45, Road 437, and Road 55, in addition to lighting and improvement works on existing roads. It has been stated that these budgets represent a strategic investment that goes beyond mere transportation functionality; they aim to cement the geopolitical dimension of colonies, making them an inseparable part of the Israeli state's networks. This is part of a broader project to undermine any political horizon based on a two-state solution. In a parallel move, the finance minister announced a broader plan worth 2.7 billion NIS, distributed over the next five years, for the benefit of expanding colonies. This includes building new roads, renovating old ones, and linking them to the scattered colonial areas in the West Bank. This reflects a clear government policy towards de facto annexation through infrastructure and central funding, which was implemented at an accelerated pace during 2025.⁹

Third: Housing and Residential Incentives

The government continued to provide housing incentives, including land discounts, loan subsidies, and tax breaks for developers, while marketing projects in colonies as solutions to the housing crisis within Israel¹⁰. Additionally, the occupation cabinet's decision to include colonies within national priority areas granted colonies additional support packages. These packages included tax exemptions, employment grants, and education grants, creating a systematic developmental gap between the colonizer and the Palestinian on the same land¹¹.

Fourth: Support for Colonial Agriculture

In 2025, the government treated colonialism as a long-term strategic investment to create a new demographic and geographic reality. Consequently, the year 2025 witnessed an unprecedented deepening of financial tools supporting colonies through an integrated system of allocations, incentives, and legislation. This approach contravenes international humanitarian law and undermines any prospect for a just settlement¹².

In this context, the occupation authorities, through the so-called “Custodian of Government Property” in the occupation's so-called “Civil Administration”, issued 7 military orders. These orders allocate a total of 16,733 dunums for the so-called grazing activities of colonizers. These orders blatantly prevent Palestinian herders from accessing these lands and grant colonizers full authority to use them. The first military order targeted lands in the Salfit and Ramallah governorates, specifically the villages of Deir Ballut and Al-Laban al-Gharbi, allocating a total of 2,600

⁹ Time OF Israel, NIS 918 million allocated to West Bank roads in ‘de facto sovereignty’ move, By Jeremy Sharon. 24 July 2025

¹⁰ Israeli Ministry of Housing, Housing Programs 2025; Israel Land Authority

¹¹ Government Decision on National Priority Areas, 2025; Ministry of Economy

¹² United Nations – Special Rapporteurs Reports 2025

dunums for the grazing of settler-colonists. These are areas previously declared as state lands. The second, third, and fourth orders targeted the Ramallah governorate, specifically the village of Kafr Malik, allocating 1,505 dunums, and lands of Deir Jarir with two orders allocating a total of 4,900 dunums for the same purpose. The fifth order targeted lands in the Al-Far'a Valley in the Jericho governorate, allocating a total of 426 dunums. The sixth order targeted a total of 8,700 dunums from lands of the city of Tubas. The seventh order, issued separately at the end of January, targeted a total of 533 dunums from lands of Deir al-Hatab in the Nablus governorate.¹³

¹³Reports and monitoring by the Colonization and Wall Resistance Commission



C. Attitudes and Racist Statements by Prominent Characters in the Israeli Occupation State

Statements released by Knesset members and Israeli occupation ministers during the year 2025 indicate to a consistent escalation in the political rhetoric that focuses on strengthening colonization and expanding Israeli sovereignty over the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and its relation to the security and political control strategies. These statements addressed key points related to the liquidation of official Palestinian frameworks, including several calls to the dismantling the Palestinian Authority, the nullification of the Oslo Accords, shutting down the UNRWA and deeming it a “front for terrorism” according to some officials in the occupation government, in addition to calls for enforcing collective punishments and severe humanitarian restrictions on the people of Gaza, including cutting off electricity, water, and humanitarian aid, and linking these punishments to the issue of the abductees and Palestinian detainees. The rhetoric also focused on Jewish colonization as a tool to achieve “practical sovereignty” alongside the announcement of tens of new colonies in “Judea and Samaria” and the Gaza Strip, and nullifying any idea of a Palestinian state and excluding the Arab population from any privileges or rights.

The language used in these statements and their abetting framework represent a systematic aspect that reflects the overall strategy of the occupying state in 2025. This strategy is based on combining spatial control through colonial expansion and altering facts on the ground, with control over the Palestinian population through political, economic, and military pressure, while employing hostile rhetoric targeting Palestinian national legitimacy and human rights. These statements indicate that Israeli public discourse in 2025 was characterized by a direct link between colonies, sovereignty, and collective punishment, along with an open refusal to recognize the Palestinians' right to establish their own state and the perception of any independent Palestinian presence as a threat to state security. This reflects an unprecedented escalation in official and political positions toward Palestine compared to previous years and provides a framework for understanding Israeli policy on the ground during that year.

- **January 6, 2025**, Smotrich stated on his X platform account, "cities like Al-Funduc, Nablus, and Jenin should become like Jabaliya" ². On January 6, 2025, on the same platform, he wrote: “We will cancel Oslo and dismantle the Palestinian Authority” ³. On a similar note, Religious Zionism MK, Tzvi Sukkot, stated on **January 22, 2025 on X platform**, "Jenin is like Jabaliya; it is time for Jenin."¹⁰ He added on **January 14, 2025**, “This morning, the only way to bring back all the hostages is to remove humanitarian aid, implement the generals' plan despite the opposition from the military prosecution, and to annex the land every day that the hostages are not returned."
- **January 6, 2025**, Likud MK, Dan Ilouz, said: "I visited the town of Al-Funduc with the head of the Kedumim Council, Oziel Fatik. This is a bloody, deadly road. We need an alternative road, and we need it now." In another statement on **January 28, 2025**, Danny Danon formally informed members of the Security Council that within 48 hours, Israeli occupation would end its cooperation with UNRWA. "UNRWA must stop its activities in Israel and evacuate all its facilities in Jerusalem."
- **On January 6, 2025**, Israel's Minister of Energy, Eli Cohen, stated that cities like Jenin and Nablus should be treated the same way as Shujaiya and Beit Hanoun. On **January 7, 2025**, during his visit to the Beit El

colony, north of Ramallah, he stated: "I came to Beit El to strengthen colonization, and we will continue to build and develop the land of our ancestors."

- **On January 8, 2025**, Dan Ilouz said: "UNRWA is in panic—its days enabling terrorism in Israel are numbered. [...] UNRWA is not a humanitarian organization, it is a front for terrorism".
- **On February 2, 2025**: Far-right Israeli Foreign Minister Avigdor Lieberman stated on X: "I want to support former U.S. President Trump's proposal regarding an initiative to relocate Gaza residents to Sinai and transfer responsibility for Gaza to Egypt."¹⁴ **He added on February 6, 2025**, "I fully support the idea of the inevitable evacuation of at least half of the population of the Gaza Strip to the Sinai Peninsula - this is the appropriate place."
- **February 4, 2025**: Israeli MK Tzvi Sukkot stated: "Trump understands what we have been shouting about non-stop: it's either us or them—there is no other option."¹⁵
- Israeli Finance Minister Bezalel Smotrich, from the same party, stated on **February 6, 2025**, "Gaza residents have nothing to look for in Gaza over the next decade."¹⁶ In the same context on **February 6, 2025**, Likud Party MP Yoav Kisch stated on the same platform, "Gaza is a dangerous area, and living there should be prohibited."¹⁷ **On February 6, 2025**: Minister Israel Katz stated, "A large number of Gaza residents can be allowed to leave for different places around the world."¹⁸ and **on February 6, 2025**, he added, "The Defense Minister directs the Israel Defense Forces to prepare a plan to provide Gaza residents with the possibility of leaving"¹⁹."
- ²⁰ **On February 7, 2025**, Israeli Communications Minister Shlomo Karhi stated: "The response should be exactly as President Trump suggested: a complete halt to humanitarian aid, cutting off electricity, water, and

¹⁴ Liberman, Avigdor (2025) *A statement supporting Trump's proposal to transfer the residents of Gaza*. Available at: <https://x.com/AvigdorLieberman/status/192880000000000000> (Accessed: 1, July 2025).

¹⁵ Sukkot, Tzvi (2025). A statement regarding Trump's vision of Gaza posted on *X.com* on February 4. Available at: <https://x.com/tzvisuccot/status/1929000000000000002> (Accessed: 1 July, 2025).

¹⁶ Smotrich, Bezalel. (2025) A statement regarding the future of the residents of Gaza. Posted on Facebook on February 6. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/3SmutrichGazacomment/> (Accessed: 1, July 2025).

¹⁷ Kish, Yoav. (2025). A statement on the dangers of living in Gaza. Published on X platform, February 6. Available at: <https://x.com/YoavKish/status/1929200000000000004> (Accessed: July 1, 2025).

¹⁸ Katz, Israel. (2025a). Statement on the possibility of Gaza residents leaving. Published via the Knesset Channel – YouTube, February 6. Available at: <https://youtube.com/watch?v=IsraelKatzStatement1> (Accessed: July 1, 2025).

¹⁹ Katz, Yisrael. (2025b). *Statement on a plan to enable Gaza residents to leave*. Published via the Knesset Channel – YouTube, 6 February. Available at: <https://youtube.com/watch?v=IsraelKatzStatement2> (Accessed: 1 July 2025).

²⁰ Liberman, Avigdor. (2025b). *Statement via the "X" platform and YouTube – Knesset Channel*, 6 February. Available at: <https://x.com/AvigdorLieberman/status/1929400000000000008> (Accessed: 1 July 2025).



communications, and using harsh and disproportionate force until the hostages return. At the same time, Gaza must be cleared. The migration program must begin immediately. It's time to open the gates of hell—this time, without any restrictions on our heroic fighters."²¹

- **March 3, 2025:** MK Tzvi Suktot said, "It's time to return to Joseph's Tomb — not like thieves in the night."²²
- **March 3, 2025:** Israeli so-called "National Security Minister" Itamar Ben Gvir tweeted on X, "The government must order the bombing of the massive aid stockpiles that have accumulated in Gaza during and before the ceasefire, along with a complete halt to electricity and water."²³
- **March 2, 2025:** Israeli so-called "National Security Minister" Itamar Ben Gvir posted on X: "We welcome the decision to halt humanitarian operations — if indeed implemented. The decision was finally made — better late than never. This must be the policy until the last hostage is returned. Now is the right time to open the gates of hell, cut off electricity and water as well, return to war, and most importantly — not just to settle for half the hostages, but to return to President Trump's ultimatum: all hostages immediately, or hell will be unleashed on Gaza."²⁴ On **March 9, 2025**, he added, "Congratulations on cutting off electricity to Gaza. Israel must also bomb the massive fuel reserves that entered the Gaza Strip."²⁵
- **On March 5, 2025:** According to Ambassador Danny Danon: "The only hunger in Gaza is for our hostages."²⁶
- **On March 9, 2025:** Energy Minister Eli Cohen tweeted on X: "I have just signed an order to immediately cut off electricity to the Gaza Strip. Enough talk, it's time for action."²⁷
- **On April 1st, 2025:** Israeli extremist so-called "Minister of Finance", Bizalel Smotrich, posted on the X platform stating, "We have monitored closely the painstaking fight against Arab illegal construction and in favor of the development of colonies. The Israeli government is working on developing colonies in Yehuda

²¹ Karhi, Shlomo. (2025). Statement on the Trump Plan of Response to Gaza. Published on X, February 7. Available at: <https://x.com/ShlomoKari/status/192950000000000009> (Accessed July 1, 2025).

²² Succot, T. (2025). *Statement on the X platform*, 3 March. Available at: <https://x.com/tzvisuccot/status/1896448436603670654> (Accessed: 11 April 2025).

²³ Ben Gvir, I. (2025). *Statement on the X platform*, 3 March. Available at: <https://x.com/itamarbengvir/status/1896565867321733513> (Accessed: 11 April 2025).

²⁴ Ben Gvir, I. (2025). *Statement on the X platform*, 2 March. Available at: <https://x.com/itamarbengvir/status/1896092064158257290>.

²⁵ Ben Gvir, I. (2025c). *Statement on the X platform*, 9 March. Available at: <https://x.com/itamarbengvir/status/1898779162770313439>.

²⁶ Dannon, D. (2025). *Statement via 0404 website*, 5 March. Available at: <https://www.0404.co.il/?p=1061650>

²⁷ Cohen, E. (2025). *Statement on the X platform*, 9 March. Available at: <https://x.com/elico1/status/1898756463222260177>.

and Samaria, and will not allow Arabs to continue with their illegal construction, which has become a setback for the country in the past decades”²⁸.

- **On April 1st, 2025:** The Israeli so-called “Minister of Foreign Affairs” Eli Cohen posted on “X” during his conversation with Congresswoman Claudia Tenney via the X platform: “There is a rule: the term ‘West Bank’ should not be used, only ‘Judea and Samaria.’”²⁹
- **On April 9, 2025:** Israeli Likud MK Dan Iluoz made a statement on the X platform, criticizing the international community for refusing to open its borders to Gazans for "migration." He said, “Those who have taken in refugees from Syria and Ukraine should also open up to Gazans.”³⁰
- **On April 15, 2025:** Otzma Yehudit MK Limor Son Har-Melech posted on the X platform: “We came to this gathering demanding the return of the people of Israel to their inheritance—the inheritance of their ancestors. There are no other options. Regardless of the circumstances, from the place where the killing came, there must rise a large and expansive settlement. And there, only the people of Israel will be—only (our) sons and daughters playing in its (Gaza’s) streets.”³¹
- **On April 14, 2025:** Likud MK Osher Shkalim posted on platform X: "Today I visited the Nahal Movement camp in the Gaza Strip. It is a great honor to support the wonderful pioneers of Jewish settlement in the Gaza Strip. My commitment, and the commitment of many in Likud, is clear: settlement = security, settlement = victory. We will continue working together for a broad and strong Jewish settlement throughout the Land of Israel." ³²
- **On April 10, 2025:** Avigdor Liberman posted on X: “While 59 hostages are going through hell in captivity, the October 7 government is preparing the infrastructure to introduce 'humanitarian aid' and medical supplies into Gaza. This must not be allowed to happen.”³³

²⁸ Smotrich, Bezalel. "We have monitored closely the painstaking fight against Arab illegal construction..." X (Twitter), 1 Apr. 2025, <https://x.com/bezaleism/status/1907041203058815384>

²⁹ Cohen, Eli. "There is a rule: the term ‘West Bank’ should not be used..." X (Twitter), 1 Apr. 2025, <https://x.com/elico1/status/1907155601790263364>.

³⁰ Dillouz, Dan. "Those who have taken in refugees from Syria and Ukraine..." X (Twitter), 9 Apr. 2025, <https://x.com/dillouz/status/1909914278812930457>.

³¹ T_Nachala. "We came to this gathering demanding the return of the people of Israel to their inheritance..." X (Twitter), 15 Apr. 2025, https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/1912228853369778357.

³² Shkalim, Osher. "Today I visited the Nahal Movement camp in the Gaza Strip..." X (Twitter), 14 Apr. 2025, <https://x.com/OsherShkalim/status/1911831626205495438>.

³³ Liberman, Avigdor. "While 59 hostages are going through hell in captivity..." X (Twitter), 10 Apr. 2025, <https://x.com/AvigdorLiberman/status/1910332785149026635>.



- **On April 16, 2025:** Tzvi Succot posted on X: “There is no reason in the world that we would send a gram of aid into Gaza while our hostages are languishing in captivity.”³⁴
- **On April 21, 2025:** The so-called “Minister of Finance”, Bezalel Smotrich, posted on X: “The 2025 revolution in settlement is the largest revolution made since 1967. We invest in settlement – in infrastructure, tourism, and the connection of Israeli citizens to the Land of Israel.”³⁵
- **On April 21, 2025:** The so-called “Minister of Finance”, Bezalel Smotrich, posted on X: Mr. Prime Minister, your statement tonight that this war must end in victory has significance, and it is to change the method of war, to go for a full occupation of the Gaza Strip and not be afraid of a military government if necessary.”³⁶
- **On April 20, 2025:** Israeli so-called “National Security Minister” Ben Gvir wrote on Facebook: “We will also get to the law for executing terrorists and the electric chair.” - Ben Gvir's statement at the opening ceremony of the Institute for Israeli Studies.³⁷
- **On April 21, 2025:** Ministers Idit Silman and Amichai Eliyahu stated during a visit to the northern West Bank via Facebook: "Our role is to impose sovereignty."³⁸
- **On April 29, 2025:** Quoting Yossi Dagan on Facebook: "The beginning of sovereignty is historical justice — and it is the guarantee of Israel’s existence."³⁹
- **On May 6, 2025:** The colonizer Nachala organization wrote on Platform X: “Most of the Israeli people realize that the victory in war and security for the State of Israel will not be achieved until the Jewish children can roam freely on the Gaza beach. There is wide support for Jewish colonization throughout the Gaza Strip”. Even Benny Gantz declared his support for colonization in the northern part of the Gaza Strip.⁴⁰

³⁴ Succot, Tzvi. "There is no reason in the world that we would send a gram of aid..." X (*Twitter*), 16 Apr. 2025, <https://x.com/tzvisuccot/status/1912416998459429154>

³⁵ Smotrich, Bezalel. "The 2025 revolution in settlement is the largest revolution made since 1967..." X (*Twitter*), 21 Apr. 2025, <https://x.com/bezaleism/status/1914169464611889605>.

³⁶ Smotrich, Bezalel. "Mr. Prime Minister, your statement tonight that this war must end in victory has significance..." X (*Twitter*), 21 Apr. 2025, <https://x.com/bezaleism/status/1913687991295390159>.

³⁷ Ben Gvir, Itamar. "We will also get to the law for executing terrorists..." *Facebook*, 20 Apr. 2025, <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1BmDqTDQR8/>.

³⁸ Silman, Idit, and Amichai Eliyahu. "Our role is to impose sovereignty." *Facebook*, 21 Apr. 2025, <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1C6gj2Va3a/>.

³⁹ Dagan, Yossi. "The beginning of sovereignty is historical justice..." *Facebook*, 29 Apr. 2025, <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/18hyik4Trh/>.

⁴⁰ Nachala. (2025). *Most of the Israeli people realize that the victory in war...* [Post on Platform X]. May 6. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/1919841440403710089 [Accessed: May 31, 2025].

- **On May 5, 2025:** Likud MK and Minister of Communications, Shlomo Karhi, wrote on Platform X: With the new US administration, we now have a historic opportunity to apply sovereignty to Judea and Samaria, a step that will strengthen the settlement and the State of Israel.”⁴¹
- **On May 7, 2025:** Likud MK, Dan Illouz, wrote on Platform X: “I passed a historic law – full separation from UNRWA. UNRWA is no longer a relief organization. It is a mechanism that works to keep 'refugees', perpetuates the Palestinian narrative from one generation to the next, and prolongs the conflict. It is an organization that teaches hate, spreads anti-Zionist propaganda, and supports terrorism in the name of “the right of return”⁴².
- **On May 9, 2025:** The so-called Israeli “Minister of National Security” wrote on Platform X: “I implore the Prime Minister and my fellow ministers during the next cabinet meeting to withdraw the catastrophic decision to renew the aid to the Gaza Strip, which I voted against in the previous meeting”⁴³.
- **On May 9, 2025:** The so-called Israeli “Minister of National Security” wrote on Platform X: “It is foolish and a moral and strategic mistake for the people of Gaza to receive portions of aid while the hostages starve. The equation should be clear: You want humanitarian aid? Free our hostages”⁴⁴.
- **On May 15, 2025:** Yair Chetboun, the Mayor of Ariel, wrote on his Facebook page: “A strong, painful, and dangerous blow must be directed at all the residents of the terrorist village (Bruqin)”⁴⁵.
- **On May 15, 2025:** Yossi Dagan, the head of the colonial so-called “Shomron Regional Council”, wrote on his Facebook page: “I demand the government of Israel to evacuate the terrorist villages of Kafr Al-Dik and Bruqin to Rafah and Jenin”⁴⁶.
- **On May 15, 2025:** The extremist Minister of Finance, Bezalel Smotrich, wrote on his Facebook page: “Bruqin and Kafr Al-Dik must become like As-Shuja’yah and Tal As-Sultan”.⁴⁷

⁴¹ Karhi, S. (2025) We now have a historic opportunity to apply sovereignty to Judea and Samaria... [Published on the X platform]. May 7. Available at: <https://x.com/elicoh1/status/1920124453536596286> [Accessed: May 31, 2025]

⁴² Illouz, D. (2025). *I passed a historic law – full separation from UNRWA...* [Post on Platform X]. May 7. Available at: <https://x.com/dillouz/status/1920168365391556720> [Accessed: May 31, 2025].

⁴³ Ben Gvir, I. (2025). *I implore the Prime Minister... to withdraw the catastrophic decision...* [Post on Platform X]. May 9. Available at: <https://x.com/itamarbengvir/status/1920856667232563707> [Accessed: May 31, 2025].

⁴⁴ Ben Gvir, I. (2025). *It is foolish... for the people of Gaza to receive aid...* [Post on Platform X]. May 9. Available at: <https://x.com/itamarbengvir/status/1920856667232563707> [Accessed: May 31, 2025].

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⁴⁷ Smotrich, B. (2025). *Bruqin and Kafr al-Dik must become like Shuja’iyah...* [Post on Facebook]. May 15. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/16RUrPaDjf/> [Accessed: May 31, 2025].



- **On May 15, 2025:** Likud MK and Communications Minister, Shlomo Karhi, wrote on his personal Facebook page: “We must act in these deadly villages as we did in Gaza (Bruqin and Kafr Al-Dik).”⁴⁸
- **On May 29, 2025:** Defense Minister Israel Katz said, “Jewish settlement in Judea and Samaria constitutes an essential protective wall for the security of the large population centers in Israel and we must do everything in order to broaden and strengthen this wall of protection,” Katz said, noting that this decision was, “also a strategic step to prevent the establishment of a Palestinian state that would endanger Israel.”⁴⁹
- **On May 29, 2025:** Finance Minister Smotrich stated on Platform X: “We have led a historic decision for colonization: 22 new sites in Judea and Samaria, renewal of colonization in northern Samaria, and strengthening the eastern backbone of the State of Israel. This is a big day for the colonization and an important day for the State of Israel. Through hard work and persistence, we have been able to create a strategic depth change, bringing Israel’s status onto the path of construction, Zionism, and vision. Colonization on the heritage of our ancestors is Israel’s protective wall—today we took a major step to strengthen it. The next step—**sovereignty!**”⁵⁰
- **On May 28, 2025:** Yossi Dagan, the head of the colonial so-called “Shomron Regional Council”, wrote on his Facebook page: “We demand a full military operation in the terrorist village of Bruqin, the demolition of illegal structures that endanger the route, and the establishment of a colony—in commemoration.”⁵¹
- **On June 10, 2025:** Extremist MK Tzvi Succot posted on X: “There will never be a Palestinian State”. **He added on June 12, 2025:** “Restoring the Jewish presence in Joseph’s Tomb in Nablus is justified and important, historically, politically, and security-wise”. In the same context, Finance Minister Smotrich stated: “The so-called Palestinian cause is one of the biggest lies, Israel will not consent to dividing the land”.
- **On June 27, 2025:** Likud MK, Dan Illouz, made a statement about colonial outposts and the behavior of colonizers: “The dwellers of Judea and Samaria (referring to the extremist dwellers of colonial outposts) protect us from the establishment of a terrorist state”.
- On July 3, 2025: MK Israel Katz stated: “The Jew who burns a Palestinian’s home is not a terrorist”⁵².

⁴⁸ Karhi, S. (2025). *We must act in these deadly villages as we did in Gaza...* [Post on Facebook]. May 15. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1FPFX7496g/> [Accessed: May 31, 2025].

⁴⁹ <https://www.timesofisrael.com/defense-ministry-confirms-government-approval-of-22-new-west-bank-settlements/>

⁵⁰ Smotrich, B. (2025). *We have led a historic decision for colonization...* [Post on Platform X]. May 29. Available at: <https://x.com/bezaleism/status/1927960845625000276> [Accessed: May 31, 2025].

⁵¹ Dagan, Y. (2025). *We demand a full military operation in the terrorist village...* [Post on Facebook]. May 28. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1QxcG4gcB3/> [Accessed: May 31, 2025].

⁵² Katz, Israel. (2025). Ynet, July 3. https://www.ynet.co.il/news/article/byvcz8tble?utm_source=ynet.co.il&utm

- On July 29, 2025: Otzma Yehudit member and deputy speaker of the Knesset, Limor Son Har-Melech defended the colonizer who murdered the Palestinian citizen, Oudeh Al-Hathaleen.
- **On August 10, 2025:** Ben-Gvir stated: "I will implore Prime Minister to take immediate operational steps to dismantle the Palestinian Authority to the next Cabinet meeting...crushing the terrorist authority that Abu Mazen heads"⁵³.
- **On August 10, 2025:** Israel Katz stated: "The refugee camps in northern Samaria - Jenin, Tulkarm and Nur a-Shams - were terrorist hotbeds"⁵⁴.
- **On August 14, 2025, Smotrich said:** "Whoever in the world is trying to recognize a Palestinian state today will receive our answer on the ground. Not with documents nor with decisions or statements, but with facts. Facts of houses, facts of neighborhoods."⁵⁵
- **On September 3, 2025:** In an interview with the leading Belgian newspaper SudInfo, Minister of Foreign Affairs Gideon Sa'ar said: "It is a very strange decision, which was made under pressure. The question of whether a Palestinian state will exist or not is not linked to the decision of the government in Brussels, but rather to the decisions of the government in Jerusalem. We have no intention of establishing a Palestinian state, that would clearly be a terrorist state. We already tried, by the way, 20 years ago, when we completely withdrew from the Gaza Strip, dismantling all our settlements, dismantling all our military bases, even the graves in the cemeteries. Afterwards, it clearly became the emergence of the most dangerous terrorist kingdom in the world. We will not do it again; we have learned the lesson."⁵⁶
- **On September 3, 2025:** Smotrich said he wanted "maximum territory and minimum (Palestinian) population" to be brought under Israeli sovereignty, urging Netanyahu to accept his plan that is being drawn up by a department under Smotrich's supervision in the Defense Ministry. "The time has come to apply Israeli sovereignty to Judea and Samaria, to remove once and for all from the agenda the idea of dividing our tiny land and establishing a terror state in its center... Who can defend a state with such small strategic depth? And this is why the goal of the sovereignty is to remove, once and for all, a Palestinian state from the agenda. And this is done when applying (sovereignty) to all of the territory, other than Arab population centers. I have no interest in letting them enjoy what the state of Israel has to offer," he said.⁵⁷

⁵³ Itamar Ben-Gvir. (2025). Post on X platform, August 10 2025. Available at: <https://x.com/itamarbengvir/status/1954437671394103569>

⁵⁴ Israel Katz. (2025). Post on X platform, August 10 2025. Available at: https://x.com/Israel_katz/status/1954458037504070124

⁵⁵ <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/israels-smotrich-launches-settlement-plan-bury-idea-palestinian-state-2025-08-14/?utm>

⁵⁶ <https://www.gov.il/en/pages/fm-sa-ar-interviewed-by-leading-belgian-newspaper-sudinfo-3-sep-2025>

⁵⁷ <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/israels-smotrich-says-he-is-drawing-up-west-bank-annexation-maps-2025-09-03/?utm>



- **On September 4, 2025:** Amichai Eliyahu, the so-called Minister of Heritage said: “We are not annexing, because annexing is something that is not ours. We are applying sovereignty to areas that were ours in the past in the land of our ancestors.”⁵⁸
- **On September 8, 2025:** Limor Son-Har, Deputy Speaker of the Knesset, wrote: “We will continue to promote the law I submitted, the death penalty for terrorists”. (Meaning Palestinian detainees).⁵⁹
- **On September 8, 2025:** MK Tsvi Sukkot stated: "Every village from which the terrorist came out today should look like Rafah. Ramallah is the same as Jabalia. They are Nazis, exactly like Nazis."⁶⁰
- **On September 26, 2025:** Netanyahu condemned the support for the Palestinian State in the UN: "This week, the leaders of France, Britain, Australia, Canada and other countries unconditionally recognized a Palestinian state," he said. "They did so after the horrors committed by Hamas on October 7 -- horrors praised on that day by nearly 90% of the Palestinian population." Calling it a "mark of shame," Netanyahu said: "You know what message the leaders who recognize the Palestinian state this week sent to the Palestinians? It's a very clear message: murdering Jews pays off."⁶¹
- **On October 8, 2025:** Ben-Gvir said in the video released by his Jewish Power party, "Every house in Gaza has a picture of the Temple Mount, and today, two years later, we are winning on the Temple Mount. We are the owners of the Temple Mount."⁶²
- **On October 23, 2025:** Mk Amichai Chikli stated during his visit to the Beit El Council complex via Facebook: “The terrorist Palestinian Authority – a huge deception that blew in our faces.”⁶³
- **On the same day,** Shai Alon, the Beit El Council Head, stated: “The first step is to immediately dismantle the Palestinian Authority, because its presence prevents the true solution to terrorism and gives it the political oxygen it needs.”⁶⁴
- **On October 24, 2025:** Bezalel Smotrich posted on Facebook: “Only military pressure brings the hostages back.”⁶⁵

⁵⁸ Eliyahu, Amichai. (2025). Post on X platform, September 4. Available at : <https://x.com/radio103fm/status/1963468671868608884>

⁵⁹ Son-Har, Limor. (2025). Post on X platform, September 8. Available at : https://x.com/limor_sonhrmelh/status/1965079142640291938

⁶⁰ Sukkot, Tzvi. (2025). Post on X platform, September 8. Available at: <https://x.com/HezkeiB/status/1965000326219792701>

⁶¹ <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/netanyahu-outlines-israeli-victories-over-hamas-iran-un-speech-2025-09-26/>

⁶² <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/israels-ben-gvir-calls-gaza-victory-al-aqsa-mosque-compound-2025-10-08/>

⁶³ Chikli, Amichai. (2025). Facebook post, October 23. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1AK2K9BfEb/> (Accessed October 31, 2025).

⁶⁴ Alon, Shai. (2025). Facebook post, October 23. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1AK2K9BfEb/> (Accessed October 31, 2025).

⁶⁵ Smotrich, Bezalel. (2025b). Facebook post, October 24. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1Fby49TjW6/> (Accessed October 31, 2025).

- **On October 25, 2025:** Smotrich posted on Facebook: “Thanks to the Council of Judea and Samaria and the Israeli Knesset and to all who support imposing sovereignty and eliminating of the idea of the dangerous Palestinian state.”⁶⁶
- **On October 28, 2025:** Tsvi Sukkot posted on X platform: “The village of Umm Al-Khair = an illegal Hamas supporter center from recent years, established partly on the lands of the Karmel colony and adjacent to the fence, a regional anarchist center and a lawbreaker from start to finish. It's time to solve this problem.”⁶⁷
- **On 20 November 2025:** The Nachala Settlement Organization published calls for “invasion, migration, and settlement.”⁶⁸
- **On 15 November 2025:** Itamar Ben-Gvir denied the existence of the Palestinian people, describing it as “a baseless invention,” and called for encouraging voluntary migration from Gaza.⁶⁹
- **On November 10, 2025:** Ben-Gvir celebrated the passage of the death penalty law in its first reading, saying that this “makes history.”⁷⁰
- **On November 3, 2025:** Ben-Gvir thanked the prime minister for his support of the death penalty law and called for any “terrorist” to be sentenced to death without exception.⁷¹
- **On November 11, 2025:** After advancing the death penalty law, Ben-Gvir said "This is how we fight terror; this is how we create deterrence," he said in a statement after the initial vote. "Once the law is finally passed — terrorists will be released only to hell."⁷²
- **On November 16, 2025:** Netanyahu said: "Our opposition to a Palestinian state in any territory has not changed. Gaza will be demilitarized and Hamas will be disarmed, the easy way or the hard way. I do not need affirmations, tweets or lectures from anyone."⁷³

⁶⁶ Smotrich, Bezalel. (2025c). Facebook post, October 25. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1FJMMw4CsL/> (Accessed October 31, 2025).

⁶⁷ Sukkot, Tzvi. (2025c). Post on the “X” platform, October 28. Available at: <https://x.com/tzvisuccot/status/1983182751592526136> (Accessed October 31, 2025).

⁶⁸ Nachala Organization. (2025a). X post, 20 November. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/1991567517995999555

⁶⁹ Ben Gvir, Itamar. (2025a). X post, 15 November. Available at: <https://x.com/itamarbengvir/status/1989781351789175125>

⁷⁰ Ben Gvir, Itamar. (2025b). X post, 10 November. Available at: <https://x.com/itamarbengvir/status/1987993189706273005>

⁷¹ Ben Gvir, Itamar. (2025c). X post, 3 November. Available at: <https://x.com/KnessetT/status/1985333683478282609>

⁷² https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/israeli-parliament-advances-death-penalty-bill-backed-by-ben-gvir-2025-11-11/?utm_

⁷³ <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/netanyahu-faces-far-right-backlash-after-us-backed-statement-palestinian-state-2025-11-16/>





- **On November 17, 2025:** Ben-Gvir called for the imprisonment of President Mahmoud Abbas and the leadership of the Palestinian Authority in Ktzi'ot Prison should the United Nations recognize a Palestinian state.⁷⁴
- **On November 19, 2025:** Ben-Gvir reiterated the call to imprison the Palestinian president, describing him as a “financier of terrorism.”⁷⁵
- **On December 2, 2025:** Limor Son-Har, Deputy Speaker of the Knesset, posted on X platform: “The only optimistic vision we can promise the residents of the surrounding area is settlement in the places from which the murderers came.”⁷⁶
- **On December 3, 2025:** Bezalel Smotrich stated on the X platform: “I thank the Prime Minister for his support of the revolution we are carrying out in Judea and Samaria... Together we will kill the idea of a Palestinian state.”⁷⁷
- **On December 18, 2025:** Daniella Weiss posted on X: “Gaza belongs to the people of Israel. And we must begin settling in Gaza now.”⁷⁸
- **On December 21, 2025:** Bezalel Smotrich posted on X: “To declare and regulate 19 new settlements! We continue to make history.”⁷⁹
- **On December 24, 2025:** Sa’ar said, “Israel strongly rejects the statement issued by foreign countries regarding the Cabinet decision on settlements in Judea and Samaria.” He added, “Foreign governments will not restrict the right of Jews to live in the Land of Israel, and any such call is morally wrong and discriminatory against Jews.”⁸⁰
- **On December 29, 2025:** Limor Son-Har posted on Facebook: “Going back home - Establishing the Gaza Strip settlements!”⁸¹

⁷⁴ Ben Gvir, Itamar. (2025d). Facebook post, 17 November. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/v/172xGtxCVU/>

⁷⁵ Ben Gvir, Itamar. (2025e). X post, 19 November. Available at: <https://x.com/itamarbengvir/status/1991147358860587059>

⁷⁶ Son-Har, Limor (2025). Published on X Platform, December 2, 2025. Available at: https://x.com/limor_sonhmelh/status/1995807774228291873 (accessed December 30, 2025).

⁷⁷ Smotrich, Bezalel (2025). Published on the X platform, December 3, 2025. Available at: <https://x.com/bezalelsm/status/1996141729221644392> (accessed December 30, 2025).

⁷⁸ Weiss, Daniela (2025). Published on X Platform, December 18, 2025. Available at: <https://x.com/Daniell04520035/status/2001648754148123046> (accessed December 30, 2025).

⁷⁹ Smotrich, Bezalel (2025). Published on the X platform, December 21, 2025. Available at: <https://x.com/bezalelsm/status/2002662564610654640> (accessed December 30, 2025).

⁸⁰ https://www.timesofisrael.com/liveblog_entry/saar-israel-strongly-rejects-international-condemnation-of-settlement-expansion/

⁸¹ Harson, Lemur (2025). Posted on Facebook, December 29, 2025. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1AWYFgNGJT> (accessed December 30, 2025).



Chapter Two: The Ongoing 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 2025



A: Master Plans for Colonial Construction in the West Bank:

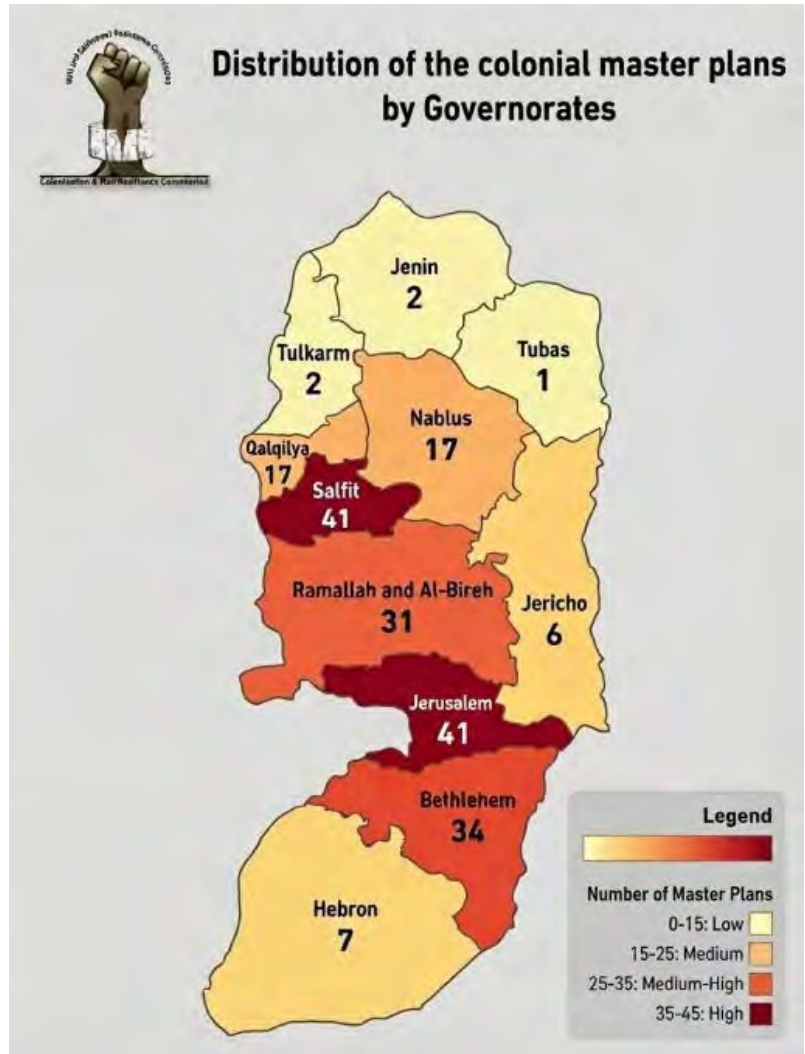
Israeli occupation authorities use regulatory tools as one of the effective means to implement their colonial project in the Palestinian territories. This serves both to continue establishing and expanding Israeli colonies and colonial blocs on one hand, and to sustain the process of urban suffocation against Palestinian construction in areas still under their regulatory control on the other.

To provide a clearer picture, it is important to note that the occupation authorities market these violations as legitimate practices based on local law that was in effect in the Palestinian territories on the eve of their occupation (the Urban and Rural Planning and Building Law No. 79 of 1966), without addressing Military Order No. 418 of 1979, which amended that law to the extent of stripping it of its substance.

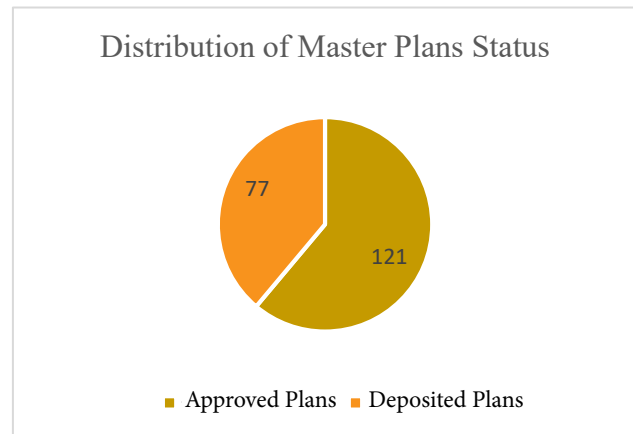
Thus, the structural framework created by the aforementioned military order and its subsequent amendments retained the name of the Supreme Planning Council, while granting the Israeli military commander the authority to form it with Israelis (soldiers and colonizers, of course). This council was also granted the powers of local and regional committees, making it the sole body authorized to issue building permits or approve master plans for Palestinian villages. At the same time,

Israeli colonies were granted the powers of local committees and were provided with additional regulatory committees endowed with broad authority.

Since the beginning of 2025, the planning committees of the occupation authorities have reviewed a total of 265 master plans aimed at constructing 34,979 colonial units across an area of 33,448 dunums. Of these, 20,850 units have been approved, while 14,129 new colonial units have been deposited for review, distributed between colonies in the West Bank and colonies or neighborhoods within the boundaries of the occupation municipality in Jerusalem. These plans were concentrated in the Jerusalem Governorate, with 107 master plans (41 outside the boundaries of the occupation municipality and 66 within colonies inside the municipal boundaries). This was followed by the Salfit Governorate with 41 master plans, Bethlehem with 34, Ramallah with 31, and Nablus and Qalqilya with 17 plans each, among



others. Perhaps the most dangerous of these plans is the approval of the E1 plan, which was approved in August of this year after a 30-year process of delays and withdrawals. It should be noted that with the approval of this plan, the occupying state has implemented the first step of the "Greater Jerusalem" plan. This plan aims to annex three large colonial blocs to the jurisdiction of the Jerusalem municipality—Ma'ale Adumim (which has practically already been merged), Givat Ze'ev, and Gush Etzion. This further severs Jerusalem from its Palestinian context, demographically and geographically extending Jerusalem as an extension of Jewish presence within the municipal boundaries and colonial presence beyond them.



Among the total plans reviewed (deposited) are a set of plans aimed at legalizing the status of outposts surrounding the Eli colony, located between the Ramallah and Nablus governorates. These include: Belgay Mayim with two master plans, numbered 237 /8 /יש and 237 /6 /יש, that were reviewed for the construction of 499 colonial units on 412 dunums of land. Another plan was deposited for a second outpost in the same geographical area, called Hayofil Harin, numbered 237 /4 /יש. It calls for the construction 407 colonial units on approximately 351 dunums of citizens' land. A plan was also deposited for establishing a new outpost, numbered 237 /5 /יש. It targets the construction of 650 new colonial units on an estimated 638 dunums of land.

Analyses of the maps attached to the master plans indicate the occupying state's intention to carry out a significant expansion of the Telem colony, built on citizens' land in Tarqumiya, Hebron Governorate. This involves establishing a new colonial neighborhood by constructing 196 new colonial units on 144 dunums through the approval of master plan number 501 /1 /1 /יש. (See the accompanying map).⁸²

Furthermore, the attached maps and spatial information indicate that the occupying state has allocated a total of 1,923 dunums of citizens' land in Nabi Musa village for a major colonial expansion of the Kalia colony located there. This is done through master plan number 608 /9 /2 /יש, which aims to change the land use from agricultural to industrial and engineering purposes.

The maps attached to the submitted master plans also reveal the occupying state's intention to carry out an expansion of the Etz Efraim colony, built on citizens' land in the villages of Mas-ha in Salfit Governorate and Siniriya in Qalqilya Governorate. This involves depositing a master plan to establish a new neighborhood belonging to the colony for the purpose of building 192 new colonial units on 32 dunums, through master plan number 126 /6 /1 /יש.

Additionally, the maps attached to the submitted master plans point to the occupying state's intention to expand the Nokdim colony, built on citizens' land in the villages of the Arab al-Ta'amira, southeast of Herodium, in Bethlehem Governorate. This is being done by approving a master plan (see the accompanying map) to establish a new neighborhood belonging to the colony for the purpose of building 290 new colonial units on 239 dunums, through master plan number 411 /12 /יש.

⁸² The area allocated for the scheme is the blue area, which is geographically distant from the parent colony.



Not far from the first plan that leads to building a neighborhood belonging to the Nokdim colony, and after reviewing the maps attached to the master plan for the Ma'ale Amos colony, it is evident that the occupation state intends to establish a colonial neighborhood belonging to Ma'ale Amos. This is being pursued by depositing plan number /יש/ 413 /1 /8 (see the accompanying map), which aims to build 148 new colonial units on an estimated 42 dunums of land from the village of Kisan, south of Bethlehem Governorate.

The maps attached to the submitted master plans indicate the occupation state's intention to carry out a major expansion of the Etz Efraim colony, which is built on citizens' land in the villages of Mas-ha in Salfit Governorate and Siniriya in Qalqilya Governorate. This is being done through the approval of a master plan bearing the number /יש/ 126 /6 (see accompanying map No. 1), which aims to create a new neighborhood for the colony to build 252 new colonial units on 104 dunums. The occupying state continues to propose more master plans aimed at a major expansion of the Etz Efraim colony, having deposited a large plan numbered /יש/ 126 /6 /1 two months ago for the purpose of building 192 new colonial units on 32 dunums.

In Salfit Governorate, the maps attached to the announced plans indicated that the occupation state has approved a large plan within the framework of the new colony Ariel West, whose establishment was approved in 1992 and a bid for it was issued a year ago. The approval of the plan numbered /יש/ 130 /3 /1 /1, which aims to build 730 new colonial units on 405 dunams, constitutes a dangerous step in targeting the lands of Salfit Governorate, particularly the city of Salfit.

Among the large plans approved in the month of May is another plan targeting lands in the Jerusalem Governorate, specifically for the benefit of the Kochav Ya'akov colony. The maps attached to master plan number /יש/ 242 /2 (see accompanying map No. 2) indicate the occupation state's approval of a major master plan aimed at building 627 colonial units on 253 dunums of land in Kafr 'Aqab, north of Jerusalem.

It is noteworthy that the occupation state has recently adopted a policy of establishing colonial neighborhoods that are geographically separate from the mother colony. The aim is to control the largest possible geographical areas as a prelude to declaring them as independent colonies, as happened in the recent announcement by the occupation government recognizing the separation of 13 new colonial neighborhoods and considering them full-fledged colonies. Among the most prominent plans aimed at significantly expanding colonies is plan number /יש/ 242 /2, which pertains to the Kochav Ya'akov colony built on lands of Kafr 'Aqab in the Jerusalem Governorate. It was approved with the aim of carrying out a major expansion involving the construction of 627 new colonial units. This expansion constitutes a significant addition to the colony, covering an area of 254 dunums.

The table shows the plans that aimed to build new colonial neighborhoods without explicitly announcing them.

Plan number	Colony	Governorate	No. of units	Stage
501 /1 /1 /יש	Telm	Hebron	196	Approval
126 /6 /1 /יש	Etz Efraim	Salfiit	192	Deposit
411 /12 /יש	Nokdim	Bethlehem	290	Approval
413 /1 /8 /יש	Ma'ale Amos	Bethlehem	148	Deposit
126 /6 /יש	Etz Efraim	Salfiit	252	Approval
130 /3 /1 /1 /יש	Ari'el	Salfiit	730	Approval
240 /1 /1 /יש	Geva Binyamin/ Adam	Jerusalem	356	Approval
226 /5 /3 /יש	Ma'ale Shomron/ Almatan	Qalqilyah	120	Deposit
208 /3 /4 /יש	Ganei Modi'in	Ramallah	178	Deposit
208 /3 /1 /יש	Ganei Modi'in	Ramallah	150	Approval
208 /3 /3 /יש	Ganei Modi'in	Ramallah	194	Approval
202 /ת /יש	Beit Aryeh	Ramallah	Industrial zone	Approval
521 /1 /ב /יש	Negohot	Bethlehem	158	Approval
113 /17 /יש	Kedumin	Qalqilyah	1388	Deposit

B: Master Plans for Colonial Construction in Jerusalem⁸³

The planning authorities of the occupying state, represented by the District Committee affiliated with the Jerusalem Municipality, reviewed a total of 66 master plans for the purpose of colonial expansion in colonies established in the city of Jerusalem. They approved 32 plans and deposited 34 others. These plans aimed to build 7,193 housing units and target a total area of 1,656.913 dunums.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Housing in the occupation state issued a bid to build 1,047 housing units in the new colony of Lower Aqueduct, which the occupying state seeks to place in the heart of East Jerusalem, between the neighborhoods of Beit Safafa and Sur Baher.

The new colony was approved on January 1, 2024, as the first approval within the heart of the Holy City in over a decade and a half.

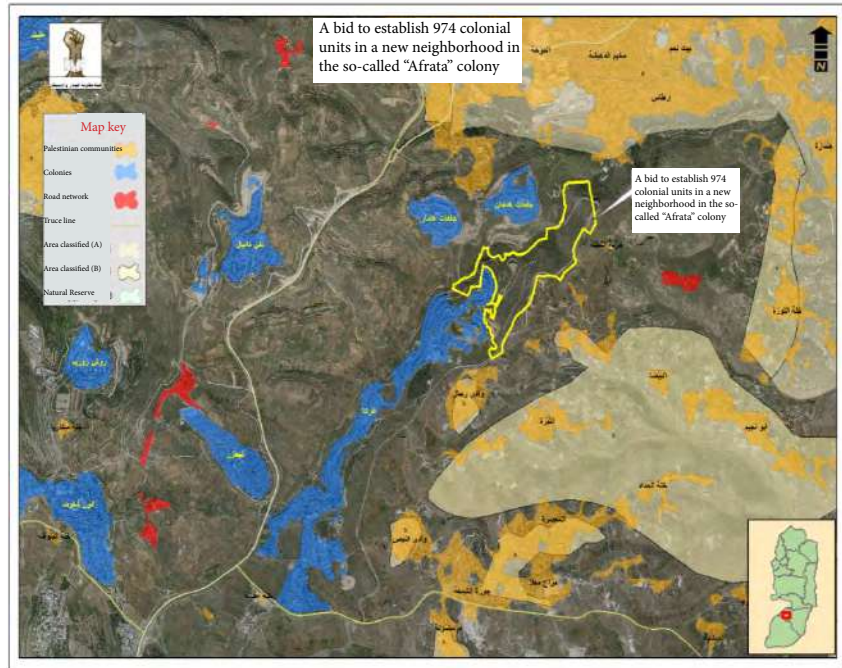
The bid's publication came just 4 months after the approval for building the new colony, which is an unprecedented timeframe between approval and issuing bids. This indicates that the occupying state wants to complete the construction under the shadow of war and while the world is preoccupied with events in the region.

⁸³ This section of the report was prepared in cooperation with the Arab Studies Society/Jerusalem.



C: Colonial Construction Bids in 2025⁸⁴

Since the beginning of 2025, the occupation authorities have issued 36 construction bids for the purpose of building 10,098 new colonial units. These bids targeted various colonies in the West Bank with differing weights. The overall analysis of these bids indicates that over 7,000 colonial units are concentrated in the Ma'ale Adumim colony east of Jerusalem, with another 900 colonial units for the Efrat colony on lands of Bethlehem, 700 more in Ariel on lands of Salfit Governorate, and others. The other bids were for constructions with various purposes, such as establishing gas distribution stations, recreational and industrial facilities, a nursing home, and renewable energy projects.

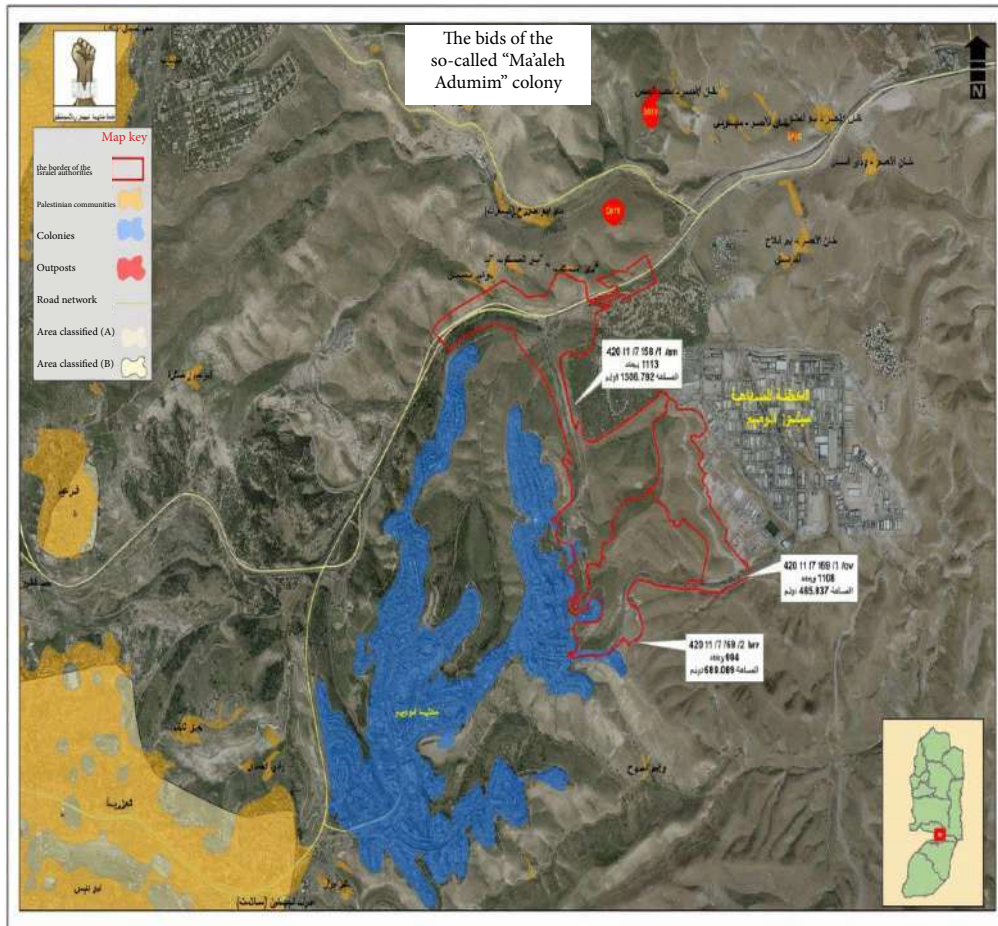


Regarding the most prominent bids, in the Efrat colony built on lands of Bethlehem, the Supreme Planning Council of the so-called “Civil Administration” approved the master plan numbered 410 /5 /7 /שׂי on June 5, 2024, covering an estimated area of 630 dunums. The issuance of construction bids these days indicates a significant acceleration in the bidding process following the approval of the plans, as an actual implementation of the settler-colonial expansion process on Palestinian land. Maps of spatial data related to the approved plan, for which bids have been issued, indicate the occupying state's intention to create a large extension of the Efrat colony, forming an additional neighborhood for the colony. Through its location in this area, it aims to create a deep and systematic geographical separation of the city from its eastern and western countryside. The neighborhood planned for construction these days adds a third "head" to two existing ones that formed an extension of the mother colony to the east—the neighborhoods of Giv'at HaDagan and Giv'at HaTamar located east of the colony. Consequently, the construction of this new colonial neighborhood reinforces the state of separation within the governorate's territory.

The same applies to the Ariel colony in Salfit Governorate and Ma'ale Adumim east of Jerusalem. In August 2025, the occupation authorities issued 6 construction bids for the expansion of the Ariel colony in Salfit Governorate and the Ma'ale Adumim colony in Jerusalem Governorate, involving a total of 4,000 new units. The six bids are divided into three bids for expanding the new neighborhood (Ariel West) to build a total of 730 new units, and three other tenders for expanding the Ma'ale Adumim colony, the largest of which is Bid No. 320/2025, which aims to build a total of 2,902 new colonial units.

⁸⁴ See the list of bids in the appendixes section.

Data from the Colonization and Wall Resistance Commission indicates that the plans for Ma'aleh Adumim were approved in July of this year, while the plans for Ariel were approved in May of this year. This raises significant questions regarding the speed of issuing bids after approval, confirming the methodology of a race against time to impose facts on the ground in Palestinian territories, a tactic increasingly adopted by the occupying state.





Chapter Three: Occupation Procedures and Practices in Palestinian-Controlled Lands

A: Colonial Outposts Established (Approved) in 2025

B: Legalizing colonial outposts and establishing colonies

C: Forced Displacement of Bedouin Communities

D: Land Expropriation, Land Confiscation in 2025

E: Expanding the borders of the colonies and allocating areas for colonizers' grazing

F: Military Orders Allocating Land for Colonizers' Grazing

G- Land Registration Deals



A: Colonial Outposts Established (Approved) in 2025

Since the beginning of 2025, colonizers have established 89 new colonial outposts, the majority of which are agricultural-pastoral outposts. These outposts aim to establish significant control over lands. The danger of this control goes beyond preventing citizens from accessing their land to objectives that appear extremely dangerous considering their strategic impact on the Palestinian presence.

In this part of the report, we document the establishment of dozens of new colonial outposts. The scene can be read as an organized transition from a policy of gradual colonial expansion to a policy of imposing rapid, coercive facts on the ground. This transition is based on a clear overlap between colonizer violence, official political cover, and the use of geography as a tool for sovereign conflict. What is striking in this data is not only the high number of outposts but also their distribution pattern, timing, and geopolitical function within the overarching Israeli project of control over the West Bank.

The greatest concentration of outposts appears in the governorates of Hebron, Ramallah, Nablus, and Jerusalem. These are the governorates that form the geographical and demographic backbone of the West Bank. This concentration is not random; it reflects a clear intention to dismantle Palestinian territorial continuity by creating small, flexible, and rapidly expanding colonial belts that act as choke points controlling the Palestinian living space. In Hebron, for example, outposts are distributed around Yatta, Samu', Halhul, and Sa'ir, which are areas in direct contact with dense Palestinian population centers and pastoral agricultural lands. This indicates a direct targeting of the way of life, not just the land.

It is noteworthy that a significant proportion of these outposts are classified as colonial farms, which is the most dangerous form of modern colonization. A colonial farm does not require a formal government decision and is often established over large areas under the pretext of grazing or agriculture. However, in practice, it leads to the forced displacement of surrounding Palestinian communities through daily violence, obstruction of access, and the destruction of livelihoods. This pattern coincides temporally and spatially with the escalation of colonizer attacks since the beginning of 2025, where assaults are transforming from isolated incidents into a strategic tool to prepare the ground both before and after an outpost is established.

Furthermore, the geographical distribution of the outposts reveals a striking concentration in areas classified as B and even A in some cases, such as around Sinjil, Al-Mazra'a Al-Sharqiya, Turmus'ayya, and 'Attara. This data carries a serious political implication, as it practically signifies an intentional violation of the Oslo Accords and a test of the limits of Palestinian and international reaction. Establishing outposts in these areas aims not only at gaining field control but also at dismantling any future concept of contiguous Palestinian sovereignty, transforming Palestinian population centers into isolated ghettos surrounded by a suffocating security and colonial reality.

In Jerusalem and its surroundings, the new outposts complement the project of complete demographic separation. The outposts established in Anata, Khan al-Ahmar, Mukhmas, and al-'Isawiya work to connect the colonies of the eastern ring with each other and enhance connectivity between Ma'ale Adumim and the colonies north of Jerusalem. This suffocates Palestinian expansion and closes any horizon for geographical continuity between the northern and southern West Bank through Jerusalem. Here, colonizer attacks play the role of an unofficial executive arm, while the army provides protection and subsequent consolidation.





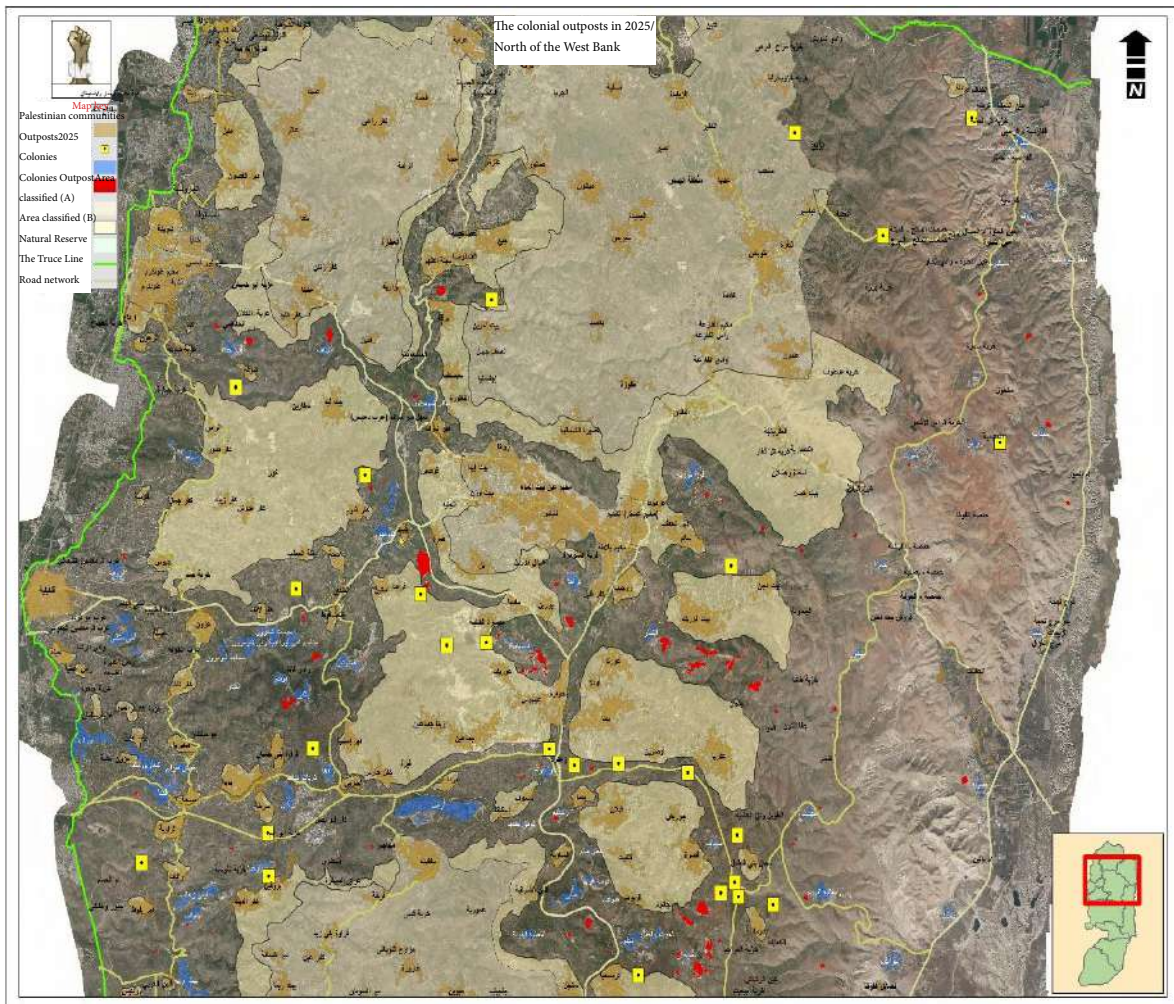
In the Jordan Valley and Tubas, the outposts stand out as a tool for controlling strategic resources, especially land and water. The establishment of colonial farms near Bedouin communities such as al-Hadidiya and Ibziq is accompanied by an escalation in expulsion operations, home demolitions, and the prevention of grazing. This confirms that the goal is to empty the Jordan Valley of its Palestinian inhabitants and transform it into an exclusively colonial living space, serving the long-term Israeli vision for the eastern border.

Perhaps the timing of the establishment of these outposts, spanning the months of 2025 with notable intensity after the first quarter of the year, coincides with international preoccupation, the continuation of the genocide in Gaza, and a decline in political pressure on the occupation state. This timing is not coincidental; it reflects a deliberate exploitation of a moment of reduced oversight, where colonial violence transforms into a *fait accompli* policy, with its outcomes subsequently legitimized through the legal and administrative structures of the occupation.

In conclusion, these facts reveal that what is happening is not traditional colonial expansion, but a comprehensive process of re-engineering Palestinian geography. It relies on outposts as flexible, rapid, and politically low-cost tools. The attacks since the beginning of 2025 are not merely an accompanying phenomenon but an organic part of this strategy, aiming to break resilience, empty the land, and impose irreversible facts on the ground. Reading these outposts in isolation from their broader geopolitical context underestimates their true danger. They are not just dots on a map but pivotal points in a colonial project that is redefining control, borders, and sovereignty by force.

Colonial Outposts Established in 2025 in the Northern West Bank

Colonizers established 25 colonial outposts in the northern West Bank region in 2025, reflecting a notable expansion in the spread of colonial outposts in the area. This expansion is particularly evident in the governorates of Nablus, Qalqilya, Jenin, Tubas, and Tulkarm, as part of an accumulative trajectory aimed at restructuring control over the Palestinian countryside. These outposts were distributed around villages and agricultural communities, and along the highlands and connecting axes between existing colonial blocs. This has led to the creation of geographical pressure zones that besiege Palestinian villages, weaken their capacity for natural expansion, and transform open lands into permanent friction points managed by force. The nature of these outposts indicates the occupation's reliance on a model of low-political-cost, slow encroachment. Colonizers take the field initiative by establishing pastoral farms and small colonial footholds, while official institutions undertake the role of guaranteeing continuity through security protection, restricting Palestinian access to their lands, and imposing new administrative and security realities on the ground. In this sense, what occurred in the northern West Bank during 2025 does not merely reflect quantitative expansion. Rather, it signifies a shift in the tools of control, aiming to dismantle the Palestinian rural sphere and impose a flexible, gradually expandable colonial network.



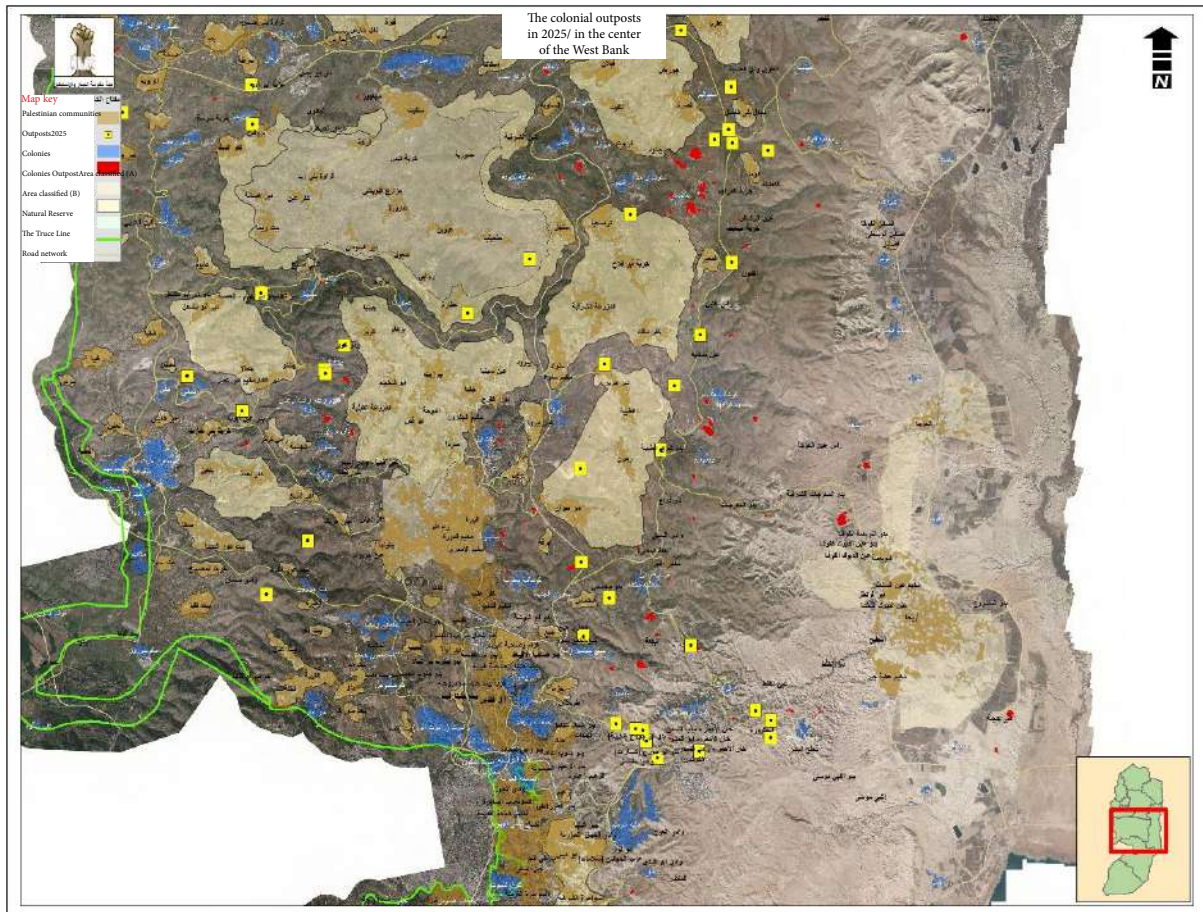
List of Colonial Outposts Established in the Northern West Bank

Governorate	Town	Location	Location and Date
Salfit	Bruqin	East of Brukhin	North of Bruqin, established in Month 5
Salfit	Rafat	Shir Ledavid	West of Rafat, in Month 7
Salfit	Sarta	Mitzpeh Tsurim	South of Sarta, in Month 7
Salfit	Deir Istya	Narehiva	West of Deir Istya, in Month...
Tubas	Tubas	Roi Avraham	Near the Hebredea gathering, in Month...
Tubas	Tubas	Tzvi Ovarim	Near Tayasir checkpoint, in Month...
Tubas	Tubas	Har Bizqon	South of Raba, near Izbizq
Tubas	Tubas	Mitzpeh Avichai	West of Kerdala
Tulkarm	Shufe	Ma'oz Sha'ul	Established west of Shufa, in Month...
Qalqilya	Hajja	North Ramat Gil'ad	West of Hajja village
Qalqilya	Kafr Kaddum	Nofei Gidon	North of Kafr Kaddum, on Jabal Al-Kayda
Nablus	Duma	Mitzpeh Giv'ori Dev	East of Duma, in Month 8
Nablus	Duma	Mitzpeh Meishtam La	Northwest of Duma, in Month 6
Nablus	Qusra	East of Qusra	East of Qusra, in Month 2
Nablus	Majdal Bani Fadil	Mitzpeh Burj Dawid	Southwest of Al-Majdal, in Month 8
Nablus	Jurish	Mitzpeh Ha'Naf Ha'Gadol	North of Majdal Bani Fadil, in Month 5
Nablus	Aqraba	Mitzpeh Netzah Dev	West of Aqraba, in Month 7
Nablus	Bitá	Mitzpeh Yeshiva	East of Za'tara and south of Bitá, in Month...
Nablus	Bitá	Mivtaser Shalom	South of Bitá, in Month 9
Nablus	Huwwara	Mitzpeh Tsafnit	West of Za'tara, in Month 3
Nablus	Asira Al-Qibliyyah	Mitzpeh Mevo Qana	South of 'Asira al-Qibliya, in Month 8
Nablus	Tel	South of Yetut	Established east of Far'ata, in Area B
Nablus	Salim	Diresh Avraham	East of Salim, in Month 8
Nablus	Burqa	Shuva Yisrael	North of Beit Imrin, in Month 10
Nablus	Jamma'in	West of Yitshar	North of Jamma'in, in Month 11, Area B

Central West Bank

In 2025, Colonizers established 30 new colonial outposts in the central West Bank. This list reflects a notable escalation in the establishment of colonial outposts in this area, particularly in the governorates of Ramallah, Jerusalem, and Jericho, with a clear concentration around Palestinian villages and open spaces classified within Areas A and B. It is noteworthy that a significant portion of these outposts was established during closely-spaced months, indicating an accelerated and systematic pace aimed at imposing new facts on the ground. Geographically, the outposts concentrated in mountainous regions, pastures, and around Bedouin communities, especially in the vicinity of Nabi Musa, Anata, Deir Jarir, and Al-Mughayyir. This threatens traditional lifestyles and restricts Palestinian urban expansion.

Furthermore, the proliferation of colonial farms and small, unannounced outposts reflects a shift in colonial tools from classic expansion to low-political-cost creeping control, with an effective reliance on military protection. This deepens the fragmentation of Palestinian geography in the heart of the West Bank.



List of Colonial Outposts Established in the Middle of West Bank

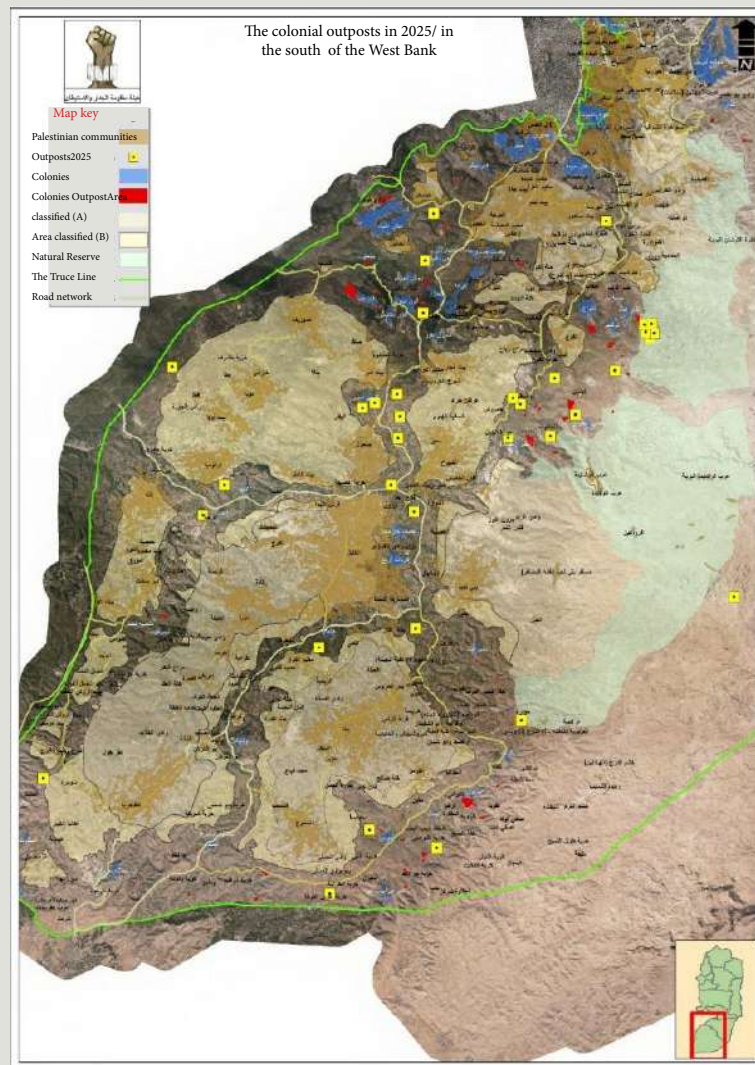
Governorate	Town	Location	Location and Date
Ramallah	Deir Dubwan	West Ma'aleh Hagit	Near Mitzpeh Ma'aleh Hagit
Ramallah	At-Tireh	Mivtach Har-El	West of At-Tireh, in Month 5
Ramallah	Deir Ibzi	North Beit Horon	South of Deir Ibzi, in Month 6
Ramallah	Ein Yabrud	Giv'at Oz Meir	East of Al-Tarifi Quarries, in Month 2, in Area B
Ramallah	Taiyiba	East Taiyiba	East of Taiyiba, in Month 9
Ramallah	Deir Ammar	Hashalom	Near Ein Ayyub, in Month 9
Ramallah	Deir Jarir	North Ma'aleh Ahuvah	East of Deir Jarir, in Month 6
Ramallah	Shibtin	West Na'aleh	East of Shibtin
Ramallah	Deir Jarir	Ne'amat Le'Avraham	North of Deir Jarir, near Tell Al-Asur
Ramallah	Kobar	North Nahaliel	West of Kobar
Ramallah	Kafr Malik	North Ein Samiya	East of Kafr Malik, near Ein Samiya
Ramallah	Atara	Kfar Trifon	East of Atara, in Area B
Ramallah	Bitilu	Kela David	West of Deir Nitham
Ramallah	Al-Mughayyir	David Fortress	East of Al-Mughayyir
Ramallah	Al-Mazra'a Al-Sharqiyya	Jabal Al-Battan	Southwest of Sinjil, in Area A
Ramallah	Turmus'ayya	Magen Binyamin	East of Turmus'ayya, in Area B
Ramallah	Bitilu	North Nahaliel	<Null>
Ramallah	Bitilu	Giv'at Harut	<Null>
Ramallah	Deir Dubwan	North Migron	<Null>
Jericho	Nabi Musa	Mitzpeh Avi'ad	Near the Hathurra gathering, in Month...
Jericho	Nabi Musa	Lechatchilah West	Month 7, near the Hathurra gathering
Jericho	Nabi Musa	Mitzpeh Ein Prat	Month 3, north of Hathurra
Jerusalem	Khan Al-Ahmar	Giv'at HaNetina Adumim	Near the Abu Falah gathering, Month 8
Jerusalem	Anata	East the Quarries	Abu George encampment, near the quarries
Jerusalem	Anata	North Nofei Prat	Northeast of Abu George Bedouin
Jerusalem	Anata	North Nofei Prat	North of Abu George Bedouin
Jerusalem	Anata	Nachalat Ben Yishai	Abu George encampment
Jerusalem	Jab'a	North Adam	North of Adam settlement, Month 2
Jerusalem	Mukhmas	East Mukhmas	East of Mukhmas
Jerusalem	Al-'Isawiya	Bi'r Maskub	Near Bi'r Maskub

Southern West Bank

In 2025, colonizers established 33 new colonial outposts in the southern West Bank. This indicates the imposition of a qualitative escalation by the occupation in establishing outposts in this region, particularly in the governorates of Hebron, Bethlehem, and Jericho. The spread was not random but followed a deliberate geographical pattern aimed at dismantling Palestinian spatial contiguity. The outposts concentrated around Yatta, Halhul, Sa'ir, Bani Na'im, and Beit Ummar, and along the eastern wilderness of Bethlehem. This aims to encircle Palestinian communities, isolate them from their agricultural and pastoral surroundings, and link existing colonial blocs through new axes. This process can be described as part of an effort to re-engineer the Palestinian geographical space in preparation for imposing permanent facts on the ground.

The danger of this phase lies in its coincidence with the occupation state's stripping of Palestinian planning authorities over the eastern wilderness of Bethlehem. This has turned the area into an open arena for establishing outposts led on the ground by colonizers, within a clear functional exchange with the occupation's official institutions. While colonizer militias impose facts by force, the official security apparatus provides protection, legal cover, and the time needed to transform these outposts into fixed realities.

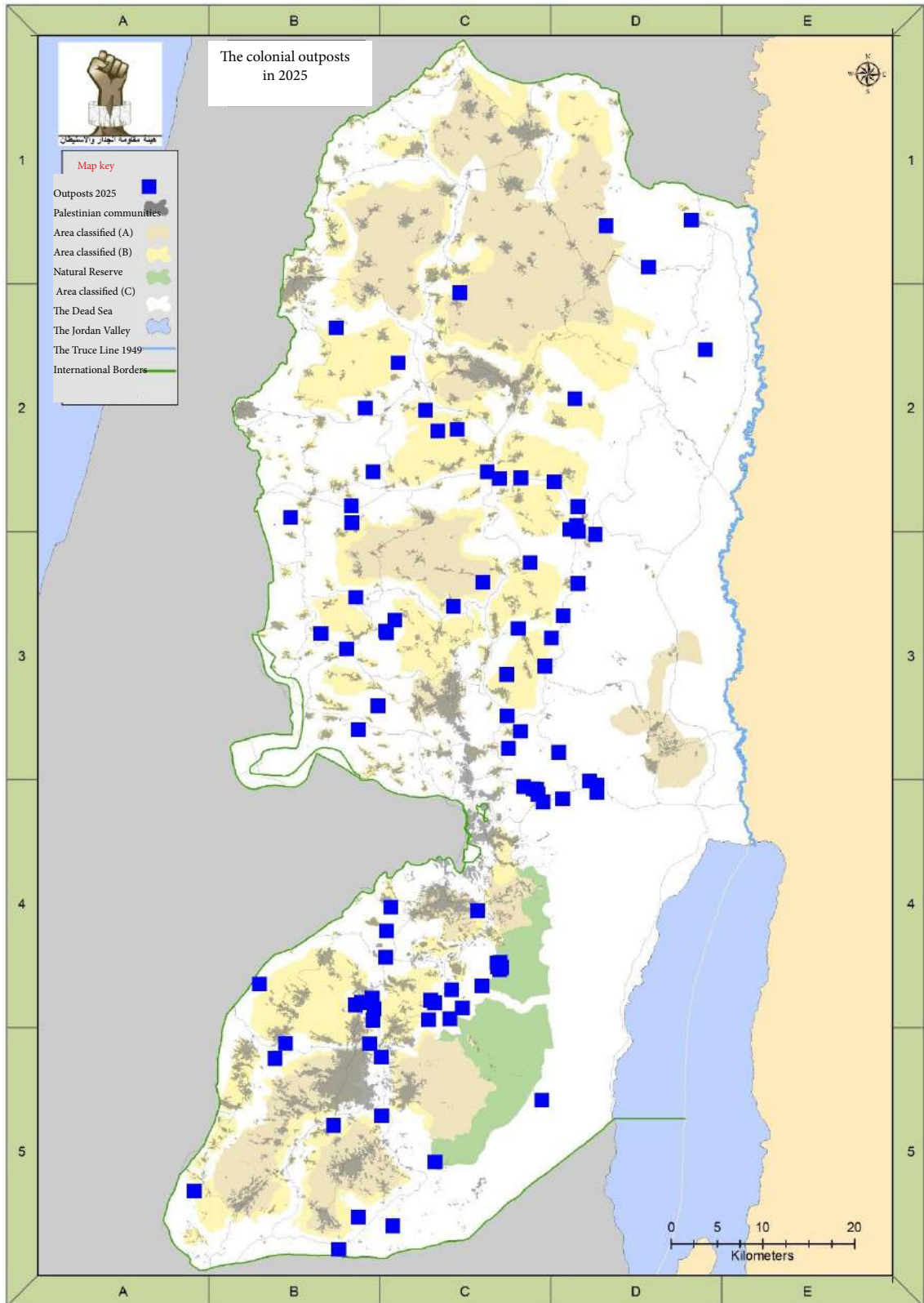
Consequently, what occurred in 2025 cannot be read as isolated outposts, but rather as part of a systematic policy to cement creeping annexation and dismantle any future possibility for Palestinian geographical contiguity in the southern West Bank.



List of Colonial Outposts Established in the Southern West Bank

Governorate	Town	Location	Location and Date
Jericho	Nabi Musa	Farm of Avi'ad	Near the Haturra gathering
Jericho	Nabi Musa	Lechatchilah West	Month 7, near the Haturra gathering
Jericho	Nabi Musa	Farm of Ein Brat	Month 3, north of Haturra
Hebron	As-Sammu'	North Shani Farm	Near the Upper Ghwayn gathering
Hebron	Yatta	South Khirbet Samri	Month 2, near Khirbet Samri
Hebron	Yatta	Northwest Susiya	Month 2, near Khirbet Susiya
Hebron	Ath-Thahriyah	North Ashkolot	West of Sumra
Hebron	Bani Na'im	East Ad-Dirat	Established in Month 9, east of Ad-Dirat
Hebron	Hebron	Metzpor Yossi	Month 10, north of Al-Fawwar Camp
Hebron	Hebron	Kakat Al Foron	East of Khallat Ad-Dar in Yatta, Month 3
Hebron	Hebron	Orort Eli'azer	
Hebron	Halhoul	Beit Anut	
Hebron	Tarqumiya	Neveh Yehuda	East of Tarqumiya, in Month 7
Hebron	Halhoul	Ma'alot Halhul - Me	On Skull Mountain, east of Halhul
Hebron	Sa'ir	West Asfar	Established in Month 2
Hebron	Halhoul	Farm of Kerem Hamam	Established northeast of Halhul
Hebron	Sa'ir	Giv'at Emuna	
Hebron	Sa'ir	Ma'aleh Tidhar	
Hebron	Beit Ommer	Giv'at Givan Ami	East of Beit Ummar, in Month 7
Hebron	Sai'r	North of Eibi Nahal	East of Khirbet At-Tuqu', in Month 7
Hebron	Beit Oula	Farm of Orot, Or	West of Beit Ula, in Month 7
Hebron	Beit Ommer	South Giv'at HaHesh	Established near a settlement
Hebron	Halhoul	Mitzpeh Tzur Yehuda	<Null>
Hebron	Halhoul	South Karmeit Tzur	<Null>
Hebron	Sa'ir	Yeshivat Harav Kook	<Null>
Hebron	Dura	West Adora	<Null>
Bethlehem	Kisan	Rajm An-Naqa	
Bethlehem	Kisan	South of Eibi Nahal	
Bethlehem	Taqu'	Tomer Farm	
Bethlehem	Taqu'		n
Bethlehem	Taqu'		n
Bethlehem	Taqu'		n
Bethlehem	Taqu'		n
Bethlehem	Taqu'		n
Bethlehem	Al-Khidr	Wast of Neve Daniel	
Bethlehem	Beit Sahur	Esh Al-Ghurab	
Bethlehem	Al-Khidr		

A Map of the Colonial Outposts Established in 2025



B- Legalizing colonial outposts and establishing colonies:**First: The Decision to Convert 22 Sites and Outposts into Full-Fledged Colonies**

The occupation government announced the conversion of 22 colonial sites and outposts into full-fledged colonies. These new colonial sites consist of 4 in Ramallah Governorate, 4 in Jenin Governorate, another 4 in Hebron Governorate, 2 in Nablus Governorate, 1 in Salfit Governorate, 3 in Jericho, 3 in the Jordan Valley (al-Aghwar), and the last on lands of Holy Jerusalem.

Data indicates that 4 of these sites are classified as full-fledged colonies in the database of the Colonization and Wall Resistance Commission due to the occupation approving master plans for them in previous years. Another 3 sites are classified as military sites, one of which is classified as a military observation post, while 3 other sites are classified as religious sites. The list also includes two colonies evacuated in 2005 under the Disengagement Plan law, which was then amended in 2023 to allow recolonization in colonies in the northern West Bank. Meanwhile, 5 of the sites are classified as entirely new.

The behavior of the occupying state shows that in the past, it used to evade responsibility by announcing the establishment of new colonies under the pretext of merely conducting expansions. Now, however, it is revealing its true face to the world, exposing its years of deceit regarding the seizure of Palestinian lands and the assault on the basic rights and national assets of the Palestinian people.

The extremist right-wing fascist government, which declared from its first day of formation that colonial expansion would be at the top of its priorities, specifically the legalization of colonial outposts to impose facts on the ground and fragment Palestinian geography, has continued from day one to implement these plans with the aim of annihilating any possibility of establishing a Palestinian state. It is, therefore, imperative to call upon the international community to intervene clearly, genuinely, and effectively to hold the occupying state accountable for its violations and its defiance of international resolutions. This includes the recent high-profile advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice regarding the status of the occupation and colonial settlement, in addition to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2334 concerning the illegality of colonies and the invalidity of the facts they create on the ground.

The Colonial Outposts the Occupation Government is Planning to Legalize

	Outpost	Year of Establishment	Current Status	Nearby Colony	Governorate
1	⁸⁵ Adi Ad	1998	Colony	Shilo	Ramallah
2	Ahya 86	1997	Colony	Shilo	Ramallah
3	⁸⁶ Nofei Prat	1992	Colony		Jerusalem
4	Atarot Adar	2023	Outpost	Givat Ze'ev	Ramallah
5	Anbar	New	—	Nili	Ramallah
6	⁸⁷ Beit Horon	1977	Colony		Jericho
7	⁸⁸ Kdim Arba		Outpost	Beit Hafra	Jericho
8	Mahane Gadi	2018	Outpost / Base	Masua	Jordan Valley
9	Ir HaTmarim	New	—		Jericho
10	Giv'onit		—	Hamdat	Jordan Valley
11	Tevetz	New	—	Maskiot	Jordan Valley
12	Mitzpe Ziv	2004	Observation Point	Ma'ale Hever	Hebron
13	Al-Nabi	2019	Outpost / Farm	Hermesh	Jenin
14	Havat Ya'ir	1999	Outpost	Nofim–Yakir	Salfit
15	Ma'oz Tzvi	2001	Outpost	Mevo Dotan	Jenin
16	Ma'alot Halhul	* 2019	Outpost / Base	Karmi Tzur	Hebron
17	Afka		—	Otniel	Hebron
18	Yonadav		—	Shima	Hebron
19	Rehavam		—	Migdalim	Nablus
20	Mount Ebal	New	Heritage Site		Nablus
21	Sanur	Evacuated in 2005	Decision to Re-colonize		Jenin
22	Homesh	Evacuated in 2005	Rebuilt 2023		Jenin

Distribution across Governorates

Governorate	No. of Outposts	Governorate	No. of Outposts
Ramallah	4	Salfit	1
Jenin	4	Jericho	3
Hebron	4	Jordan Valley	3
Nablus	2	Jerusalem	1

⁸⁵ Originally classified as a colony through a master plan

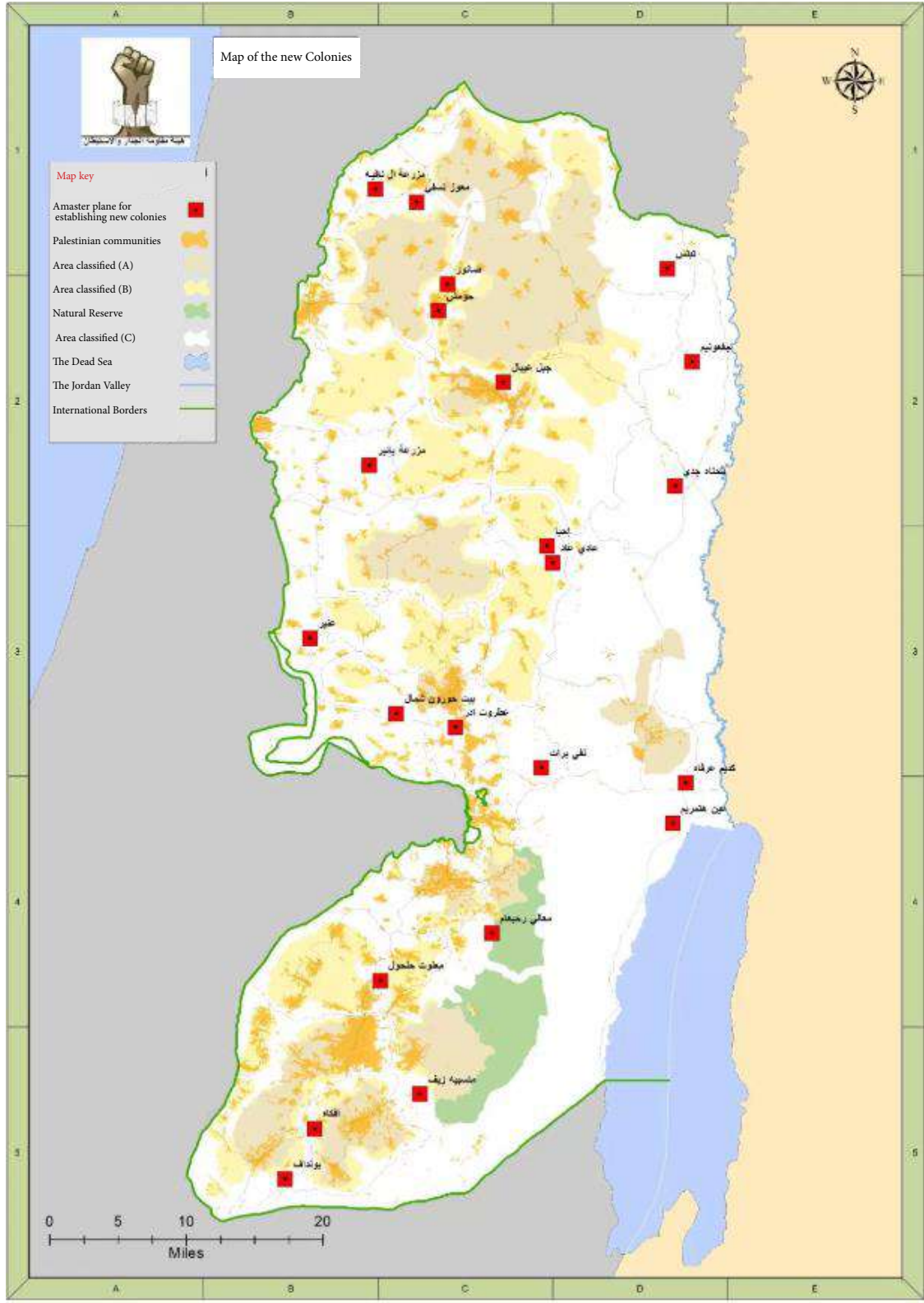
⁸⁶ Originally classified as a colony through a master plan

⁸⁷ Originally classified as a colony through a master plan

⁸⁸ It has a master plan under consideration, the latest version of which was proposed in 2024.



Map of the Colonial Sites Mentioned



Second: The Israeli Decision to Separate 13 colonial Neighborhoods and to designate them as Fully Established colonies:

On March 23, 2025, the occupying government decided to separate several colonial neighborhoods and designate them as independent colonies. This new measure aims to support the colonial expansion in the Palestinian territories, as well as targeting Palestinian geography, aiming to fragment and dismember it.

The neighborhoods mentioned in the occupying government's colonies are located in the following areas: four in Ramallah Governorate, specifically adjacent to the so-called “Talmon” colony; four in Bethlehem Governorate; two in Salfit Governorate; one in Nablus; one in Jericho; and one in Tubas.

Most of these neighborhoods were established as illegal colonial outposts two decades ago. The Israeli occupying power then proceeded to convert these outposts into colonies, clearly circumventing international law and the international community's rejection of colonial construction. Initially, the occupying power refrained from announcing the construction of new colonies, claiming they were neighborhoods intended to accommodate the natural growth of the colonial population. However, the occupying power is now revealing its true intentions by building settlements that have the potential to expand, seize more land, and undermine the geographical contiguity between Palestinian villages and towns in these areas.

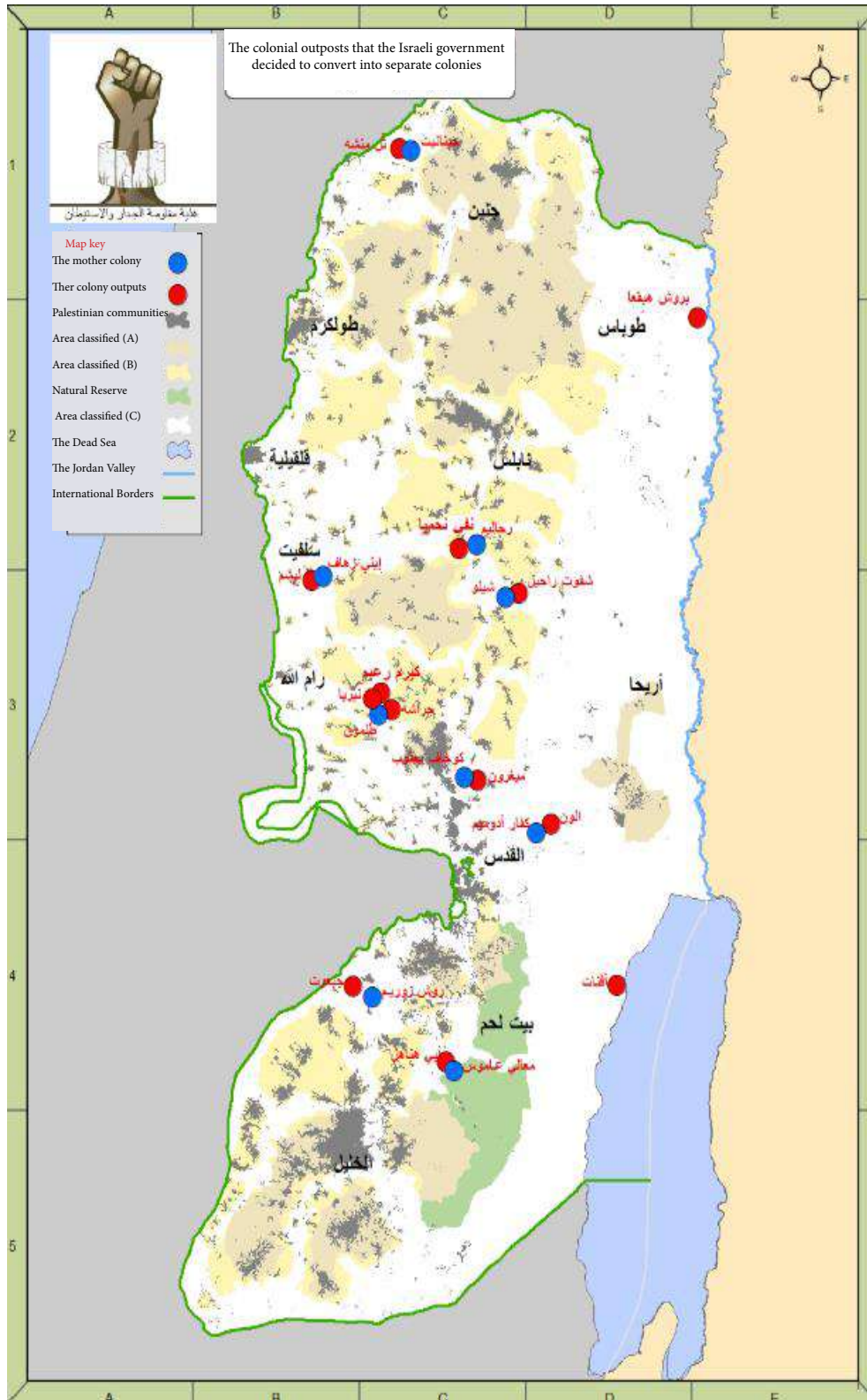
Most of the thirteen neighborhoods that the occupying power has transformed into established colonies have now been officially designated as “colonies” by the commission rather than neighborhoods. This change reflects the exposure of the occupation's actual objectives. Actually, these colonies are geographically separate from their mother colonies and are expanding independently on Palestinian land.

The following table shows the details of each colonial neighborhood and its specific spatial information.

Name in Hebrew	Name of colony	Area	Year of establishment	The mother colony	governorate
אלון	Alon	221 dunums	1990	Kfar Adumim	Jerusalem
חרשה	Harrasha		1997	Talmon	Ramallah
כרם רעים	Kerm Ra'im	98dunums	2011	Talmon	Ramallah
נריה	Niria (Talmon B)	210 dunums	1991	Talmon	Ramallah
מגרון	Mighron	56 dunums	2011	Kokaf Ya'qub	Ramalleh
שבות רחל	Shafoot Rahil	140 dunums	1991	Shilo	Nablus
אבנת	Afnat	97 dunums	1983		The Dead Sea/ Bethlehem
ברוש הבקעה	Brosh Habqa'a		1983		The Jordan valley/ Tubas
לשם	Lishim		2013	A'li Zhav	Salfit
נופי נחמיה	Nife Nahmia	55 dunums	2002	Rahalim	Salfit
טל מנשה	Tal Mansha	173 dunums	1992	Hananit	Jenin
איבי הנחל	Abi Habhal	49 dunums	1997	Ma'aleh A'mus	Bethlehem
גבעות	Jaba'ut	54 dunums	1984	Alon Shafot	Bethlehem



A map of the colonial neighborhoods that the occupying state decided to separate



Third: The Decision to Legalize and Establish 19 New Colonies:

On December 11, 2025, the Israeli occupation cabinet approved the establishment of 19 new colonies throughout the West Bank. This move is not just a political gesture; it is another significant step in the ongoing campaign to seize Palestinian land for the benefit of the colonial settlement project. This dangerous escalation reveals the true intentions of the occupying government: to entrench a system of annexation, apartheid, and the complete Judaization of Palestinian land.

According to the occupation government's statement, four of the new colonies will be located in Ramallah Governorate, four in Jenin Governorate (including the colonies of Ganim and Kadim, which were evacuated in 2005), three in Nablus, two each in Bethlehem, Hebron, and Jericho Governorates, and one each in Salfit and Tubas Governorates.

The database of the CWRC (Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission) indicates that the occupation cabinet's list includes several well-known neighborhoods, such as Kida, Esh Kodesh, and Givat Hare'l, as well as established outposts like Kochav Hashachar/North and Bnei Kedem. Additionally, the occupying state plans to create new settlements from scratch, including Shalem, Rehanit, Rosh Haayin, Yitzhak, Mish'ol, and others.

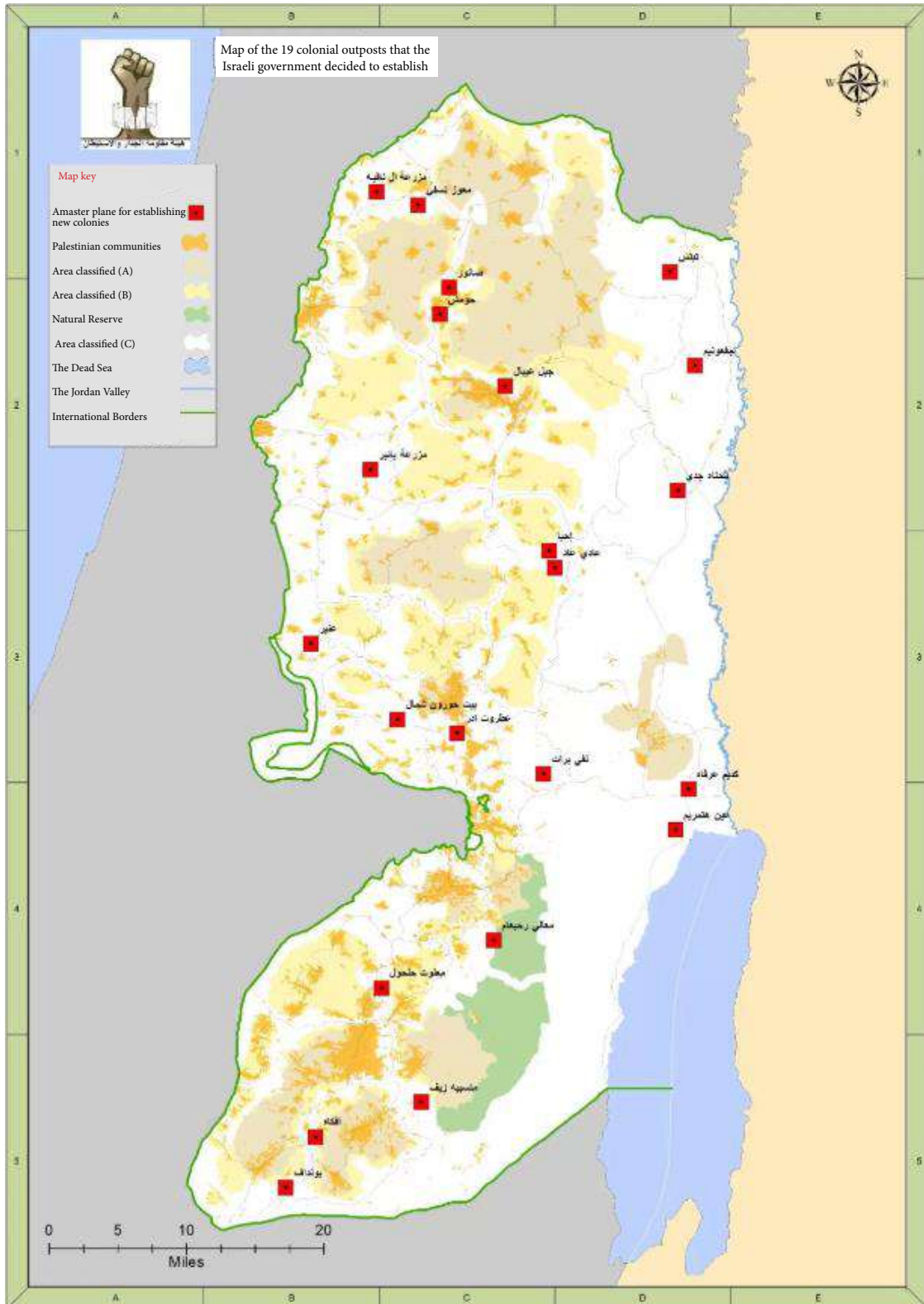
	Colony	Year of establishment	Location	Governorate	Name in Hebrew	Notes
1	Kida	2003	Jalud	Nablus	קידה	
2	Esh Kodesh	2000	Jalud	Nablus	אש קודש	
3	Givat Hare'l	1998	Senjil	Ramallah	גבעת הראל	
4	Kochav HaShahar/North	2019	Kafr Malik	Ramallah	כוכב השחר צפון	Tourist houses
5	Nof Gela'ad		East of Ramallah	Ramallah	נוף גלעד	
6	Jenin	1983	East of Jenin	Jenin	גנים	Evacuated colony
7	Kadim	1981	East of Jenin	Jenin	כדים	Evacuated colony
8	Shalem		Nablus Mounten	Nablus	שלם	New location
9	Har Bezek	2025	South of Raba	Jenin	הר בזק	New location
10	Rehanim		Northwest of Jenin	Jenin	ריהנית	New location
11	Rosh Haayin	2025	West of Salfit	Salfit	ראש העין מזרח	New location
12	Tamon		Tammon/ Tobas	The northern valley	טמון	New location
13	Beni kedim	2000	Sa'ir	Hebron	פני קדם	
14	Eir al Karn		Mandate forest	South of Bethlehem	ער אל קרן	New location
15	All lanbi		Near al labni mountain	Jericho	אלנבי	New location
16	Yetav Me'raf	1970's	Ein al O'ja	Jericho	ייטב מערב	Farm
17	Nahal dorn		The mountain of Hebron	Hebron	ונחל דורן	New location
18	yetsef/Shedma	2025	Beit Sahoor & Dar Salah	Bethlehem	יצ'יב	Military site
19	Masho'ol		West of Ramallah	Ramallah	משעול	New location





No.	Governorate	No. of locations
1	Nablus	3
2	Ramallah	4
3	Tubas and the northern valley	1
4	Jenin	4
5	Salfit	1
6	Jericho	2
7	Hebron	2
8	Bethlehem	2
		19

Map of the 19 colonial outposts



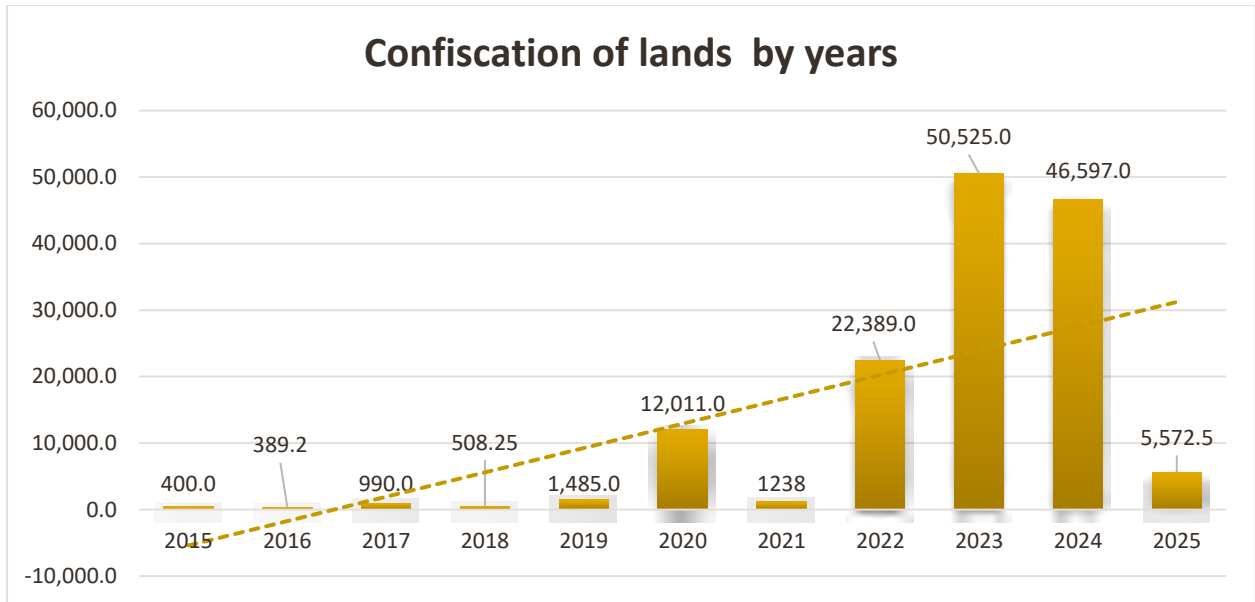
C: Forced Displacement of Bedouin Communities:

During the reporting period, the measures taken by the Israeli occupation led to the displacement of three Palestinian communities, which included 197 families of 1090 individuals. Among the affected communities there were, Deir Alla community, Ein Ayoub community, Al-Malihah, Mughayir Al-Deir, West of Kobar community, Al-Mahariq, Jibya, and others.

Governorate	Community	No. of individuals	No. of families	
Nablus	Al Fajim	26	3	The entire community was displaced
Tubas	Al maleh	80	16	Eleven families left, and five families remained
Tubas	Al maleh/ al mayta	120	24	17left, 7 remained
Tubas	al maleh/ al Burj	84	14	Three families left the community and returned to the it a week later.
Tubas	Khirbat Ibziq	200	38	The entire community left
Tubas	Wad Shubash	35	6	The entire community left
Jericho	Fasayel al Wasta	50	5	4 families left, and 1 family remained
Jerusalem	Al Hathura/ Wadi al Qult	40	15	The entire community left
Ramallah/ Deir Dibwan	Mughayir al Deir	140	24	The entire community left
Ramallah	Jebas/ east of Taybeh	120	20	The community partially left
Ramallah	Al-Mahariq, northwest of Al-Laban	25	4	The entire community left
Ramallah	Bedouin of West Kobar - Al-Daak Gathering	60	9	The entire community left
Ramallah	Ain Ayoub - Deir Ammar	110	19	The entire community left
	Total	1090	197	

D: Land Expropriation, Land Confiscation in 2025:

In 2025, the Israeli occupation authorities confiscated **5572.472** dunums (a dunum is 1,000 meters square) under various pretexts (declaring natural reserves, expropriation orders, seizure orders). Specifically, the Israeli government issued 94 seizure orders targeting **(2609)** dunams, 3 expropriation orders confiscating a total of **(1730.88)** dunums to pave a colonial road and 3 orders declaring 1231 dunums as state lands.



Details of military orders:

The table below shows the military orders issued to expropriate Palestinian lands, categorized by the nature, type, and geographical location of each order:

	Type of order	No. of order	Area	Village	Governorate	Purpose of order
1	Seizure order	25/1/T	2.906	Arab al Ta'amra	Bethlehem	Buffer zone around the so-called 'Nikodim' colony
2	Seizure order	25/100/T	4	Deir Sharaf	Nablus	Military site
3	Seizure order	25/8/T	0.662	Al Sawia	Nablus	Colonial road
4	Seizure order	25/13/T	3.044	Hebron	Hebron	Colonial road
5	Seizure order	25/3/T	45.12	Al khader	Bethlehem	Buffer zone around the so-called "Ifrata" colony
6	Seizure order	25/3/T	5.218	Tammun	Tubas	Colonial road
7	Seizure order	25/36/T	2.224	Burin	Nablus	Military site
8	Seizure order	25/37/T	1.203	Azun	Qalqilia	Military site
9	Seizure order	25/38/T	4.821	Huwwara	Nablus	Military fence
10	Seizure order	25/54/T	2.938	Arab al Rashaydeh	Bethlehem	Colonial road
11	Seizure order	24/56/T	7.311	Qabalan/ Beita	Nablus	Buffer zone around the so-called " Avitar" colony
12	Seizure order	25/59/T	23.702	Shibtin/ Deir Ammar/ Deir Qadis	Ramallah	Buffer zone around the so-called " Na'aleh" colony
13	Seizure order	25/60/T	3.645	Shibtin Deir Qadis	Ramallah	Colonial road
14	Seizure order	25/68/T	14.917	Fara'ata/ Jit / Tal	Qalqilia. Nablus	Buffer zone around the so-called" Hafat Gela 'ad" colony
15	Seizure order	25/70/T	2.374	Awarta	Nablus	Colonial road
16	Seizure order	25/74/T	9.909	Al fara'a valley	Tubas	Buffer zone around the so-called" Mahni Jedi" colony
17	Seizure order	25/77/T	9.261	Auja/ Tayba/ Rammun/ Nwea'meh	Ramallah. Jericho	Colonial road
18	Seizure order	25/79/T	4.344	Silwad	Ramallah	Colonial road
19	Seizure order	25/82/T	13.483	Beit Dajan	Nablus	Colonial road
20	Seizure order	25/83/T	3.317	Tubas	Tubas	Colonial road
21	Seizure order	25/9/T	0.405	Al Naqura/ deir Sharaf	Nablus	Colonial road
22	Seizure order	25/1/M/D	2.791	Hares	Salfit	Military site
23	Seizure order	25/2/.M.D	13.117	Bruqin	Salfit	Preventing from access
24	Seizure order	24/113/T	1.452	Irtas	Bethlehem	Colonial road
25	Seizure order	23/17/T	5.888	Deir Ghassaneh/ al Lebban	Ramallah	Buffer zone around the so-called "Beit Areh" colony
26	Seizure order	25/95/T	1.146	Dura	Hebron	Colonial road
27	Seizure order	24/28/T	0.683	Hebron	Hebron	Colonial road
28	Seizure order	25/63/T	2.746	Yatta	Hebron	Buffer zone around the so-called "Gefa'at Hanan" colony

29	Seizure order	25/67/T	1.413	Yatta	Hebron	Colonial road
30	Seizure order	25/109/T	30.87	Beit Dajan	Nablus	Colonial road
31	Seizure order	25/118/T	2.202	Yaa'bad	Jenin	Colonial site with a road
32	Seizure order	25/107/T	101.57	Tubas/ Raya	Tubas	Colonial road
33	Seizure order	25/88/T	10.122	Sinjil	Ramallah	Colonial road
34	Seizure order	25/110/T	3.021	Yatta	Hebron	Colonial road
35	Seizure order	25/108/T	7.737	Yatta	Hebron	Colonial road
36	Seizure order	25/104/T	11.102	Hizma/ Jaba'	Jerusalem	Colonial road
37	Seizure order	05/57/T	16.147	Kafr al Lebbad	Tulkarm	Buffer zone around the so-called "Afni Hefts" colony
38	Seizure order	25/116/T	6.757	Arab al Ta'amrah	Bethlehem	Buffer zone around the so-called "Skont BG" colony
39	Seizure order	25/106/T	5.758	Al Khader	Bethlehem	Buffer zone around the so-called "Sedi Boa'az" colony
40	Seizure order	05/77/T	5.734	Kafr al Lidded	Tulkarm	Buffer zone / completion of a previous order
41	Seizure order	25/105/T	5.163	Al Shuyukh/ Sa'ir	Hebron	colonial road from Bni Kidem
42	Seizure order	25/114/T	7.737	Jinsafut	Qalqilia	Colonial road
42	Seizure order	25/141/T	8.298	Tammun	Tubas	Military site
43	Seizure order	25/139/T	4.727	Deir Istiya	Salfit	Colonial road
44	Seizure order	25/132/T	11.562	Deir Istiya	Salfit	Colonial road
45	Seizure order	25/128/T	20.312	Deir Ballot/ Kafr al Kik	Salfit	Buffer zone around the so-called Ali Zhav colony
46	Seizure order	25/8/M.D	3.649	Kafr al Dik	Salfit	Barber fence
48	Seizure order	25/162/T	11.337	Nialin/ Deir Qadis	Ramallah	Barber fence
49	Seizure order	07/05/T	24.142	Beitilu	Ramallah	Buffer zone around the so-called Nahliel/ Giva'at /Manheim/ amendment of an order b
50	Seizure order	25/84/T	18.41	Sarata/ Bruqin/ Kafr al Dik	Salfit	Buffer zone around the so-called Brokhin colony
51	Seizure order	25/65/T	5.856	Anata	Jerusalem	colonial road "Nafi Brat" to 437
52	Seizure order	24/118.T	12.612	Deir Jarir	Ramallah	Kochav HaShachar Road up to 449
53	Seizure order	25/49/T	3.712	Azzun	Qalqilia	Road from Alfei Manshiya to Eliyahu Crossing
54	Seizure order	24/74/T	2.203	Al Tayba	Ramallah	Rimonim barbed wire fence



55	Seizure order	25/43/T	10.984	Al Tayba	Ramallah	Road from Rimonim to 449
56	Seizure order	06/35/T	18.279	Ras Karkar	Ramallah	Buffer zone around the so-called "Talmon" colony
57	Seizure order	25/136/T	70.147	Qaryut/ Allebban/ al Sawya	Nablus	Buffer zone around the so-called "Ali" colony
58	Seizure order	24/116/T	29.68	Kafr Malik/ Deir Jarir	Ramallah	Buffer zone around the so-called Kochav HaShachar
59	Seizure order	25/85/T	21.307	Jayyous/ Azzun	Qalqilia	Buffer zone around the so-called Tsufim" colony
60	Seizure order	25/182/T	4.269	Arab al Ta'amrah	Bethlehem	
61	Seizure order	25/181/T	4.215	Deir Ammar/ Ras Karkar/ Ein Qinia/ Al Mazraa	Ramallah	
62	Seizure order	25/173/T	6.908	Nahhalin	Bethlehem	A security road extending to Rosh Tzurim
63	Seizure order	25/172/T	38.732	Jaba'a/ Surif/ Beit Ommar	Hebron	A road that extends from Kfar Etzion to Route 367
64	Seizure order	25/171/T	13.906	Arab al Ta'amrah	Bethlehem	Security road
65	Seizure order	25/170/T	4	Al Bireh	Ramallah	Military site
66	Seizure order	25/133/T	12.78	Nahhalin / Khader	Bethlehem	Closing off a buffer zone around the so-called "El'azar" colony
67	Seizure order	25/129/T	12.195	Tubas	Tubas	A secure route from Street 90 to Hamdat
68	Seizure order	25/64/T	9.59	Al Nabi musa	Jericho	Security road between Kedem Araba and Beit Araba
69	Seizure order	25/48/T	9.992	Tubas	Tubas	A secure route from Shadmat Mahwala to Rotem
70	Seizure order	25/47/T	14.032	Al Oja	Jericho	A secure route from Na'ran to Yatif
71	Seizure order	25/46/T	9.681	Tubas	Tubas	Buffer zone around the so-called Hamdat" colony
72	Seizure order	25/42/T	8.185	Sa'ir	Hebron	A security road connecting streets 356 and 3670
73	Seizure order	25/39/T	11.839	Arab al Rashaydeh	Bethlehem	Buffer zone around the so-called "Ma'aleh Aamos" colony
74	Seizure order	25/129/T	26.065	Tubas	Tubas	A secure route from Hamdat to Ru'i

75	Seizure order	25/150/T	150.202	Tubas/ Tayasir	Tubas	A secure route from Kherbat Yarzeh to Al aqaba
76	Seizure order	25/148/T	74.874	Tubas	Tubas	Security road
77	Seizure order	25/145/T	118.265	Tubas	Tubas	A security road north of Atouf
78	Seizure order	25/143/T	163.999	Tammun	Tubas	A road from Baqa'ut to the Atouf plain
79	Seizure order	25/142/T	77.136	Talouza/ Tammun	Tubas	A secure road from Ain Shibli to Baqout
80	Seizure order	25/147/T	54.917	Tubas	Tubas	Security road
81	Seizure order	25/14/M.D	0.457	Beit Ommar	Hebron	Security road east of Karmeit Tzur
82	Seizure order	25/6/T	4.1	Bitin	Ramallah	Buffer zone around the so-called "Ghefa'at Asaf" colony
83	Seizure order	25/149/T	130.34	Tubas	Tubas	Security road
84	Seizure order	25/144/T	72.51	Tammun / Tubas	Tubas	Security road
85	Seizure order	25/146/T	200.686	Tubas	Tubas	Security road
86	Seizure order	25/152/T	77.608	Al A'asaweyya	Jerusalem	Military site
87	Seizure order	25/165/T	8.264	Sinjil	Ramallah	Buffer zone around the so-called "Ghefa'at Haru'eya" colony
88	Seizure order	25/163/T	3.056	Al Mazraa al Qibliya/ Ras Karkar	Ramallah	Security road
89	Seizure order	25/160/T	10.55	Yatta / al Sammu'	Hebron	Barbered fence
90	Seizure order	35/175/T	513.84	Al Fandqumiya/ Silat al Daher// A'tara/ Burqa	Jenin	A secure road between Sanur and Houmesh
91	Seizure order	25/169/T	17.321	Ya'bad/ A'rraba	Jenin	Security road west of Mefu Dotan
92	Seizure order	25/131/T	21.097	Fasayel al Oja	Jericho	Security road, Ntif Jdoud, number 90
93	Seizure order	25/156/T	16.956	Tammun	Tubas	Security road. Atouf Plain
94	Seizure order	25/183/T	22.106	Al Nabi musa	Jericho	Military site



First: Seizure Orders:

In 2025, the Israeli occupation authorities issued 94 seizure orders to confiscate 2609 dunums for military and security purposes. It is important to note that 24 orders of the recent military orders, are considered an actual implementation of the “buffer zones” bill proposed by the Israeli Finance Minister, Bezalel Smotrich. This bill aims to exploit the security conditions and the laws of war and emergency in order to seize more Palestinian lands. In fact, these confiscated lands do not only constitute buffer zones around the colonies, but rather they prevent Palestinian citizens from accessing vast areas of their lands. The same thing will be repeated to include more colonies, thus preventing Palestinian citizens from accessing more lands

Military orders issued by the occupying army revealed plans to construct numerous security and military roads to benefit both colonizers and the Israeli army. In total, 52 military orders were issued, highlighting the occupying state's determination to expanding security and military infrastructure in support of the colonies. Notably, a series of nine orders was issued simultaneously for the construction of a 22-kilometer road in the Jordan Valley⁸⁹.

The following table shows the military orders that aimed to create buffer zones around the colonies.

	Type of order	No of order	Area	Village	Governorate	Purpose of order
1	Seizure order	T25/1/	2.906	Arab al Ta'amrah	Bethlehem	Buffer zone around the so-called 'Nikodim' colony
2	Seizure order	T25/3/	45.12	Al Khader	Bethlehem	Buffer zone around the so-called "Ifrata" colony
3	Seizure order	T24/56/	7.311	Qabalan/ Beita	Nablus	Buffer zone around the so-called " Avitar" colony
4	Seizure order	T25/59/	23.702	Shibtin/ Deir Ammar/ Deir Qadis	Ramallah	Buffer zone around the so-called " Na'aleh" colony
5	Seizure order	T25/68/	14.917	Fara'ata/ Jit/ Tal	Qalqilia. Nablus	Buffer zone around the so-called" Hafat Gelatad" colony
6	Seizure order	T25/74	9.909	Al fara'a valley	Tubas	Buffer zone around the so-called" Mahni Jedi" colony
7	Seizure order	T23/17/	5.888	Deir Ghassaneh/ al Lebban	Ramallah	Buffer zone around the so-called "Beit Areh" colony
8	Seizure order	T25/63/	2.746	Yatta	Hebron	Buffer zone around the so-called "Gefa'at Hanan" colony
9	Seizure order	T/25/165	8.264	Sinjil	Ramallah	Buffer zone around the so-called "Givat Haroeh" colony
10	Seizure order	T/25/6	4.1	Bitin	Ramallah	Buffer zone around the so-called "Givat Asaf" colony
11	Seizure order	/T25/39/	11.839	Arab al Rashaydeh	Bethlehem	Buffer zone around the so-called "Ma'aleh Amous" colony
12	Seizure order	T/25/46	9.681	Tubas	Tubas	Buffer zone around the so-called 'Hamdat' colony
13	Seizure order	T/25/133	12.78	Nahhalin/ al Khader	Bethlehem	Buffer zone around the so-called "Aliaazer" colony
14	Seizure order	T/25/85	21.307	Jayyous/ Azzun	Qalqilia	Buffer zone around the so-called "Tsofim" colony

⁸⁹ See the analysis of the nine orders. The nine military orders: the colonial road & the annexation wall in Tubas Governorate.

15	Seizure order	T/24/116	29.68	Kafr Malik/ Deir Jarir	Ramallah	Buffer zone around the so-called “Kochav HaShachar” colony
16	Seizure order	T/25/136	70.147	Qaryut/ Allebban/ al Sawye	Nablus	Buffer zone around the so-called “Aili” colony
17	Seizure order	T/06/35	18.279	Ras Karkar	Ramallah	Buffer zone around the so-called “Talmon” colony
18	Seizure order	T/25/84	18.41	Sarata/Kafr al Dik	Salfit	Buffer zone around the so-called “Brokhin” colony
19	Seizure order	T/07/05/	24.142	Bitello	Ramallah	Buffer zone around the so-called “Nahaliel/Givat Menachem” colonies/ Amendment
20	Seizure order	T/25/128/	20.312	Deir Ballot /Kafr al Dik	Salfit	Buffer zone around the so-called “Aili Zahav” colony
21	Seizure order	T/05/77/	5.734	Kafr all Lebbad	Tulkarm	Buffer zone, completing a previous order
22	Seizure order	T/25/106/	5.758	Al Khader	Bethlehe m	Buffer zone around the so-called “Sedi Boa’az” colony
23	Seizure order	T/25/116	6.757	Arab al Ta’amrah	Bethlehe m	Buffer zone around the so-called “Scout B.G”
24	Seizure order	T/05/57	16.147	Kafr all Lebbad	Tulkarm	Buffer zone around the so-called “Avnei Hefetz” colony

The following table shows the military orders that aimed to create security roads to serve the colonizers and the Israeli army

	The order	No. of order	Aim of order	Governorate	Village	Area
1	Seizure order	25/104/T	Colonial road	Jerusalem	Hizma/ Jaba’	11.102
2	Seizure order	25/8/T	Colonial road	Nablus	Al Sawyeh	0.662
3	Seizure order	25/13/T	Colonial road	Hebron ¹	Hebron	3.044
4	Seizure order	25/3/T	Colonial road	Tubas	Tammun	5.218
5	Seizure order	25/54/T	Colonial road	Bethlehem	Arab Al Rashaydeh	2.938
6	Seizure order	25/60/T	Colonial road	Ramallah	Shibtin/ Deir Qadis	3.645
7	Seizure order	25/70/T	Colonial road	Nablus	Awarta	2.374
8	Seizure order	25/77/T	Colonial road	Ramallah/ Jericho	oja/ Tayba/ Rammun. AL New’meh	9.261
9	Seizure order	25/79/T	Colonial road	Ramallah	Silwad	4.344
10	Seizure order	25/82/T	Colonial road	Nablus	Beit Dajan	13.483
11	Seizure order	25/83/T	Colonial road	Tubas	Tubas	3.317
12	Seizure order	25/9/T	Colonial road	Nablus	Al Naqura/ Deir Sharaf	0.405
13	Seizure order	24/113/T	Colonial road	Bethlehem	Irtas/ Bethlehem	1.452
14	Seizure order	25/95/T	Colonial road	Hebron ¹	Dura	1.146
15	Seizure order	25/67/T	Colonial road	Hebron	Yatta	1.413
16	Seizure order	25/109/T	Colonial road	Nablus	Beit Dajan	30.87



17	Seizure order	25/107/T	Colonial road	Tubas	Tubas/ Raba	101.57
18	Seizure order	25/88/T	Colonial road	Ramallah	Sinjil	10.122
19	Seizure order	25/110/T	Colonial road	Hebron	Yatta	3.021
20	Seizure order	25/108/T	Colonial road	Hebron	Yatta	7.737
21	Seizure order	24/28/T	Colonial road	Hebron ¹	Hebron	0.683
22	Seizure order	25/139/T	Colonial road	Salfit	Deir Istia	4.727
23	Seizure order	25/132/T	Colonial road	Salfit	Deir Istia	11.562
24	Seizure order	25/114/T	Colonial road	Qalqilia	Jinsafut	7.737
25	Seizure order	25/105/T	Colonial road from Bani Kedim Asfar	Hebron ¹	Al Shuyoukh/ Sa'ir	5.163
26	Seizure order	25/65/T	Colonial road Nafi Brat 437 till	Jerusalem ¹	Anata	5.856
27	Seizure order	25/147/T	Security road	Tubas	Tubas	54.917
28	Seizure order	25/149/T	Security road	Tubas	Tubas	130.34
29	Seizure order	25/144/T	Security road	Tubas	Tammun/ Tubas	72.51
30	Seizure order	25/163/T	Security road	Ramallah	Al Mazraa al Qabaliya/Ras Karker	3.056
31	Seizure order	25/171/T	Security road	Bethlehem	Arab al Ta'amrah	13.906
32	Seizure order	25/148/T	Security road	Tubas	Tubas	74.874
33	Seizure order	25/146/T	Security road	Tubas	Tubas	200.686
34	Seizure order	25/145/T	Security road to the north of Atuf	Tubas	Tubas	118.265
35	Seizure order	35/175/T	Security road between Sanur and Homish	Jenin	Al Fundqumiyya/ Silat al Dhaher/ Atara/ Burqa	513.84
36	Seizure order	25/64/T	Security road between Kedem Arba anf Beit Arba	Jericho	Al Nabi Musa	9.59
37	Seizure order	25/131/T	Security road between Netiv HaGdud and Route 90	Jericho	Fasayel Al Oja	21.097
38	Seizure order	25/156/T	Security road / Al Atuf	Tubas	Tammun	16.956
39	Seizure order	/14/M/D 25	Security road east of Karmeit Tzur	Hebron ¹	Beit Ommar	0.457
40	Seizure order	25/169/T	Security road west of Mefu Dotan	Jenin	Ya'bad /Arraba	17.321
41	Seizure order	25/129/T	A security route from Hamdat to Ru'i	Tubas	Tubas	26.065
42	Seizure order	25/150/T	Security road from Kherbat Yazra and al Aqaba	Tubas	Tubas Tayasir	150.202
43	Seizure order	25/48/T	A secure route from Shadmat Mahwala to Rotem	Tubas	Tubas	9.992
44	Seizure order	25/142/T	A secure road from Ain Shibli to Baqout	Tubas	Talluza Tammun	77.136

45	Seizure order	25/47/T	A secure route from Na'ran to Yatif	Jericho	Al Oja	14.032
46	Seizure order	25/42/T	A security road connecting streets 356 and 3670	Hebron	Sa'ir	8.185
47	Seizure order	25/173/T	A security road extending to Rosh Tzurim	Bethlehem	Nahhalin	6.908
48	Seizure order	24/118.T	Kochav HaShachar Road up to 449	Ramallah	Deir Jarir	12.612
49	Seizure order	25/49/T	Road from Alfei Mansheyeh to Eliyahu Crossing	Qalqilia	Azzun	3.712
50	Seizure order	25/143/T	A road from Baqa'ut to the Atouf plain	Tubas	Tammon	163.999
51	Seizure order	25/43/T	Road from Rimonim to 449	Ramallah	al Taybah ¹	10.984
52	Seizure order	25/172/T	A road that extends from Kfar Etzion to Route 367	Hebron	Jaba'a / surif/ Beit Ommar	38.732

The following table shows the military orders that aimed to create barbed wire fences

	The order	Aim of order	Governorate	village ¹	Area	No. of order
1	Seizer order	barbed wire fence	Salfit	Kafr al Dik	3.649	25/8/M.D
2	Seizer order	barbed wire fence	Hebron	Yatta/ Al Ssmmu'	10.55	25/160/T
3	Seizer order	Barbed wire fence near Matityahu	Ramallah	Ni'lin / Deir Qadis	11.337	25/162/T
4	Seizer order	barbed wire fence /Rimonim	Ramallah ¹	Al Taybeh	2.203	24/74/T
5	Seizer order	Military fence	Nablus	Huwwara	4.821	25/38/T





The most prominent seizure orders issued in 2025:

The first order, numbered T/70/25, targeted a total of 2.374 dunums of land in the village of Awarta in Nablus Governorate, specifically in the Thulth Abdullah area, to construct a security road extending from the entrance of the colony to the main road.



The second order, targeted 5 dunums and 218 square meters of land from the town of Tammun in Tubas Governorate to construct a road connecting the so-called “Beka'ot” colony to the main road.



The third order targeted 2.791 dunums of land from the village of Haris in the Salfit governorate under the pretext of a military and security seizure order, numbered M.D/1/25. This military order aims to establish military posts along the road adjacent to the town of Haris.



The fourth order targeted 45.12 dunums from the lands of Al-Khadir Village in Bethlehem Governorate under the pretext of land seizure for military and security purposes. This order carries the no. T\25\3 and aims to establish a buffer zone around the colony of Efrat established on the lands of Bethlehem Governorate.



The fifth order, numbered (M.D/25/2), targeted an area of 13.117 dunums of land from the village of Bruqin in the Salfit Governorate under the pretext of seizure for military purposes. The order aims to take control of the specified area, located between the village’s lands and the so-called “Brukhin” colony built on privately-owned Palestinian land. The goal is to seize the red-marked zone shown on the map; a circular area surrounded and encompassing an internal area of 232.503 dunums of citizens' land planted with various types of trees.



The Nine Military Orders: The Colonial Road and the Annexation & Expansion Wall in Tubas Governorate:

The Israeli occupation authorities are intensifying their efforts to impose a new reality in the Palestinian territories, aiming to extend sovereignty over Palestinian lands and annex the Jordan Valley. This is being carried out through arbitrary measures and laws enacted by the extremist Israeli government led by Netanyahu, Ben-Gvir, and Smotrich.

The Jordan Valley is strategically important as it borders Jordan and is economically significant as the breadbasket of Palestine. It is also home to a vital segment of Palestinian society: the Bedouin population, who are dispersed throughout the Palestinian territories. The occupation authorities are attempting to displace these communities by creating a coercive environment, subjecting them to repeated attacks by extremist colonizers, and establishing illegal colonial outposts on their lands.

As part of these colonial policies, the Israeli occupation forces have issued a series of military orders that confiscate vast areas of land in Tubas Governorate. In November 2025, under the pretext of constructing a military security road and a colonial wall to establish a security zone, a 22-kilometer-long wall is planned to confiscate approximately 1,042 dunams of land, facilitating the expansion of colonies. This project supports the expansion of colonies and creates new defensive lines. The road will have a direct impact, creating a buffer zone that separates the city of



Tubas from the eastern Bedouin and agricultural communities. Map no (1).

The confiscation orders numbered T/142 to T/150 are part of measures taken by the Israeli occupation authorities to implement both historical and contemporary plans aimed at annexing the Jordan Valley. These plans seek to control agricultural resources, limit the economic and geographic viability of Palestinian communities, and forcibly displace the indigenous population. Notably, these orders require the removal of all plants and trees on the targeted lands within seven days of the military order taking effect. This effectively initiates the destruction of the area's vegetation and prepares the land for confiscation⁹⁰.

On December 18, the Israeli occupying authorities issued a new military order, numbered T 156-25, concerning the seizure and confiscation of lands located 100 meters from the village of Atouf, which is classified as Area B. The purpose of this confiscation, as stated in the military order, is to construct a road that connects to an existing military road. This new military order follows decisions made regarding the road in late 2025. Through this order and previous

⁹⁰ Observer of Colonial Activities: Between the Hammer of Military Orders and the Anvil of Geographical Restrictions, New Israeli Military Orders Affect Over 1,000 Dunams in Tubas, November 26, 2025. See: <https://shorturl.at/m388P>



orders, the Israeli occupying authorities have seized approximately 1,058.79 dunams of land. The new road is approximately 4,231 meters long, according to the military order.⁹¹

Map No. 2 illustrates the route of the military road and wall extending from the southern Nablus and south of Aqraba areas, passing through Atouf, the Al-Baqi'a Plain, Tammun, and Tayasir, ultimately reaching Khirbet Yarza in the northeast of Tubas. This construction will completely encircle and isolate Khirbet Yarza, which is home to about 70 residents who depend on livestock farming, utilizing an estimated 400 dunams of land⁹².

If the road and wall are constructed, it will effectively prevent the residents' access to grazing lands in the eastern plains, particularly those located east of the road, which cover tens of thousands of dunams. Attached is Map No. 1, which provides further details. The estimated length of the entire road is approximately 22 kilometers, passing through mountain slopes and rich agricultural plains that are considered among the most important productive areas in the governorate, with a width of about 50 meters⁹³. The new road extends from Tammun in the east, toward the Jordan Valley in the west and south, and measures approximately 4,231 meters in length⁹⁴.

The Israeli occupying authorities plan to construct a new military bypass road in Tubas Governorate. This road will start at Ein Shibli in the south and extend north to Aqaba, branching off southward from bypass road 5799. It will completely encircle the lands of Khirbet Yarza before continuing southwestward through the lands of Tammun, and then heading south towards the villages of Atouf and Ras al-Ahmar. This new military road suggest it will serve as an alternative route for residents of the Jordan Valley, replacing the existing bypass road 578, which is currently used by Palestinian citizens in the area and passes through several Israeli colonies⁹⁵.

⁹¹ See Military Order No. T/156/25, Archives of the colonization & Wall Resistance Commission

⁹² <https://pnn.ps/news/717192>

⁹³ <https://www.cwrc.ps/page-3932-ar.html>

⁹⁴ Military Order No. T 156-25

⁹⁵ <https://poica.org/2025/11/%d8%a8%d9%8a%d9%86-%d9%85%d8%b7%d8%b1%d9%82%d8%a9-%d8%a7%d9%84%d8%a3%d9%88%d8%a7%d9%85%d8%b1-%d8%a7%d9%84%d8%b9%d8%b3%d9%83%d8%b1%d9%8a%d8%a9-%d9%88%d8%b3%d9%86%d8%af%d8%a7%d9%86-%d8%a7%d9%84%d8%aa/>

A table shows the distribution and location of military orders⁹⁶

No. of order	Location	Area (In dunums)	Aim of the order
T25/142/	Talouza – Tammun (southern starting point of the route) (central sections)	77.136	Security road
T25/143/	Baqout – Atouf	164	Security road
T25/144/	Tammun – Tubas	72.51	Security road
T25/145/	Atouf / Al-Baqi'a Plain	118	Security road
T25/146/	Tubas	200.686	Security road
T25/147/	Tubas	54.917	Security road
T25/148/	Tubas / Tayasir	74.9	Security road
T25/149/	Tubas	130.43	Security road
T25/150/	Khirbet Yarza(northern point)	150	Security road
No. of orders (November)		1042	
	Atouf	16.191	Security road
Total		1058.8	

⁹⁶ Source: Confiscation orders numbered T/142/25 to T/150/25 and T/156/25



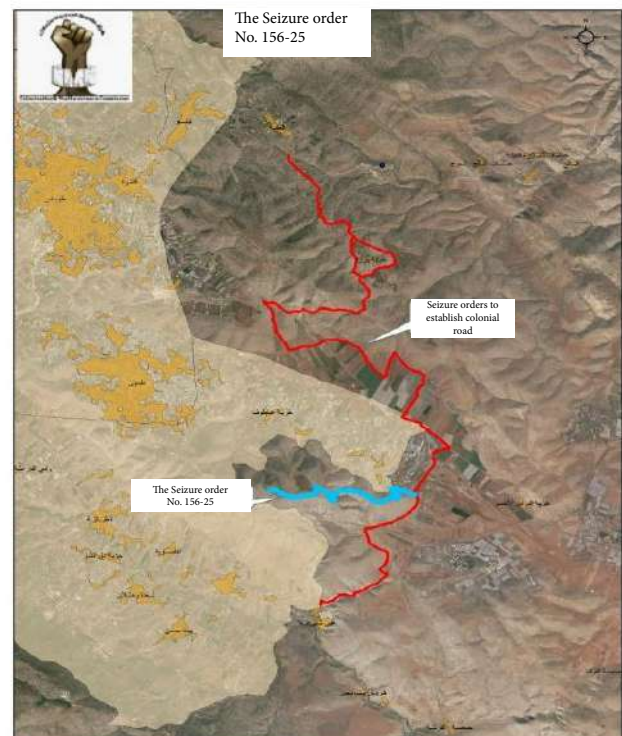
90% of the confiscated land is privately owned. The military road and the wall isolate 19 Bedouin communities from their surroundings, which are inhabited by approximately 12,000 Palestinian citizens. These communities include: Dhira' Awad (al-Maksar), Hamsa al-Farsha, Hamsa Basaliya, Hamsa Wadi al-Joufah, Hamsa al-Baqi'a, al-Hadidiya, Makhoul, Samra, al-Ras al-Ahmar, Ein al-Hilweh, Hammamat al-Malih, al-Mayta, al-Burj, al-Farsiya Ahmir, al-Farsiya Nab' Ghazal, al-Hamma, al-Deir, Yarza, al-Aqaba, Ein al-Bayda (B), Kardala, Bardala (B), and Umm al-Abar.

The area of land isolated by the wall is estimated to be about 82,000 dunams of agricultural land and 110,000 dunams of grazing land. The crops in this area include approximately 30,000 dunams planted with rain-fed and irrigated winter crops, and about 4,000 dunams planted with olive trees. Additionally, thousands of dunams are cultivated with grapes, and greenhouses cover roughly 7,500 dunams. The livestock in these isolated areas is estimated to include around 60,000 sheep and 5,000 cows.

The construction of the security road will result in the confiscation of thousands of dunams of agricultural and grazing land, which will directly impact local production capacity⁹⁷. Furthermore, it will fragment agricultural land, making it more challenging to utilize it uniformly. In addition, land use will be changed from agricultural to military and colonial activities. As a result, a significant portion of the population in these communities will lose their primary source of income, as they will no longer have access to agricultural land and local markets due to restrictions and limited access. Thus, Residents will be forced to use detours and to pass through checkpoints, which will increase transportation costs and weaken the social fabric by disrupting communication between families within Palestinian communities.

The lands divided by the military road hold significant strategic, military, and economic importance. They serve as a crucial link between a substantial section of the northern Jordan Valley and the city of Tubas. This area is heavily targeted for military infrastructure and training, and it is included in the annexation plan for the Jordan Valley, as well as the Allon Plan for expanding colonies.

The security wall and road isolate Palestinian Bedouin communities from their surroundings in Tubas Governorate, creating a coercive environment that compels them to leave. Establishing such a road and wall also creates a new route for the movement of occupation forces and colonizers, linking the northern Jordan Valley to the occupied Palestine



⁹⁷ <https://pnn.ps/news/717192>

while tightening control over the agricultural lands that separate Tubas, Tammun, and Tayasir. This significantly eliminates any possibility of Palestinian geographical continuity⁹⁸.

The extension of the wall creates a wide buffer zone that allows for a reshaping of the region's geography, specifically separating Tubas from the surrounding Bedouin and agricultural communities to facilitate the colonial expansion⁹⁹. Additionally, these roads typically support the colonial project by connecting existing or planned colonial outposts and bypass roads. Furthermore, this road is linked to various areas designated for military training exercises and maneuvers.

Establishing this wall and security road will also create a pathway for the Israeli army to move from the Jordan Valley to the eastern Nablus countryside without going through Palestinian villages or main roads. This setup makes it easier for the military and colonizers to travel within the Jordan Valley and supports the growth of the agricultural outposts¹⁰⁰. Additionally, it acts as a barrier that separates villages, pastures, and farmland from the internal networks of Tubas. This separation reduces connections and increases travel time for people who need access to resources like markets, grazing land, and health and education services.

These effects are expected, as past examples in the Jordan Valley show that colonial roads have isolated communities. Clearly, these roads are important tools for Israel in promoting colonial growth in Palestinian territories and maintaining control over the area.

Second: Land Expropriation Orders:

	Type of order	No. of order	Area	Village	Governorate
1	Expropriation order	H5/24/	257.594	Jaba', Kfer Aqab, al ram, Mukhamas and Qalandia	Jerusalem
2	Expropriation order	H1/25	0.288	The roof of al Ibrahimi Mosque	Hebron
3	Expropriation order	H2/25	1473	Sebastia	Nablus
		Total	1730.882		

In 2025, the Israeli occupation authorities issued three expropriation orders, which involved a total of 1,730,882 dunams of Palestinian land. This land was located in three governorates known for their high political, religious, and geographical significance: Jerusalem, Hebron, and Nablus. Notably, Nablus governorate accounted for the largest portion of the expropriated land, with 1,473 dunams taken in Sebastia region. This action was justified under the pretext of appropriating an archaeological site. This figure represents over 85% of the total area expropriated, indicating a clear trend towards establishing direct control over historically and symbolically significant sites, transforming them into areas under Israeli administration through various legal and administrative justifications.

⁹⁸ <https://www.cwrc.ps/page-3932-ar.htm>

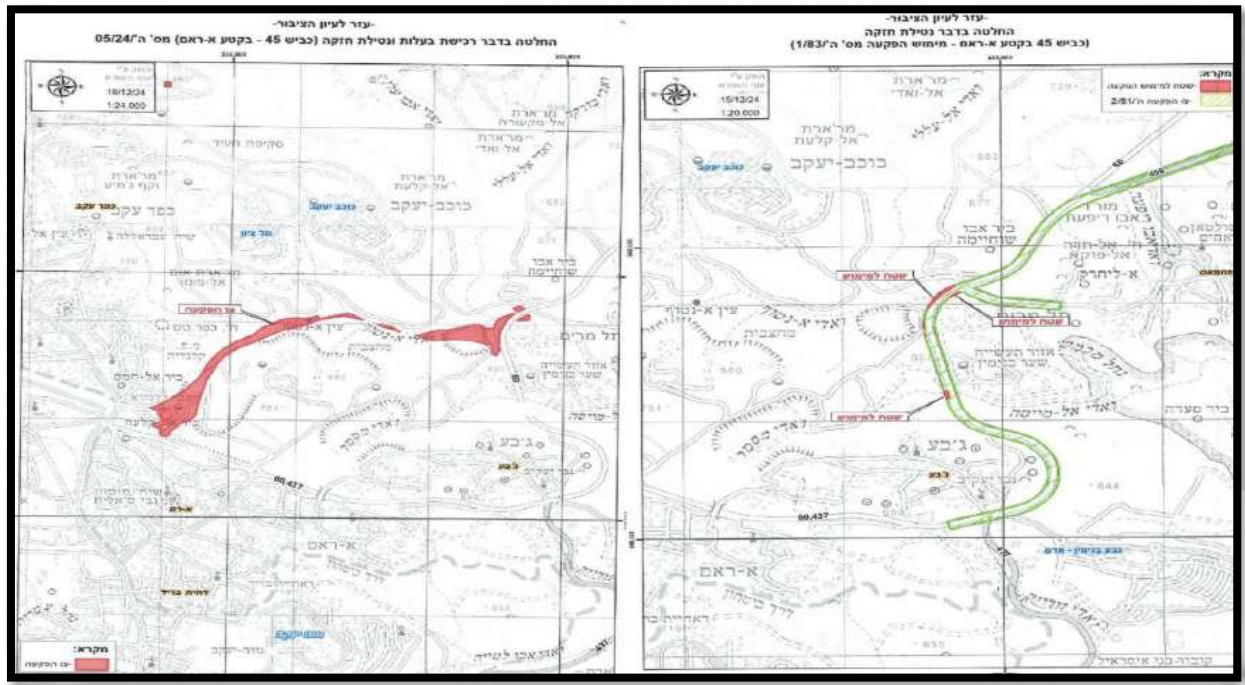
⁹⁹ <https://www.cwrc.ps/page-3932-ar.html>

¹⁰⁰ <https://www.dooz.ps/p/272459>



However , the expropriation orders in Jerusalem, which cover an area of 257,594 dunams, and in Hebron, despite the smaller size of only 0.288 dunams (the roof of the Ibrahimi Mosque), reveal significant political implications that extend beyond mere numbers. In Jerusalem, the expropriated areas include geographically contiguous neighborhoods such as Jaba', Kafr Aqab, Al-Ram, Mukhamas, and Qalandia. This reflects a policy aimed at fragmenting Palestinian territory and integrating it into the Israeli control system. In Hebron, the expropriation of a limited area above the Ibrahimi Mosque indicates that the goal is not spatial expansion but rather the consolidation of sovereignty and control over religious sites. Consequently, these orders illustrate a broader pattern of using expropriation orders as a legal mechanism to establish new political and geographical realities, contributing to the ongoing process of creeping annexation and the control of significant sites in the West Bank.

A Map shows the expropriation orders issued in Jerusalem



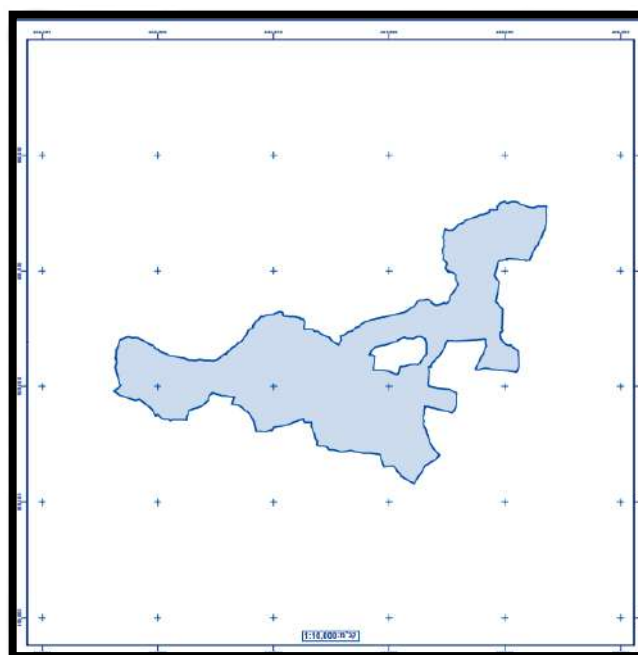
Third: State Land Declaration Orders:

	Type of order	Area	Location	Governorate	The aim of order
1	State land	744.36	Al Mughayyir	Ramallah	legalizing the so-called “Malachi Hashalom” outpost
2	State land	455.58	Tal, Fara’ata, Jit	Nablus/ Qalqilia	legalizing the so-called “Hafat Ghela’ad” outpost
3	Blue line team	472.067	Abu dis, al Sawahreh	Jerusalem	legalizing the so-called “Mishmar Yehuda” outpost
4	Blue line team	31.8	Azzun	Qalqilia	expanding the so-called “Alfeh Mansha” outpost
	Total	1703.807			

In 2025, the Israeli occupation authorities seized 1,703.807 dunams of Palestinian land across three key areas in Ramallah, Nablus/Qalqilia, and Jerusalem governorates. The majority of this land, about 1,200 dunams, was classified as “state land.” This includes 744.36 dunams from the so-called “Malachi HaShalom” colony and 455.58 dunams from the so-called “Havat Gilad” colony. This classification is often used as a legal tool to retroactively legalize control over confiscated land, allowing existing outposts to be converted into officially legalized colonies.

Additionally, orders issued by the Blue Line team involved approximately 503 dunams, consisting of 472.067 dunams from the so-called “Mishmar Yehuda” colony and 31.8 dunams from the expansion of the so-called “Alfei Menashe” colony. These actions carry significant political and legal implications. They demonstrate the use of the “Blue Line” as a technical mechanism that appears to be for border review, but is actually employed for the de facto expansion of existing settlements and the annexation of more Palestinian land, particularly around Jerusalem and Qalqilia. Thus, analyzing these numbers reveals not separate procedures, but rather a cohesive policy that integrates legalizing colonial outposts with the intentional expansion of major colonies. This approach aims to strengthen creeping annexation and create new geographical realities on the ground.

Map of state lands declaration



Fourth: Orders to take Security Measures: Since the beginning of 2025, the Israeli occupation authorities have issued 47 military orders under the pretext of "Security Measures Orders." These orders specifically target trees and crops in areas classified as "security-sensitive" by the occupying force. Using a map attached to the military order, the Israeli authorities remove trees and crops from these designated areas, claiming they pose a security threat to either a military or a colonial site identified on the map.

In 2025, the Israeli occupying state has targeted an area of 1613 dunams distributed across most governorates, systematically removing trees and crops. In certain orders, such as with Order No. 5/25 in Sinjil village north of Ramallah, the Israeli authorities targeted trees that extended alongside the barbed wire fence they had erected. Likewise in the villages of Al-Mughayyir, northeast of Ramallah, and also in Qaryut in Nablus Governorate. Meanwhile, in the village of Bruqin, located in Salfit Governorate, the Israeli occupying state declared the area a military and security seizure zone before issuing Order No. 6/25 to enforce security measures

Table of military orders for implementing security measures related to tree removal.

	No. of order	Area/ dunum	Village	Notes
1	25/1	5.139	Beit Ommar / al Khader	
2	25/2	1.49	Beit Ommar/ Nahhalin	
3	25/3	2.94	Beita /al Khader/ Bethlehem	
4	25/3 ن.ك	15.1	Madma / Burin /Nablus	
5	25/4	65.312	Hares/ Kefl Hares /Salfit	
6	25/5	9.418	Senjil / Ramallah	Extension of the barbed wire fence
7	25/6	232.503	Bruqin/ Salfit	Military Order No. (M.D.2/25)
8	25/7	6.432	Huwwara/ Beita	
9	25/55	59.689	Zabuba / Jenin	
10	25/9	13.525	Burqa /Nablus	
11	25/10	6.274	Burin/ Tal	
12	25/12	1.757	Turmusa'ya / Ramallah	
13	25/13	2.8	Huwwara/ Nablus	
14	25/14 م.د	2.5	Zabuba/ Jenin	

15	25/14	12.32	Tarqumiya	
16	م.د 25/15	2.97	Zabuba/ Jenin	
17	25/16	2.7	Allebban al Sharqiya. Nablus	
18	25/17	1.85	Al Sawya/ Nablus	
19	25/28	1.162	Al Bireh / Ramallah	
20	25/31	10.82	Kafr al Dik/ Salfit	Between the so-called “Brokhin” colony and the so-called “Aili Zahav” colony
21	25/34	2.628	Ya’bad /Jenin	The colonial road No. “585”
22	25/35	2.805	Ya’bad/ Jenin	The colonial road No “585”
23	ن.ك 25/33	204.46	Qaqun / Tulkarm	
24	25/38	5.33	Budrus/ Ramallah	
25	25/51	2.92	Dura/Hebron	
26	25/56	2.165	Bitin / Ramallah	
27	25/76	83.955	Beit Ommar	
28	25/27	4.186	Tammun/ Tubas	
29	م.د.د 25/35	2.334	Deir Nitham/ Ramallah	
30	25/37	40	Budrus/ Qibia/ Ramallah	
31	25/15	12.32	Tarqumiya /Hebron	
32	25/22	60.728	Marda/ Salfit	
33	25/25	296.8	Al Mughayyir /Ramallah	
34	25/32	37.719	Al Bireh/ Ramallah	
35	25/38	5.32	Budrus/ Ramallah	
36	25/51	124.316	Ya’bad /Jenin	
37	25/54	26.602	Beit Ommar/ Hebron	
38	25/57	14.901	Kafr Neamah/ Ras Karkar/ Ramallah	



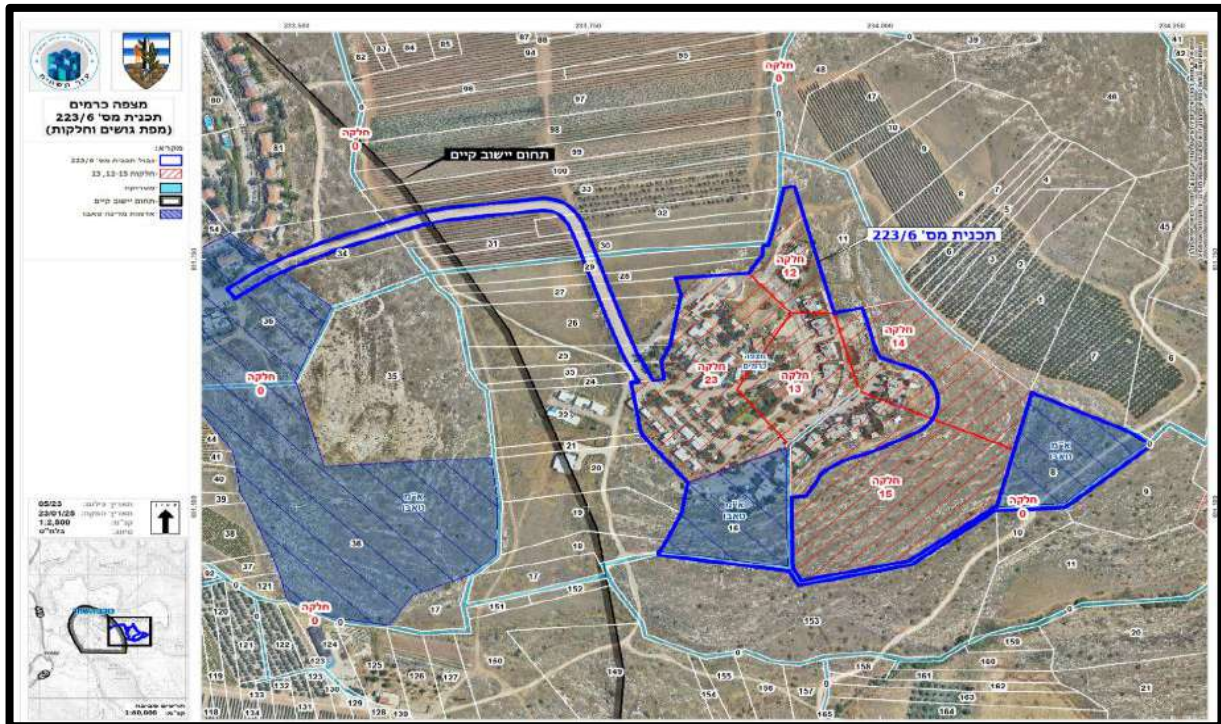


39	25/58	19.281	Beitilu/ Ramallah	
40	25/59	4.829	Deir Qadis/ Ramallah	
41	25/60	1.963	Aboud/ Ramallah	
42	25/61	18.39	Beit Our al Fuqa/ Ramallah	
43	25/79	1.722	Al Bireh/ Ramallah	
44	25/74	1.708	Arab Al Ta'amrah/ Bethlehem	
45	26/25	15.12	Halhul/ Hebron	
46	23/25	80.717	Qaryut/ Nablus	
47	25/76	83.955	Beit Ommar/ Hebron	
Total			1613.875	Dunums

E: Expanding the borders of the colonies and allocating areas for colonizers' grazing:

First: Expanding the area of influence of the Jordan Valley Regional Council

On January 29, 2025, the so-called "Civil Administration" announced its intention to legalize the so-called "Mitzpe Karamim" colonial outpost by incorporating it into the area of influence of the so-called "Kochav HaShahar" colony, within the so-called "Mateh Binyamin Regional Council", located in Palestinian land east of Ramallah Governorate. This would allow for the initiation of planning to regulate the outpost. The Mitzpe Karamim outpost is situated to the a legal battle against the occupation, and in 2022, the Israeli occupation's court decided to legalize the outpost, claiming it was established in good faith by the colonizers.



F- Military Orders Allocating Land for Colonizers' Grazing:

In 2025, the so-called Custodian of Government Property in the occupation's "Civil Administration" issued 7 military orders allocating a total of 16,733 dunums of land for the benefit of colonizers' grazing activities. These orders further restrict Palestinian herders from accessing these lands and grant colonizers full authority to use them. The first order targeted lands in the governorates of Salfit and Ramallah, specifically the villages of Deir Ballut and Al-Lubban al-Gharbi, allocating 2,600 dunums



for colonizers' grazing. These areas were previously declared as state lands. The second, third, and fourth orders targeted Ramallah Governorate, specifically the village of Kafr Malik, allocating 1,505 dunums, and the lands of Deir Jarir, with two orders allocating 4,900 dunums for the same purpose. The fifth order targeted lands in the Al-Far'a Valley in Jericho Governorate, allocating 426 dunums, while the sixth order targeted 8,700 dunums of land in the city of Tubas. However, the seventh order, issued at the end of January, targeted 533 dunams of land in Deir al-Hatab, located in Nablus Governorate.

This step, which carries inherent dangers, aligns with the announced intentions of the occupation government to legalize 70 agricultural colonial outposts as part of the coalition agreements among the parties forming the government. The allocation of land for grazing purposes will strengthen these outposts by granting them vast areas, transforming them into bases for further attacks against Palestinian citizens and their properties. It is worth noting that by the end of 2024, the number of agricultural outposts was 137, preventing citizens from accessing a total of 489,000 dunums of land.

G- Land Registration Deals¹⁰¹: The Israeli occupation authorities persistently create an environment that enables the establishment of Israeli colonial institutions, systematically aimed at seizing private Palestinian lands and properties. They achieve this by amending local laws originally designed to protect these lands from being transferred to foreign parties, enacting new legislation through military orders, and providing unprecedented support and protection to those involved in these actions. Alarming, there is a profound absence of accountability for the perpetrators of these violations.

In 2025, the Colonization and Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) documented 28 significant real estate transactions specifically designed to manipulate and distort Palestinian land ownership for the benefit of colonial companies. These blatant violations of rights are unacceptable and require immediate action. During this year, Israeli

¹⁰¹ This part of the report was prepared in cooperation with the Society of Arab Studies /Jerusalem

occupation authorities and private colonial companies continued to exploit Palestinian land in Area C through a series of real estate transactions recorded by the CWRC. The transactions involved land areas that varied greatly, ranging from 12,462 dunams for the DD Homeland deal in Bitunia on March 5 to 213,652 dunams for the Karnei Shomron deal in Jinsafut on December 11.

The deals were distributed among various Palestinian communities and towns, notably Mas'ha, Beitunia, Al-Zawiya, Kafr Qaddum, Kafr ad-Dik, Jinsafut, and Bedouin communities in Jerusalem. A significant concentration was noted in Mas'ha, Beitunia, and Al-Zawiya, which are strategic agricultural areas of considerable economic value to Palestinians.

A detailed analysis shows that companies such as “Renta Investment”, “DD Homeland”, and “Bone Al-Kana are involved in multiple deals, often focusing on adjacent or separate lands within the same basin or town. This indicates a systematic strategy to annex extensive areas to the control of private colonial companies. Notably, large deals like “Wadi’a Nakhsim” (132,185 and 144,109 dunams in Al-Zawiya) and the Karnei Shomron deal (213,652 dunams in Jinsafut) account for about 25% of the total areas announced. This reflects the aim of the occupying forces and their allied companies to convert vast areas of Palestinian agricultural land into private properties that fall under colonial control, thereby violating the rights of the original owners.

The nature of the announcement and the timeline for each transaction indicate that these deals undergo multiple stages: from the initial announcement and registration to the transfer of ownership in the Beit El land registry. This process raises concerns about the potential for forgery or the exploitation of Palestinian administrative and legal shortcomings to finalize ownership transfers to private companies, as has been seen in previous years. These details suggest that the land grab planned for 2025 is not merely a quantitative expansion; it is part of a systematic strategy to reshape the Palestinian rural landscape and convert it into private colonial areas, while keeping the largest and most productive lands under direct or indirect Israeli control.

No. of the deal	Name of company	Area/ dunums	Date of announcement of the deal	Village/ town
10476	Bonnie Ofarim/Beit Aryeh M.D	132	3 January	A ‘bud
10432	KSA Real Estate M.D.	19.079	10 January	Bitunia
1/9449	Nitzan Elkana M.D	32.238	31 January	Masha





10559	Renta Investment M.D.	39.408	23 February	Beit Ijza
10563	DD Homeland M.D	12.462	5 March	Bitunia
10464	Rose of the Middle East MD	15.048	5 March	Bitunia
10562	DD Homeland M.D	11.574	5 March	Bitunia
9500/2	Buni al kanat Md	18.722	19 March	Al Zawyia
9687/2	Buni al kanat Md	44.387	19 March	Al Zawyia
9174/2	Al wadia'Nechasim .and Hashkaot M.D	16.42	4 April	Masha
9604/2	Baynamuna Ali Zahaf M D	62.32	11 May	Kafr Al Dik
10429	Har Hamikdash 2019 J. Ze'ev	17.016	4 June	Bitunia
10431	Har Hamikdash 2019 J. Ze'ev	47.758	4 June	Bitunia
10634	Walfaqr Behilko Ltd	13.521	28 July	Bitunia
10635	Walfaqr Behilko Ltd	8.589	28 July	Bitunia
9616/1	Nakhleh Ltd.	17.483	19 September	Masha
9538/2	Nevi Oranit Ltd.	21.327	26 September	Siniria
9320/2	Al-Wadi'a Nakhsim Ltd.	132.185	1 October	Al Zawyia
9319/2	Al-Wadi'a Nakhsim Ltd.	144.109	1 October	Al Zawyia
10600	Keter HaGva'a/Givat Ze'ev Ltd.	14.140	31 October	Bitunia

9812/2	Karmeit Alkana Ltd.	42.715	14 November	Masha
9730/2	Bone Tzafon Ltd.	75.908	14 November	Kafr Qaddum
9742/2	Admot Ya'uda/Alkana Ltd.	40	18 November	Masha
10628	Har Royal/Eli Ltd.	13.51	30 November	Beddo / Jerusalem
9560/2	Nevi Oranit Ltd	60.691	30 November	Masha
9700/2	Kedmet Haishub- .Alkana Ltd	58.812	11 December	Masha
9596/2	Goldland Ltd.	58.684	12 December	Masha
9955/2	Karneit Shomron Ltd	213.652	11 December	Jinsafut





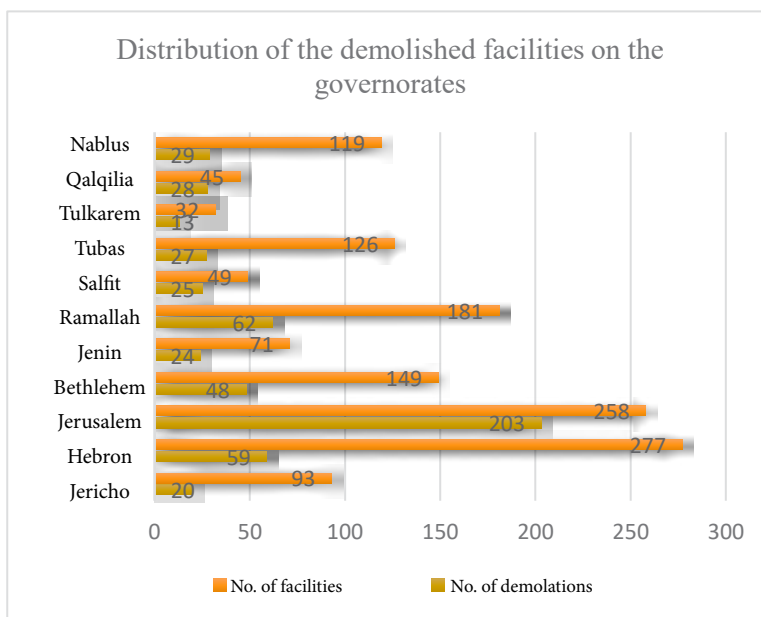
**Chapter Four:
Procedures & Measures of the Israeli Occupation Authorities
Against Palestinian Facilities**

- a. Demolition Operations
- b. Demolition Notifications



Procedures & Measures of the Israeli Occupation Authorities against Palestinian Facilities

According to the database of the Colonization and Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC), the Israeli Occupation Authorities have carried out 538 demolitions that targeted 1400 facilities in the West Bank including Jerusalem. Most of the demolitions were concentrated in Jerusalem Governorate which witnessed 203 demolitions that caused the demolition of 258 facilities. Meanwhile, 62 demolition operations were documented in Ramallah & al Bireh Governorate, causing the demolition of 181 facilities. Next, 59 demolitions were recorded in Hebron governorate, causing the demolition of 277 facilities. The following chart shows that the demolitions were concentrated in the central and southern parts of the West Bank (see also the notifications section).



This mechanism highlights the Israeli strategy of dismantling the Palestinian population structure and displacing residents from open areas to facilitate the expansion of colonial settlements. The demolitions targeted various types of structures, including both inhabited and uninhabited homes, buildings under construction, agricultural facilities, mobile homes (caravans), commercial and industrial sheds, and water wells. This wide range of attacks demonstrates their comprehensive impact on the daily lives of Palestinians and their ability to endure economic and social hardships. It is important to note that there is a correlation between the demolitions and the prior issuance of demolition notices. This indicates that the occupation employs a systematic, pre-planned approach to implement this policy, focusing particularly on the southern regions, which are seen as strategic areas that the occupation aims to forcibly depopulate and control permanently.

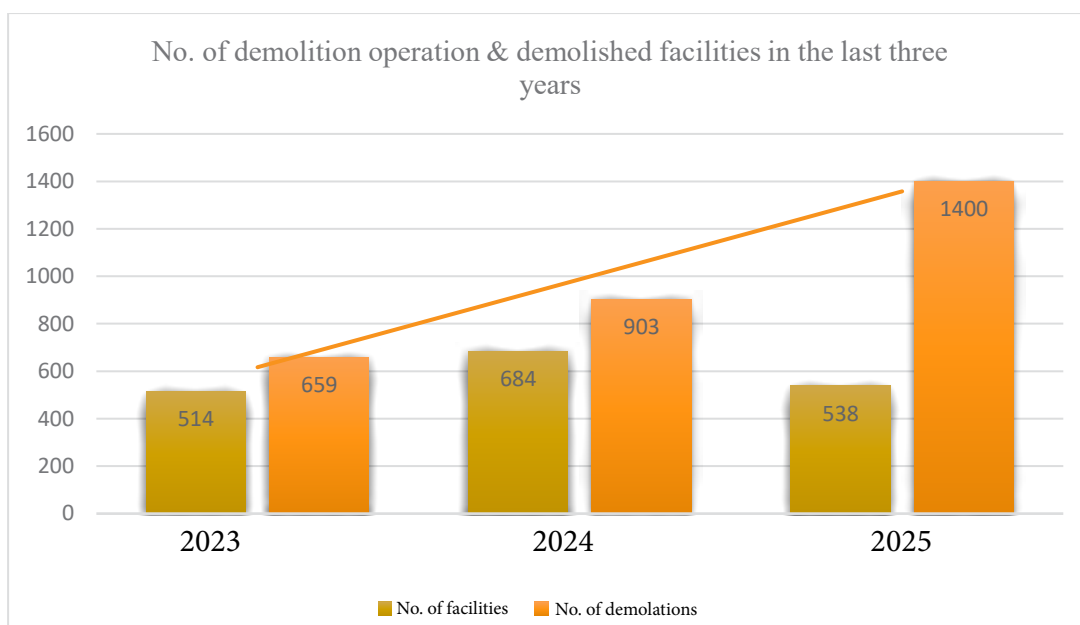


The number of facilities that were demolished distributed per governorates & type of facility:

Governorate	Type of facility					Total
	Inhabited Facility	Uninhabited Facility	source of livelihood	of Agricultural Facility	Other facilities	
Jericho	18	10	16	36	13	93
Hebron	87	16	38	66	70	277
Jerusalem	40	9	53	115	41	258
Bethlehem	13	10	40	47	39	149
Jenin	14	3	34	19	1	71
Ramallah	29	12	27	86	27	181
Salfit	17	3	9	11	9	49
Tubas	36	7	-	40	43	126
Tulkarm	9	1	15	7	-	32
Qalqilia	9	2	17	15	2	45
Nablus	32	1	21	48	17	119
Total	304	74	270	490	262	1400

Here, we compare the number of demolitions and demolished facilities perpetrated by the Israeli occupation authorities in the West Bank governorates over the past three years (2023, 2024, and 2025)

In 2023, demolition operations were primarily concentrated in Jerusalem governorate which witnessed 171 demolitions that resulted in the demolition of 209 facilities. In 2024, demolition operations were primarily concentrated also in Jerusalem where 190 demolitions were recorded and caused the demolition of 242 facilities. Meanwhile, in 2025, the demolition efforts intensified and were also concentrated in Jerusalem which witnessed 203 demolitions that resulted in the demolition of 258 facilities.



b. Demolition Notifications:

The demolition notifications which are usually 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

In 2025, the Israeli occupation authorities issued 991¹⁰² demolition notices for Palestinian facilities under the pretext of lack of a license. The majority of these notices were concentrated in Hebron Governorate, which received 276 notices, followed by Ramallah Governorate, which received 169 notices. Meanwhile, 124 notices were recorded in Jerusalem and Bethlehem for each. The remaining notices were distributed among the governorates of Qalqilia, Jenin, and Jericho¹⁰³.

Governorate	No. of notifications
Jericho	55
Hebron	276
Jerusalem	124
Bethlehem	124
Jenin	57
Ramallah	169
Salfit	24
Tubas	36
Tulkarm	32
Qalqilia	61
Nablus	33
Total	991

¹⁰² This part of the report was carried out in cooperation between the CWRC, the Saint Yves Foundations, and the Jerusalem Legal Aid Center

¹⁰³ The Commission’s field observations indicate that there are a significant number of notifications that do not reach Governmental and non-governmental institutions interested in monitoring violations and legal follow-ups. As a result, they are not included in the statistics mentioned in this report

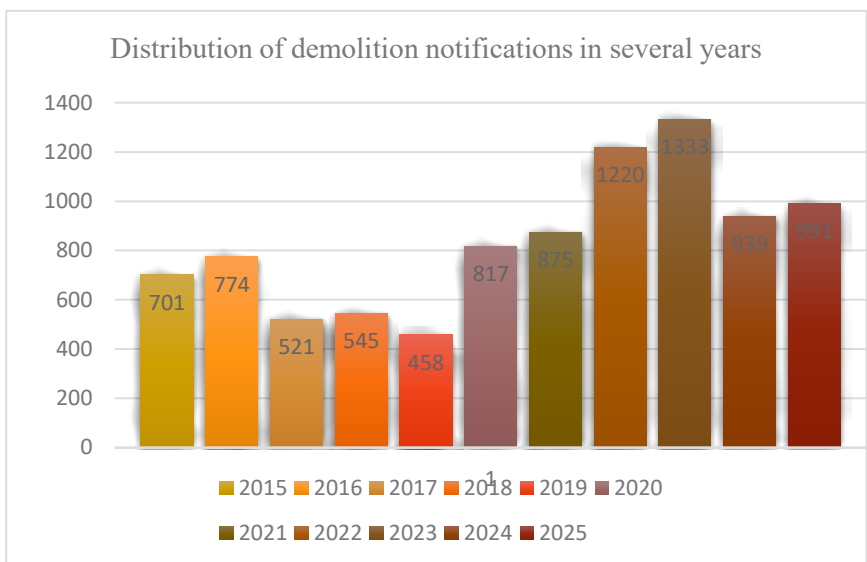




Those who follow the geographical distribution of the demolition notifications will notice how they are concentrated in the south of Hebron, particularly in Masafer Yatta area, which is in danger of complete forcible displacement.

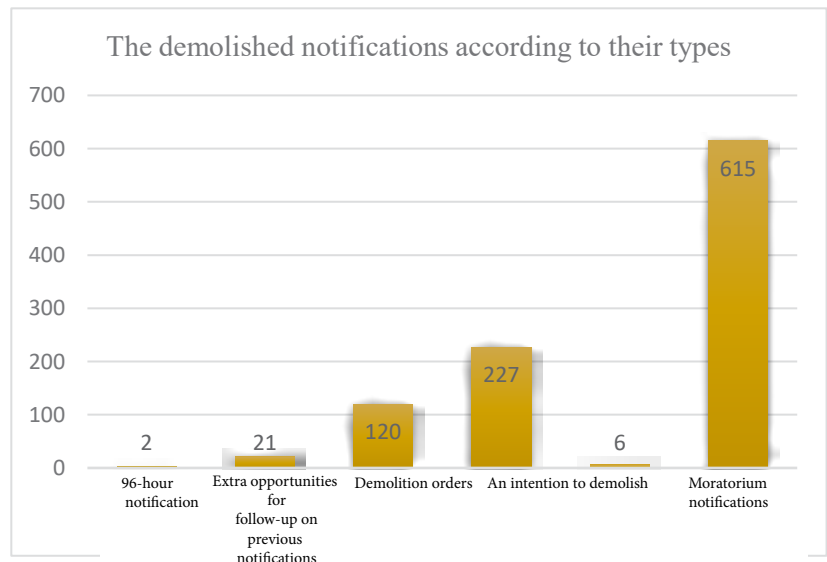
The attached data (see sidebar) indicate that there has been a slight increase in the number of notifications distributed in 2025 compared to 2024. Nonetheless, the two years showed a decline compared to their counterparts in 2023 and 2022, which were influenced by the war or just preceded it, particularly in the initial months of the war.

However, the emergence of new types of notifications, especially the administrative ones targeting the Eastern Bethlehem Reserve, also known as the Convention Reserve, presents a new challenge for the Palestinian legal efforts to monitor and follow up these actions. Furthermore, the analysis suggests that this decline is likely temporary. It reflects the significant systematic and structural changes that the occupying state has implemented within the

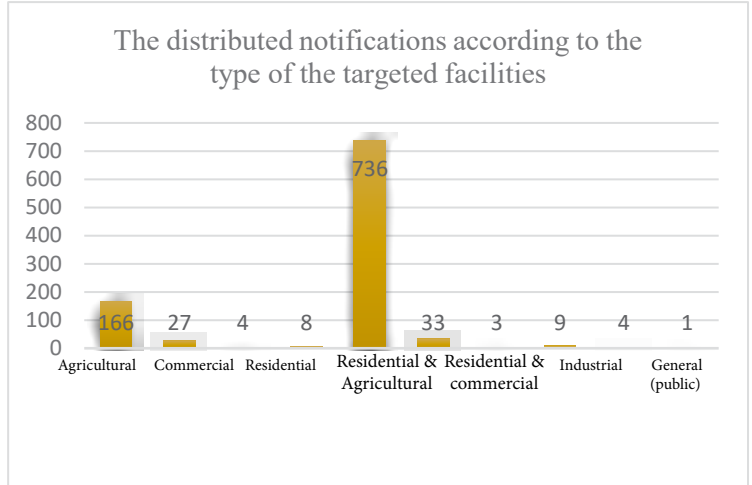


administrative framework of occupation. These changes have granted colonizers increased authority over land, colonization, and planning departments. As a result, there is a **greater targeting** of Palestinian land and construction, reflected in both demolition notifications and carrying out large and extensive demolition operations in the coming stage.

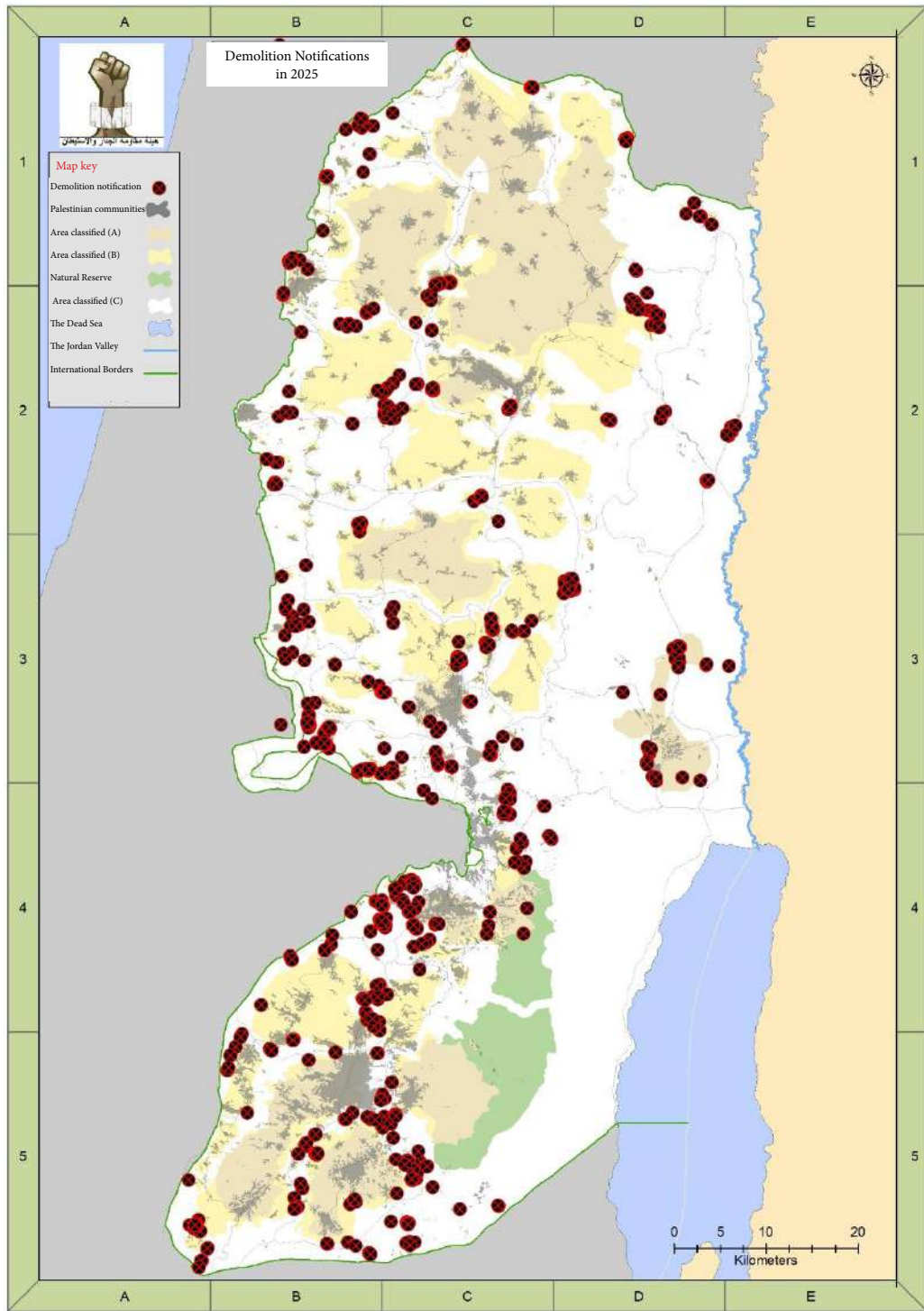
According to the data documented by the CWRC, the occupation authorities issued 615 moratorium notifications for Palestinian facilities. Additionally, they issued 227 demolition orders and granted 120 extra opportunities for follow-up on previous notifications, and 21 evacuation notices. There were also 2 notifications issued under the 2018 amendment of Military Order 1797, commonly referred to as a 96-hour notification.



In terms of the type of targeted facilities, the analysis of demolition notices issued in 2025 reveals that residential facilities were the most frequently targeted, receiving 736 demolition notices. Meanwhile, the agricultural facilities received 166 notices. However, the facilities which are considered both residential and agricultural received 33 notices for demolition. Furthermore, commercial facilities received 27 notices. It is important to note that retaliatory demolitions carried out by the Israeli occupying authorities against the homes of citizens accused of carrying out “terrorist actions”, do not fall within the classifications of punitive planning measures taken by the occupying state against Palestinian construction. These actions are separate from the broader campaign against Palestinian construction, which is often justified by claims of building without license or without master plans.



A map shows the distribution of demolition notices across all governorates of the West Bank and Jerusalem





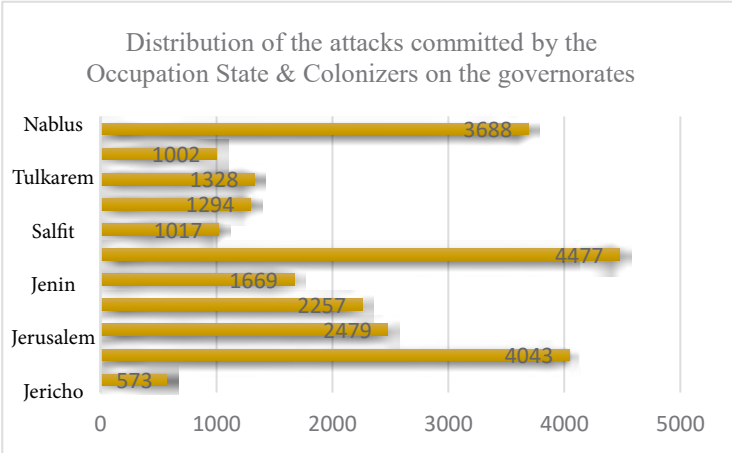
Chapter 5: Attacks of the Israeli Occupation Apparatuses and its Colonizers on Palestinian Citizens, Their Properties & Holy Places.

- A- Attacks of the Israeli Occupation Apparatuses and its Colonizers on the Palestinian Citizens, their Properties & Holy places
- B- Colonizers' attacks.
- C- Attacks on Citizens
- D- Attacks on Lands and Natural Resources
- E- Attacks on Trees and Crops
- F- Attacks on Palestinians' Properties.



a- Attacks of the Israeli Occupation Apparatuses and its Colonizers on the Palestinian Citizens, their Properties & Holy places.

In 2025, the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) monitored 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 attacks, 18,384 attacks were perpetrated by the Israeli army, while 5,443 attacks were perpetrated by colonial militias against Palestinian citizens and their property. These attacks included killing, physical injuries resulting from live ammunition or tear gas, as well as incursions, sabotage, confiscation of property, bulldozing lands, and uprooting trees.

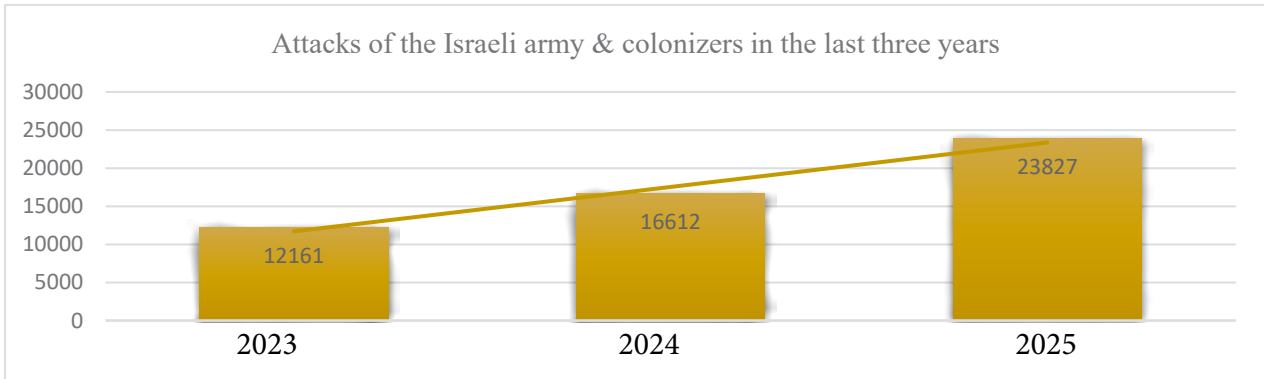


However, these attacks were concentrated in the governorate of Ramallah & al Bireh which witnessed 4,477 attacks, followed by Hebron Governorate (4,043 attacks), then Nablus Governorate (3,688) attacks. . These governorates experienced intensive attacks, amounting to 52% of the total attacks.

The situation in the other governorates was similarly dire. The governorate of Jerusalem and Bethlehem experienced over 2000 attacks. Meanwhile, Jenin governorate was subjected to more than 1000 attacks. In addition, Jericho governorate was subjected to more than five hundred attacks. These attacks included 2916 attacks on property and holy places, 648 attacks on lands and natural resources, 7716 attacks on citizens.

An analysis of these attacks reveals that 5,770 were directed at property and holy places, while 1,393 targeted land and natural resources. Additionally, 16,664 attacks were aimed at citizens. This data highlights the extensive and varied nature of attacks. These attacks appear to be part of a systematic strategy to impose the Israeli control over various regions of the West Bank.

A comparison of the total violations of the Israeli occupation army and colonizers in 2023, 2024, 2025

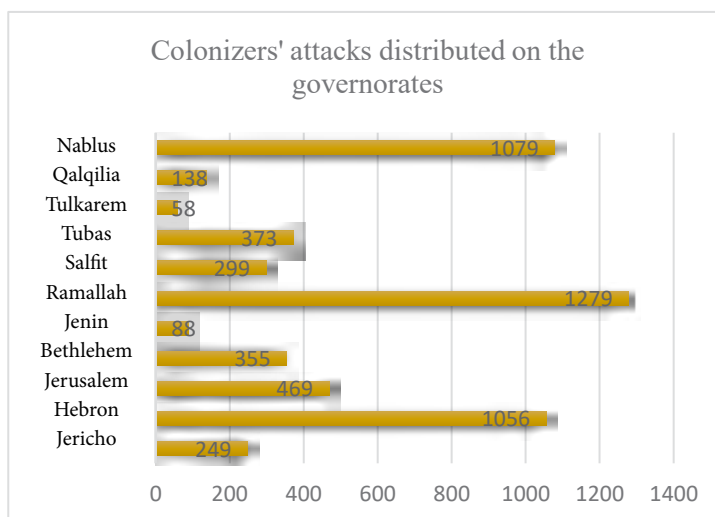


It's important to highlight that in 2023, the attacks of the Israeli occupation were primarily focused in Nablus governorate which witnessed 2128 attacks. In 2024, these attacks shifted to Hebron governorate where 2934 attacks were recorded. Meanwhile, in 2025, the majority of these attacks was in Ramallah & al Bireh governorate with 4477 attacks.

B. Colonizers' Attacks:

In 2025, and according to what was monitored and documented by the Colonization and Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC), the colonizers carried out 5443 organized attacks. These attacks varied between the occupation army's protection of the colonizers in their storming of Palestinian communities, breaking into Palestinian villages, confiscating citizens' property, drawing racist slogans on the walls, and bulldozing lands.

During the reporting period, 172 bulldozing operations were recorded, the most prominent of which occurred in Nablus Governorate, which had 51 operations. Following this, Ramallah & Al-Bireh recorded 42 operations, while Hebron had 28 operations. These land-clearing activities occurred in several areas,



including Beita, Sinjil, Nahalin, Ramin, Qusra, Burin, Al-Lubban, Deir Dibwan, Kafr Malik, Aqraba, Jalud, Turmusa'ya, Qaryut, Huwwara, Yasuf, Masafer Yatta, Umm Safa, Jinsafut, Al-Mughayyir, Duma, and Burqa, in addition to numerous other Palestinian sites. Furthermore, Palestinian vehicles were badly attacked by colonizers, either by damaging, burning, or drawing racist graffiti on these vehicles.

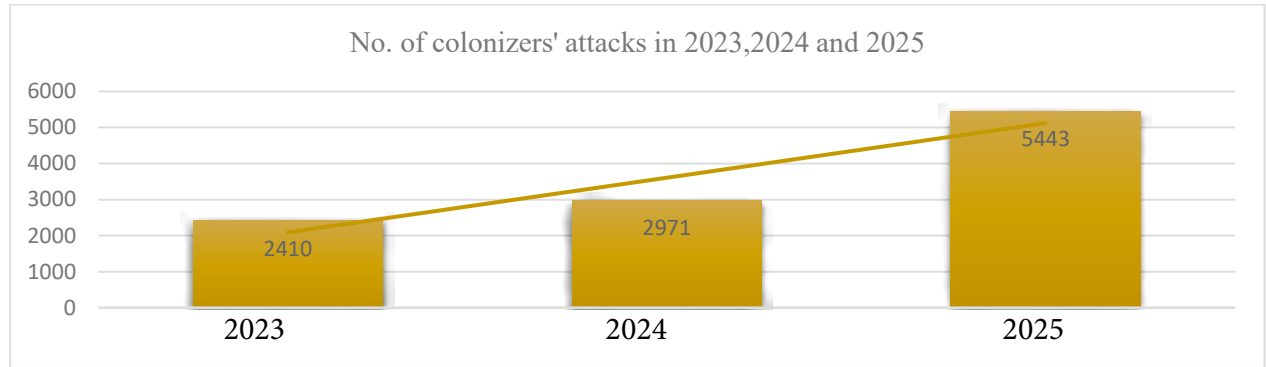
The most prominent of these colonial attacks was storming the holy places; among which was the squares of Al-Aqsa Mosque in the occupied city of Jerusalem. During the reporting period, 36,098 Israeli colonizers, protected by the Israeli occupation army, carried out 277 raids into Al-Aqsa Mosque Squares. Besides, 27,697 colonizers carried out provocative tours under what is called "tourism to the squares of Al-Aqsa Mosque". In 2025, the Israeli incidents of violence escalated at the Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron as occupation authorities imposed restrictions on prayer access. The situation peaked when the so-called "Israeli Minister of National Security", Itamar Ben-Gvir, entered the mosque under heavy security. During Passover, the mosque was closed for Muslims' worshippers but opened to colonizers for two days. The level of attacks intensified during the holy month of Ramadan as well, as the occupation authorities imposed restrictions on prayer in the Ibrahimi Mosque. The ongoing situation at the Ibrahimi Mosque represents a blatant and unprecedented attack on Muslims, provoking their feelings and demonstrating a disregard for the sanctity of religious rituals.

It is important to note that most of these attacks were concentrated in the Governorate of Ramallah & al Bireh which witnessed 1279 attacks, followed by Hebron governorate where 1056 attacks were recorded. Meanwhile, more than



400 attacks were documented in Jerusalem governorate. The other governorates also suffered similarly, with Bethlehem and Tubas each reporting over 300 attacks. Meanwhile, the governorates of Jericho and Salfit witnessed more than 200 attacks, in addition, more than 100 attacks were recorded in Qalqilia governorate. This reflects a systematic and organized escalation in colonizers’ attacks on Palestinian citizens and their property throughout various areas of the West Bank during the past year.

A comparison of colonizers’ attacks in the West Bank governorates in the past three years.



In 2023, colonizers’ attacks were primarily concentrated in Nablus Governorate, totaling 842 attacks. In 2024, the focus remained on this area, with 806 attacks reported. However, in 2025, there was a shift, as colonizers’ attacks became concentrated in Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate, reaching 1,279 attacks.

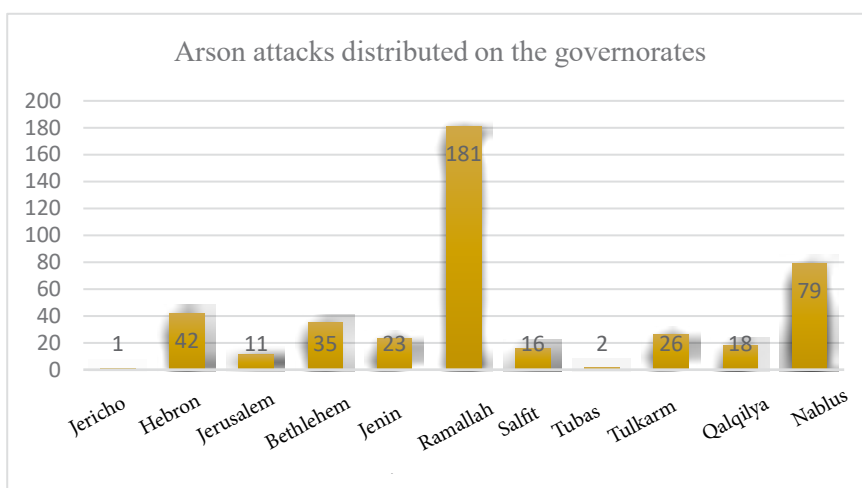
Palestinian Martyrs due to colonizers’ attacks in 2025: the number of martyrs due to colonizers’ violence in 2025 was 14.

The following table provides details and names of the martyrs:

Name of martyr	Date of martyrdom	Village	Governorate	
Mohammad Ahmed Mahmoud al Hoor	2025/06/19	Surif	Hebron	
Odeh al Hathalin	2025/07/29	Um al khier		
Ahmad al Ahrash	2025/11/03	Hebron		
Muhub Ahmad Jebрил	2025/12/16	Taqqua'	Bethlehem	
Murshid Nawwaf Hamayel	2025/06/25	Kafir Malik	Ramallah & al Bireh	
Mohammad Qaher al Naj				
Lotfi Sabri Ba'irat				
Seifal din kamel Muslet	2025/07/11	Al Mazraa al Sharqiya		
Muhammad Rizeq Shalabi				
Mohammad Issa Olwi	2025/09/13	Deir Jarir		
Jihad Mohammad Ajaj	2025/10/08			
Sa'id Murad Na'san	2025/09/23	Al Mughayyir		
Mu'in Asfar	2025/08/02	Aqraba		Nablus
Thamin Dawabsheh	2025/08/13	Duma		

Arson Attacks in 2025:

In 2025, 434 arson attacks were recorded. Ramallah & Al-Bireh Governorate had the highest number, with 181 attacks, followed by Nablus Governorate with 79 attacks, and Hebron Governorate with 42 arson attacks. The nature of the fires varied significantly. A total of 127 incidents affected citizens' lands, fields, and crops, while



307 incidents targeted citizens' properties, including apartments, buildings, vehicles, and other assets.

The table below provides the number of arson attacks by governorate

	Nablus	Qalqilya	Tulkarm	tubas	Salfit	Ramallah & al Bireh	Jenin	Bethlehem	Jerusalem	Hebron	Jericho	Total
lands	32	3	-	-	3	64	3	5	1	16	-	127
Properties	47	15	26	2	13	117	20	30	10	26	1	307
Total	79	18	26	2	16	181	23	35	11	42	1	434

The occupying army and its colonial militias have hidden behind the pretext of the aggression carried out by the occupying state against our people. They have committed numerous crimes, most notably setting fires, which demonstrate a clear intention to restore the behavior of official state terrorism by terrorizing the innocent and destroying their property, with the aim of creating a huge process of forced displacement and confining the Palestinian presence to isolated and besieged cantons.

We remember the tragic burning of child Muhammad Abu Khdeir in 2014 and the burning of the Dawabsheh family in 2015 by colonizers. These events, along with ongoing attempts to commit similar crimes, highlight the fascist ideologies that underpin these groups.



Examples on the Colonizers' Attacks carried out in 2025:

On January 3, 2025: several citizens were injured, and vehicles were burned in an attack by colonizers on the village of Silwad, east of Ramallah. As a result of this attack, nine residents of Silwad sustained injuries, including bruises, fractures, and head wounds. The colonizers used sticks, stones, and iron bars and opened fire in full view of the Israeli occupation forces. Additionally, they set fire to eight vehicles in the area, including an agricultural tractor and two trucks. The fire also caused the burning of several olive trees.



On January 19, 2025: Colonizers set fire to and vandalized several citizens' vehicles and blocked multiple roads and major intersections in the West Bank, under the protection of Israeli occupation forces. Dozens of colonizers gathered on the main road near the town of Turmus Ayya, north of the Ramallah and Al-Bireh governorate, where they attacked citizens' vehicles and blocked the road, forcing drivers to take alternative routes. They also attacked vehicles with stones and Molotov cocktails near

the Ain Siniya military checkpoint, which is built on citizens' lands north of Ramallah. This resulted in the burning of four vehicles and material damage to two others. Additionally, they set fire to a room at the entrance of a house in the town of Ain Siniya, belonging to Citizen Dheeb Sharaka. The colonizers also launched a violent attack on the town of Sinjil, north of Ramallah. They attempted to set fire to two houses and a zinc equipment storage unit, in addition to burning four vehicles, one of which was loaded with cooking gas cylinders. They also threw stones at two homes, resulting in dozens of injuries, including burns, suffocation, and fractures. Moreover, they obstructed the movement of an ambulance transporting an 85-year-old elderly man suffering from suffocation due to the fire. The injured were taken to the Sinjil Medical Complex, where medical staff treated three cases of fractures, one case of bruising, a moderate facial burn, and three cases of suffocation. Additionally, dozens of other cases were treated on-site.

On January 20, 2025: Several citizens were injured, and vehicles, commercial establishments, and parts of homes were set on fire in a colonizer attack—carried out under the protection of occupation forces—on the villages of Jinsafut and Al-Funduq, east of Qalqilia. Colonizers set fire to parts of homes, a nursery, a carpentry workshop located on the main Qalqilia-Nablus road, vehicles, and a bulldozer. Additionally, a citizen sustained a head injury while confronting the colonizers. The Palestinian Red Crescent reported that its teams treated 21 injuries in Al-Funduq, including 12 cases of severe physical assault and 9 cases of tear gas inhalation.



On February 13, 2025, a group of colonizers, led by the extremist minister Itamar Ben Gvir, who had previously resigned from the Israeli occupation government, attacked citizens' lands in the village of "Al-Minya", located east of Bethlehem. They targeted various areas, including "Al-Hajjar," "Wadi Al-Abyad," "Al-Tina," and "Fateh Sadra," where they began planting olive seedlings in the Al-Minya desert.



The targeted land, which was estimated to cover hundreds of dunams, is classified as a nature reserve within Area B. Additionally, they escalated their attacks on the village of Al-Minya, by seizing wheat and barley crops and attacking farmers and shepherds, in an attempt to displace citizens from their lands and seize them for colonial expansion.

On February 14, 2025, 15 citizens were injured with fractures and wounds in a colonizers' attack in "Al-Minya" desert, east of Bethlehem. The colonizers attacked citizens in "Al-Hijaz", "Wadi Al-Abyad", and "Fateh Sadrah" areas of the desert with sticks, rifle butts, tear gas, and pepper spray. As a result, fifteen citizens from Al-Shalaldeh family suffered suffocation, fractures, and wounds throughout their bodies. Five of them were taken to the hospital. The colonizers also set fire to two vehicles, destroyed several other vehicles and solar panels, and vandalized the contents of tents and barracks in the area.



On February 15, 2025, a group of terrorist colonizers set fire to tents and attacked vehicles with stones in al "Minya" desert, located southeast of Bethlehem. They burned four tents in "Al-Hajjar" and Wadi Al-Abyad areas, belonging to citizens from al Shalaldeh and Tarwa families. Additionally, they targeted waste transport vehicles with stones near the landfill in Minya, causing damage to one of the vehicles.

On March 11, 2025, colonizers attacked the brothers "Ghanim and Muhammad Eid Zawahra" in "Al-Maytah" area of the Jordan Valley, located east of the West Bank. The brothers narrowly escaped death after being brutally assaulted while herding sheep. They were severely beaten on the head, resulting in serious injuries. Ghanim Zawahra suffered a broken hand, along with multiple severe wounds and bruises all over their bodies.



On April 1, 2025, more than 300 colonizers attacked the village of Duma, located south of Nablus, under the protection of the Israeli occupation army. The attack caused a significant damage and injuries among the residents. It included the partial burning of the cars belonging to Ibrahim Dawabsheh and Ibrahim Abdel Razek Dawabsheh, the complete burning of Muhammad Abdel Razek Asaad's vehicle, and damage to parts of Muhammad Yusuf's house. Additionally, three young men from the village, Ibrahim Fathi, Azhar Najeh, and the child Abdul Rahman Shalabi, were injured. Many others suffered from suffocation due to tear gas canisters. Furthermore, the village's electricity network was also targeted during the incident.



On April 18, 2025, a group of colonizers attacked the citizen “Saeed Al-Amour” in Khirbet Al-Rakeez, located in Masafer Yatta, shooting him in the foot. As a result of the injury, his foot was amputated, and he is currently in detention. His 15-year-old son, Elias, was also arrested during this incident. In addition, the colonizers installed water pipes and lines on Saeed's land under the protection of the Israeli occupying army, intending to seize his land.



On April 27, 2025, a group of colonizers destroyed “Zanuta School”, a challenge school, located east of Adh Dhahiriya, south of Hebron. They vandalized the school’s renovations, which had been completed with the participation of the village council and residents. The colonizers stole iron classroom doors, blackboards, and classroom partitions before ultimately destroying the school.



On May 22, 2025, Palestinian families in “Maghyer al-Deir” community, located between the towns of Deir Dibwan and Mukhamas east of Ramallah, were forced to evacuate their homes due to increasing colonial attacks in the area. These attacks have occurred under the protection of Israeli occupation forces. The situation has escalated as colonizers closed the pastures off, stormed homes, assaulted women and children, seized agricultural vehicles and tractors, stole livestock, and established a colonial outpost within the community. This community is considered a home to 25 Palestinian families, of 124 individuals.



On May 22, 2025, a group of colonizers attacked the town of Bruqin, located west of Salfit, set fire to homes and vehicles belonging to residents on the outskirts of the town. The Palestinian Red Crescent Society reported that their teams dealt with eight individuals for burn injuries sustained during the attack. The colonizers, who launched their attack under the protection of the Israeli army, burned about five homes and five vehicles belong to local citizens. They also threw stones at residents' homes, creating a state of panic among women and children. The damage to properties ranged from complete destruction to partial harm.



On May 26, 2025, hundreds of colonizers stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque Squares under the protection of Israeli occupation forces. Among them were the extremist minister Itamar Ben-Gvir and his wife, Bezalel Smotrich, along with other members of the Knesset, commemorating what they refer to as “the occupation of the eastern part of Jerusalem”. They performed provocative Talmudic rituals in the courtyards, while a settler raised the occupation flag and danced with it in the eastern part of Al-Aqsa. This event coincided with



the deployment of iron barriers by the occupation police around Damascus Gate and the Old City, which were intended to restrict access for Jerusalem residents amid strict military measures. . The colonizers also attempted to bring so-called "Torah scrolls" into the Al-Aqsa Mosque through al Mughrabi Gate. Additionally, hundreds of them gathered in Al-Buraq Square, located to the west of the mosque, and at the Cotton Merchants' Gate, where they performed Talmudic dances and rituals. The Extremist Knesset member “Moshe Feiglin” awarded a medal to a retired occupation soldier who had participated in the occupation of Jerusalem at this site. It is noteworthy that the provocative "Flag March" began at Al-Buraq Square, passing through Damascus Gate and Al-Wad neighborhood within the Old City, which are areas densely populated with Palestinian residents.

On June 4, 2025, an attack by colonizers on the town of Deir Dibwan, east of Ramallah, left ten citizens injured. This brutal attack targeted homes, setting ablaze three residences and devastating "Abu Shahada Estate" at the western entrance of the town. They also targeted several vehicles, horse pens, and sheep pens. Citizens were besieged inside their homes, preventing young men, ambulances, and fire engines from accessing the area. Additionally, the colonizers threw stones at passing vehicles on the main road adjacent to the town. Of the ten injured citizens, two were transported to the hospital, while the others received treatment at a local medical center.



On June 17, 2025, a citizen was injured after being attacked by colonizers in Masafer Yatta, located south of Hebron. A group of colonizers from the so-called “Susya” colony, which is established on Masafer lands, assaulted the citizen “Imran Ismail al-Nawaj’a”, causing head injuries. He was later transferred to Yatta Governmental Hospital for treatment.



On June 25, 2025, three citizens, Lutfi Sabri Ba'irat, Murshid Nawaf Hamayel, and Muhammad Qaher Mustafa al-Naji, were martyred, and seven others sustained injuries from live bullets during an attack by colonizers on the town of Kafr Malik, located east of Ramallah. Dozens of colonizers attacked Kafr Malik, setting fire to vehicles and homes. Residents of the town and neighboring villages attempted to defend themselves against the attack.

Reports indicate that the Israeli occupation forces provided protection to the colonizers, fired live bullets at the citizens, and prevented ambulances from accessing the area to transport the injured.

On July 6, 2025, a group of colonizers renewed their dangerous attacks on Palestinian water sources in Ein Samia area, located east of the town of Kafr Malik, northeast of Ramallah. They stormed wells No. 2 and 3, vandalizing the surveillance cameras installed on the walls of the stations and destroying the gate at one of the sites. This attack directly threatens the continuity of supplying water for citizens there, as “Ein Samia” wells are considered an essential source for dozens of Palestinian communities in Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate. It is important to note that any damage to these wells poses a serious threat to the fundamental human right to water for thousands of residents, particularly in light of the already challenging water conditions in these regions.



On July 9, 2025, a group of colonizers attacked the town of Surif, northwest of Hebron, assaulting residents and setting fire to agricultural land. The incident occurred in Al-Watwat area, near the so-called “Beit Ein” colony, which is built on privately owned Palestinian land. The colonizers carried out a series of attacks against residents and set fire to agricultural land

On July 10, 2025, a bulldozer belonging to colonizers destroyed the pipeline between the villages of Aqraba and Majdal, south of Nablus. This pipeline supplies the villages of Jurish, Qusra, Qaryut, Jalud, Duma, Talfit, and Majdal Bani Fadel.

On July 11, 2025, Several citizens, including children, were injured and sustained bruises after being attacked by colonizers under the protection of the Israeli occupation army near the village of Al-Minya, southeast of Bethlehem. It was reported that the colonizers attacked about 10 homes in “Sa’ir valley” area near the village, and threw stones at them, damaging their windows and causing panic among the residents. Several citizens also suffered from suffocation after the Israeli occupation army fired tear gas canisters at the homes. The Palestinian Red Crescent indicated that it dealt with a 3-year-old girl who was injured in the head after being attacked by the colonizers there.



On August 26, 2025, several Palestinians and international solidarity activists were injured in an attack by colonizers in Masafer Yatta, located south of Hebron. The Palestinian Red Crescent Society reported that its teams treated four individuals, including three female activists and a young man, who were attacked in the area and subsequently taken to the hospital. The report indicated that colonizers attacked Palestinians and their supporters in Khirbet Aqwawis, east of Yatta, resulting in several injuries. These attacks, which occurred under the protection of Israeli occupation forces, have escalated as colonizers attempt to forcibly displace Palestinians from their homes in Masafer Yatta.

On October 8, 2025, armed colonizers attacked farmers in Wadi Sa’ir, northeast of Hebron, chased them, and stole their olive harvest. They blocked the main road, damaged several olive trees, and took the fruit. Residents and farmers in Wadi Sa’ir are enduring relentless attacks from colonizers. Over 200 ancient olive trees and more than 100 fruitful almond trees have been cut down and destroyed. Furthermore, dozens of dunams filled with grapevines, olive trees, and almond trees have been set ablaze. These brutal attacks are clearly carried out to forcibly displace local citizens from their lands in a blatant effort to expand colonial control.



On October 20, 2025, a group of colonizers began to fence off land in the northern Jordan Valley in preparation for seizing areas around Umm al-Quba, Samra, and al-Marmala. The fenced-off area is estimated to exceed 4,000 dunams and is officially registered in the land registry (Tabu) to over 300 families. The northern Jordan Valley is experiencing a significant increase in colonizers' attacks on Palestinian citizens and their property. These attacks involve raiding and intimidating residents, assaulting them, destroying their property, harassing them in grazing areas, preventing access to their lands, and stealing or attacking their livestock.



On October 19, 2025, a colonizer assaulted (53-year-old), Afaf Abu Aliya, striking her on the head and causing her to lose consciousness. She was later taken to a hospital for treatment, where her condition was reported as stable. The attack occurred while she was picking olives east of Ramallah. Throughout the olive harvest, colonizers had been attacking and chasing farmers; however, Ms. Abu Aliya had lagged behind. A colonizer attacked her with a stick, striking her on the head until she lost consciousness. He then proceeded to assault two international solidarity activists at the same location, resulting in one of them suffering a broken arm. Ms. Abu Aliya was among dozens of Palestinian families harvesting olives in the town of Turmusa'ya, accompanied by international solidarity activists, in fields near Israeli colonies.



On October 26, 2025, a group of colonizers began plowing hundreds of dunams of Palestinian agricultural land in the village of Sikka and the town of Beit Awa, located west of Hebron, as part of their preparations to seize the land. Reports indicate that the colonizers, who are from the so-called "Negohot colony", have attacked Palestinian agricultural areas east of the village, plowing over 500 dunams in recent days. They aim to seize more than 1,000 dunams of fertile plains that lie between Sikka and Beit Awa. This land belongs to numerous families, and its cultivation serves as their primary source of income.



On November 6, 2025, six families were forcibly evicted from their lands in “Fasayil al-Wusta” area, located north of Jericho, following intensified attacks from colonizers, as reported by the Al-Baydar Center for Human Rights. The colonizers besieged the families and constructed a fence in the area, which isolated the residents from their agricultural lands. This barrier prevented them from accessing their pastures and primary sources of livelihood. As a result, the families had to gather their livestock and belongings and relocate to unspecified areas, living in fear and anxiety due to the ongoing colonizers' attacks.

On November 8, 2025, an attack by colonizers in the town of Beita, located south of Nablus, resulted in injuries to paramedics, journalists, international solidarity activists, and Palestinian citizens. The colonizers targeted participants during an olive harvest event on the lands of Jabal Qamas, throwing stones and injuring several individuals, including those providing medical assistance, journalists, and solidarity support. The Palestinian Red Crescent Society reported that its teams treated several individuals who were injured in this violent assault. These injured individuals were subsequently transferred to the hospital. The journalists affected were Raneen Sawafteh, Muhammad Al-Atrash, Luay Saeed, Nael Buital, and Nasser Ishtayeh. All of them sustained bruises and fractures. The Ministry of Health indicated that medical teams at Rafidia Governmental Hospital treated 11 people injured in this colonizers’ attack in the town of Beita, and described their condition as stable.



On December 4, 2025, a young man from the village of Beitillu, located northwest of Ramallah, was attacked by colonizers. The citizen, Awais Hamam 18 years old, was abducted by four colonizers from the mountains of Kharbatha Bani Harith, also west of Ramallah. They took him to “Bab al-Taqaah” area in Jabal al-Risan, where they severely beat him. As a result of the assault, he sustained bruises and injuries that required hospitalization. His condition is currently described as stable.

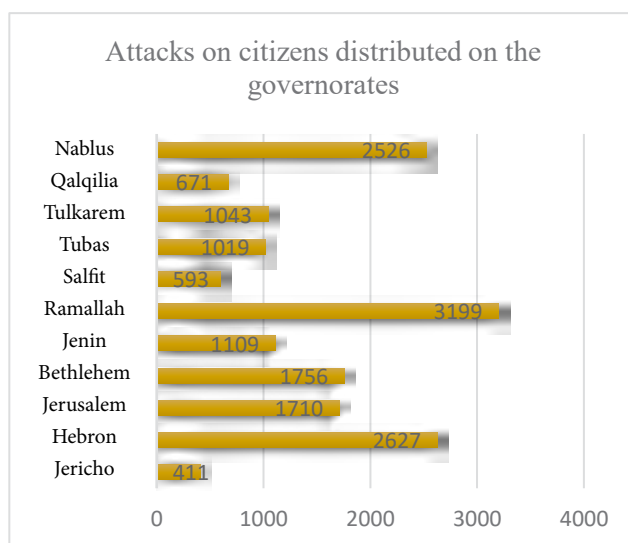


On December 7, 2025, a group of colonizers continued to bulldoze and plow agricultural lands in various areas of the northern Jordan Valley. Reports indicate that they plowed land in Al-Jubiya area and planted “rain fed” crops. In recent weeks, they have also been plowing and fencing off dozens of dunams of Palestinian owned land.



C- Attacks on citizens:

In 2025, the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) documented 16664 attacks on citizens. Most of these attacks were concentrated in Ramallah & al Bireh Governorate which witnessed 3199 attacks, followed by Hebron Governorate which witnessed 2627 attacks. Meanwhile, there were 2526 attacks in Nablus governorate. The conditions in the other governorates were equally concerning. The governorates of Tulkarm, Tubas, Jenin, Bethlehem, and Jerusalem experienced over 1000 attacks, Qalqilia Governorate faced more than 600 attacks, and Salfit Governorate was subjected to over 500 attacks. Meanwhile, Jericho governorate was subjected to more than 400 attacks. These attacks included

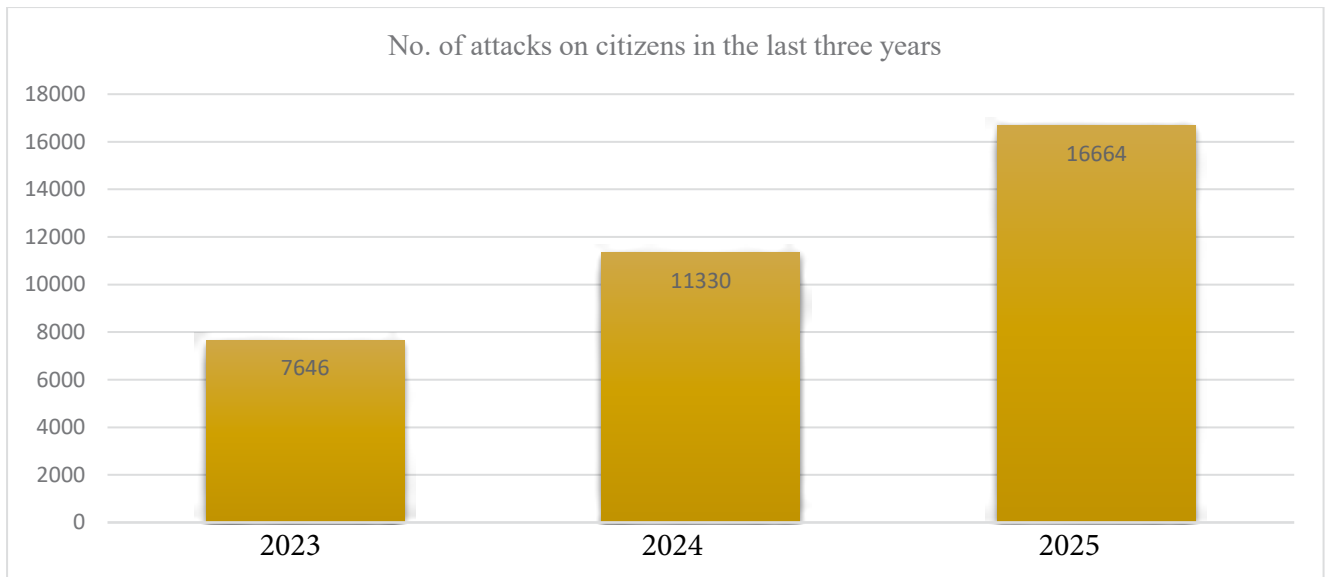


martyrdom, shooting, arresting campaigns, shutting down checkpoints and imposing traffic restrictions on citizens.

Over the past year, 2025, 2,102 Israeli checkpoints were established, significantly hindering the access and movement of citizens across various governorates in the West Bank. There were also 8,585 incidents of intimidation of unarmed Palestinian citizens by the army and colonizers. In addition, 38 car ramming incidents and 662 shooting incidents were reported. Furthermore, the Israeli occupation forces conducted more than 3,525 arrest campaigns targeting Palestinian citizens in different areas.

A table shows the Israeli attacks on citizens distributed on the governorates:

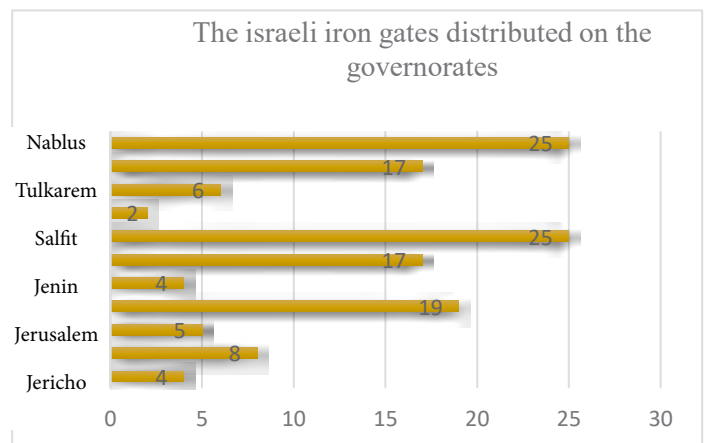
	Jericho	Hebron	Jerusalem	Bethlehem	Jenin	Ramallah & al Bireh	Salfit	Tubas	Tulkarm	Qalqilia	Nablus	Total
Martyrs	2	28	10	11	77	22	2	32	16	9	45	254
Arresting citizens	120	549	426	267	287	389	155	303	410	141	478	3525
Shooting	8	78	113	40	84	93	5	30	46	26	139	662
Restriction on movement	33	271	173	305	74	582	81	89	136	126	232	2102
Attacks on citizens (Hitting)	37	301	94	92	70	138	64	78	54	16	163	1107
Running over	2	7	-	3	6	4	2	-	3	-	11	38
Kidnapping and stabbing	1	2	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	10
suffocations	3	96	21	78	5	46	5	15	5	6	101	381
Intimidation	205	1295	871	959	506	1922	279	472	373	347	1356	8585
Total	411	2627	1710	1756	1109	3199	593	1019	1043	671	2526	16664



It should be noted that, in 2023, there were 1,229 attacks on citizens concentrated in Nablus Governorate. In 2024, the focus shifted to Hebron Governorate, which experienced 1,811 attacks. By 2025, the highest number of attacks, totaling 3,199, were concentrated in Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate.

Israeli military checkpoints and iron gates:

In 2025, the Documentation & Publication Department at the CWRC monitored the establishment of 2102 Israeli checkpoints and military gates of various types in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, among which, there were 132 iron gates. These checkpoints were either permanent or temporary as well as iron gates, earth mounds, cement blocks, and other forms of barriers. The distribution of iron gates was as follows: the Governorates of Nablus and Salfit had the highest



concentration with 25 iron gates, followed by Bethlehem Governorate with 19 iron gates. Meanwhile, the governorates of Qalqilia and Ramallah & Al Bireh had 17 gates.

The Israeli Military checkpoints, in various forms and classifications, are one of the tools of control used by the occupying Israeli state as part of its colonial settlement project. This project is based on the geographic and demographic fragmentation of the occupied Palestinian territory. Alongside the colonial expansion in the West Bank, including Jerusalem, there has been the construction of bypass roads, the erection of the annexation wall, and the racist expansion deeper into the occupied Palestinian territory. Over the decades, the occupation forces have intensified the establishment of military checkpoints, which have transformed cities, villages, and camps into isolated "cantons." This isolation makes movement between these areas increasingly difficult, further reinforcing the policies of annexation.



Israeli military checkpoints and iron gates of all types, distributed by the governorates.

Governorate	Nablus	Qalqilia	Tulkarm	Tubas	Salfit	Ramallah & al Bireh	Jenin	Bethlehem	Jerusalem	Hebron	Jericho	Total
Attack												
No. of checkpoints (of all types)	232	126	136	89	81	582	74	305	173	271	33	2102

The establishment of military checkpoints and iron gates by Israel in the occupied Palestinian territories represents a clear violation of international humanitarian law and serves as a substantial barrier to the fundamental freedom of movement for Palestinians. This ongoing situation not only contravenes international legal standards but also infringes upon basic human rights.

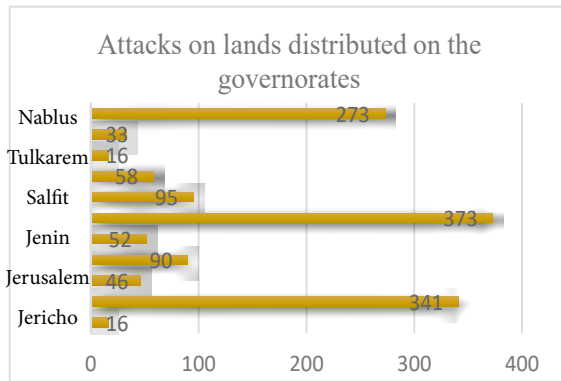
According to Article 13, paragraph 1, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, "Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and to choose his place of residence within the borders of each state." Article 2, paragraph 2, further states, "Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country."

Likewise, Article 12, paragraph 1, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) reinforces this principle by stating, "Everyone lawfully within the territory of a state has the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose their residence". Article 2, paragraph 2, reiterates this important right—"Everyone has the right to leave any country, including their own".

Furthermore, Article 27 of the Fourth Geneva Convention for the Protection of Civilians in Time of War (1949) emphasizes the protection of individuals under military occupation, stating that "States Parties shall respect the rights of civilians to freedom of movement during armed conflicts".

D- Attacks on Lands & Natural Resources:

In 2025, the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) documented 1393 attacks on Palestinian lands and natural resources. These attacks were concentrated in Ramallah & al Bireh Governorate which witnessed 373 attacks, followed by Hebron Governorate (341 attacks), and followed by Nablus governorate where 273 attacks were recorded. These attacks affected thousands of dunums of citizens' lands.

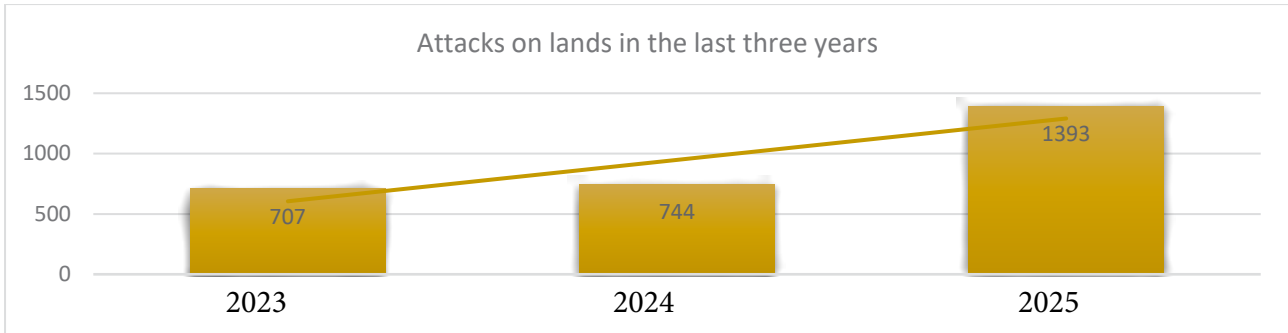


The reporting period, 2025, witnessed 148 colonial attempts to establish outposts on citizens' lands, but the citizens remained steadfast and defended these attempts, the thing which prevented colonizers from establishing these outposts. In addition, the Israeli occupation forces and the colonizers carried out 342 land bulldozing operations. Most of these operations were concentrated in Nablus governorate where 78 bulldozing operations were recorded. Meanwhile, 71 bulldozing operations were carried out in Ramallah & al-Bireh governorate. In addition, there were 52 bulldozing operations in Hebron.

A Table highlights the number of attacks on agricultural lands and crops, distributed by governorate and type

Governorate Type of attack	Nablus	Qalqilia	Tulkarm	Tubas	Salfit	Ramallah & al-Bireh	Jenin	Bethlehem	Jerusalem	Hebron	Jericho	Total
	Attempts to establish colonial outposts	35	5	1	15	12	27	2	9	4	30	8
Bulldozing lands	78	9	5	19	33	71	20	23	27	52	5	342
Attacks on lands & trees	158	18	10	24	49	271	29	57	15	258	3	892
Attacks on natural resources	2	1	-	-	1	4	1	1	-	1	-	11
Total	273	33	16	58	95	373	52	90	46	341	16	1393

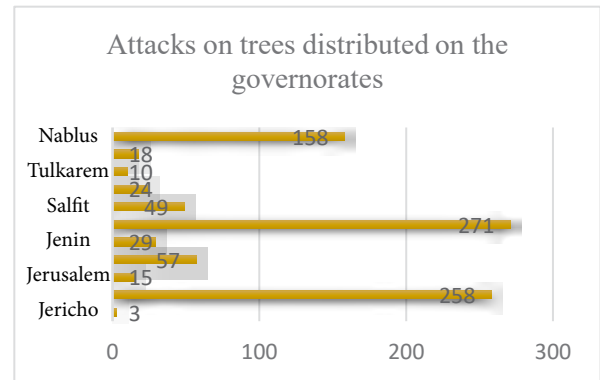




It is important to note that in 2023, attacks on lands and crops were concentrated in Nablus Governorate which witnessed 171 attacks, and in 2024, they were also concentrated in Nablus Governorate with 171 attacks, and in 2025, they were concentrated in Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate with 373 attacks.

E- Attacks on Trees and crops:

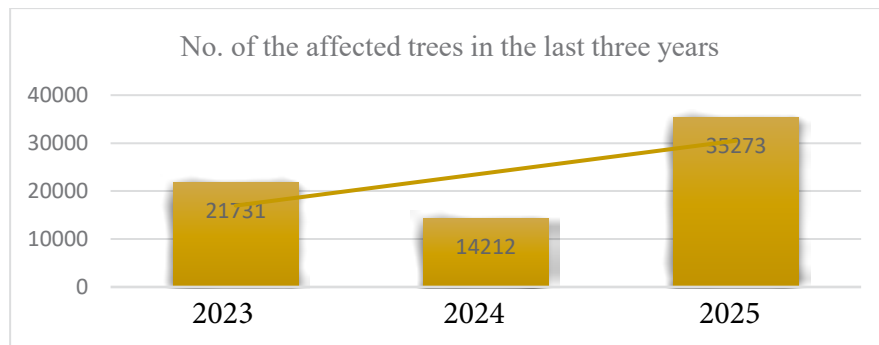
In 2025, the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) documented 892 attacks targeting 35273 trees among which there were 26988 olive trees. Most of these assaults were concentrated in Ramallah & al-Bireh governorate, where 271 attacks were recorded and affected 15679 trees, followed by Hebron governorate which was subjected to 258 attacks that affected 2763 trees. Meanwhile, 158 attacks were recorded in Nablus governorate and caused the damage of 4877 trees.



The following table clarifies the number of the affected trees in the governorates:

Governorate	No. of trees
Hebron	2763
Jerusalem	180
Bethlehem	7335
Jenin	1127
Ramallah & al Bireh	15679
Salfit	2219
Tubas	150
Tulkarm	220
Qalqilia	723
Nablus	4877
total	35273

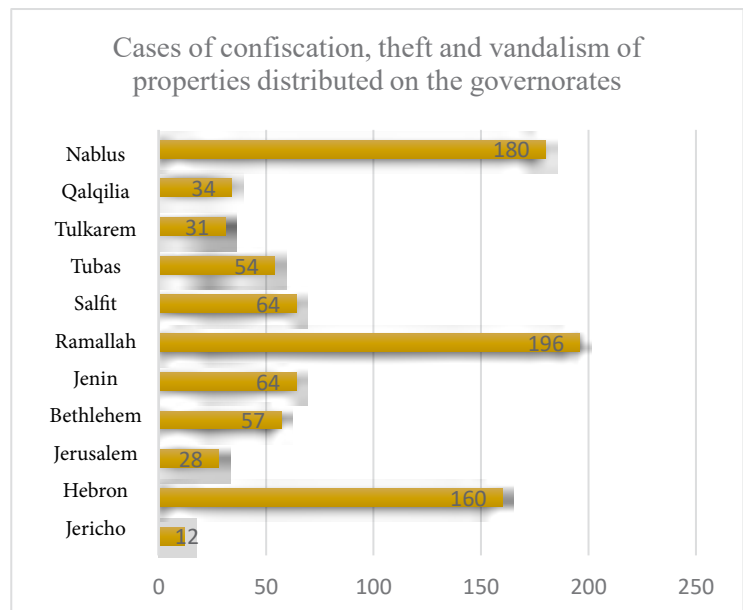
Here is a comparison of the number of trees and crops affected in 2023, 2024, and 2025:



It should be noted that in 2023, attacks on trees were concentrated in Nablus Governorate with 93 incidents, affecting 4,352 trees. In 2024, the number of attacks was also concentrated in Nablus Governorate which recorded 113 attacks, affecting 2,737 trees. In 2025, the number of attacks was concentrated in Ramallah and Al Bireh Governorate, which witnessed 271 attacks, affecting 15,679 trees.

F- Attacks on Palestinians' Properties :

In 2025, the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) documented 5770 attacks on properties. The Israeli occupation forces along with the colonial militias launched vast campaigns to confiscate, steal, and sabotage citizens' properties. These properties included mobile facilities, agricultural tractors, vehicles, bulldozers, camera recordings, agricultural tools, and money. Since the beginning of 2025, there have been 880 incidents of confiscation and theft of property, and 7101 cases of property' confiscation.

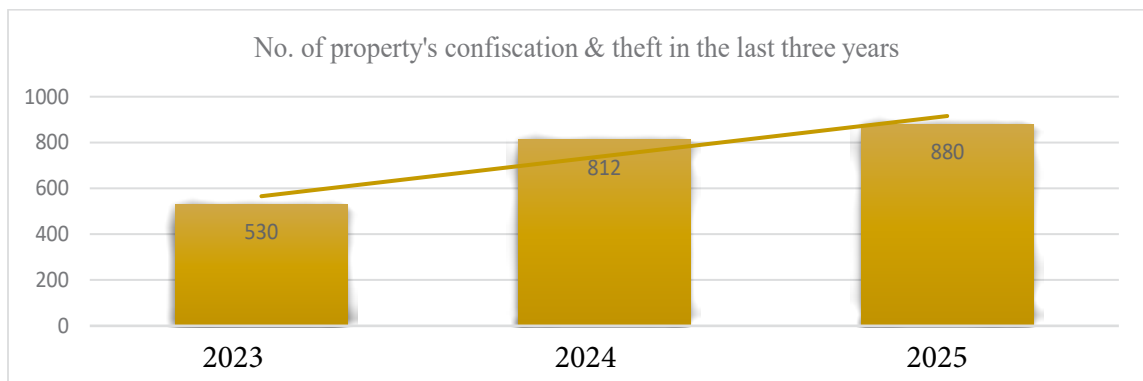


These operations were primarily reported in Ramallah & al Bireh Governorate, where there were 196 reported incidents of confiscation and theft, followed by Nablus governorate which witnessed 180 cases of confiscation and theft. Meanwhile, 160 cases of confiscation and theft were recorded in Hebron governorate



A table shows the distribution of the colonial attacks on properties and holy places by governorate:

Governorate	Jericho	Hebron	Jerusalem	Bethlehem	Salfit	Jenin	Ramallah	Tubas	Tulkarm	Qalqilia	Nablus	Total
Property Vandalism	58	565	52	180	213	360	475	99	191	174	622	2989
Confiscation of properties	-	94	20	28	28	26	60	25	17	10	51	359
Theft of Properties	12	66	8	29	36	38	136	29	14	24	129	521
Demolition	20	59	203	48	25	24	62	27	13	28	29	538
Notifications	55	276	124	124	24	57	169	36	32	61	33	991
Attacks on holy places	1	15	316	2	3	3	3	1	2	1	25	372
Total	146	1075	723	411	329	508	905	217	269	298	889	5770



It should be noted that in 2023, the confiscation and theft of property by the occupation army and its colonial militias was concentrated in Hebron Governorate with 102 cases, and in 2024, it was also concentrated in Hebron Governorate with 186 cases, and in the past year 2025, it was concentrated in Ramallah and Al-Birch Governorate which witnessed 196 cases of confiscation and theft.

	Nablus	Qalqilia	Tulkarm	Tubas	Salfit	Ramallah & al Bireh	Jenin	Bethlehem	Jerusalem	Hebron	Jericho
Mobile home (Caravan)	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Mobile phone	14	1	3	1	2	11	3	-	2	10	-
Animals	1209	705	1	169	53	2251	14	125	-	114	122
Fruits	44	11	-	-	8	31	44	2	1	6	1
Agricultural tractor	8	1	2	12	2	3	1	3	-	7	1
Vehicles	43	9	6	4	7	51	12	13	47	44	-
Agricultural supplies	201	16	4	69	9	868	287	26	3	17	3
Bulldozer	4	1	1	1	7	4	2	1	3	8	-
Trucks	7	-	-	3	4	2	3	1	2	3	-
Surveillance camera	8	2	4	-	8	13	4	2	2	17	-
Money and gold	5	4	6	1	11	12	12	9	1	25	-
Others	26	4	7	18	4	54	-	14	8	20	1
Total	1569	754	34	281	115	3300	382	197	69	271	129





Appendixes :

First: Master Plans for colonial construction in West Bank colonies.

Second: Master plans for colonial construction in East Jerusalem colonies:

Third: Laws and Bills submitted to the Israeli Knesset in 2025

Fourth: colonial Construction bids in 2025



First: Master Plans for colonial construction in West Bank colonies.

Colony	Plan Number	Governorate	Approval	Deposit	New Units	Area
Ghalia	608 /9 /2 / יוש	Jericho				1923.6
Mitzpe Yeriho	228 /1 /2 /1 / יוש	Jericho				59.287
Gilgal	317 /2 /1 / יוש	Jericho				302
Mitzpe Yeriho	228 /8 / יוש	Jericho				109.891
Beth-hoglah	612 / יוש	Jericho		316	316	1192.48
Telm	501 /1 /1 / יוש	Hebron	196		196	144.41
Mitsad	414 /2 /3 / יוש	Hebron		509	509	342.38
Susya-Giv'at Hanan	513 /5 / יוש	Hebron		107	107	134.113
Otniel	512 /2 / יוש	Hebron		156	156	164.026
Beit Hagai	517 /2 / יוש	Hebron		135	135	140.12
Teneh Omarim	515 /2 / יוש	Hebron				6.053
Negohot	521 /1 / ב / יוש	Hebron	158		158	520.26
Geva Binyamin	240 /2 /11 /3 / יוש	Jerusalem				1.16
Ma'ale Adumim	420 2/ 2/ 2/ 26/ / יוש	Jerusalem				2.992
Geva Binyamin	240 /1 /1 / יוש	Jerusalem	356		356	141.62
Giv'at Ze'ev	220 /10 /12 /2 / יוש	Jerusalem				2.83
Giv'at Ze'ev	215 /2 /37 / יוש	Jerusalem	1		1	0.45
Giv'at Ze'ev	220/ 10/ 7/ 1 / יוש	Jerusalem				2.2
Kidar	421 /4 / יוש	Jerusalem		330	330	63.61
Kokhav Ya'akov	242 /2 / יוש	Jerusalem	627		627	253.74
Almon	226 /2 /1 /1/1 / יוש	Jerusalem				0.874
Ma'ale Adumim	420 /1 /13 /7 / יוש	Jerusalem				0.487
Ma'ale Adumim	420 /1 /16 /79 / יוש	Jerusalem				
Giv'at Ze'ev	220 /10 /24 / יוש	Jerusalem				0.707
Ma'ale Adumim	420 /1 /3 /11 /4 / יוש	Jerusalem				4.16
Ma'ale Adumim	420 /1 /6 /30 / יוש	Jerusalem				6.2
Giv'at Ze'ev	220 /10 /9 / יוש	Jerusalem	5		5	1.958
Giv'at Ze'ev	220 /10 /31 / יוש	Jerusalem		48	48	3.911
Giv'at Ze'ev	220 /10 /22 / יוש	Jerusalem	3		3	0.691
Ma'ale Adumim	420 /1 /7 /59 /2 / יוש	Jerusalem	1224		1224	680.089
Ma'ale Adumim	420 /2 /2 /2 /26 / יוש	Jerusalem				2.992
Kokhav Ya'akov	242 /1 /2 / יוש	Jerusalem		1	1	0.464
Ma'ale Adumim	420 /1 /7 /59 /3 / יוש	Jerusalem	1,108		1,108	485.937
Ma'ale Adumim	420 /1 /7 /59 /1 / יוש	Jerusalem	1,113		1,113	1306.792
Giv'at Ze'ev	220 /10 /32 / יוש	Jerusalem	195		195	6.852
Giv'at Ze'ev	220 /10 /30 / יוש	Jerusalem	6		6	0.669
Ma'ale Adumim	420 /1 /37 / יוש	Jerusalem				3.954
Giv'at Ze'ev	220 /23 /2 / יוש	Jerusalem		4	4	2.882
Ma'ale Adumim	420 /1 /7 /62 / יוש	Jerusalem				5.445
Ma'ale Adumim E1 complex	420 /4 /10 / יוש	Jerusalem	1315		1315	2,173
Ma'ale Adumim E1 complex	420 /4 /7 / יוש	Jerusalem	1,228		1,228	818.172
Giv'at Ze'ev	220 /7 /12 / יוש	Jerusalem				0.728
Almon (Anatot)	226 /2 /1 /1 /1 / יוש	Jerusalem				0.874
Ma'ale Adumim	420 /2 /14 / יוש	Jerusalem				
Ma'ale Adumim	420 /1 /16 /75 / יוש	Jerusalem				0.293
Giv'at Ze'ev	215 /2 /35 /1 / יוש	Jerusalem				0.613
Kokhav Ya'akov	242/ 2/1 / יוש	Jerusalem	1		1	0.464
Giv'at Ze'ev	220 /10 /12 /1 / יוש	Jerusalem				2.26



Giv'at Ze'ev	יוש' /1 /17 /10 /220	Jerusalem	38		38	3.284
Giv'at Ze'ev	יוש' /1 /11 /10 /220	Jerusalem	23		23	1.838
Giv'at Ze'ev	יוש' /3 /12 /10 /220	Jerusalem				2.37
Giv'at Ze'ev	יוש' /40 /2 /215	Jerusalem	2		2	0.66
Giv'at Ze'ev	יוש' /38 /1 /220	Jerusalem				0.419
Argaman Tanks	יוש' /1 /300 /60	Jericho				
Makhola	יוש' /3 /301	Tubas				
Betar Illit	יוש' /1 /3 /7 /426	Bethlehem				970
Betar Illit	יוש' /2 /2 /א /7 /426	Bethlehem		143	143	6.41
Betar Illit	יוש' /9 /426	Bethlehem				629.471
Neve Daniel	יוש' /9 /402	Bethlehem				0.335
Efrat	יוש' /45 /5 /410	Bethlehem				2.1
Efrat	יוש' /86 /5 /410	Bethlehem				0.362
Betar Illit	יוש' /1 /14 /ב /7 /426	Bethlehem		27	27	1.23
Betar Illit	יוש' /19 /ב /7 /426	Bethlehem		98	98	2.9
Efrat	יוש' /28 /2 /410	Bethlehem	8		8	0.393
Betar Illit	יוש' /3 /2 /א /7 /426	Bethlehem	28		28	1.168
Efrat	יוש' /93 /5 /410	Bethlehem				8.834
Betar Illit	יוש' /1 /1 /3 /10 /1 /426	Bethlehem		393	393	34.88
Betar Illit	יוש' /4 /א /7 /426	Bethlehem	184		184	6.212
Betar Illit	יוש' /31 /3 /1 /1 /426	Bethlehem				1720
Betar Illit	יוש' /2 /10 /3 /1 /1 /426	Bethlehem		13	13	372
Betar Illit	יוש' /2 /2 /א /7 /426	Bethlehem	143		143	6.41
Efrat	יוש' /11 /410	Bethlehem				
Betar Illit	יוש' /1 /14 /ב /7 /426	Bethlehem	27		27	1.23
Betar Illit	יוש' /19 /ב /7 /426	Bethlehem	98		98	2.9
Efrat	יוש' /85 /5 /410	Bethlehem				0.95
Betar Illit	יוש' /1 /1 /3 /10 /1 /426	Bethlehem	393		393	21.89
Betar Illit	יוש' /32 /32 /1 /1 /426	Bethlehem		262	262	14.65
Efrat	יוש' /33 /3 /410	Bethlehem				24.301
Efrat	יוש' /93 /5 /410	Bethlehem				8.834
Ma'ale Amos	יוש' /8 /1 /413	Bethlehem	148		148	41.96
Ma'ale Amos	יוש' /2 /4 /413	Bethlehem	76		76	112.2
Betar Illit	יוש' /2 /10 /3 /1 /1 /426	Bethlehem	372		372	13
Brikhat Ga'ath	יוש' /6 /2 /418	Bethlehem				15.077
Giva'ot	יוש' /א /1 /2 /418	Bethlehem		1006	1006	354.17
Efrat	יוש' /11 /410	Bethlehem				
Betar Illit	יוש' /1 /2 /א /7 /426	Bethlehem		230	230	10.227
Efrat	יוש' /3 /19 /3 /410	Bethlehem				0.198
Efrat	יוש' /68 /4 /410	Bethlehem				0.75
Nokdim	יוש' /12 /411	Bethlehem	290		290	239.22
Mevo Dutan	יוש' /1 /2 /104	Jenin		445	445	539.29
Shakid	יוש' /1 /5 /102	Jenin				0.633
Modi'in Illit	יוש' /2 /11 /6 /210	Ramallah				335.25
Modi'in Illit	יוש' /1 /17 /210	Ramallah				4000
Modi'in Illit	יוש' /10 /1 /8 /210	Ramallah				43.71
Ofra	יוש' /2 /6 /221	Ramallah				9.251
Talmun	יוש' /2 /13 /235	Ramallah		968	968	330
Shilo/Industrial zone	יוש' /3 /1 /1 /205	Ramallah				89.05
Almon	יוש' /1 /2 /1 /226	Ramallah				10.171
Beit Aryeh-Ofarim	יוש' /ת /202	Ramallah				655.22
Remonim	יוש' /3 /224	Ramallah	98		98	63.844
Beit El	יוש' /21 /218	Ramallah				
Remonim	יוש' /2 /224	Ramallah	184		184	253.44
Nili	יוש' /4 /3 /206	Ramallah				766.6
Modi'in Illit	יוש' /9 /1 /8 /210	Ramallah				20.33
Modi'in Illit	יוש' /5 /1 /6 /210	Ramallah				38.944
Modi'in Illit	יוש' /6 /1 /6 /210	Ramallah				96.44

Talmon	235 /12 /3	י"ש	Ramallah				30.348
Ganei Modi'in	208 /3 /1	י"ש	Ramallah	194		194	0
Ganei Modi'in	208 /3 /3	י"ש	Ramallah	150		150	141.62
Giv'at Ze'ev	220 /26 /2 /1	י"ש	Ramallah		112	112	4.39
Beit Aryeh	202 /2 /2 /5	י"ש	Ramallah				1.091
Beit Aryeh	202	י"ש	Ramallah				655.22
Hashmonaim	232 /2	י"ש	Ramallah				19.55
Dolev	234 /1 /5	י"ש	Ramallah				0.484
Modi'in Illit	210 /6 /2 /2	י"ש	Ramallah				8.618
Modi'in Illit	210 /6 /3 /7	י"ש	Ramallah				21.037
Ganei Modi'in	208 /3 /4	י"ש	Ramallah	178		178	30.2
Shilo	205 /25	י"ש	Ramallah		90	90	64.075
Hashmonaim	232 /3	י"ש	Ramallah		478	478	60.979
Talmun	235 /9 /1 /1	י"ש	Ramallah				
Shilo/Industrial zone	205	י"ש	Ramallah				7.966
Nofim	119 /5 /4	י"ש	Salfit	1		1	0.518
Peduel	160 /11	י"ש	Salfit		12	12	13.1
Etz Efraim	126 /2 /8	י"ש	Salfit		73	73	12.07
Sha'arei Tikva	123 /13	י"ש	Salfit				0.559
Barkan/ Industrial zone	130	י"ש	Salfit				4.966
Ariel	130 /2 /3 /34	י"ש	Salfit				11.484
Tepuah	131 /10	י"ש	Salfit	2		2	0.65
Barkan/ Industrial zone	130	י"ש	Salfit				5.203
Alei Zahav	132 /4 /2	י"ש	Salfit		2	2	0.692
Karnei Shomron	117 /1 /4 /7	י"ש	Salfit	1		1	0.479
Peduel	160 /12	י"ש	Salfit	33		33	6.543
Kiryat Netafim	129 /6	י"ש	Salfit		136	136	20.389
Ariel	130	י"ש	Salfit				8.078
Barkan/ Industrial zone	130	י"ש	Salfit				4.127
Barkan	128 /8	י"ש	Salfit				0.516
Etz Efraim	126 /18	י"ש	Salfit		1	1	0.568
Yakir	118 /1 /2	י"ש	Salfit		464	464	240.792
Etz Efraim	126 /6 /1	י"ש	Salfit		192	192	31.969
Etz Efraim	126 /15	י"ש	Salfit		80	80	13.82
Ariel	130 /8 /5	י"ש	Salfit				2.395
Oranit	121 /3 /9 /5	י"ש	Salfit				3.8
Nofim	119 /5 /5	י"ש	Salfit	1		1	
Ariel	130	י"ש	Salfit				4.49
Etz Efraim	126 /6	י"ש	Salfit	252		252	104.109
Ariel	130 /3 /1 /1	י"ש	Salfit	730		730	405.38
Kiryat Netafim	129 /6	י"ש	Salfit	136		136	20.389
Etz Efraim	126 /2 /7	י"ש	Salfit				
Karnei Shomron	117 /1 /4 /14	י"ש	Salfit				1.06
Nofim	119 /10 /4	י"ש	Salfit		168	168	149.06
Barkan	128 /11	י"ש	Salfit	2		2	1.327
Rfafa	170 /4 /6	י"ש	Salfit				
Oranit	121 /5 /1	י"ש	Salfit				47.5
Ariel/Industrial zone	130	י"ש	Salfit				7.529
Elkana	125 /27	י"ש	Salfit		21	21	1.913
Etz Efraim	126 /8 /1	י"ש	Salfit				3.271
Elkana	125 /9 /2	י"ש	Salfit	26		26	20.518
Ma'ale Shomron	116 /6	י"ש	Salfit				1.083
Emmanuel	120 /6 /4	י"ש	Salfit				
Kfar Tepuah	131 /3 /2	י"ש	Salfit				11



Etz Efraim	126 /9 /1 יוש'	Salfit				0.587
Etz Efraim	126 /15 יוש'	Salfit		80	80	13.82
Nahal Raba Quarry	52 /14 /2 יוש'	Tulkarm				432
Karnei Shomron	60 /1229 יוש'	Tulkarm				6.687
Karnei Shomron	117 /8 /2 יוש'	Qalqilya				3535.66
Karnei Shomron	927 /7 יוש'	Qalqilya				
Tsuvim	149 /16 יוש'	Qalqilya				6.01
Sha'arei Tikva	122 /24 יוש'	Qalqilya		2	2	1.12
Ma'ale Shomron/Matan	116 /5 /3 יוש'	Qalqilya		140	140	63.344
Karnei Shomron	116 /5 /2 יוש'	Qalqilya	68		68	31.5
Sha'arei Tikva	122 /7 יוש'	Qalqilya	5		5	1.965
Alfei Menashe	115 /4 /1 /4 יוש'	Qalqilya				0.84
Kedumim/Industria I zone	113 /ת /1 יוש'	Qalqilya				100.9
Alfei Menashe	115 /8 /14 יוש'	Qalqilya				15.2
Alfei Menashe	115 /21 /1 יוש'	Qalqilya				
Karnei Shomron	117 /6 /3 יוש'	Qalqilya				413
Kedumim	113 /12 /1 יוש'	Qalqilya	58		58	35.31
Alfei Menashe	115 /3 /6 יוש'	Qalqilya	1		1	0.739
Kedumim	113 /11 /5 יוש'	Qalqilya				21.23
Kedumim	113 /17 יוש'	Qalqilya		1,388	1,388	239
Sha'arei Tikva	122 /23 יוש'	Qalqilya				
Elon Moreh	107 /8 /1 יוש'	Nablus	186		186	90.3
Itamar	163 /3 /4 / א /2 יוש'	Nablus		2	2	2.071
Megdalong	142 /4 יוש'	Nablus	184		184	151.6
Eli	237 /17 יוש'	Nablus		2	2	0.62
Eli	237 /7 יוש'	Nablus		50	50	8.673
Eli	237 /17 יוש'	Nablus	2		2	0.64
Eli	237 /3 /2 יוש'	Nablus	100		100	21.274
Eli	237 /4 יוש'	Nablus	414		414	351.4
Eli	237 /6 יוש'	Nablus	347		347	382.8
Eli	237 /5 יוש'	Nablus	650		650	638.08
Ma'ale Efrayim	310 /13 /2 יוש'	Nablus				12.6
Ma'ale Efrayim	310 /18 יוש'	Nablus				
Elon Moreh	107 /3 /1 יוש'	Nablus	120		120	39.982
Eli	237 /6 /1 יוש'	Nablus	118		118	25.69
Gil'ad Farm	847 יוש'	Nablus				25.715
Eli	237 /7 יוש'	Nablus	50		50	8.673
Itamar	163 /3 /4 / א /2 יוש'	Nablus				2.071
Match Binyamin Regional Council	200 /2 /1 יוש'	Ramallah				
Total			13657	8684	22341	31791.72

Note: Orange cells indicate plans that have already been approved.

White cells indicate plans that have been deposited.

Second: Master plans for colonial construction in East Jerusalem colonies:

Colony	Plan no.	Stage	No of units	Area	Date	Notes
Givat HaMatos	101/0657593	Approval	3500	119.304	January 3	
Neve Yaakov	101/1049188	Approval		1.235	January 17	
Ramat Shlomo	101/1326560	Deposit	12	4.76	January 17	
Sindharya	101/0675041	Approval		11.417	January 17	Animal Welfare Complex
Light Rail	101/0800771	Approval		283.39	January 3	Purple line
Ketsema h	101/1049923	Approval		17.982	January 24	Archaeological park
Har Homa	101/1132232	Approval		3.675	January 24	Expansion of a religious school
Gilo	101/1164433	Approval	808	22.218	January 31	
Gilo	101/1176791	Approval	154	6.176	January 31	
Gilo	101/1206572	Approval	23	1.6	February 21	
Pisgat Ze'ev	101/1126663	Deposit	105	2.898	February 21	
Nahalat Shimon	101/1237767	Deposit	316	16.875	February	New neighborhood
Ramat Shlomo	101/1288422	Deposit		1.648	February 28	Kindergarten
Ramat Shlomo	101/1290550	Deposit	4	1.219	March 7	
Ramot	101/1299155	Deposit		0.888	March 7	Adding a building
Neve Yaakov	101/0998393	Approval		5.745	March 7	Public buildings
Har Homa	101/1061902	Deposit		23.526	March 14	Institutions
French Hill	101/1074848	Approval	233	5.237	March 15	
Gilo	101/0948356	Approval		17.768	March 14	Urban renewal
Givat HaMatos	101/1153048	Approval		69.8	March 28	Land allocation
Talpiot	101/1281419	Approval		2.725	March 28	Hotel expansion
Ramat Shlomo	101/1326560	Approval	12	4.76	April 4	
Gilo	101/1233030	Deposit	528	15.69	April 11	
Ramot	101/1328822	Deposit		2.106	April 11	Bridge construction
Gilo	101/0917138	Deposit	220	8.217	April 11	
Ramot	101/1193739	Deposit	2	2.651	May 2	
Givat HaMatos	101/1320233	Deposit	350	31.436	May 2	
	101/0805531	Deposit		65.137	May 2	Bus stop
Ramat Shlomo	101/1098219	Deposit	4	0.697	May 9	
Gilo	101/1226851	Deposit	1	0.807	May 9	
Ramot	101/0921197	Approval		18.998		Public buildings



Giv'at Shaked	101/1252998	Deposit	450	11.437	May 16	New neighborhood
Talpiot	101/1011840	Approval	458	9.586	May 16	Demolition and construction of buildings
Ramot Ashkol	101/1225895	Deposit	181	4.816	May 16	
Ramot	101/1278001	Approval		9.498	May 30	Sports facilities
Gilo	101/1226166	Deposit	1	0.67	May 30	
Gilo	101/0737866	Approval	355	10.88	May 30	
French Hill	101/1195114	Approval		585.7	June 5	National park
Ramot	1308501/101	Deposit		4.798	July 4	
Ramat Shlomo	1288422/101	Approval		1.648	July 4	Daycare Center
Har Homa	1299254/101	Deposit		1.628	July 25	
Har Homa	1410067/101	Deposit		0.177	July 25	Expanding commercial center
Ramot	0921239/101	Deposit		32.254	October 31	Bridge
Ghef'at Hamatos	1326313/101	Deposit		2.396	November 7	
Ramot	1326313/101	Approval		2.106	October 31	
Talboyout	1284660/101	Deposit		12.537	October 1	
Gilo	1319805/101	Deposit		3.126	October 1	
Talboyout	1119254/101	Deposit		3.21	October 17	
Talboyout	0992032/101	Approval		7.096	October 24	
Ghef'at Hamatos	1337161/101	Deposit		0.708	October 24	
Al A'saweyya road	1410588/101	Deposit		0.244	October 24	
Har Homa	1299254/101	Approval		1.628	October 24	
Talboyout	101/12171165	Deposit		9.84	October 21	
Ramot	101/1324342	Deposit		1.406	January 5	
Talboyout	101/0917138	Approval	220	8.217	January 12	American Consulate
Bus station on Hebron road	101/0805531	Approval		65.137	January 12	Bus station
Nafi Ya'qub	101/1277706	Deposit		8.796	January 12	Synagogue and service buildings
Pisgat Ze'ev	1283738/101	Deposit		2.549	August 1	
Ramot	1299155/101	Approval		0.888	August 1	Establishing a synagogue
Gilo	1190362/101	Deposit		2.626	August 22	
Nafi Ya'qub	1293620/101	Deposit		3.38	August 22	
Talboyout	0967174/101	Approval	278	7.809	August 29	
Ramat Shilo	1290550/101	Approval	4	1.219	August 29	
Gilo	1236876/101	Deposit		5.729	September 5	
Or Seimeh	0068858/101	Deposit		4.328	September 12	Religious school
French Hill	1161488/101	Deposit		1.082	September 19	
Total			7193	1656.913		

Third: Laws and Bills submitted to the Israeli Knesset in 2025:

Bill	Discussion date	Reference no	Stage	Justifications for the Law
A bill to abolish discrimination in purchasing real estate in the West Bank.	January 29, 2025	25/3468/ב	Preliminary	The law cancels the ban on selling land in the West Bank by abolishing the Jordanian law (Law No. 40 of 1953, "Law on Lease and Sale of Immovable Property to Foreigners"). These lands, now referred to as "State Lands," are managed by the Israeli occupation government, making it possible to sell them, not just lease them, with the intent of selling them to colonizers.
A law that imposes a 5-year prison sentence on anyone who "denies or praises October 7, 2023."	January 21, 2025	4067 /25 / ב	Final	A law that imposes a 5-year prison sentence on anyone who praises or denies the occurrence of the "massacre" on October 7, 2023, in the Gaza Strip area.
A bill that imposes a hefty fine on anyone who labels an Israeli person or entity as a war criminal.	January 13, 2025	5359 /25 / ב		The bill allows the court to impose a fine of up to half a million shekels (approximately 136,000 dollars at the time the bill was presented) on anyone who labels an Israeli person or entity as committing a war crime or calls them a war criminal, without the plaintiff proving the harm they have suffered.
Two other bills to deduct funds from the withheld Palestinian tax revenues in favor of insurance companies for stolen cars	February 14, 2025	/25 /ב 5538 /25 /ב 5555	Deposit	A law that grants the Israeli government the authority to deduct from the withheld Palestinian tax revenues amounts paid by Israeli insurance companies as compensation for stolen cars under the claim that the "perpetrators" are Palestinians from the occupied West Bank.
Bill imposing the use of "Judea and Samaria" instead of other terms for the West Bank in all laws	February 24, 2025	5535 /25 /ב	Deposit	A law that requires Israeli laws, official correspondence, and records to use the term "Judea and Samaria" instead of the West Bank. For over 15 years, according to estimates, the term "West Bank" has been replaced in Israeli legislation and official records, including military ones, with the term "Area," and prior to that, the term "Administered Territories" was used.
Bill tightening the ban on activities of the Palestinian Authority, PLO, and Fatah in "areas under Israeli sovereignty"	February 19, 2025	5011 /25 /ב	Preliminary	A bill that further restricts the prohibition of activities by the Palestinian National Authority, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and the Fatah movement in areas under so-called "Israeli sovereignty," referring specifically to occupied East Jerusalem and the towns and



				refugee camps annexed to it after the 1967 occupation.
Bill prohibiting any Israeli official or private entity from providing evidence to the International Court against Israel	February 19, 2025	4711 /25 /5	Preliminary	A bill prohibiting any Israeli official entity, civil organization, association, or individual citizen from providing evidence or legal assistance to the International Criminal Court (ICC) against any Israeli person or any state or entity allied with Israel regarding any action taken or any failure in performing a duty.
Bill expanding the definition of a Palestinian resistance fighter's family member to prevent entry permits to Israel	February 19, 2025	5507 /25 /5	Preliminary	A bill expanding the definition of "family member" of a person convicted of "terrorism," according to the Israeli concept and definition of "terrorism," to include those who will be prohibited from obtaining an entry or temporary residence permit in Israel, under the authority of the Interior Minister.
Bill encouraging Palestinians to emigrate from Gaza in exchange for financial compensation	February 3, 2025	5451 /25 /5	Deposit	A bill encouraging Palestinians in Gaza to leave the Gaza Strip in exchange for a financial support package, determined by the Israeli Finance Minister. The law also specifies that an individual can take their minor child with them.
Bill implicitly prohibiting Palestinian activities in (Al-Aqsa Mosque)	February 3, 2025	5462 /25 /5	Deposit	A bill that penalizes anyone who conducts excavations or makes alterations to existing structures in Al-Aqsa Mosque (Al-Haram Al-Sharif) without obtaining a license and approval from the Israeli Antiquities Authority.
Two bills to deduct funds from the withheld Palestinian tax revenues in favor of insurance companies over car thefts.	March 19, 2025	/ 25/ 5219 5 / 25/ 55555	Preliminary	The law grants the Israeli government the authority to deduct from the withheld Palestinian tax revenues amounts paid by Israeli insurance companies as compensation for "car thefts," on the pretext that the "perpetrators" are Palestinians from the occupied West Bank..
A bill aimed at easing and/or lifting existing restrictions on demolition orders of homes belonging to Palestinian resistance fighters.	March 19, 2025	/ 25/ 52155	Preliminary	A bill aimed to ease and/or lift existing restrictions on the demolition orders of homes belonging to Palestinian resistance fighters. One of the key provisions of the bill stipulates that if the person is single or lives in part of the house, the entire home should be demolished rather than partially. The law also states that the affected family may appeal to the administrative court instead of the Supreme Court or the central court, as is currently the case, without any mention of the right to appeal the court's decision.
A bill to toughen penalties on	March 19, 2025	/ 25/ 56065	Preliminary	According to the wording of the law, the penalty for entering without a permit is four years in prison, with a minimum sentence of

Palestinians who enter Israel without permits.				one year. If the offense is repeated a second time, the minimum sentence is two years, and for a third offense, the minimum penalty is three years.
A bill that prohibits monitoring and documenting the actions of Israeli soldiers and others in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.	March 17, 2025	/ 25/ 5643	Deposit	The bill includes a clear provision prohibiting the documentation of the actions of the occupying army. Anyone who violates this will face a prison sentence of 3 years. If the person hands over the information and documentation they have about the soldiers to a foreign entity, especially a foreign judicial body, the sentence will increase to 10 years in prison. Another section of the law targets centers and organizations, particularly human rights centers. Among the penalties imposed on them are the revocation of their operating license, labeling them as "hostile entities," and imposing a 50% tax on the donations they receive.
Bill to impose "Israeli sovereignty" over the entire occupied West Bank.	March 17, 2025	/ 25/ 5636	Deposit	A bill that imposes what is called "Israeli sovereignty" over the entire occupied West Bank.
A bill to impose "Israeli sovereignty" over the colonies in the West Bank.	March 10, 2025	/ 25/ 5612	Deposit	A bill that imposes what is called "Israeli sovereignty" over all colonies in the occupied West Bank.
A bill that prohibits the employment of released prisoners in Israel.	March 10, 2025	/ 25/ 5603	Deposit	Likud MK Nissim Fatouri presented a bill that bans the employment of released prisoners in Israel.
A bill to annul the Oslo Agreements and the Wye River Memorandum.	March 17, 2025	/ 25/ 5641	Deposit	Bill to annul the Oslo Agreement, all related agreements, and also the Wye River (Hebron) Memorandum.
A bill to toughen penalties on those who transport Palestinians from the West Bank without permits.	March 10, 2025	/ 25/ 5613	Deposit	Likud MK Kiti Shatrit presented a bill to toughen penalties on any driver who transports Palestinians from the occupied West Bank without entry permits to Israel. The minimum penalty for this offense will be a quarter of the penalty specified by law, and the second provision of the bill mandates doubling the current penalty before the law was amended.
A bill to prevent the employment of Palestinians from the West Bank in Israel.	March 17, 2025	/ 25/ 5642	Deposit	Knesset member Itamar Ben Gvir, from the "Jewish Power" bloc, along with 4 members of his faction, presented a bill to prevent issuing work permits in Israel for all Palestinians from the occupied West Bank.



Three bills to impose a minimum penalty for stone-throwing.	March 12, 2025	/ 25/ 1986 פ / 25/ 3329 פ / 25/ 3568 פ	Preliminary	The law sets a maximum sentence, which can reach up to 20 years in certain cases, under specific conditions. The bill calls for imposing 20% of the maximum penalty set by law on the person throwing stones or their guardian, if the individual is a child under the age of 12, according to the law in effect since the end of 2015.
Extension of the temporary law preventing the family reunification of Palestinian families for an additional year.	March 10, 2025			The extension of the law applies to thousands of Palestinian families in Israel, where one of the parents is from the West Bank, Gaza Strip, as well as Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, and Iran, as specified by the law. This law prevents family reunification and includes certain exceptions.
A bill allowing universities to impose stricter restrictions on freedoms.	March 5, 2025	/ 25/ 2368 פ	First	A bill allowing universities to impose stricter restrictions on freedoms than currently exist. According to the text voted on by members of the coalition and the Zionist opposition, universities will have the right to ban a partisan student organization or a recognized student body within the university, according to its internal regulations, if the organization engages in activities prohibited by law, including expressing solidarity with a "terrorist organization," as defined in the so-called "Anti-Terrorism" law passed in 2016.
A bill to encourage Palestinians to migrate from the occupied West Bank.	March 3, 2025	/ 25/ 5572 פ	Deposit	Bill introducing measures to encourage Palestinians to migrate from the occupied West Bank: a financial support package determined by the Israeli Minister of Finance. The law also specifies that the individual can bring their minor child with them. This bill is similar to one proposed by the same parliamentary bloc regarding the displacement of Gaza.
A bill to revoke the citizenship or Israeli residency status of anyone permanently residing in the Gaza Strip.	March 3, 2025	/ 25/ 5573 פ	Deposit	A bill allowing the Israeli Minister of Interior to revoke the citizenship or Israeli residency card of anyone who permanently resides in the Gaza Strip. This law affects the children of families with one parent from Gaza, either from the 1948 areas or occupied Jerusalem, but it could also impact released Jerusalemite prisoners, with deportation to the Gaza Strip.
A bill to apply all Israeli laws to the West Bank by converting them into "military orders."	March 3, 2025	/ 25/ 5567 פ	Deposit	A bill to apply all laws enacted by the Knesset to the occupied West Bank, after being converted into a "military order" signed by the military commander of the region.

Bill to apply all "planning and construction" laws to the occupied West Bank.	March 3, 2025	/ 25/ 5565	Deposit	Bill to apply all Israeli "planning and construction" laws, including property laws, to all areas of the occupied West Bank.
Bill to prohibit the transfer of all tax revenues to the Palestinian Authority.	March 3, 2025	/ 25/ 5575	Deposit	A ban on transferring all Palestinian tax revenues collected by Israel to the Palestinian Authority, with the condition that after two years of withholding, any amount of money becomes freely available for the Israeli government to use.
Another bill to impose "Israeli sovereignty" over all parts of the occupied West Bank.	March 31, 2025	/ 25/ 5760	Deposit	A bill stipulating the imposition of so-called "Israeli sovereignty" over all parts of the occupied West Bank, which the bill refers to as "Judea and Samaria." The bill is identical to several other bills submitted during the current parliamentary term.
Another bill that encourages Palestinians to emigrate from the Gaza Strip in exchange for money.	May 5, 2025	5766 /25 / 5	Deposit	A bill encourages Palestinians in the Gaza Strip to leave the territory in exchange for a financial support package determined by the Israeli Minister of Finance. The bill also includes provisions allowing individuals to take their minor children with them. This is identical to another bill, numbered 5451, previously submitted by Itamar Ben Gvir during a period when he was outside the government, along with members of his parliamentary bloc. Primary sponsor: Avi Maoz.
A bill to classify arson as a terrorist offense.	May 19, 2025	5830 /25 / 5	Deposit	A bill stipulating the inclusion of the crime of large-scale arson among the offenses listed in Israel's "Counter-Terrorism Law."
A bill to disqualify medical degrees issued by universities in hostile countries and the Palestinian Authority.	May 19, 2025	5824 /25 / 5	Deposit	MK Yitzhak Kroizer, from the "Jewish Power" (Otzma Yehudit) party led by Itamar Ben Gvir, submitted a bill stipulating that medical degrees issued by universities in countries deemed hostile by Israel, as well as universities located in areas under the Palestinian National Authority, will not be recognized.
A bill requiring the ministry in charge of the Prison Authority to publish on its website the photo and details of every Palestinian prisoner released after serving their sentence.	May 27, 2025	5865 /25 / 5	Deposit	MK Limor Son Har-Melech, from the "Jewish Power" (Otzma Yehudit) party, along with 19 other members of the ruling coalition, submitted a bill requiring the ministry responsible for the Prison Authority to publish on its website the photo and details of every Palestinian prisoner released after serving their sentence—not only those released as part of a prisoner exchange deal, but in general. The explanation of the law states that it aims to inform the public about these prisoners and the potential risks they may pose, according to the text.



				It can be said that the bill, which is the third of its kind in the current parliamentary term, seeks to place released prisoners in a position where they are targeted by colonizers and Israelis in general.
A law expanding the definition of family members of a Palestinian resistance fighter to prevent them from obtaining an entry permit to Israel	July 9, 2025	5507 /25 / ע	Approved	A law expands the definition of a "family member" of someone convicted of terrorism, based on the Israeli definition of terrorism, according which the Minister of the Interior would prohibit those members from getting a permit to enter or stay temporarily in Israel. According to the law, a "family member" includes first-degree relatives: parents, siblings, nephews and nieces, cousins, and even members of a very close family, if the degree of kinship is unknown
Bill to impose Israeli sovereignty over the so-called "Ma'ale Adumim" colony	October 22, 2025	5900 /25 / ע	Preliminary	On Wednesday (October 22, 2025), the Knesset General Assembly approved, by a majority vote, a bill to impose what is called Israeli sovereignty over the colony of Ma'ale Adumim, located east of occupied Jerusalem, and Al-Eizariya. It borders extend to the outskirts of the Dead Sea. The bill includes all the colonies located near this colony, which is one of the largest colonies in the West Bank in terms of area and population
Bill to impose Israeli sovereignty over all parts of the occupied West Bank	October 22, 2025	5760 /25 / ע	Preliminary	On Wednesday, October 22, 2025, the Knesset General Assembly passed, by a majority vote, a bill to impose what it calls Israeli sovereignty over all of the occupied West Bank, which the bill refers to as Judea and Samaria. The bill was proposed by Knesset Member Avi Ma'oz of the Noam faction, of which he is the sole representative.
An amended bill to facilitate the imposition of the death penalty on Palestinian resistance fighters.	November 10, 2025	1738 /25 / ע 2198 /25 / ע	First reading	A bill (combining two existing bills) would facilitate the imposition of the death penalty on Palestinian resistance fighters in the occupied West Bank who are tried in military courts. The Israeli Knesset passed both bills in their preliminary reading on March 1, 2023. The first bill was introduced by MK Limor Son-Melech of the Otzma Yehudit (Jewish Power) party, a member of the ruling coalition
A law banning UNRWA to prevent it from being provided with infrastructure and services and confiscating its assets	December 29, 2025	;6169/25/ע ,1896/ב 6236/25/ע	Second and third reading	In addition to the law banning the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), which was passed on October 28, 2024, in areas under what is called Israeli sovereignty, it stipulates that service providers are prohibited from supplying any property registered in the name of UNRWA with electricity, water, or gas.

Applying sovereignty over the Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron	December 22, 2025	6405/25/5	Preliminary	A bill to apply Israeli sovereignty to the Cave of the Patriarchs (the Ibrahimi Mosque) in Hebron by the end of 2025, with the aim of applying Israeli jurisdiction and law to the complex, transferring jurisdiction to the Kiryat Arba council, and establishing a dedicated administration to manage the site, with the aim of removing restrictions imposed on Jews and making the site available as an open prayer center.
An Emergency law authorizes the closure of media center in Israel and the West Bank, unrelated to periods of war	December 22, 2025	4626/5	Third reading	A bill proposed by the government and a number of deputies authorizes the Minister of Communications or the government to close a media center, whether visual, audio, or online, for a period of 90 days, which is renewable, without any connection to periods of war, unlike the Emergency Law, which was approved within the Israeli war laws, where this measure was relate to periods of war




Fourth: colonial Construction bids in 2025

Colony	No of units	Date of proposing the bid	No .of the bid	Bid opening date	Assignment	No of plan
frat Givat Hazit	694	29/12/2025	38/2025	Does not start yet	Dense construction	410 /5 /7 /יש
Efrat Givat Hazit	280	24/12/2025	39/2025	Does not start yet	Protected apartments	410 /5 /7 /יש
Kiryat Arba / Machanim Tzion	156	29/09/2025	/202578	27/08/2025	Dense construction	510 /14 /1 /יש
Migdal Ez	-	02/12/2025	101/2025	10/11/2025	Dense construction	407/3/1 /יש
Kiryat Arba / Machanim Mizrah	140	09/02/2026	102/2025	05/01/2026	Dense construction	510 /14 /3 /יש
Kiryat Arba / Har Menuha	-	16/03/2026	196/2025	12/01/2026	Renewable energy	No map available
Adam / Geva Binyamin	3	09/02/2026	197/2025	05/01/2026	Low construction	240/2 /11 /יש
Adam / Geva Binyamin	5	31/12/2025	198/2025	Does not start yet	Low construction	240/2 /11 /יש
Ma'ale Adumim / Mishor Adumim	-	29/12/2025	203/2025	Does not start yet	Industrial	420 /2 /9 /יש
Ma'ale Adumim / Mishor Adumim	-	09/03/2026	227/2025	05/01/2026	Industrial	/2 /2 /2 /21 /יש 420
Eli Zahav	-	23/02/2026	233/2025	05/01/2026	Gas station	132 /3 /2 /יש
Ma'ale Adumim	-	29/12/2025	236/2025	Does not start yet	Industrial	420 /2 /4 /יש
Hananit	-	19/01/2026	302/2025	Does not start yet	Gas Station	166 /5 /יש
Ma'ale Adumim/ Tzpur Midbar	2797	10/12/2025	320/2025	28/10/2025	Dense construction	/1 /7 /59 /1 /יש 420
Ma'ale Adumim/ Tzpur Midbar	48	09/02/2026	321/2025	05/01/2026	Low construction	/1 /7 /59 /2 /יש 420
Ma'ale Adumim/ Tzpur Midbar	350	2025/12/29	322/2025	Does not start yet	Protected apartments	/1 /7 /59 /2 /יש 420
Ariel/Amirim	208	29/12/2025	324/2025	04/12/2025	Low construction	130 /3 /1 /1 /יש
Ariel	101	29/12/2025	325/2025	Does not start yet	Low construction	130 /3 /1 /1 /יש
Ariel/Amirim	421	29/09/2025	326/2025	27/08/2025	Dense construction	130 /3 /1 /1 /יש
Givat Ze'ev	-	29/12/2025	376/2025	Does not start yet	Dense construction	1 /105 /03 /18 /יש

Al feh Manshiya	3	29/12/2025	377/2025	Does not start yet	Low construction	115 /16 /4 י"ש/
Avni Hefetz	-	29/12/2025	378/2025	Does not start yet	Trade or offices	158 /2 י"ש/
Nafeh Danial	-	23/02/2026	379/2025	05/01/2026	Trade or offices	402 /6 י"ש/
Givat Ze'ev/Givon Heshna	-	12/01/2026	444/2025	Does not start yet	Dense construction	1 /105 /03 /18 י"ש/
Ma'ale Adumim/Tzpur Midbar	105	29/12/2025	456/2025	Does not start yet	Apartments	/1 /7 /59 /1 י"ש/ 420
Adam/Jaba' Benjamin	14	09/02/2026	459/2025	24/12/2025	Low construction	1 /105 /03 /18 י"ש/
Ma'ale Adumim/	3401	10/12/2025	460/2025	29/12/2025	Dense construction	1 /105 /03 /18 י"ש/
Adam/Jaba' Benjamin	342	31/12/2025	461/2025	Does not start yet	Dense construction	240 /1 /1 י"ש/
Jordan valley	-	11/12/2025	500/2025	12/01/2026	Industrial	1 /105 /03 /18 י"ש/
Beitar Illit	561	11/12/2025	501/2025	02/02/2026	Dense construction	426 /8 /5 י"ש/
Tel Zion	-	10/12/2025	502/2025	26/01/2026	Entertainment/Hotels	242 /3 י"ש/
Adam/Jaba' Benjamin	-	08/12/2025	503/2025	12/01/2026	Hotels	1 /105 /03 /18 י"ש/
Har Gila	-	11/12/2025	509/2025	16/02/2026	Industrial	1 /105 /03 /18 י"ש/
Beitar Illit	-	18/12/2025	513/2025	02/02/2026	Trade or offices	426 /8 /5 י"ש/
Ma'ale Adumim/Tzpur Midbar	469	11/12/2025	515/2025	11/12/2025	Dense construction	/1 /7 /59 /1 י"ש/ 420 /1 /7 /59 /2 י"ש/ 420 /1 /7 /59 /3 י"ש/ 420
Ariel	-	16/12/2025	517/2025	02/02/2026	Industrial	130 /ת /6 /11 י"ש/
	10098 units					





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.