

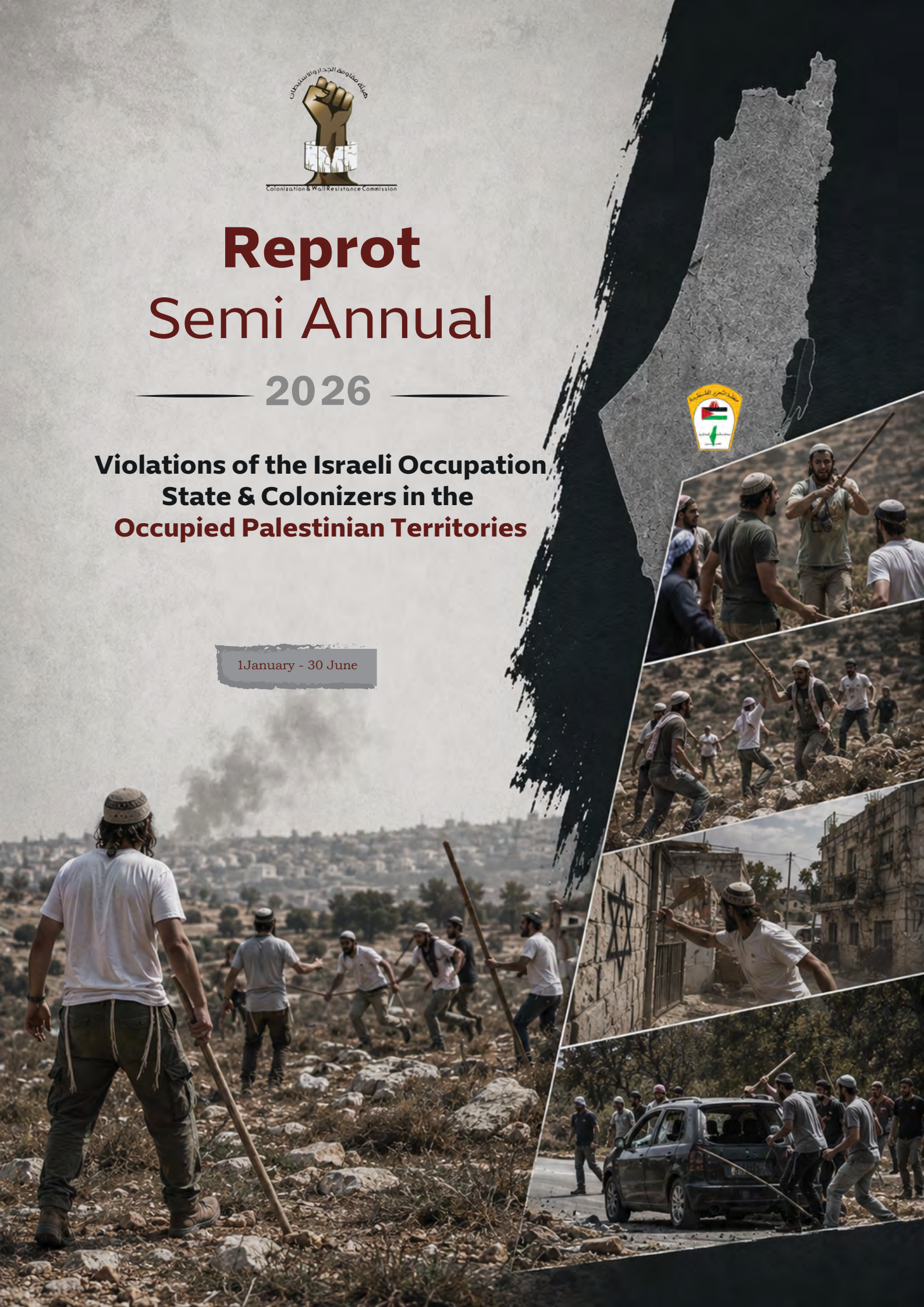


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2026

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

1 January - 30 June





Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission(CWRC)

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

Semi Annual Report

2026

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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 favour of colonial expansion.

Fourth: Figures related to numbers of colonies and colonial outposts may differ from those documented by other institutions due to differences in classification and approach. Thus, when the commission adopts the figures of colonies, it examines a range of data and does not rely solely on what the occupation authorities state. Most important of such data are the locations of planned expansions, the master plan numbers, the presence of colonial outposts at the location of the planned expansion, and other criteria.

Fifth: Colonial expansion on the lands of Jerusalem Governorate outside the municipal boundary, referred to as the J2 Areas, is calculated together with the Occupied West Bank colonies. Meanwhile, the data for colonies within the municipal boundary, referred to as the J1 Area, is addressed separately.

Sixth: The Commission retains the originals of the military orders (expropriation orders), master plans, and the approved and deposited laws and bills, according to their reference numbers, along with their accompanying documents and maps, for the purposes of any subsequent verification process.

The Israeli settler-colonial project in the occupied Palestinian territories is no longer merely an expansionist policy that is built on establishing colonies and seizing lands, rather, during the first half of 2026, it entered a more dangerous and complex phase, its main title is the systematic transition from occupation to annexation, and from temporary military control to imposing permanent colonial sovereignty. Amid international preoccupation with the ongoing genocide in the Gaza Strip, the Israeli government has exploited this exceptional circumstance to accelerate the implementation of its ideological agenda, and to reshape Palestinian geography in a manner that serves the "Greater Israel" project, drawing on an integrated system of legislation, administrative measures, colonial expansion, and organized violence practiced by colonizers under the protection of state institutions and its security apparatuses.

Perhaps what most distinguished this phase is that colonization is no longer merely a building activity aimed at increasing the number of colonial units or expanding the boundaries of existing colonies, but has become an integrated project to re-engineer Palestinian space politically, administratively, and demographically. The West Bank witnessed a series of unprecedented measures aimed at transferring authority over land administration, planning, and construction from the military establishment to Israeli civilian ministries and bodies led by an extremist colonial current, reflecting a fundamental shift in the way the occupying state deals with the occupied Palestinian territory, treating it as a space over which sovereign powers are exercised, rather than as occupied land subject to the provisions of international humanitarian law.

On the ground, land confiscation operations continued, with vast areas being declared "state land," alongside the advancement of dozens of master plans, the approval of thousands of colonial units, the establishment of new colonial outposts, and the legalization of others that had existed illegally even under Israeli legislation itself. The network of colonial bypass roads also witnessed accelerated expansion, strengthening the linkage between the major colonial blocs and deepening the isolation of Palestinian communities, turning them into separate cantons, as part of a strategic vision aimed at eliminating any possibility of establishing a geographically contiguous and viable Palestinian state.

At the same time, colonizer attacks escalated to unprecedented levels, both in number, nature, and geographic spread, becoming one of the most important tools for implementing the colonial project on the ground. These attacks targeted Palestinian people, their land, their sources of livelihood, and their property, and included organized assaults on villages and Bedouin communities, the burning of homes and vehicles, assaults on residents, the uprooting of trees and destruction of crops, preventing farmers from accessing their land, and imposing an environment designed to drive out the Palestinian population, particularly in the pastoral and agricultural

areas at the heart of colonial targeting. This violence is no longer a matter of individual excesses or isolated practices, but has become part of an integrated policy in which roles are divided between state institutions and colonizers, whereby official bodies provide security and legal cover, while the colonizers impose facts on the ground through force and terror.

As for occupied Jerusalem, it remained at the forefront of the Judaization project, as policies aimed at changing the Arab identity of the city continued through the expansion of colonial projects, the escalation of demolition and forced displacement operations, the intensification of incursions into Al-Aqsa Mosque, and the imposition of further restrictions on Palestinians, all as part of persistent efforts to bring about a permanent demographic, cultural, and legal change in the occupied city, in flagrant contradiction of the rules of international law and the resolutions of international legitimacy.

This report comes at a pivotal moment in the history of the conflict, as Israeli measures no longer reflect gradual colonial expansion, but rather an integrated project to redraw the political and legal map of the occupied Palestinian territory, and to impose facts on the ground that target not only the present, but seek to confiscate the Palestinian future itself. On this basis, the report monitors the most significant colonial violations and measures witnessed during the first half of 2026, analyses their trends and implications, and provides a comprehensive reading of the transformations taking place within the Israeli colonial project, affirming that what is happening no longer amounts merely to a violation of the provisions of international law, but represents a systematic attempt to undermine the international legal order based on the prohibition of the acquisition of land by force, to demolish the foundations on which the peace process was built, and to undermine the prospects for realizing an independent, sovereign Palestinian state on the June 4, 1967 borders, with Jerusalem as its capital.

Mu'ayyad Sha'ban

Head of the Colonization and Wall Resistance Commission

Executive Summary:

This report, covering the period from January 1 to June 30, 2026, reveals the transition of the Israeli colonial project into a more advanced and dangerous phase in the trajectory of imposing de facto annexation on the occupied Palestinian territory. The policies of the occupation are no longer limited to expanding colonies or seizing land in a sporadic manner, or responding to temporary security considerations, but have come to rest on an integrated governmental system in which legislative, executive, planning, judicial, and military roles intersect, aiming to re-engineer Palestinian geography and bring about permanent changes in its demographic, legal, and political structure. During the period covered by the report, there is a clear acceleration in the use of multiple, interconnected tools, including the enactment of laws, the restructuring of civil administration institutions and the transfer of their authority to ministers in the Israeli government, the acceleration of colonial planning and construction procedures, the intensification of land seizure orders and "state land" declarations, the expansion of infrastructure projects designated for the colonies, alongside the escalation of colonist terrorism as a field tool for imposing facts on the ground and displacing Palestinian communities. This reflects the shift in Israeli policy from managing occupation to entrenching a permanent system of control aimed at integrating large parts of the West Bank, including Jerusalem, into the Israeli administrative and legal system, and imposing facts that will be difficult to reverse in the future.

During the first half of 2026, the Colonization and Wall Resistance Commission documented 11,074 attacks carried out by the Israeli occupation forces and colonizer militias against Palestinian citizens and their property, distributed across the various governorates of the West Bank, including Jerusalem, with a notable concentration in the governorates of Hebron, Ramallah and al-Bireh, Nablus, and Bethlehem. These attacks encompassed a wide range of violations, including killing and injury, military incursions, the imposition of checkpoints and closures, land seizure, demolition and demolition notices, land leveling, colonizer attacks, the establishment of colonial outposts, and restricting citizens' access to their land and sources of livelihood. These figures reflect a marked escalation in the intensity of violations and the expansion of their geographic scope, and reveal the occupation authorities' adoption of an approach based on integrating military force, administrative measures, and colonizer actions, turning daily attacks into systematic tools for reshaping the reality on the ground, imposing further restrictions on Palestinian presence, and

creating the conditions necessary for expanding the colonial project and strengthening Israeli control over Palestinian land.

In the same context, colonizers carried out 3,488 attacks during the period covered by the report, resulting in the martyrdom of 17 Palestinian citizens, and causing the total or partial displacement of 26 Bedouin and pastoral communities, alongside the establishment of 42 new colonial outposts, most of them pastoral outposts, a clear indication of the continued use of colonial outposts as a tool for controlling land and imposing new facts on the ground, particularly in the Palestinian Jordan Valley and pastoral areas.

The period also witnessed a broad escalation in the targeting of Palestinian agricultural resources, with the documentation of damage to or uprooting of 45,195 trees, including 26,395 olive trees, as part of a policy aimed at undermining Palestinians' ability to cultivate their land and pushing them to leave it, particularly in the areas surrounding colonies and colonial outposts.

At the level of colonial planning, the occupation authorities examined 113 master plans, 71 of them in West Bank colonies and 42 within the boundaries of the occupation municipality in Jerusalem, involving more than 12,435 colonial units, of which 8,434 units were in the West Bank and 4,001 units in Jerusalem, targeting more than 14,215 dunums of Palestinian land. The occupation government also approved the establishment of 34 new colonies during the first half of the year, raising the total number of colonies approved by the current government to 103 since its formation, a development that reflects the shift in Israeli policy from expanding existing colonies to producing entirely new ones. As part of tightening control over the land, the occupation authorities seized 4,379 dunums of Palestinian land through a series of military and administrative orders, including 40 orders of seizure for military purposes, five expropriation orders, and four "state land" declarations, in addition to issuing 48 orders targeting trees and crops under security pretexts, entrenching the use of legal and military tools to reshape the Palestinian land map.

During the period covered by the report, the occupation authorities also continued their policy of systematic restriction on Palestinian urban presence, considering it one of the main tools for reshaping the demographic and geographic map in the occupied Palestinian territory. While providing a flexible and rapid planning and legislative system for expanding colonies, establishing new ones, and developing their infrastructure, the occupation authorities continue to impose a discriminatory planning system that restricts Palestinian construction and prevents the natural

needs of Palestinian communities from being met, particularly in Area C and occupied Jerusalem. During the first half of 2026, the occupation authorities carried out 341 demolition operations resulting in the destruction of 740 facilities, affecting 923 citizens, including 546 children, while issuing 254 new demolition or stop-work notices, which is an indication of the continuation of the policy of systematically targeting Palestinian urban presence. The effects of these measures are not limited to the destruction of homes and facilities, but extend to undermining the social and economic stability of Palestinian families, depriving them of the right to housing and development, and forcing many of them to leave or refrain from investing in their land and property for fear of demolition or confiscation. This confirms that the demolition policy is not a regulatory measure, as the occupation authorities claim, but forms part of a broader system for re-engineering Palestinian space, reducing its urban expansion possibilities, and creating a coercive environment that pushes Palestinians toward contraction or displacement, thereby paving the way for colonial expansion and entrenching facts of annexation on the ground.

The report concludes that the first half of 2026 witnessed a clear acceleration in the integration of legislative, planning, military, and economic tools within a unified Israeli government policy, aimed at establishing permanent control over Palestinian land, and redistributing geography and population in a manner that serves the annexation project. The report affirms that the continuation of this trajectory, in the absence of deterrent international measures, increasingly threatens the prospects for an independent and geographically contiguous Palestinian state, and calls for urgent international action that goes beyond statements of condemnation to practical steps ensuring the accountability of the occupying state, halting its colonial policies, and providing protection to the Palestinian people in accordance with the rules of international law.

Representations of Colonial Measures on Palestinian Land in the First Half of 2026

	Colonial Indicator\ Procedure	Result
1.	The number of Israeli colonizers in the lands of the West Bank and Jerusalem	778,567 colonizers
2.	Number of Israeli colonies	194 colonies
3.	Number of colonial outposts	393 colonial outposts
4.	Number of agricultural outposts out of the total number of colonial outposts	194 outposts
5.	Area of land controlled by agricultural outposts (spatial approach)	760 thousand dunums
6.	Number of outposts established in the first half of 2026	43 colonial outposts
7.	Area of land seized by the occupation authorities in the first half of 2026	4379 dunums
8.	Number of demolished facilities by the occupation authorities in the first half of 2026	740 facilities
9.	Number of demolition notifications monitored by the commission in the first half of 2026	254 notifications
10.	Number of colonial organizational plans studied for the West Bank colonies	61 plans
11.	Number of colonial organizational plans studied for the Jerusalem colonies	42 plans
12.	The total area of land subject to Israeli occupation colonial measures - 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 km²
13.	Number of Palestinian martyrs at the hands of the occupation army in the first half of 2026	74 martyrs
14.	Number of Palestinian martyrs at the hands of the colonizers in the first half of 2026	17 martyrs
15.	The number of trees uprooted by the occupation or subjected to colonizers' attacks	45195 trees
16.	Number of schools threatened with complete or partial demolition	39 schools
17.	The area of Palestinian land cultivated by Jewish colonizers	198 thousand dunums
18.	Number of service, industrial and other colonial sites	52 sites
19.	Number of military sites in the Palestinian territories	94 sites
20.	Number of military colleges	40 colleges
21.	Number of permanent and temporary checkpoints (gates, military, or earthen barriers)	930 checkpoints and gates
22.	The length of the Annexation and Expansion Wall if construction is completed	714 km
23.	The completed part of the Annexation and Expansion Wall	489 km
24.	The planned part of the Annexation and Expansion Wall	225 km
25.	The area of land that the Wall will isolate from the West Bank if construction is completed	560 km²
26.	The lands are currently completely isolated due to the Wall	295 km²

Chapter One

Measures of the Israeli Occupation State to Support Colonialism

01

A: Laws and Bills Proposed to the Israeli Occupation's Knesset in the First Half of 2026

B: Financial Incentives and Facilities Provided to Colonies and Colonizers in the First Half of 2026

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 the First Half of 2026

In this part of the report, we review the most prominent laws and bills that have been discussed within the occupation Knesset. Given the nature of these laws, their hostile and racist character is consistently evident, through which the legislative bodies of the occupying state seek to entrench a system of oppression against Palestinians or to further racial segregation and apartheid, and, more recently, to exploit the conditions of war and emergency imposed by the occupying state in order to create a new reality that, in the Israeli description, cannot be reversed.

During the first half of 2026, the occupation Knesset continued to accelerate the pace of enacting laws and advancing bills related to the occupied Palestinian territory, in clear alignment with the policies of the Israeli government aimed at reshaping the legal and political reality in the West Bank, and providing a legislative umbrella for creeping annexation measures and colonial expansion. This legislative activity reflects a gradual shift from managing the occupation through military orders and executive decisions to entrenching control through permanent legislative tools that seek to impose Israeli law on the occupied Palestinian territory, directly or indirectly.

The bills put forward during this period reveal an expanding scope of targeting to encompass various aspects of Palestinian life. Some target consolidating control over land and resources, such as projects to establish an Israeli antiquities authority specific to the West Bank, facilitate the establishment of new colonies, and lift restrictions on the presence of Israelis in the Gaza Strip. Others affect the economic rights of Palestinians, such as the project to label Palestinian products and the law on deducting clearance funds. Alongside these are projects targeting national, political, and cultural identity, through criminalizing the raising of the Palestinian flag, restricting political participation, and imposing restrictions on religious rites, foremost among them the project to restrict the raising of the call to prayer.

These pieces of legislation cannot be viewed as separate initiatives or as responses to circumstantial considerations, but rather represent integrated links within a political and legislative project aimed at undermining the legal foundations on which the transitional phase of the Oslo Accords was built, and redefining the status of the West Bank as a space subject to Israeli legislation. These projects also reflect the Israeli government's exploitation of wartime conditions and the state of emergency to accelerate the passage of measures that would have been difficult to

advance under different political circumstances, thereby entrenching new legal and administrative facts that will be difficult to reverse in the future.

Monitoring the bills submitted to the Knesset since the beginning of 2026 shows that the targeting is no longer limited to expanding the colonial project on the ground, but has come to extend to building an integrated legal system that grants this project internal legitimacy and provides it with more effective tools of implementation. Israeli legislation has thus become one of the most important tools for managing the conflict, not only by regulating occupation policies, but by re-engineering the legal environment in a manner that serves the consolidation of de facto annexation, strengthens the system of racial segregation, and undermines the individual and collective rights of the Palestinian people at the political, economic, cultural, and religious levels. A quick look at the set of laws being discussed allows us to understand the occupation's mindset and how far it intends to go on the question of annexation and control over Palestinian lands, subjecting this to the view and scrutiny of the world.

Bill	Discussion date	Reference no	Stage	Justifications for the Law
Bill to restrict — and potentially ban — the call to prayer from mosques	May 11, 2026	6670	Preliminary	The bill requires every mosque to obtain a permit for the call to prayer from the Minister of Environmental Protection, who would, under the proposal, have the right to refuse the permit based on the demographic composition of the population within earshot. This can be understood as targeting cities and population centres that include both Arabs and Jews, or Arab towns located adjacent to Jewish ones. The bill also stipulates restrictions on volume levels and imposes heavy fines on violators.
Bill to establish an Israeli antiquities authority dedicated to so-called "Jewish antiquities" in the West Bank	May 11, 2026	Law No. 2346 Government No. 1184	First reading	The Knesset plenum approved, by majority vote, on Monday 11 May 2026, at first reading, the establishment of a "Heritage Authority in Judea and Samaria", meaning an antiquities authority specific to the West Bank, concerned, from the perspective of the bill's sponsors, with so-called "Jewish antiquities." This entails establishing a dedicated antiquities authority, following a conclusion favouring the removal of the Israeli Antiquities Authority from operating in a territory occupied under international law. This new bill falls within the framework of the creeping annexation of the West Bank.
Bill to abolish legal restrictions on Israelis entering and being present in the Gaza Strip	May 11, 2026	6680	First reading	The amendment — still at the preliminary stage prior to the preliminary reading and committee deliberations — stipulates that the provisions previously prohibiting Israelis from entering the Gaza Strip will no longer apply, making it legally permissible for Israelis to be present there without prior restrictions. It further clarifies that any rights associated with this

				amendment take effect from the date of its approval onward.
Consumer Protection Bill	May 18, 2026	6699/25/ב	Preliminary discussion	In the Consumer Protection Law, Article 17(a)(2), after "country of manufacture," the following shall be inserted: "and in the case of goods manufactured, grown, produced, or processed in the territory of Judea and Samaria or in the Gaza Strip not by an Israeli citizen, the trader must label them as 'produce of the Palestinian Authority.'" Primary sponsor: Amit Halevi
Bill to expedite procedures for establishing a new colony	May 20, 2026	6614/25/ב	Preliminary discussion	The government may, upon the recommendation of the so-called "Minister of Settlement and National Missions", the so-called "Minister of National Security", or the so-called "Minister of Defense" that a strategic national need exists to establish a new colony, and in consultation with the National Council, instruct the Minister of Interior to determine, by order, an exemption from a permit under Chapter Five or from a plan, for works or uses necessary for the establishment of such a colony.
Penal Code Bill)	May 26, 2026	4779/25/ב	First reading	An unlawful assembly shall be defined as two or more persons who gather and publicly wave, within a budgeted or supported body as specified in Articles 21 and 32 of the Budgetary Institutions Law No. 5745-1985, the flag of an enemy state or of the Palestinian Authority. A participant in an unlawful assembly shall be subject to imprisonment of one year and a fine of no less than 10,000 new shekels.
Disengagement and Compensation for its Victims Bill	June 1, 2026	6735/25/ב	Preliminary	It is therefore proposed to determine that the provisions banning Israelis from entering the Strip no longer apply in these areas.
Bill tightening a clause barring a party or	June 1, 2026	6748/25/ב	Preliminary reading	A bill tightening the clause of the Knesset Elections Law under which a party or individual is barred from

individual from running in parliamentary elections				running for the Knesset if they expressed support for a state, entity, or organization engaged in armed struggle against Israel. The amendment clause stipulates that a clarification or explanation retracting the expression of support, or an apology offered by the targeted individual or party, is not grounds for lifting the ban on candidacy.
Law to confiscate tax funds equal to the value of Israeli damages from Palestinian operations	June 8, 2026	6748/25/5	Final reading	The Knesset plenum approved, on Monday, June 8, by a majority of coalition votes and votes from Zionist opposition members, with government support, in a final reading, a law obligating the Israeli government to confiscate a portion of Palestinian tax funds equal to what it has spent to cover damages incurred from Palestinian operations in various respects, including financial allocations, damage compensation, and others.
Bill to amend the Prisons Law (barring visits for security prisoners belonging to a terrorist organization holding Israeli prisoners)	June 9, 2026	4134/25/5	First reading	The bill proposes that as long as a terrorist organization or a designated terrorist organization is holding an Israeli citizen or captive, a security prisoner belonging to that organization is denied visitation rights. To ensure prisoners' rights are not disproportionately harmed, it is proposed that lawyer visits and Red Cross visits be exempted from this clause. It is also proposed to authorize the Minister of National Security, after consulting with the Minister of Defence, to permit a prisoner visit for special reasons on an exceptional basis.

B: Financial Incentives and Facilities Provided to Colonies and Colonizers in the First Half of 2026

The Engineering of "Financial Annexation": A Structural Analysis of the Colonial Financing System and its Mechanisms of Institutionalization

The first half of 2026 represents a historic turning point in the trajectory of the Israeli colonization project in the West Bank, as government policy shifted from supporting colonization through exceptional grants and emergency handouts to a comprehensive stage of "budgetary institutionalization." Documents, research reports, and media coverage during this period reveal the drafting of a new "financial contract" that binds the colonies to the structural fabric of the occupying state, with the aim of making the colonial presence an irrevocable economic and legal reality¹³². A strategy of "quiet annexation" through public budget tools is driving this shift, whereby billions are injected into infrastructure, land registration, and tax privileges to create a demographically attractive environment and entrench de facto Israeli sovereignty. This paper seeks to provide a comparative scholarly analysis of the financing mechanisms, the actors involved, and the political implications of this massive financial flow, drawing on investigative reports, official data, and intersecting rights-based analyses.

First: Innovative Financing Channels and Budget Re-engineering

Sources agree that the current financing system goes far beyond traditional channels, using a mix of core budgets, coalition funds, and "flexible" funds to bypass professional oversight. Cross-referenced estimates indicate that total cumulative investment in the colonies since the current government took office has approached 20.7 billion shekels. In this context, the "Five-Year Plan," allocated 2.75 billion shekels as a core pillar of long-term development, stands out.¹³³

Investigative reports reveal a pivotal role played by the Ministry of Finance, specifically its Director-General, Israel Melekhi, in managing what is known as the "Small Basket" (the side treasury), which reached a value of 1.3 billion shekels. This channel was designed to fund projects in colonial local authorities under "developmental" labels, but is in practice used as a political tool

¹³²TheMarker, "The Money Will Flow: Smotrich Plans to Transfer Hundreds of Millions to Settlements as a Parting Gift," June 21, 2026.

¹³³Haaretz/TheMarker, "Approval of Tax Benefits for the Colonies – Smotrich and Sukkot Will Save 10,000 Shekels Annually," June 4, 2026.

to implement the agenda of Finance Minister Bezalel Smotrich¹³⁴. A three-year plan (2026–2028) for "Jewish identity" projects worth 200 million shekels was also approved; a plan aimed at creating long-term contractual commitments that would make it difficult for any future government to cancel them without entering into legal complications and steep financial compensation.¹³⁵

Second: Infrastructure as a Tool for Sovereignty and Demographic Growth

Sources agree that the "roads revolution" in the West Bank is the most effective tool for transforming the colonies into residential suburbs linked to the center, ensuring explosive population growth. Data confirms the government is currently investing 7 billion shekels in colony roads, representing 30% of the total inter-city roads budget across all of Israel, despite colonists making up only 3% of the population.

In a qualitative development in May 2026, the government approved an additional dedicated budget worth 1.075 billion shekels for the years 2026–2028, aimed exclusively at building roads serving newly established colonies. Reports also documented major strategic projects such as the "Eastern Ring Road" in Jerusalem at a cost of 1.3 billion shekels, and the development of "Route 60" with segments costing over a billion shekels each. Comparative analysis notes that this financing comes even as public transportation prices in Israel have been raised by 45%, reflecting a preference for colonization as a top priority at the expense of addressing transportation crises and the cost of living within Israel proper.

Third: Annexation via Land Registration and Legal Jurisdiction

The "Land Settlement" project in Area C represents one of the most dangerous new trends to emerge in the first half of 2026, with 244.1 million shekels allocated over five years to establish a land registration mechanism under the jurisdiction of the Israeli Ministry of Justice¹³⁶. Analyses clarify that this step is an actual exercise of sovereignty, transferring land registration authority

¹³⁴ TheMarker, "The Money Will Flow: Smotrich Plans to Transfer Hundreds of Millions to Settlements as a Parting Gift," June 21, 2026.

¹³⁵ TheMarker, "The Money Will Flow: Smotrich Plans to Transfer Hundreds of Millions to Settlements as a Parting Gift," June 21, 2026.

¹³⁶ 6 Peace Now, "The Government Approves Land Settlement in the West Bank and Allocates 244 Million Shekels to Confiscate Thousands of Dunams," February 15, 2026.

from the so-called "Civil Administration" (under military control) to an Israeli civilian authority, with the goal of registering 15% of unregistered land (approximately 290,000 dunums) in the name of "the State" within five years.

The data further indicates that this project targets the confiscation of Palestinian land by imposing nearly impossible ownership-proof requirements, resulting in widespread "legal plunder." The government has also allocated 152 million shekels to the Ministry of Housing to carry out "preliminary planning settlement" for 69 colonies and outposts in order to legalize them; meaning the budget is being used to "whitewash" illegal sites and turn them into official colonial blocs.

Fourth: Tax Privileges and the Politicization of National Priorities

June 2026 saw the passage of the "Settlement Tax Benefits Law," which grants a 7% income tax reduction to residents of 58 colonies, at an annual cost of up to 130 million shekels. Reports reveal that the law's criteria were "tailored" to apply exclusively to the colonies, such as requiring "bullet-proofed" student transport buses, ensuring savings of up to 10,000 shekels annually per colonist. A stark contradiction in this fiscal policy emerges when compared to the treatment of northern towns (the Galilee), which suffer from shelling and displacement; the finance minister refused to extend the same level of benefits to northern towns, citing "budget shortfalls," even though the cost required for the north was only 185 million shekels¹³⁷. This discrepancy sparked conflicts within the governing coalition, with critics of the policy considering the colonies to be treated as a "pampered sector" receiving funds at the expense of national security and the residents of other conflict-affected areas.

Fifth: Planning Circumvention and the Legalization of Facts on the Ground

In 2026 the government introduced a mechanism for financing new colonial sites through what is known as "Planning Bypass." Data reveals the allocation of one billion shekels to build infrastructure, buildings (caravans), and public facilities for 61 new colonial sites without waiting for standard legal licensing procedures. This rapid financing aims to impose a permanent physical presence ahead of any legal process, using military orders that allow permits to be granted to sites of "national importance." This financial pathway ensures the survival of the first colonial groups

¹³⁷ TheMarker, "At the Expense of the North: Smotrich Prefers Funding Tax Benefits for the Colonies at the Expense of Frontline Towns," June 1, 2026

and the provision of basic services to them as soon as they arrive on the land, making their future evacuation exceedingly difficult.¹³⁸

Analytical Conclusion: The combined data confirms that the colonization financing system in 2026 has moved beyond the stage of "supporting construction" to a stage of "state-building" within the West Bank. Integrating colonial budgets into five-year plans, transferring responsibility for land registration to civilian ministries, and allocating a third of the national roads budget to the colonies are strategic steps aimed at creating a "scorched earth" reality for any future government. What is occurring is a "financial engineering of sovereignty" that transforms the West Bank, through the budget, into an organic and sovereign part of Israel, thereby definitively undermining the prospects of any political solution and establishing a dual, sustainable legal and economic system.

Key Findings

The first half of 2026 concluded with the emergence of a structural financing system aimed at institutionalizing the colonization project and making it a fixed, untouchable line item in the general state budget, through integrated five-year and three-year plans. Fiscal sovereignty policy was entrenched through the Area C land registration project with a budget of 244 million shekels, transferring legal authority from the military to Israeli civilian ministries in an explicit act of annexation. Exceptional infrastructure budgets exceeding 8 billion shekels were allocated, representing an unjust distribution of national resources serving only 3% of the population at the expense of public transportation needs and the rest of the state's sectors. A "pre-planning financing" mechanism emerged to legalize colonial outposts by injecting one billion shekels into temporary sites to impose facts on the ground that bypass the law¹³⁹. Individual tax privileges worth 130 million shekels annually were approved for colonists, creating strong economic incentives for population attraction and enhancing individual welfare in the colonies. The gap in national priorities widened, as colonization budgets were favored over rescue and development plans for the towns of the north and the Galilee, which face acute security and economic crises. The government institutionalized the role of the "National Missions Administration" and the

138 Peace Now, "The Government Allocates More Than a Billion Shekels to Establish New Colonies," June 10, 2026.

139 Peace Now, "The Government Approves Land Settlement in the West Bank and Allocates 244 Million Shekels to Confiscate Thousands of Dunams," February 15, 2026.

"Settlement Division" as circumventing financial channels through which billions of shekels pass, away from professional standards and traditional parliamentary oversight. Finally, these policies created long-term legal contractual commitments, making the future dismantling of the colonization project a financial and legal dilemma beyond the political capacity of any future government.¹⁴⁰

¹⁴⁰TheMarker, "Election Economy Inflates: The Government Approves More Than a Billion Shekels for New Settlement Roads," May 4, 2026.

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

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

- **January 1, 2026:** The Israeli Finance Minister, Bezalel Smotrich, posted on X that he is “committed to eradicating the phenomenon of illegal waste burning by Arabs in Judea and Samaria”. He added that invoice will be presented to the PA and deducted from its budget and that the “Israeli citizens will not pay for the shortcomings of our enemies!” He added that in case of the establishment of Palestinian entity “the smoke will be our little problem”.¹⁴¹
- **January 7, 2026:** Colonization Minister, Orit Strook, stated on X that Israel will not return to 6/10 and called for “Building a defensive wall of settlement”. **On the same day,** Limor Son Har posted on Facebook saying that Palestinian university students cannot replace reserve soldiers in hospitals, and described their institutions as “incitement institutions”.¹⁴²
- **January 8, 2026:** Daniella Weiss, head of the *Nachala Settlement Association*, posted on X: “The only realistic plan for Gaza is a growing and flourishing Jewish settlement.”¹⁴³ **On January 9, 2026:** The *Nachala Settlement Association*, posted on X: “Only Jewish settlement, especially in the Gaza Strip, will eradicate terrorism.”¹⁴⁴
- **January 11, 2026:** MK Dan Illouz posted on X: If the result of what he described as a “barbaric massacre” is a Palestinian state means that Israel have lost. **In another post on the same day,** he said that he worked on shutting down the UNRWA, closing consulates that serve Palestinians in Jerusalem, and supporting the Knesset’s recognition of

¹⁴¹ **Smotrich, Bezalel** (2026). Post on X platform, January 1, 2026. Available at: <https://x.com/bezalelsm/status/2006699530452910312>

¹⁴² **Strook, Orit** (2026). Post published on the X platform, 7 January 2026. Available at: <https://x.com/oritstrook/status/2008920315577979177>

¹⁴³ **Weiss, Daniela** (2026). Post published on the X platform, 8 January 2026. Available at: <https://x.com/Daniell04520035/status/2009371108055625740>

¹⁴⁴ **Nachala Settlement Association** (2026). Post published on the X platform, 9 January 2026. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2009579454331494742

sovereignty over the West Bank. **On the same day**, Limor Son Har stated on Facebook that they “will not stop until sovereignty is restored to the territory.”¹⁴⁵

- **January 16, 2026**, Minister of Settlement Orit Strook wondered on Facebook whether Gaza would be handed over to the Palestinian Authority, and stated that Palestinians “have no national rights to the land.” **On the same day**, Limor Har-Son wrote on Facebook that “the real correction is to cleanse the Strip of terrorists and encourage the displacement of hostile residents,” calling for full Jewish control over Gaza.¹⁴⁶
- **January 17, 2026**, Itamar Ben-Gvir posted on X calling for “cleansing Gaza” and encouraging “mass voluntary migration,” and demanding preparation for a return to war with great force. **On the same day**, a post on X reported that the law cutting electricity and water from UNRWA offices had come into effect, attributed to Minister of Energy Eli Cohen. The Nachala Settlement Association also called on X for the immediate establishment of a Jewish colonial outpost in Gaza.¹⁴⁷
- **January 21, 2026**, the Nachala Settlement Association posted on X that “Gaza, which God gave us, will have only Israeli rule.”¹⁴⁸
- **January 22, 2026**, the Nachala Settlement Association published several statements on X asserting that the solution in Gaza is full Jewish settlement and rejecting any other political arrangements. On the same day, Daniela Weiss wrote on X that the coming days would witness preparatory activities for establishing colonial communities in Gaza.¹⁴⁹
- **January 26, 2026**, the Nachala Settlement Association published several posts on X affirming that the required stage is “Jewish settlement in the Gaza Strip,” and called for

¹⁴⁵ **Nachala Settlement Association** (2026). Post published on the X platform, 9 January 2026. Available at: <https://x.com/dillouz/status/2010407141526409463?s=20>

¹⁴⁶ **Strook, Orit** (2026). Post published on Facebook, 16 January 2026. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/r/1H49Hhhgzk/>

¹⁴⁷ **Ben-Gvir, Itamar** (2026). Post published on the X platform, 17 January 2026. Available at: <https://x.com/itamarbengvir/status/2012566473856725018>

¹⁴⁸ **Nachala Settlement Association** (2026). Post published on the X platform, 21 January 2026. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/201404062065906908

¹⁴⁹ **Nachala Settlement Association** (2026). Post published on the X platform, 22 January 2026. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2014412172042907860

an immediate transition to this stage. ¹⁵⁰ **On January 27, 2026**, Nachala Association posted on X that not occupying Gaza and settling it, despite developments on the ground, constitutes a failure to implement “the most just cause.” ¹⁵¹

- **January 28, 2026**, Dan Illouz wrote on X that the world must stop “preaching morality,” attacked UNRWA and the presence of Palestinians in Jerusalem, and called for the demolition of illegal buildings. **On the same day**, Nachala Association posted on X that the national mission now is “Jewish settlement in Gaza,” while Daniela Weiss in another post called for entering Gaza and considering it Israeli. ¹⁵²
- **On February 2, 2026**, Yisrael Ganz, head of the Binyamin Regional Council, stated via Facebook that the Palestinian Authority is "one of the largest terrorist organizations in the world," calling for strengthening settlement and establishing more colonies. ¹⁵³
- **On February 4, 2026**, Eli Cohen announced via X the cutting of water and electricity to UNRWA offices, declaring that the agency "has no place in the State of Israel." ¹⁵⁴
- **On February 15, 2026**, Tzvi Sukkot appeared during a visit to Al-Lubban Ash-Sharqiya school while carrying his weapon, and declared "our eyes are on you," adding that within a week the matter would be concluded in the Knesset. ¹⁵⁵
- **On February 21, 2026**, the Nachala Settlement Association posted on X that "if there is no settlement in Gaza, there will be no security there." ¹⁵⁶

¹⁵⁰ **Nachala Settlement Association** (2026). Post published on the X platform, 26 January 2026. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2015849449671598255

¹⁵¹ **Nachala Settlement Association** (2026). Post published on the X platform, 27 January 2026. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2016083076774875644

¹⁵² **Illouz, Dan** (2026). Post published on the X platform, 28 January 2026. Available at: <https://x.com/dillouz/status/2016568215636148272>

¹⁵³ Ganz, Yisrael (2026). Facebook post, February 2, 2026. <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1AtnfRrQ64/>

¹⁵⁴ Cohen, Eli (2026). Post on X platform, February 4, 2026. Available at: <https://x.com/elicoh1/status/2019088487123665107?s=20>

¹⁵⁵ Sukkot, Tzvi (2026). Facebook post, February 15, 2026. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/r/16uNaGsfRa/>

¹⁵⁶ **Nachala Settlement Association** (2026). Post on X platform, February 21, 2026. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2025308695177949590?s=20

- **On February 19, 2026**, the Nachala Settlement Association posted that introducing international forces into Gaza would not achieve peace, and that peace would only come when "Gaza is Jewish."¹⁵⁷
- **On March 9, 2026**, Itamar Ben-Gvir, leader of the Otzma Yehudit party, announced via the "X" platform the approval of adding 41 neighbourhoods in Jerusalem as areas eligible for personal firearm licenses. This comes as part of the expansion of the weapons reform, bringing more than 300,000 citizens into the circle of eligibility.¹⁵⁸
- **On March 8, 2026**, Itamar Ben-Gvir stated via "X" that the decision to suspend the reserve soldier who smashed a picture of Yasser Arafat was a wrong decision, considering that it reflects the feelings of anger and pain among the soldiers.¹⁵⁹
- **On March 28, 2026**, Itamar Ben-Gvir stated via "X" that the death penalty for what he dubbed as “terrorists” is the only solution for deterrence and preventing their release.¹⁶⁰
- **On March 29, 2026**, Itamar Ben-Gvir stated via "Kan 11" that anyone who throws stones deserves to die, while downplaying the extent of colonizer violence.¹⁶¹
- **On March 12, 2026**, MK Zvi Sukkot published a post on Facebook titled "The law of Nablus is the law of Rafah."¹⁶²
- **On March 7, 2026**, Osher Shkalim stated via "X" that the "Lion's Roar" operation is reshaping the Middle East.¹⁶³
- **On March 4, 2026**, Osher Shkalim announced via "X" his demand to change the term "West Bank" to "Judea and Samaria."¹⁶⁴

¹⁵⁷ Nachala Settlement Association (2026). Post on X platform, February 19, 2026. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2024582336436904386?s=20

¹⁵⁸ Ben-Gvir, Itamar (2026) Post on "X" platform, March 9. Available at: <https://x.com/itamarbengvir/status/2030898377689334269>

¹⁵⁹ Ben-Gvir, Itamar (2026) Post on "X" platform, March 8. Available at: <https://x.com/itamarbengvir/status/2030691280401895553>

¹⁶⁰ Ben-Gvir, Itamar (2026) Post on "X" platform, March 28. Available at: <https://x.com/itamarbengvir/status/2037954933794767342>

¹⁶¹ Kan News (2026) Post on "X" platform, March 29. Available at: https://x.com/kann_news/status/2038300340622176725

¹⁶² Sukkot, Zvi (2026) Post on Facebook, March 12. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/r/1CStTNDrQ4/>

¹⁶³ Shkalim, Osher (2026) Post on "X" platform, March 7. Available at: <https://x.com/OsherShkalim/status/2030339254564651444>

¹⁶⁴ Shkalim, Osher (2026) Post on "X" platform, March 4. Available at: <https://x.com/OsherShkalim/status/2029152718045041045>

- **On March 17, 2026**, Bezalel Smotrich, the Israeli Finance Minister, stated via "X" that 2026 will be the year of the "immigration revolution" as part of strengthening colonial activity.¹⁶⁵
- **On March 25, 2026**, MK Yitzhak Kroizer announced via "X" the passage of the death penalty law for prisoners in the National Security Committee.¹⁶⁶
- **On March 20, 2026**, Ketzi Shitrit, an MK for the Likud party, stated via "X" that Israel is facing "Amalek in new clothes."¹⁶⁷
- **On March 24, 2026**, Avigdor Liberman, leader of the Yisrael Beiteinu party, stated via "X" that the Palestinian security services are turning into a military force, calling for the prevention of a repeat of the October 7 scenario.¹⁶⁸
- **On March 22, 2026**, he stated via "X" that the Palestinian Authority represents a threat, warning of a repeat of the October 7 events in the West Bank.¹⁶⁹
- **On 19 April 2026**, MK and Chair of the Labor and Social Welfare Committee Michal Woldiger stated that the return to Sanur, as part of the "settlement revolution" in so-called "Judea and Samaria" led by the Minister of Finance and the so-called "Minister of Settlement", represents "the most impressive and most important security victory" Israel has achieved in recent years.¹⁷⁰
- **On 9 April 2026**, MK and Chair of the Labor and Social Welfare Committee Michal Woldiger stated that "the greatest danger in Judea and Samaria is not a handful of Jewish

¹⁶⁵ Smotrich, Bezalel (2026) Post on "X" platform, March 17. Available at: <https://x.com/bezalelsm/status/2033990993020694933>

¹⁶⁶ Kroizer, Yitzhak (2026) Post on "X" platform, March 25. Available at: <https://x.com/bezalelsm/status/2033990993020694933>

¹⁶⁷ Shitrit, Ketzi (2026) Post on "X" platform, March 20. Available at: https://x.com/shitrit_keti/status/2034942061305081997

¹⁶⁸ Liberman, Avigdor (2026) Post on "X" platform, March 24. Available at: <https://x.com/AvigdorLiberman/status/2036398494945017941>

¹⁶⁹ Liberman, Avigdor (2026) Post on "X" platform, March 22. Available at: <https://x.com/AvigdorLiberman/status/2035676089964442059>

¹⁷⁰ Woldiger, Michal (2026) Post on X, 19 April. Available at: <https://x.com/michalwoldiger/status/2045759084905836572?s=20>

rioters, but Arab terrorism,” emphasizing the necessity of imposing "a heavy price" on anyone who attacks colonizers.¹⁷¹

- **On 17 April 2026**, MK Amit Halevi called on colonizers occupying lands from the village of Atara to "break the Oslo divisions," demanding a strengthening of the colonial presence in the area.¹⁷²
- **On 22 April 2026**, MK Amit Halevi stated that "this march will not stop until we regain control over this homeland."¹⁷³
- **On 22 April 2026**, Rabbi David Pendel, Head of the Sderot Religious School, stated that "there will no longer be a yellow line but a blue line all the way to the sea," calling to affirm that "the land of Israel belongs to the people of Israel."¹⁷⁴
- **On 25 April 2026**, Daniella Weiss, Head of the Nachala Settlement Association, announced that more than 2,000 colonizers marched toward an area overlooking northern Gaza, affirming that "the time has come to remove the fence and rebuild."¹⁷⁵
- **On 29 April 2026**, Daniella Weiss, Head of the Nachala Settlement Association, stated that "settlement in Gaza is an existential necessity for Israel," adding that "Hebron is Jewish and so is Gaza."¹⁷⁶
- **On 22 April 2026**, Bezalel Smotrich, Israeli Minister of Finance, announced the approval of 75 new colonies since the previous "Independence Day," affirming that "the revolution is not over yet."¹⁷⁷

¹⁷¹ Woldiger, Michal (2026) Post on X, 9 April. Available at: <https://x.com/michalwoldiger/status/2042165728044839386?s=20>

¹⁷² Halevi, Amit (2026) Post on Facebook, 17 April. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/v/1G1B5zTe2z/>

¹⁷³ Halevi, Amit (2026) Post on X, 22 April. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2046870273744351687?s=20

¹⁷⁴ Pendel, David (2026) Post on X, 22 April. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2046859004656160848?s=20

¹⁷⁵ Weiss, Daniella (2026) Post on X, 25 April. Available at: <https://x.com/Daniell04520035/status/2048099272361480377?s=20>

¹⁷⁶ Weiss, Daniella (2026) Post on X, 29 April. Available at: <https://x.com/Daniell04520035/status/2049437571906736340?s=20>

¹⁷⁷ Smotrich, Bezalel (2026) Post on X, 22 April. Available at: <https://x.com/bezalelsm/status/2046920824897032326?s=20>

- **On 21 April 2026**, Rabbi Abraham Zerbiv called for the continuation of fighting in Gaza "to the end and until victory" in the pursuit of colonization.¹⁷⁸
- **On 19 April 2026**, Limor Har Son, Deputy Speaker of the Knesset, stated that "strong Jewish colonization in Gaza alone will bring security."¹⁷⁹ **On 23 April 2026**, she stated that the return to the Gaza Strip "is not a distant dream but a realistic and tangible possibility."¹⁸⁰ **On 20 April 2026**, she declared her support for the "Kochav Yehuda" outpost established on the lands of the village of Tuqu', arguing that it strengthens colonial connectivity in the area.¹⁸¹ **On 7 April 2026**, she stated that "Gaza is the heritage of our ancestors and the time to return has come," calling for widespread Jewish colonization in the Strip.¹⁸²
- **On 29 April 2026**, Yossi Dagan, Head of the Samaria Regional Council, announced the approval of the construction of 126 permanent homes in Sanur, describing it as "making history."¹⁸³ **On 24 April 2026**, he stated that "Sanur is only the beginning."¹⁸⁴ **On 5 April 2026**, he announced reaching an agreement with the Israeli Minister of Defense to establish additional colonies and new bases in northern Samaria, arguing that "resettlement in northern Samaria is the shield belt of Israel."¹⁸⁵
- **On May 1, 2026**, Orit Strook, so-called "Minister of Settlement", stated that the Oslo Accords handed Arab cities in the West Bank over to the Palestinians, asserting that the

¹⁷⁸ Zerbiv, Abraham (2026) Post on X, 21 April. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2046648648293859486?s=20

¹⁷⁹ Har Son, Limor (2026) Post on X, 19 April. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2045899166883164188?s=20

¹⁸⁰ Har Son, Limor (2026) Post on X, 23 April. Available at: https://x.com/limor_sonhrmelh/status/2047256444869783812?s=20

¹⁸¹ Har Son, Limor (2026) Post on X, 20 April. Available at: https://x.com/limor_sonhrmelh/status/2046176085205795302?s=20

¹⁸² Har Son, Limor (2026) Post on X, 7 April. Available at: https://x.com/limor_sonhrmelh/status/2041496791716159628?s=20

¹⁸³ Dagan, Yossi (2026) Post on Facebook, 29 April. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1HJrLaairi>

¹⁸⁴ Dagan, Yossi (2026) Post on Facebook, 24 April. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/18Ps926QDQ>

¹⁸⁵ Dagan, Yossi (2026) Post on Facebook, 5 April. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/17fVXBPrNG>

government's duty is to colonize the entire land and consolidate Israeli sovereignty over it.

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- **On May 15, 2026**, Orit Strook, so-called “Minister of Settlement”, stated that the only logical solution is for the Gaza Strip to return to Israeli control, calling for measures to be taken against the Palestinian Authority's presence.¹⁸⁷
- **On May 1, 2026**, MK Tzvi Succot stated that the Oslo Accords are the root of all problems in the region, asserting that they must be annulled in both practice and law.¹⁸⁸
- **On May 13, 2026**, MK Tzvi Succot called for the restoration of a permanent Jewish presence and the "Od Yosef -Hay" religious school to the area of Joseph's Tomb.¹⁸⁹
- **On May 7, 2026**, Bezalel Smotrich, Israeli Minister of Finance, stated that his government is building "the Land of Israel" and working to thwart the idea of establishing a Palestinian state.¹⁹⁰
- **On May 11, 2026**, Bezalel Smotrich, Israeli Minister of Finance, stated that his government has prepared a plan to transfer strategic areas from Areas A and B to Area C, affirming the continuation of colony expansion and the consolidation of Israeli control in the West Bank.¹⁹¹
- **On May 11, 2026**, Bezalel Smotrich, Israeli Minister of Finance, affirmed that the West Bank constitutes Israel's security belt, calling for the entrenchment of Israeli control over it and the deepening of colonization within it.¹⁹²
- **On May 13, 2026**, Bezalel Smotrich, Israeli Minister of Finance, stated that the Jewish presence at Joseph's Tomb must become permanent, describing this as part of cementing Israel's presence in the area.¹⁹³

¹⁸⁶ Strook, Orit (2026) Post on Arutz Sheva, 1 May. Available at: <https://www.inn.co.il/news/695888>

¹⁸⁷ Strook, Orit (2026) Post on Facebook, 15 May. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/v/1PSSnREsM7>

¹⁸⁸ Succot, Zvi (2026) Post on X, 1 May. Available at: <https://x.com/tzvisuccot/status/2050150640932831361>

¹⁸⁹ Succot, Tzvi (2026) Post on Arutz Sheva, 13 May. Available at: <https://www.inn.co.il/news/696738>

¹⁹⁰ Smotrich, Bezalel (2026) Post on Facebook, 7 May. <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1DUTM5a59N>

¹⁹¹ Smotrich, Bezalel (2026) Post on X, 11 May. <https://x.com/bezalelsm/status/2053866977408737446>

¹⁹² Smotrich, Bezalel (2026) Post on Arutz Sheva, 11 May. <https://www.inn.co.il/news/696632>

¹⁹³ Smotrich, Bezalel (2026) Post on Arutz Sheva, 13 May. <https://www.inn.co.il/news/696738>

- **On May 12, 2026**, Yisrael Gantz, Head of the Binyamin Regional Council, affirmed that colonial farms serve as a tool for consolidating Israeli control and ensuring that lands remain under Israeli control in the future.¹⁹⁴
- **On May 13, 2026**, Yossi Dagan, Head of the Samaria Regional Council, described the decision to expand activity at Joseph's Tomb as a step toward restoring Israeli sovereignty over the site.¹⁹⁵
- **On May 14, 2026**, Yossi Dagan affirmed that the government is working toward what he described as a historical correction, through the protection of heritage sites and the consolidation of Israeli control over them.¹⁹⁶
- **On May 14, 2026**, Miki Zohar, Minister of Culture and Sport, stated that the development of ancient Samaria reinforces Israeli national identity.¹⁹⁷
- **On May 14, 2026**, Amichai Shikli announced his support for projects aimed at consolidating Israeli presence at historical sites in the West Bank.¹⁹⁸
- **On May 14, 2026**, Yitzhak Kroizer called for the removal of mosques and the construction of the Temple in their place.¹⁹⁹
- **On May 14, 2026**, MK Ariel Kallner of the Likud party affirmed that the current government is leading an unprecedented expansion of colonization.²⁰⁰
- **On May 14, 2026**, Eli Cohen, Minister of Energy and Infrastructure, stressed that Jerusalem will remain the eternal capital of Israel.²⁰¹
- **On May 17, 2026**, Benjamin Netanyahu, Israeli Prime Minister, affirmed the continuation of development works in the area of the Western Wall and its associated archaeological excavations, in order to consolidate Israel's attachment to the city of Jerusalem.²⁰²
- **On May 17, 2026**, Rabbi Shmuel Eliyahu called for the establishment of a Jewish synagogue in the area of Al-Aqsa Mosque compound.²⁰³

¹⁹⁴ Gantz, Yisrael (2026) Post on Facebook, 12 May. <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1FJNnrxX>

¹⁹⁵ Dagan, Yossi (2026) Post on Arutz Sheva, 13 May. Available at: <https://www.inn.co.il/news/696738>

¹⁹⁶ Dagan, Yossi (2026) Post on Facebook, 14 May. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/18XE73WUrZ>

¹⁹⁷ Zohar, Miki (2026) Post on Facebook, 14 May. <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/18XE73WUrZ>

¹⁹⁸ Shikli, Amichai (2026) Post on Facebook, 14 May. <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/18XE73WUrZ>

¹⁹⁹ Kroizer, Yitzhak (2026) Post on Facebook, 14 May. <https://www.facebook.com/share/r/1HBNSTTg59>

²⁰⁰ Kallner, Ariel (2026) Post on Facebook, 14 May. <https://www.facebook.com/share/r/1CkgACVvdk>

²⁰¹ Cohen, Eli (2026) Post on X, 14 May. <https://x.com/elico1/status/2054832684086546919>

²⁰² Netanyahu, Benjamin (2026) Post on X, 17 May. <https://x.com/netanyahu/status/2055995951894904899>

²⁰³ Eliyahu, Shmuel (2026) Post on Facebook, 17 May. <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1D1Bvvlygc>

- **On May 14, 2026**, the "BeYadeinu" organization announced the raising of Israeli flags inside Al-Aqsa Mosque on the occasion of the so-called Jerusalem Day.²⁰⁴
- **On May 11, 2026**, the "BeYadeinu" organization called for the continued raising of the Israeli flag inside Al-Aqsa Mosque as a permanent tradition.²⁰⁵
- **On May 19, 2026**, Bezalel Smotrich stated that any international legal proceedings against Israeli officials constitute a declaration of war, threatening to take measures against the Palestinian Authority.²⁰⁶
- **On May 19, 2026**, Tzvi Succot expressed his hope that Gaza would be emptied of its Palestinian population and that colonization would resume there.²⁰⁷
- **On May 19, 2026**, Amit Halevi called for replicating in the Gaza Strip what has taken place in Jerusalem.²⁰⁸
- **On May 20, 2026**, the Nachala Association called for participation in a march toward Gaza to promote the idea of resuming colonization in the Strip.²⁰⁹
- **On May 18, 2026**, Bezalel Smotrich praised efforts aimed at economically undermining the Palestinian Authority and reducing its financial resources.²¹⁰
- **On May 20, 2026**, Meir Deutsch stated that the establishment of a Palestinian state constitutes a danger, calling for confronting Palestinian construction projects in the West Bank.²¹¹
- **On May 20, 2026**, Amichai Eliyahu announced extensive government investments in heritage sites in the West Bank and the Jordan Valley.²¹²
- **On May 21, 2026**, Tzvika Fogel affirmed that the path to imposing Israeli sovereignty runs through Al-Aqsa Mosque compound.²¹³

²⁰⁴ BeYadeinu – Returning to the Temple Mount (2026) Post on Facebook, 14 May. <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1D7yreKqFP>

²⁰⁵ BeYadeinu- Returning to the Temple Mount (2026) Post on Facebook, 11 May. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1BAUtiY471>

²⁰⁶ Smotrich, Bezalel (2026) Post on X, 19 May. Available at: <https://x.com/bezalelsm/status/2056695800604811330>

²⁰⁷ Succot, Tzvi (2026) Post on X, 19 May. https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2056801523896586426

²⁰⁸ Halevi, Amit (2026) Post on X, 19 May. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2056801523896586426

²⁰⁹ Nachala Settlement Association (2026) Post on X, 20 May. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2057114584058581089

²¹⁰ Smotrich, Bezalel (2026) Post on Facebook, 18 May. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1DSisk3M1a>

²¹¹ Deutsch, Meir (2026) Post on Facebook, 20 May. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/r/1BBnHVXBM>

²¹² Eliyahu, Amichai (2026) Post on Facebook, 20 May. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/18k2NaGnG7>

²¹³ Fogel, Tzvika (2026) Post on X, 21 May. Available at: <https://x.com/tzvikafohel/status/2057370532106887253>

- **On May 14, 2026,** Ketzi Shitrit described Jerusalem as the eternal capital of the Jewish people and the State of Israel.²¹⁴
- **On May 23, 2026,** Avi Dichter announced the allocation of vast areas to Israeli farmers, affirming that there is no difference between the West Bank and the rest of Israel.²¹⁵
- **On May 23, 2026,** Orit Strook affirmed that the areas of the West Bank are part of the Land of Israel, calling for the abolition of the divisions resulting from the Oslo Accords²¹⁶.
- **On May 25, 2026,** the Efrat Local Council stated that Solomon's Pools must be returned to Israeli control.²¹⁷
- **On May 25, 2026,** Simcha Rothman affirmed his rejection of the Oslo divisions, stating that the entire land must be under Israeli sovereignty.²¹⁸
- **On May 25, 2026,** Tzvi Succot called for abolishing the Oslo area boundaries and returning to Areas A and B in order to consolidate Israeli control over them.²¹⁹
- **On May 26, 2026,** Ohad Tal praised the Nachala Association and its role in supporting colonial expansion.²²⁰
- **On May 27, 2026,** May Golan called for colonial expansion across all areas, including the Gaza Strip.²²¹
- **On May 28, 2026,** Amit Halevi stated that Jewish colonization is the clearest expression of the right to the land.²²²
- **On May 28, 2026,** Osher Shekalim affirmed that colonization aims to create geographical contiguity and prevent Palestinian control over lands.²²³
- **On May 27, 2026,** Yitzhak Kroizer affirmed that Israeli sovereignty must be entrenched in Al-Aqsa Mosque.²²⁴

²¹⁴ Shitrit, Ketzi (2026) Post on X, 14 May. Available at: https://x.com/shitrit_keti/status/2054926591466115227

²¹⁵ Dichter, Avi (2026) Post on Facebook, 23 May. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/r/18bxhF53EZ>

²¹⁶ Strook, Orit (2026) Post on Facebook, 23 May. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/r/18rAY9bnNy>

²¹⁷ Efrat Local Council (2026) Post on Facebook, 25 May. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/r/1cAsHr7uzu>

²¹⁸ Rothman, Simcha (2026) Post on Facebook, 25 May. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/r/14iySbKw7fh>

²¹⁹ Succot, Tzvi (2026) Post on Facebook, 25 May. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/r/1CUJVRcXUg>

²²⁰ Tal, Ohad (2026) Post on Facebook, 26 May. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/r/18yk3a9t7v>

²²¹ Golan, May (2026) Post on Facebook, 27 May. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/r/1BFW23vab3>

²²² Halevi, Amit (2026) Post on Facebook, 28 May. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/r/1AXqd3xcgP>

²²³ Shekalim, Osher (2026) Post on Facebook, 28 May. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/r/1Fk4z9GHF8>

²²⁴ Kroizer, Yitzhak (2026) Post on Facebook, 27 May. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/r/18eeUgfGV6>

- **On May 28, 2026**, Bezalel Smotrich called for encouraging residence in the West Bank and eliminating the idea of a Palestinian state.²²⁵

necessity

of colonizing Gaza City and all its areas, calling for the expansion of the colonial project in the Strip.²²⁶

- **On June 26, 2026**, Moshe (Musa) Peled, former Knesset member, stated that control over the land of Israel must continue through agriculture and colonization, affirming the importance of expanding colonization in the north, the Golan Heights, the Jezreel Valley, the West Bank, and the Jordan Valley.²²⁷
- **On June 1, 2026**, Limor Son Har-Melech, Deputy Knesset Speaker, stated that she hopes to restore colonization to the Gaza Strip, expressing her aspiration to achieve this soon.²²⁸
- **On June 2, 2026**, Limor Son Har-Melech, Deputy Knesset Speaker, affirmed that the greatest mistake of the Oslo Accords was entrenching the idea of establishing a Palestinian state, calling for abandoning this approach.²²⁹
- **On June 3, 2026**, Limor Son Har-Melech, Deputy Knesset Speaker, considered cooperation with the Red Cross to check on Palestinian prisoners to be a mistaken policy and an insult to what she described as the victims of terrorism²³⁰. And **on June 5, 2026**,

²²⁵ Smotrich, Bezalel (2026) Post on Facebook, 28 May. <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1CFYBGiCCA>

²²⁶ Waldman, Noam (2026). Video: "We Are Settling Now in Gaza City and All Its Areas," posted on the Nachala Settlement Association account on X, June 29. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2071588094722421166?s=20

²²⁷ Peled, Moshe (2026). Statement, Arutz Sheva (Channel 7) news website, June 26. Available at: <https://www.inn.co.il/news/700199>

²²⁸ Har Melech, Limor (2026). Conference video, X platform, June 1. Available at: https://x.com/limor_sonhrmelh/status/2061312782830596206?s=20

²²⁹ Har Melech, Limor (2026). Knesset session video, X platform, June 2. Available at: https://x.com/limor_sonhrmelh/status/2061824074683191749?s=20

²³⁰ Har Melech, Limor (2026). Post, X platform, June 3. Available at: https://x.com/limor_sonhrmelh/status/2062253464135094751?s=20

Limor Son Har-Melech, Deputy Knesset Speaker, affirmed that Israeli sovereignty must extend over all of what she described as the land of Israel.²³¹

- **On June 5, 2026**, Limor Son Har-Melech, Deputy Knesset Speaker, called for annulling the Oslo Accords as a necessary step to change the existing reality.²³²
- **On June 12, 2026**, Limor Son Har-Melech, Deputy Knesset Speaker, praised what she described as the restoration of Herod's Pools to Jewish control, considering it a result of the colonists' struggle.²³³
- **On June 13, 2026**, Limor Son Har-Melech, Deputy Knesset Speaker, affirmed the necessity of annulling the Gaza disengagement law, just as it was previously annulled in northern Samaria.²³⁴
- **On June 17, 2026**, Limor Son Har-Melech, Deputy Knesset Speaker, considered the Oslo Accords to have caused what she described as damage to Israeli interests, pointing to the water file at Herod's Pools.²³⁵
- **On June 29, 2026**, Bezalel Smotrich, Israeli Minister of Finance, announced readiness to establish three colonies on the northern border of the Gaza Strip as soon as approval is obtained from the Prime Minister²³⁶. And **on June 18, 2026**, Bezalel Smotrich, Israeli Minister of Finance, affirmed that his government is working to double the size of colonization and impose Israeli sovereignty on the ground through practical steps²³⁷. And

²³¹ Har Melech, Limor (2026). Post, X platform, June 5. Available at:

https://x.com/limor_sonhrmelh/status/2062821473669054758?s=20

²³² Har Melech, Limor (2026). Knesset session, X platform, June 5. Available at:

https://x.com/limor_sonhrmelh/status/2064797360639688741?s=20

²³³ Har Melech, Limor (2026). Video, X platform, June 12. Available at:

https://x.com/limor_sonhrmelh/status/2065397445589119327?s=20

²³⁴ Har Melech, Limor (2026). Post, X platform, June 13. Available at:

https://x.com/limor_sonhrmelh/status/2065886843158003981?s=20

²³⁵ Har Melech, Limor (2026). Knesset session, X platform, June 17. Available at:

https://x.com/limor_sonhrmelh/status/2067176779362492693?s=20

²³⁶ Smotrich, Bezalel (2026). Video, X platform, June 29. Available at:

<https://x.com/bezalelsm/status/2071664988301766803?s=20>

²³⁷ Smotrich, Bezalel (2026). Post on Twitter, X platform, June 18. Available at:

<https://x.com/bezalelsm/status/2067536412069544335?s=20>

on **June 17, 2026**, Bezalel Smotrich, Israeli Minister of Finance, announced approval of new construction work in Hebron, considering that this strengthens Israeli control and prevents the establishment of a Palestinian state²³⁸. And on **June 16, 2026**, Bezalel Smotrich, Israeli Minister of Finance, affirmed that colonization in the West Bank constitutes the security belt of the State of Israel, stressing the importance of strengthening and expanding it²³⁹. And on **June 16, 2026**, Bezalel Smotrich, Israeli Minister of Finance, announced the continuation of building more new colonies and strengthening Israeli control over the land, considering that this corrects what he described as the distortions of the Oslo Accords years²⁴⁰. And on **June 14, 2026**, Bezalel Smotrich, Israeli Minister of Finance, affirmed that his government is working to build the State of Israel and not a Palestinian state, stressing that the establishment of a Palestinian state will not happen during his term²⁴¹. And on **June 4, 2026**, Bezalel Smotrich, Israeli Minister of Finance, considered the tax incentives for the colonies to represent a strategic step to increase the number of colonists in the West Bank and to thwart any possibility of establishing a Palestinian state²⁴².

- On **June 21, 2026**, Bezalel Smotrich, Israeli Minister of Finance, called for restoring colonization to the Gaza Strip, affirming the necessity of proceeding to establish colonies inside the Strip²⁴³. And on **June 24, 2026**, Bezalel Smotrich, Israeli Minister of Finance,

²³⁸ Smotrich, Bezalel (2026). Post, X platform, June 17. Available at: <https://x.com/bezalelsm/status/2067267924864233603?s=20>

²³⁹ Smotrich, Bezalel (2026). Post, X platform, June 16. Available at: <https://x.com/bezalelsm/status/2066828768186970490?s=20>

²⁴⁰ Smotrich, Bezalel (2026). Post, X platform, June 16. Available at: <https://x.com/bezalelsm/status/2066909966422671615?s=20>

²⁴¹ Smotrich, Bezalel (2026). Post, X platform, June 14. Available at: <https://x.com/bezalelsm/status/2066152879090491799?s=20>

²⁴² Smotrich, Bezalel (2026). Post, X platform, June 4. Available at: <https://x.com/bezalelsm/status/2062421457230078192?s=20>

²⁴³ Smotrich, Bezalel (2026). Statement, Channel 14, X platform, June 21. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2068764970485985786?s=20

affirmed that the establishment of a Palestinian state is rejected and will not be permitted to happen.²⁴⁴

- On June 21, 2026, Yoav Kisch, Israeli Minister of Education, affirmed that investment in education within the colonies aims to entrench colonization and strengthen Israeli sovereignty in the West Bank.²⁴⁵
- **On June 17, 2026**, Itamar Ben-Gvir, Israeli Minister of National Security, announced his support for a law imposing the death penalty on Palestinian prisoners convicted of carrying out operations against Israelis²⁴⁶. And **on June 7, 2026**, Itamar Ben-Gvir, Israeli Minister of National Security, stressed the necessity of implementing the death penalty against Palestinian prisoners convicted of killing Israelis, considering this part of his security policy²⁴⁷.
- **On June 21, 2026**, the Nachala Settlement Association announced its intention to begin establishing colonies in the Gaza Strip even before elections are held, affirming the continuation of its efforts to achieve this²⁴⁸. And **on June 3, 2026**, the Nachala Settlement Association affirmed the continuation of pushing toward expanding the colonial project, calling on the government to extend this expansion to include the Gaza Strip.²⁴⁹
- **On June 21, 2026**, Israel Katz, Israeli Minister of War, announced his support for establishing a new colonial nucleus, considering that the time had become appropriate to proceed with this²⁵⁰. And **on June 21, 2026**, Israel Katz, Israeli Minister of War, affirmed

²⁴⁴ Smotrich, Bezalel (2026). Post, Facebook, June 24. Available at:

[/https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1D8CKwUDFy](https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1D8CKwUDFy)

²⁴⁵ Kisch, Yoav (2026). Video statement, X platform, June 21. Available at: <https://x.com/YoavKisch/status/2068678827832676819?s=20>

²⁴⁶ Ben Gvir, Itamar (2026). Interview, Channel 12, X platform, June 17. Available at: <https://x.com/itamarbengvir/status/2067130281790681259?s=20>

²⁴⁷ Ben Gvir, Itamar (2026). Post, X platform, June 7. Available at: <https://x.com/itamarbengvir/status/2063536518807900549?s=20>

²⁴⁸ Nachala Settlement Association (2026). Post, X platform, June 21. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2068796395033591846?s=20

²⁴⁹ Nachala Settlement Association (2026). Post, X platform, June 3. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2062054304710529377?s=20

²⁵⁰ Katz, Israel (2026). Statement, Channel 14, X platform, June 21. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2068399549488435705?s=20

that colonization represents a fundamental pillar for progress and strengthening Israeli control over the land.²⁵¹

- **On June 21, 2026**, Yishai Merling, head of the Colonization Division, affirmed that the colonial project aims to create colonial contiguity that strengthens Israel's protection, stressing the continuation of expanding this extension.²⁵²
- **On June 21, 2026**, Sherit Cohen, a journalist at Israel Hayom newspaper, said that the Palestinian Authority is working to build what she described as an "army" under the cover of the Palestinian police, based on a study conducted by the Regavim movement.²⁵³
- **On June 22, 2026**, Sherit Cohen, a journalist at Israel Hayom newspaper, affirmed the continuation of work to expose what she described as the growing strategic threat posed by the Palestinian Authority.²⁵⁴
- **On June 19, 2026**, Boaz Bismuth, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee and Knesset member for the Likud party, said that Palestinian construction in Area C constitutes an infringement on sovereignty, affirming the necessity of preserving it through actual control over the land.²⁵⁵
- **On June 22, 2026**, Rabbi Shmuel Eliyahu, member of the Chief Rabbinate Council, called for establishing a Jewish synagogue in Al-Aqsa Mosque, demanding an intensified Jewish presence at the site.²⁵⁶
- **On June 22, 2026**, Idit Silman, Israeli Minister of Environmental Protection, affirmed the necessity of ending the approach of the Oslo Accords, stressing that imposing Israeli sovereignty over all areas represents a security and existential necessity, and rejecting any Palestinian steps on the ground.²⁵⁷

²⁵¹ Katz, Israel (2026). Statement, Channel 14, Facebook, June 21. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/v/1GdfQeqdiE>

²⁵² Merling, Yishai (2026). Statement, Channel 14, Facebook, June 21. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/v/1GdfQeqdiE>

²⁵³ Cohen, Shirir (2026). Post, X platform, June 21. Available at: <https://x.com/Shirir/status/2068667992657797563?s=20>

²⁵⁴ Cohen, Shirir (2026). Post, X platform, June 22. Available at: https://x.com/Regavim_IL/status/2068978462388338721?s=20

²⁵⁵ Bismuth, Boaz (2026). Post, X platform, June 19. Available at: <https://x.com/BismuthBoaz/status/2067883360421044664?s=20>

²⁵⁶ Eliyahu, Shmuel (2026). Post, Badina website, Facebook, June 22. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/19BCCaKMji>

²⁵⁷ Silman, Idit (2026). Post, Facebook, June 22. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/r/19D7k8nQNw>

- **On June 16, 2026**, Yaron Rosenthal, head of the Gush Etzion Regional Council, called for halting Palestinian construction in the village of Al-Walaja, considering that it threatens the contiguity between the colonies and Jerusalem.²⁵⁸
- **On June 7, 2026**, Eliyahu Revivo, Chairman of the Ethics Committee and Knesset member for the Likud party, affirmed the necessity of imposing harsh penalties on the perpetrators of Palestinian operations and their families, considering this a clear message of deterrence.²⁵⁹
- **On June 29, 2026**, the Hevita colonial association announced that the Oslo Accords had effectively ended, calling for imposing new facts on the ground by expanding Israeli control in the West Bank. The Hevita colonial association also affirmed that it had prepared a plan involving the establishment of one hundred strategic control points in Area A, aiming to strengthen Israeli presence and sovereignty. The Hevita colonial association called for restoring full Israeli control over Areas A and B, considering that imposing full sovereignty represents the fundamental guarantee of Israel's security.²⁶⁰

²⁵⁸ Rosenthal, Yaron (2026). Post, Facebook, June 16. Available at :

[/https://www.facebook.com/share/v/1EHKyx4XQG](https://www.facebook.com/share/v/1EHKyx4XQG)

²⁵⁹ Revivo, Eliyahu (2026). Post on Twitter, X platform, June 7. Available

at: <https://x.com/revivoelياهو/status/2063650948367413659?s=20>

²⁶⁰ Hevita Colonial Association (2026). Post, Facebook, June 29. Available at:

[/https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1E6nmCjkJD](https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1E6nmCjkJD)

Chapter Two

The Ongoing Colonial Expansion on Palestinian Land

02

A: Master Plans for Colonial Construction in the West Bank

B: Master Plans for Colonial Construction in Jerusalem

C: Colonial Construction Bids in the First Half of 2026

D: Decision to Establish 34 Colonies



A: Master Plans for Colonial Construction in the West Bank

The Israeli occupation authorities use the planning apparatus as one of the effective tools for carrying out their colonization project in Palestinian territory; whether to continue establishing and expanding Israeli colonies and colonial blocs on the one hand, or to continue the process of urban strangulation against Palestinian construction in areas still subject to their planning authority on the other hand.

To give a clearer picture, we note that the occupation authorities market these violations as legitimate practices grounded in the local law that was in effect in the Palestinian territories on the eve of their occupation (the Towns, Villages, and Buildings Planning Law No. 79 of 1966), without acknowledging Military Order No. 418 of 1979, which amended that law to the point of emptying it of its substance.

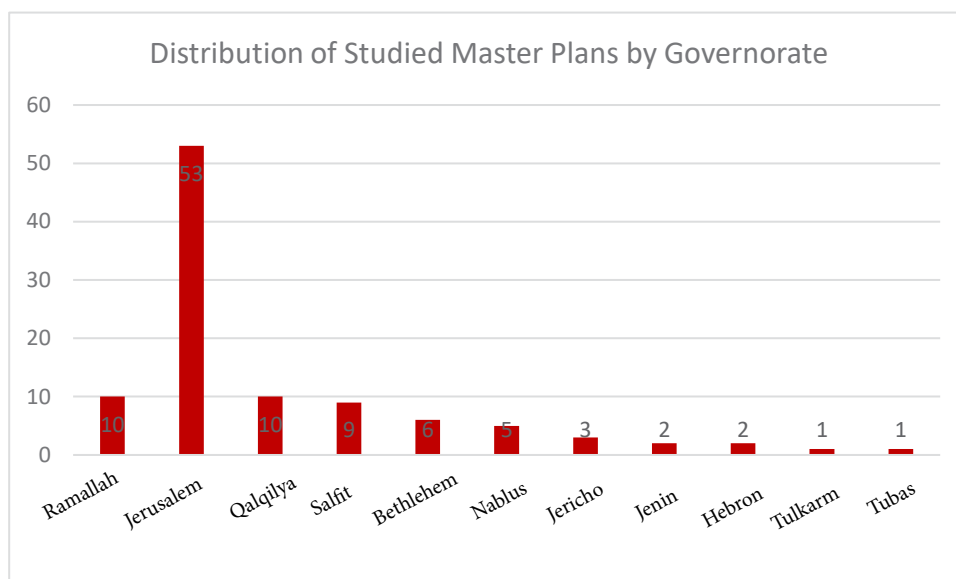
Thus, the structural framework created by this military order and its successive amendments retained the name "Higher Planning Council," after authorizing the Israeli military commander to form it from Israelis (soldiers and colonizers, naturally), and granting this council the powers of local and regional committees, until it became the sole body authorized to issue building permits or approve master plans for Palestinian villages. At the same time, the Israeli colonies were granted the powers of local committees, and other planning committees with broad powers were created for them.

Data indicates that the agenda includes 60 colonial master plans distributed across the various governorates of the West Bank, and 42 plans concerning colonies within the boundaries of the occupation municipality in Jerusalem (see the section on Jerusalem plans), including plans for deposit and approval alongside dozens of planning schemes targeting changes to building regulations, land use, and colony infrastructure. The total number of colonial units included in

these plans reached 8,434 units, of which 5,859 units are up for approval and 2,575 units are for deposit, while these plans target more than 13,257 dunums of Palestinian land.

The significance of these plans is not limited to the number of housing units, as a reading of their content reveals a

clear Israeli orientation toward completing the functional infrastructure of the colonies. Alongside residential expansion, the plans include the establishment of



new colonies, the expansion of existing neighborhoods, the creation of industrial zones, power stations, engineering facilities, road networks, cemeteries, parking lots, adjustments to building lines, increases in building rights, and re-zoning of areas. This reflects a shift in colonization policy from a stage of quantitative expansion to a stage of deepening the institutional and urban infrastructure of the colonization project, ensuring its sustainability and enhancing its capacity to absorb more colonizers.

This cycle highlights plans of major strategic impact, including the reintroduction of the plan to establish the "Sa-Nur" colony in the northern West Bank, the continued advancement of the "Mevo'ot Yericho" plans in the Palestinian Jordan Valley, alongside the massive plan for the "Kedumim" colony, which includes the construction of 1,388 colonial units, as well as major expansions in the colonies of "Halamish," "Asfar/Metzad," "Kedar," "Beitar Illit," and others. The plans also include a project to widen Route 60 over a length of approximately 18 kilometers, reflecting continued investment in the infrastructure linking the colonial blocs to one another and reinforcing their integration into the Israeli system.

This data confirms that the occupation does not use planning merely as a tool of urban regulation, but as a means of re-engineering the Palestinian space, by imposing new urban and legal facts on

the ground that reinforce creeping annexation, restrict opportunities for Palestinian urban development, and increase the isolation of Palestinian communities from one another, consistent with the policy of imposing a fait accompli and undermining the possibility of a geographically contiguous and viable Palestinian state.

The geographic distribution of the plans shows a clear concentration in the governorates of Jerusalem (within areas J1 and J2), Ramallah, Qalqilya, and Salfit, these governorates that have for years witnessed accelerating Israeli attempts to complete the major colonial blocs and link them to road and infrastructure networks, in contrast to the tightening of the noose on Palestinian communities and the shrinking of space available for their urban expansion, making the settlement planning system one of the most important tools for imposing actual Israeli sovereignty over Palestinian land.

Master Plans Table

Colony	Plan Number	Governorate	Approval	Deposited	New units	Area	Notes
Beitar Illit	י"ש / 7 / א / 2 / 1 / 426	Bethlehem	230		230	10.227	Adding residential units
Giv'at Ze'ev	י"ש / 26 / 2 / 1 / 220	Jerusalem	112		112	4.39	Adding residential units
Efrat	י"ש / 5 / 85 / 410	Bethlehem				0.95	Change to construction boundaries
Sha'arei Tikva	י"ש / 122 / 25 /	Qalqilyah				0.6	Increase in building rights
Karnei Shomron	י"ש / 117 / 6 / 8 /	Qalqilyah				1.857	Additional floors for parking
Hashmonaim	י"ש / 232 / 3 /	Ramallah	478		478	60.979	Expanding a colony
Giv'at Ze'ev	י"ש / 4 / 5 / 1 / 1 / 220	Jerusalem				0.61	Change to the building line
Sanur	י"ש / 108 / 2 /	Jenin		126	126	70.4	Establishing a colony
Masua	י"ש / 312 / 6 / 1 /	Jericho		517	517	1692.2	Expansion of the first phase
Bistani Hefetz	י"ש / 158 / ת /	Tulkarm				788.05	Industrial-agricultural to industrial zone
Ma'ale Efrayim	י"ש / 13 / 2 / 310	Nablus				12.6	Building instructions and restrictions
Talmun/Neria	י"ש / 235 / 2 / 7 /	Ramallah				0.748	From road to residential
Sewage treatment plant	י"ש / 600 / 3 / 57	Jericho				647.084	Determination of rights/photovoltaic station
Kedumim	י"ש / 13 / 3 / 1 / 113	Qalqilyah					Change to building instructions and restrictions
Giv'at Ze'ev	י"ש / 1 / 36 / 220	Jerusalem				0	Adding building areas and adding a floor
Giv'at Ze'ev	י"ש / 13 / 1 / 5 / 220	Jerusalem				0.415	Change to the building line
Giv'at Ze'ev	י"ש / 7 / 12 / 220	Jerusalem				0.728	Additional building rights
Dolev	י"ש / 234 / 1 / 5 /	Ramallah				0.484	Change to the side building line
Binyamin Industrial Zone	י"ש / 200 / 2 / 1 /	Ramallah					Change to building regulations and restrictions
Etz Efraim	י"ש / 126 / 7 / 1 /	Salfit		48	48	3	
Ma'ale Adumim	י"ש / 420 / 17 /	Jerusalem					

Teneh Omarim	י"ש / 2 / 515	Hebron				6.053	
Asfar/Mitsad	י"ש / 3 / 2 / 414	Hebron	509		509	342.38	Expansion of residential neighbourhoods
Ma'ale Mikhmas	י"ש / 3 / 3 / 225	Ramallah				36.092	Determination of uses (cemetery)
Kfar Tapuach	י"ש / 1 / 3 / 131	Salfit	133		133	118.278	
Yitzhar	י"ש / 2 / 1 / 169	Nablus				2.97	Change to the side and rear building lines
Ma'ale Adumim	י"ש / 4 / 59 / 7 / 420 / 1	Jerusalem					Change to marketing clauses "Build Your Home"
Efrat	י"ש / 3 / 19 / 3 / 410	Bethlehem				0.198	Additional areas for engineering facilities
Ma'ale Shomron	י"ש / 6 / 116	Qalqilyah				1.083	Change to the building line in Ma'ale Shomron
Gilgal	י"ש / 1 / 2 / 317	Jericho				302	Determination of rights, instructions, and building restrictions within the plan area
Halmesh	י"ש / 7 / 203	Ramallah		456	456	980.3	Expansion of the colony/Neve Tzuf neighbourhood
Shchunat Shami	י"ש / 7 / 1627	Jerusalem					Reclassification from agricultural to residential
Modi'in Illit	י"ש / 7 / 3 / 6 / 210	Ramallah				21.037	Internal road leading to the cemetery
Kedumim	י"ש / 1 / 3 / 13 / 113	Qalqilyah					Change to building instructions
Kfar Tapuach	י"ש / 6 / 131	Salfit	136		136	92.223	Replanning of a residential neighbourhood
Nofim	י"ש / 4 / 10 / 119	Salfit	168		168	149.06	Expansion of residential neighbourhoods
Karnei Shomron	י"ש / 1229 / 60	Qalqilyah				6.687	Pool and Karnei Shomron station
Alfei Menashe	י"ש / 1 / 21 / 115	Qalqilyah					Establishing swimming pool building regulations
Shilo Industrial Zone	י"ש / 1 / 2 / ת / 205	Ramallah				7.966	Change to building height
Revava	י"ש / 6 / 4 / 170	Salfit					Change to zoning division

Tapuach	901 /7 /1 יוש	Nablus				4,693	18 km for the expansion of Route 60
Pedu'el	160 /11 יוש	Salfit	12		12	13.1	Regulation of plot boundaries
Mehola	301 /3 יוש	Tubas					Expanding the colony
Modi'in Illit	9 /1 /12 יוש 210	Ramallah					(Kiryat Sefer neighbourhood)
Kedumim	11 /5 יוש 113	Qalqilyah				21.23	Change to building regulations and restrictions
Sha'arei Tikva	122 /23 יוש	Qalqilyah					Change to building instructions
Sha'arei Tikva	122 /25 יוש	Qalqilyah				0.6	Change to building regulations
Sanur	108 /2 יוש	Jenin	126		126	70.412	Establishing a colony
Etz Efraim	126 /18 יוש	Salfit	2		2	0	Adding residential units
Masu'a/Machaneh Gadi	312 /6 /1 יוש	Nablus	517		517	1692.2	Expansion of the colony as a first phase
Mitzpe Shalem	607 /8 יוש	Bethlehem		168	168	107.35	
Rosh Tzurim	403 /1 /6 יוש	Bethlehem		258	258	218.7	Determination of uses
Kedar	421 /4 יוש	Jerusalem	330		330	63.61	New neighbourhoods
Ari'el Industrial Zone	10 /12 /14 יוש 130	Salfit				7.529	From public to industrial space
Kedumim–Nahalat Esther	113 /17 יוש	Qalqilyah	1,388		1,388	239.069	Construction of colonial units
Talmun/Neria	235 /2 /7 יוש	Ramallah				0.704	Road to residential, regulation of boundaries
Giv'at Ze'ev	10 /12 /5 יוש 220	Jerusalem				0.789	And increase in building rights
Ma'ale Adumim	420 /17 יוש	Jerusalem					Additional uses
Ma'ale Efrayim	310 /18 יוש	Nablus					Change to building regulations
Ma'ale Amos	413 /1 /2 יוש	Bethlehem					Change to building regulations
Talmun	12 /2 יוש 235	Ramallah		288	288	65.1	
			5859	2575	8434	13257.89	

B_Master Plans for Colonial Construction in Jerusalem²⁶¹

The master plans advanced by the occupation authorities within the boundaries of the occupation municipality in Jerusalem, known as the J1 areas, during the monitoring period reveal the continued employment of the planning and construction system as a primary tool for entrenching annexation and altering the demographic and urban structure of the occupied city. The Commission monitored 42 colonial master plans, divided between 21 deposit plans and 21 approval plans, targeting various neighborhoods and Israeli colonies established within the municipal boundaries, foremost among them Gilo, Ramot, Neve Ya'akov, Givat HaMatos, Pisgat Ze'ev, Ramat Shlomo, Talpiot, Atarot, Har Homa, the French Hill, Ramat Eshkol, and Nof Zion.

These master plans included the construction of 4,002 new colonial units, in addition to dozens of plans that did not include direct residential units but rather targeted the establishment or expansion of public buildings, nurseries and kindergartens, synagogues, commercial centers, care centers, infrastructure, power generation stations, light rail stations, roads, and service areas. This reflects a clear orientation toward completing the urban system of the colonies and enhancing their capacity to absorb more colonizers.

These master plans target more than 954 dunums of land located within the boundaries of the occupation municipality, which confirms that Israeli planning policy in Jerusalem is no longer limited to residential expansion but has become an integrated process for reshaping the city's urban space to serve the colonial project. In this context, the continued advancement of extensive master plans in the colonies of Gilo, Ramot, Neve Ya'akov, and Givat HaMatos stands out, colonies that constitute key pillars of the colonial ring encircling the city of Jerusalem and separating it from its Palestinian extension in the governorates of Bethlehem and Ramallah.

The nature of these master plans also reveals that the occupation is placing increasing emphasis on the infrastructure supporting colonization, as the plans include the establishment of conference centers, public institutions, power stations, light rail projects, commercial centers, and community service buildings. These projects are aimed at transforming the colonies into integrated urban communities, organically linking them to the occupation city, thereby strengthening their

²⁶¹ This section of the report was prepared in collaboration with the Arab Studies Society/Jerusalem.



integration into the Israeli administrative and economic system and consolidating the de facto annexation of occupied Jerusalem.

These indicators confirm that urban planning in Jerusalem has become one of the occupation's most prominent tools for imposing new political and demographic facts on the ground, through expanding the Jewish colonial bloc, restricting Palestinian urban development, and reducing the land reserves available to Palestinians, leading to a deepening of the demographic imbalance that the occupation authorities seek to entrench within the city, and increasingly undermining the prospects of preserving East Jerusalem as the capital of the future Palestinian state.

Master Plans Table

Colony	Stage	Plan No.	Notes	Date	Area	No. of Units
Talpiot	Deposit	1235712/101	Conference centre	January 1	15.78	
Givat HaMatos	Deposit	1258045/101	Building and kindergarten	January 1	4.819	40
Talpiot	Deposit	1106862/101	Public institutions	January 2	12.562	
Ramot	Approval	11308501/101	Demolition and construction of a building	January 9	4.798	164
Nof Zion	Deposit	1305804/101	Public buildings	January 9	46.231	400
Ramot	Approval	0921239/101	Public institutions	January 16	32.254	642
Talpiot	Deposit	1381391/101	Kindergarten and synagogue	January 16	1.331	
Gilo	Approval	1226166/101	+Storage	January 16	0.67	1
Neve Yaakov	Deposit	1411420/101	+Kindergarten	January 23	1.685	19
Gilo	Deposit	0892588/101		January 30	18.36	466
Gilo	Deposit	1374503/101		January 30	0.742	1
Giv'at HaShaked	Deposit	11122241/101		February 13	39.095	120
Gilo	Deposit	1450774/101	Storage basement	February 13	1.579	
Atarot	Deposit		Power generation station	February 1	252	
Givat HaMatos	Deposit	1293349/101		February 1	1.328	26
Givat HaMatos	Approval	1326313/101		February 6	2.396	45
Givat HaMatos	Approval	1337161/101		February 13	0.708	5
	Approval	1410588/101	Al-Isawiya road		0.244	
Bisgat Ze'ev	Deposit	1413459/101		March 20	0.675	3
Neve Yaakov	Deposit	1141290/101		March 20	39.418	588
Ramat Shlolo	Approval	1313196/101		March 20	4.517	2
Neve Yaakov	Deposit	1367598/101		March 27	0.641	4
Ramat Shlomo	Deposit	1276443/101		April 17	1.219	1
Bisgat Ze'ev	Approval	1283738/101		March 27	2.549	12
Nof Zion	Approval	1305804/101			46.231	400
Ramot	Deposit	1291202/101		May 1	1.459	
Atarot	Deposit	1173640/101		May 1	31.488	
French Hill	Deposit	1295870/101		May 15	30.542	
Gilo	Deposit	1437011/101		May 15	0.754	4
Atarot	Deposit	189		May 15	278.454	
Har Homa	Approval	1410067/101	Commercial center expansion	May 1	0.177	
Ramat Eshkol	Approval	0848440/101	Light rail	May 8	37.611	
Gilo	Approval	1233030/101	Residential towers	May 8	15.69	528
Neve Yaakov	Approval	1411420/101		May 15	1.685	19
Neve Yaakov	Deposit	1304344/101		June 5	4.827	224
Ramot	Deposit	1410612/101		June 5	0.619	2
French Hill	Deposit	1326552/101	Demolition and addition	June 26	3	
Ramat Shlomo	Deposit	1274927/101	Public building	June 26	1.25	
Bisgat Ze'ev	Approval	1126663/101		June 5	2.898	105
Ramat Eshkol	Approval	1225895/101		June 5	4.816	181
Ramot	Approval	1324342/101	Kindergarten and synagogue	May 29	1.406	
Neve Yaakov	Approval	1277706/101	Care centres	May 29	8.796	
					957.304	4002

C-Colonial Bids in the First Half of 2026: From Planning to Implementation

In the first half of 2026, the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) monitored the issuance of 12 colonial bids by the Israeli occupying authorities. These bids included colonial projects for housing, business, industry, tourism, and services. This shows a clear shift from simply approving plans to actually building colonies.

The bids announced plans for 1,138 residential units in five main colonies: Ariel (342 units), Ma'ale Adumim (581 units), Immanuel (21 units), and Ganei Modi'in (194 units). Other bids focused on creating industrial and commercial areas, offices, nursing homes, and tourist facilities instead of just housing. This trend indicates a growing focus on developing the economy and services in the colonies, rather than only expanding residential areas.

The so-called “Ma'ale Adumim” colony received five bids, making it the most targeted colony during this period. This supports Israeli policy to strengthen the area east of Jerusalem and connect it to the city's infrastructure and economy. This policy aims to separate Jerusalem from the surrounding Palestinian areas in the Jordan Valley and the West Bank. The colonial bids focus on economic and productive projects. These projects include building industrial zones, commercial and office spaces, tourist facilities, and social services. This approach helps the colonies in creating jobs, providing services, and building a self-sustaining economy. It turns them into stable urban centers that can attract more colonizers.

These trends show that the tendering system is key to the colonial project. Once the plans are approved, they become real construction projects through the tendering process. This speeds up construction, solidifies colonial realities, and makes it harder to reclaim land or stop colonial growth in the future.

The results show that the bids issued in the first half of 2026 were not just routine administrative tasks. Instead, they served as a tool to speed up colonial processes. The focus was on building the economic and service infrastructure in major colonies. This work aimed to integrate these colonies into the Israeli system better and support the ongoing annexation of occupied Palestinian land.

A table shows the proposed colonial bids

Date of approval	No. of the plan	Type of Bid	Designation	Bid Publication Date	Bid Opening Date	Bid Number	Colony	Last Date for Bid Submission	Number of Units
11/05/2025	י"ש /1 /3 /1 130	Targeted	Intensive construction	07/01/2026	26/01/2026	7/2026	Ariel/Amirim	23/02/2026	342
	1/105/03/18	Ordinary bid	Commerce or offices	21/01/2026	18/02/2026	12/2026	Beitar Illit	20/04/2026	
17/09/2025	י"ש /4 /7 /59 420 /1	Ordinary bid	Elderly care	25/01/2026	23/02/2026	14/2026	Ma'ale Adumim	20/04/2026	350
26/05/2021	י"ש /5 /10 130 /ת	Ordinary bid	Industry	03/02/2026	1/04/2026	27/2026	Burkan	15/06/2026	
23/07/2025 23/07/2025	י"ש /1 /7 /59 420 /1 י"ש /2 /7 /59 420 /1	Ordinary bid	Intensive construction	03/02/2026	1/02/2026	11/2026	Ma'ale Adumim	23/03/2026	231
15/07/2001	י"ש /6 /120	Ordinary bid	Intensive construction	19/02/2026	30/03/2026	49/2026	Emmanuel	25/05/2026	21
23/07/2025	י"ש /3 /7 /59 420 /1	Ordinary bid	employment	05/03/2026	20/04/2026	65/2026	Ma'ale Adumim	22/06/2026	
	י"ש /18 /03 1 /105	Ordinary bid	Industry	05/03/2026	27/04/2026	66/2026	Beit Aryeh/Ofarim	29/06/2026	
	י"ש /18 /03 1 /105	Ordinary bid	Industry	05/03/2026	27/04/2026	68/2026	Ma'ale Adumim	29/06/2026	
	י"ש /18 /03 1 /105	Ordinary bid	Trade and Offices	13/04/2026	01/06/2026	90/2026	Afni Habits	03/08/2026	
	י"ש /18 /03 1 /105	Ordinary bid	Trade and Offices	14/05/2026	15/06/2026	113/2026	Ma'ale Adumim	17/08/2026	
17/08/2025	י"ש /1 /208 /3	Ordinary bid	Hotel/Leisure/Residential	21/06/2026	0/10/2026	149/2026	Ganei Modi'in	09/11/2026	194

D: Approval of 34 New Colonies:

On April 9, 2026, the Israeli "Cabinet" secretly decided to establish dozens of new colonies in the West Bank. This decision represents a dangerous escalation in the ongoing colonial project on Palestinian land and is a blatant attempt to impose irreversible changes on the ground in the occupied Palestinian territory.

This unprecedented decision, which involves the creation of 34 colonial outposts (as illustrated in the accompanying map for Hebrew sites), aims to further fragment Palestinian geography and isolate its communities. It adds a new layer to the systematic approach of enshrining creeping annexation and transforming colonial settlement into a tool of sovereignty imposed by force. This move is a direct and explicit defiance of international law and resolutions, which consider colonies illegal.

This decision is part of a series of actions taken by the Israeli cabinet in 2025. These actions included separating 13 neighborhoods within colonies and designating them as independent colonies, approving the establishment of 22 colonial outposts at a later date, and subsequently deciding to create an additional 19 outposts. This approach reflects a cumulative and systematic effort to expand the colonial project, shifting from gradual expansion to rapid, significant changes intended to impose irreversible facts on the ground. The simultaneous and secret approval of such a large number of colonial outposts sets a dangerous precedent. It confirms that the colonial project has become a central tool for reshaping the geographic and demographic landscape in the West Bank, thereby undermining any possibility of establishing a contiguous and viable Palestinian state.

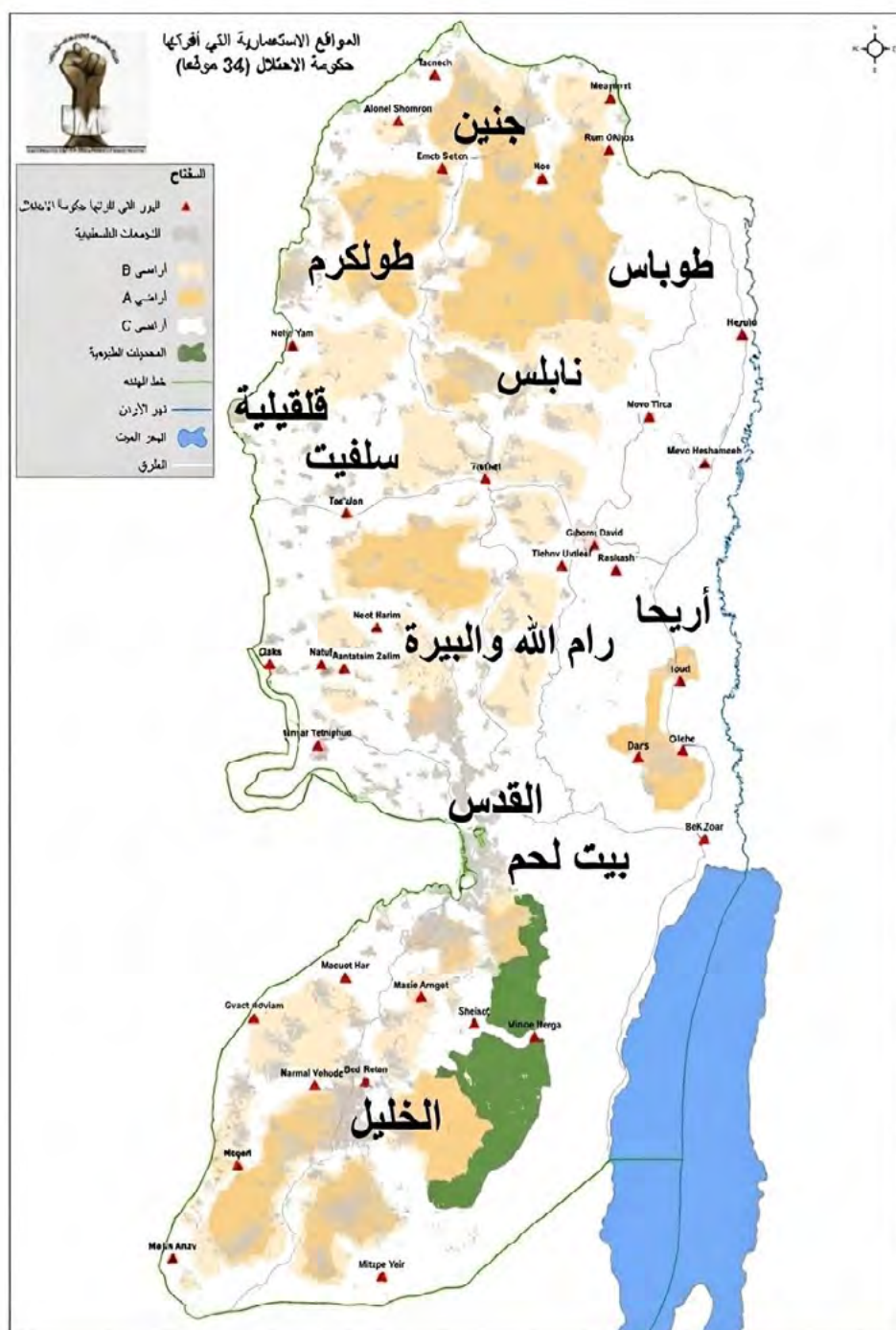
The new colonies in the first half of 2026:

Colony	State of colony	In Hebrew	Location	Governorate
Aloni Shomron		אלוני שומרון	Near Rayhan colony	Jenin
Rom Gilboa		רום גלבוע	Near Kadim and Ghanim	Jenin
Eimik Dotan	State land	עמק דותן	Near Mifo dutan	Jenin
Ma'inot		מעיינות	Near Jalbua'	Jenin
Tsaloon	Overlooking Street No. 5	צאלון	Near Brukhin	Salfit
Noa'ah		נועה	Near Kadim and Ghanim	Jenin
Tsafnat		צפנת	Near kfar Tfuh	Salfit
Nofi Yam	State land	נופי ים	Near Sala'it	Tulkarm
Ta'nakh	Near the industrial zone	תענך	Near Shakid	Jenin
Dayah		דיה	Near Matsbeh Yariho	Jericho
Zeibdah	State land. Near the road 443	זיבדה	Near Beit Nahmiea	Ramallah
Mafoot yousha'	Overlooking Highway 450	מבואות יהושע	Near Tirat Binjamin	Ramallah
Nawt Harem	State land	נאות הרים	Near Nafi Tsuf	Ramallah
Ramatim Tsufim	State land near Route 463	רמתיים צופים	Near Nilli	Ramallah
Natuf	State land	נטוף	Near Na'aleh	Ramallah
Hada'at	Established in 2001	יישוב הדעת	Near Kida	Nablus
Ma'aleh Einaf	State land	מעלה ענב	Near Mahajer Talim and Beit Hajay	Hebron
Matsbeh Ya'ir	Established in 1998. State land	מצפה יאיר	East of Susia	Hebron
Jarmi Yahuda	State land	כרמי יהודה	East of Telem, near Njehot	Hebron
Majid	state land א	מגד	South of Njehot	Hebron
Hiuta	Overlooking Street 90/ State Lands	חיותה	Near Batroun	Northern Jordan valley
Mabwah Tartsah	State land	מבוא תרצה	Near Hamra	Northern Jordan valley
Tsuri	State land	צורי	Near Naama	Northern Jordan valley
Al yasha'		אלישע	South Na'ama	Northern Jordan valley
Mabwah Hashimish	Near 90th Street	מבוא השמש	South Argaman	Northern Jordan valley
Rashish	State land	ראשש	Near Fasayel	Jericho
Jifuri Dvid	East of Douma / State Lands / Street 505	גיבורי דוד		Nablus
Mishuwat har	State land	משואות הר	Near Bat Aayen	Bethlehem
Shizaf	State land	שיזף	Near Tqu' and Ma'aleh Amous	Bethlehem
Gif'ut A'adulam	state land א	גבעות עדולם	Near Adirat	Jerusalem
Ma'aleh A'rugut	State land	מעלה ערגות	East Gush Etzion	Hebron
Matsbeh Daraja	State land	מצפה דרגה	Near the reserve	Bethlehem
Jad Natan		גד נתן	Near Karmei Tzur	Hebron
Beit tsu'ar	At the intersection of 90th Street and 1st Street	בית צוער	North Dead Sea	Jericho



Governorate	No. of colonies
Northern Jordan valley 5	5
Ramallah 5	5
Jenin 6	6
Hebron 6	6
Bethlehem 3	3
Nablus 2	2
Tulkarm 1	1
Salfit 2	2
Jericho 3	3
Jerusalem 1	1
Total	34

A map shows the 34 colonial outposts:



Chapter Three

Occupation Procedures and Practices in Palestinian Controlled Lands

03

A: Colonial Outposts Established (approved) in the first half of 2026

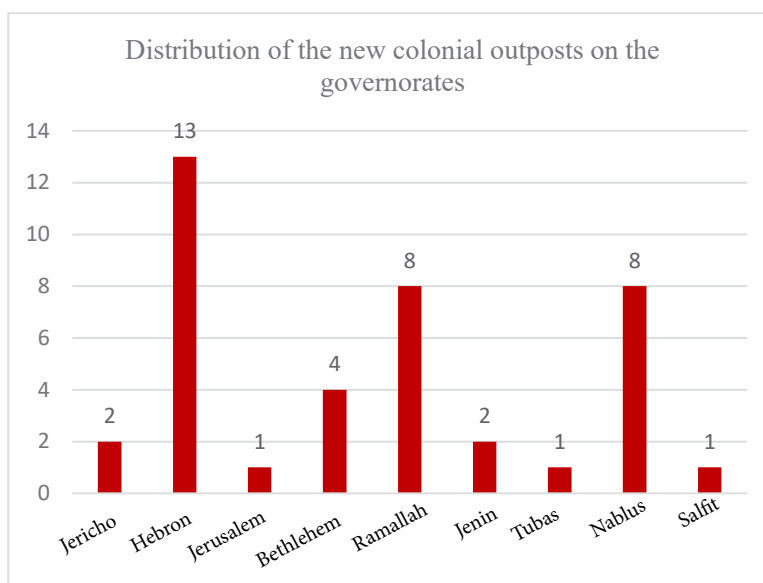
B: Forced Displacement of Bedouin Communities

C: Land Expropriation, Land Confiscation in the first half of 2026



A: Colonial Outposts Established (approved) in the first half of 2026:

Recent data on colonial outposts established during the reporting period indicates that colonial expansion is no longer limited to a specific geographic area. Instead, it now targets various governorates in the West Bank in a deliberate effort to alter Palestinian geography and impose new realities on the ground. These new outposts have been spread across the governorates of



Hebron, Nablus, Ramallah and al-Bireh, Bethlehem, Jenin, Salfit, Tubas, Jericho, the Jordan Valley, and Jerusalem. There is a noticeable concentration in areas with significant agricultural land, and Bedouin communities, particularly in Hebron and Nablus.

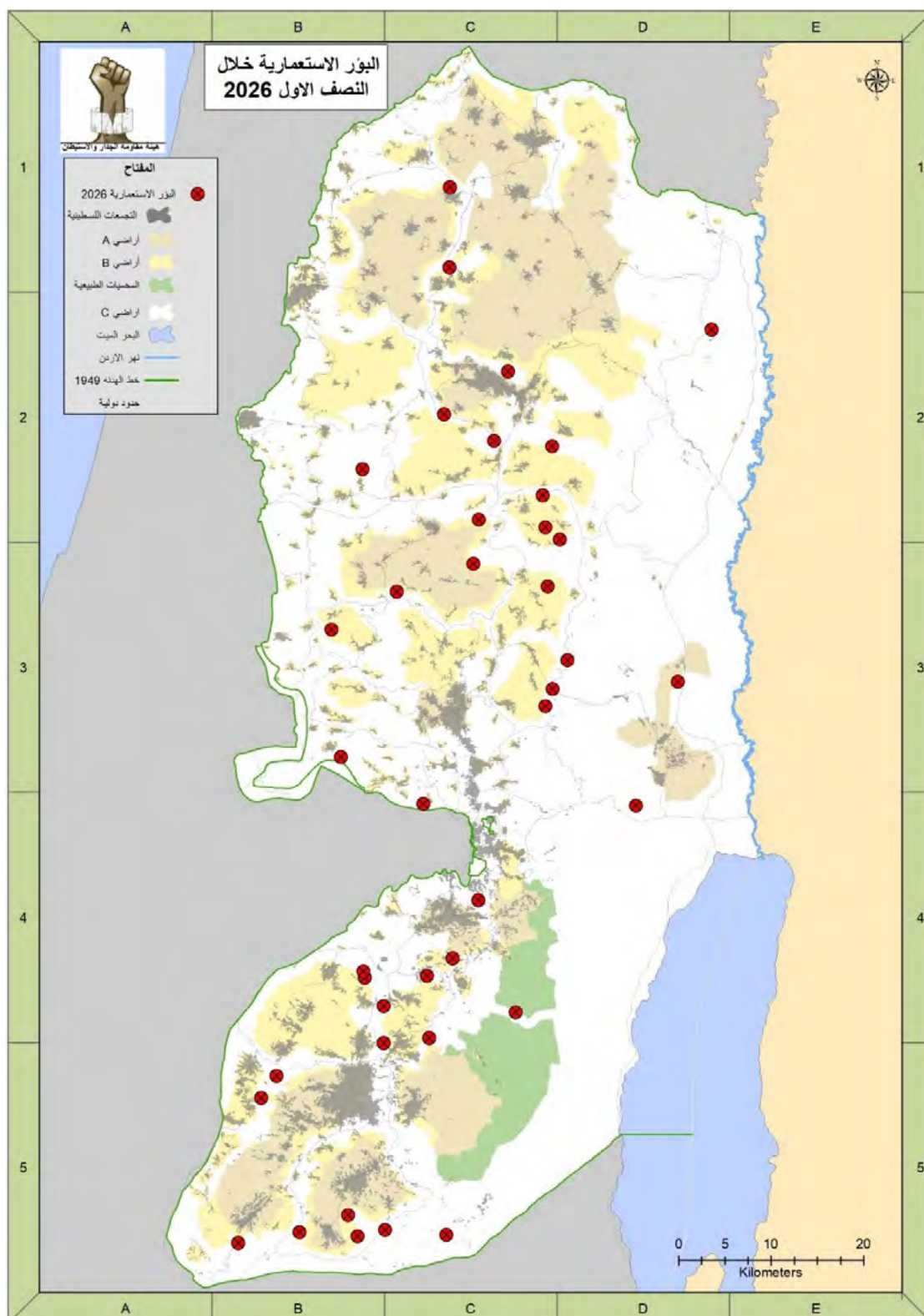
The data shows that the Israeli occupation relies on agricultural outposts to control land. This is made worse by the establishment of outposts in areas classified as Area B under the Oslo Accords, reflecting a trend of expanding colonial activity beyond traditional colonial areas. The choice of outpost locations is strategic, aimed at controlling high ground, grazing lands, and water resources, connecting colonial blocs, and breaking up Palestinian territory. This approach leads to the de facto annexation of more areas in the West Bank.

1. A group of colonizers established an agricultural outpost on land belonging to the town of Deir Dibwan, located in the Ramallah and al-Bireh Governorate, specifically to the east of the town.
2. A group of colonizers established an agricultural outpost on land belonging to the town of As-Samu', situated in the Hebron Governorate, specifically to the west of the town.
3. Colonizers established an agricultural outpost on land belonging to the village of Asira al-Shamaliya, located in the Nablus Governorate, specifically to the south of the village.

4. Colonizers established an agricultural outpost on land belonging to the village of Jalud, in the Nablus Governorate, specifically to the north of the Jabal al-Ain area within Area B, as defined by the Oslo Accords.
5. Colonizers established an agricultural outpost on land belonging to the town of Beit Ummar, located in Hebron Governorate, specifically to the east of the town.
6. Colonizers established an outpost on land belonging to the town of Beit Ummar, located in Hebron Governorate, specifically to the north of the town.
7. Colonizers established an agricultural outpost in the wilderness of Tuqu', which is part of Bethlehem Governorate.
8. An agricultural outpost was established by colonizers near Khirbet Makhoul in Tubas Governorate.
9. Colonizers established an agricultural outpost on land belonging to the village of Nabi Musa in Jericho and Jordan Valley Governorate, specifically to the east of Mitzpe Yericho colony.
10. Colonizers established an agricultural outpost on land belonging to the town of Beit Iksa in Jerusalem Governorate, specifically to the west of the town.
11. Colonizers established an agricultural outpost on land belonging to the town of Bani Na'im, located in Hebron Governorate, specifically to the east of the Asfi area.
12. Colonizers established an agricultural outpost on land belonging to the village of Al-Lubban ash-Sharqiya in the Nablus Governorate, specifically to the north of the village.
13. Colonizers established an agricultural outpost on land belonging to the city of Beit Sahour in the Bethlehem Governorate, specifically to the northeast of the city.
14. Colonizers established an agricultural outpost near the Jorat al-Khayl area, which belongs to the town of Sa'ir in Hebron Governorate.
15. Colonizers established an agricultural outpost near the Khallat al-Lawza area, which belongs to the town of Tuqu' in Bethlehem Governorate.

16. Colonizers established an agricultural outpost on land that belongs to the town of Turmusa'ya, located in Ramallah and al-Bireh Governorate. This outpost is specifically situated to the east of the town, within Area B as defined by the Oslo Accords.
17. Colonizers established an agricultural outpost on land belonging to the town of Obwein in Ramallah and al-Bireh Governorate, specifically to the northeast of the town.
18. Colonizers established an agricultural outpost near the Beit Ein colony on land that belongs to the town of Surif in Hebron Governorate.
19. Colonizers established an outpost on land belonging to the town of Fandqumiya in Jenin Governorate, specifically to the north of the town.
20. Colonizers established an agricultural outpost on land belonging to the village of Burin in Nablus Governorate, specifically to the south of the village.
21. Colonizers established an agricultural outpost on land belonging to the city of Halhul, located in the Hebron Governorate, specifically to the east of the city.
22. Settlers established a pastoral outpost near "Marah Ma'la" area in the town of Beit Fajjar, located in Bethlehem Governorate.
23. Colonizers established an agricultural outpost on land belonging to the city of Adh-Dhahiriya in Hebron Governorate, specifically to the south of the city.
24. Colonizers established an agricultural outpost on land belonging to the town of Qabalan in Nablus Governorate, specifically to the northeast of the town, within Area B as defined by the Oslo Accords.
25. Colonizers established an agricultural outpost on land belonging to the town of Qarawat Bani Hassan in Salfit Governorate, specifically to the north of the town.
26. Colonizers established an agricultural outpost on land that belongs to the village of Awarta, located in Nablus Governorate, specifically to the east of the village.
27. Colonizers established an agricultural outpost near "Abu Faza" community, which is part of the town of Taybeh in the Ramallah and al-Bireh Governorate.

28. Colonizers established an agricultural outpost on land that belongs to the village of Deir Jarir, situated in Ramallah and al-Bireh Governorate, specifically to the east of the village.
29. Colonizers established an agricultural outpost on land that belongs to the village of Jalud, located in Nablus Governorate, specifically to the northeast of the village, within Area B as defined by the Oslo Accords.
30. Colonizers established an agricultural outpost on land that belongs to the village of Tell in Nablus Governorate, specifically to the southwest of the village.
31. Colonizers established an agricultural outpost near the village of Suba in the Hebron Governorate.
32. Colonizers established an agricultural outpost on land belonging to the village of Beit Liqya, located to the east of the village in Ramallah and al-Bireh Governorate.
33. Colonizers established an agricultural outpost on land belonging to the village of Arraba, specifically to the north of the village in Jenin Governorate.
34. Colonizers established an agricultural outpost on land belonging to the village of al-Auja, located to the south of the village in Jericho and Jordan Valley Governorate.
35. Colonizers established an agricultural outpost near the village of Susya in Hebron Governorate.
36. Colonizers established an agricultural outpost near the village of Jorat al-Jamal in Hebron Governorate.
37. Colonizers established an agricultural outpost on land belonging to the city of Yatta in Hebron Governorate, specifically northwest of “Shua’ab al-Batim” area.
38. Colonizers established an agricultural outpost on land belonging to the village of Deir Abu Mash'al, located south of the village in Ramallah and al-Bireh Governorate.
39. Colonizers established an agricultural outpost on land belonging to the village of Deir Sudan, specifically southwest of the village in Ramallah and al-Bireh Governorate.
40. Colonizers established an agricultural outpost on land belonging to the city of Dura, specifically west of the city in Hebron Governorate.



B- Forced Displacement of Bedouin Communities:

In the first half of 2026, the Israeli occupying authorities increased their policy of forced displacement of Palestinian Bedouin and agricultural communities. This effort aims to change the demographic landscape in Area C and nearby colonial blocs and agricultural outposts. Monitoring and documentation show that displacement now affects entire regions, not just individual communities. This is especially true in the Jordan Valley, east of Ramallah, and south of Hebron, areas that are also witnessing the highest rates of colonial expansion and land confiscation.

Data indicates that, during the first half of the year, the Israeli occupation caused the displacement of 377 families, totaling 1,916 Palestinians, including 994 children. This displacement targeted 26 Bedouin and agricultural communities across the governorates of Jericho, Tubas, Ramallah, al-Bireh, Nablus, Hebron, Qalqilia, and Jerusalem. These figures illustrate the significant humanitarian impact of this policy, particularly as children make up more than half of those displaced. This situation highlights that the consequences of displacement extend beyond physical movement, dismantling the social fabric of communities and depriving them of essential stability, education, healthcare, and livelihood.

The displacement map indicates that the Jordan Valley was the primary focus of this policy, especially in Jericho and Tubas governorates. Most evictions were concentrated in agricultural communities located near colonial outposts or in areas where the Israeli occupying authorities aimed to assert de facto control. This trend highlights the link between displacement and efforts to control open lands, water resources, and grazing areas, rather than any security concerns claimed by the Israeli occupying forces. The operations leading to displacement clearly coincided with the rapid colonial expansion, the construction of colonial roads, and the growth of colonial areas of influence.

Displacement usually happens not through official eviction orders but through various pressure procedures and coercive measures. These include attacks by colonizers, blocking access to grazing land and water, confiscating property, demolishing buildings, conducting military exercises in residential areas, and denying basic services. This pattern of targeting makes it very hard for communities to stay in their homes. As a result, displacement becomes a forced choice driven by pressure and intimidation, rather than a voluntary decision by the residents.

It is important to note that a significant portion of the wave of forced displacement during the first half of the year coincided with the international community's focus on the military escalation between Israel and Iran, as well as the accompanying shift in political and media attention. The occupying authorities took advantage of this distraction to intensify their operations in the West Bank, particularly in the Jordan Valley and among Bedouin and pastoral communities. As a result, pressure on the population increased, settler attacks became more frequent, and the forced displacement of Palestinian communities accelerated. This situation highlights that the occupation tends to adopt more aggressive policies during periods of reduced international scrutiny, capitalizing on the diversion of attention to other regional crises in order to impose new realities that are difficult to reverse later.

It is important to note that a significant portion of the wave of forced displacement during the first half of the year coincided with the international community's focus on the military escalation between Israel and Iran, as well as the shifting attention in international politics and media. The Israeli occupying authorities took advantage of this preoccupation to intensify their operations in the West Bank, particularly in the Jordan Valley and among Bedouin and agricultural communities. As a result, pressure on the population increased, colonizers' attacks became more frequent, and the forced displacement of Palestinian communities accelerated. This situation highlights how the Israeli occupation often adopts more aggressive policies when international attention diminishes. Authorities exploit the diversion of focus to other regional crises to create new realities that are difficult to reverse later on.

Forced displacement has emerged as a key strategy in reshaping the demographic landscape of the West Bank as part of the colonial project. This process results in the reduction of Palestinian presence in large areas, paving the way for the annexation of these lands to settlements and outposts. Displacement is no longer just a side effect of colonial expansion; it has become a primary objective of Israeli policy aimed at solidifying control over the land and reducing the Palestinian presence. This approach is in clear violation of international humanitarian law, especially the Fourth Geneva Convention, which prohibits the forcible transfer of populations under occupation.

The communities that have been completely displaced:

No.	Community	No. of citizens	Date of displacement	No. of children	No. of families	Classification	governorate
1	Ras Ein al Oja	701	January 25, 2026	365	131	C	Jericho
2	Fasayel al wasta	43	March 16, 2026	27	7	C	Jericho
3	Khellet al Mafatih	21	March 24, 2026	11	5	C	Hebron
4	khellet al Sedra	62	March 9, 2026	29	19		Jerusalem
5	Abu Shafi	25	February 17, 2026	13	6	B	Ramallah & al Bireh
6	abu Naser/ al Khalayel	39	February 21, 2026	13	9	B	Ramallah & al Bireh
7	Abu Najeh/ al Khalayel	41	February 21, 2026	20	11	B	Ramallah & al Bireh
8	Wadi Qtuniya	12	February 21, 2026	10	4	C	Ramallah & al Bireh
9	A'mnoshi family (Ein Sinia)	11	February 22, 2026	3	3	B	Ramallah & al Bireh
10	Al maytah/hmmam al maleh	97	February 14, 2026	59	18	C	Tubas
11	Al Burj/ Hammam al maleh	66	February 18, 2026	39	12	C	Tubas
12	Al-Khuraybat (east of Aqaba)	43	March 7, 2026	14	9	C	Tubas
13	Kh. Al-Malih (Al-Malih Bathsy	69	March 8, 2026	36	13	C	Tubas
14	Yarza/Al-Kharba	83	April 22, 2026	38	12	C	Tubas
15	Arab Al-Khouli/Wadi Qana	109	February 27, 2026	55	22	C	Qalqilia
16	Wadi Al-Sha'ir	34	February 23, 2026	25	9	B	Nablus
17	Zavahra/Duma	28	March 5, 2026	15	4	C	Nablus
18	Al-Shaqara	54	March 6, 2026	42	10	C	Nablus
		1538		814	304		

The communities that have been partially displaced:

No	community	governorate	No. of children	No. of citizen	No. of families	Date of displacement	التصنيف
1	Al samadi/ Jiftlik	Jericho	28	61	11	February 3, 2026	C
2	Kherbat al markaz	Hebron	4	11	3	February 8, 2026	C
3	al Hadediya	Tubas	11	16	6	January 25, 2026	C
4	Steib Ein al Duk al Tahta	Jericho	33	63	12	February 10, 2026	C
5	Kherbat Humasa	Tubas	17	42	9	February 7, 2026	C
6	Ramun / (Al siq)	Ramallah & al Birch	45	82	12	February 18, 2026	B, C
7	Kherbat al halawah	Hebron	5	12	5	February 23, 2026	C
8	Kherbat Samara	Tubas	37	91	15	March 15, 2026	C
			180	378	73		

C- Land Expropriation, Land Confiscation in the first half of 2026:

During the first half of 2026, the Israeli occupation authorities confiscated 4377.926 dunums (a dunum is 1,000 square meters) under various pretexts (declaring natural reserves, expropriation orders, seizure orders). Specifically, the Israeli government issued 40 seizure orders targeting 610.717 dunams, 5 expropriation orders confiscating a total of 2604.39 dunams, and 4 orders declaring state lands covering an area of 1,162.819 dunams. One of these orders pertains to what is referred to as the Blue Line team.

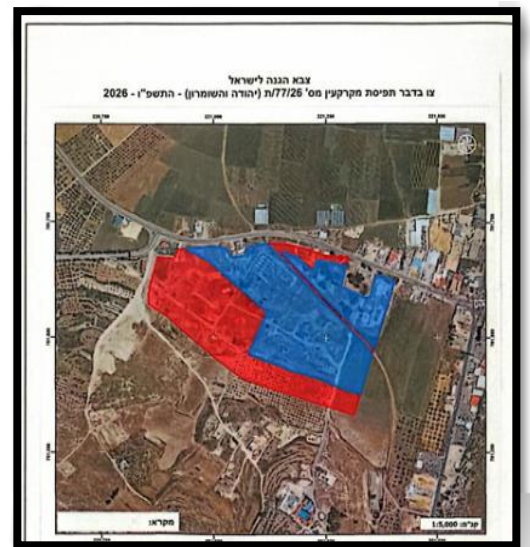
First: Seizure Orders:

Military requisition orders (seizure orders) in the occupied Palestinian territory are defined as an exceptional legal procedure used by the Israeli occupying authorities to temporarily seize private land and property under the pretext of urgent security needs for the occupying army.

Since the beginning of 2026, the Israeli occupying authorities have issued 40 seizure orders targeting 610,717 dunams of land. These orders have led to the establishment of four buffer zones around colonies, 16 security roads connecting colonial outposts, and 12 military sites, among other measures. The intent behind these actions is to impose realities on the ground in the Palestinian territories and to restrict Palestinians' ability to use or move through these areas.

Type of order	No. of order	Area	Village	Governorate	Target of order
Land Seizure	T/1/26	46.973	Burqa	Nablus	Security road
Land Seizure	T/2/26	3.315	Bil'in	Ramallah	Security road
Land Seizure	26/18/T	0.356	Sa'ir	Hebron	Not specified
Land Seizure	26/10/T	1.604	Al-Mughayyir	Ramallah	Not specified
Land Seizure	26/9/T	0.429	Kharbatha Al-Misbah	Ramallah	Not specified
Land Seizure	26/8/T	1.103	Silwad	Ramallah	Not specified
Land Seizure	26/26/T	0.12	Jinsafut, Al-Funduq, Deir Istiya, Imatin	Qalqilia	Not specified
Land Seizure	26/25/T	17.216	Bethlehem, Arab At- Ta'amreh	Bethlehem	Not specified
Land Seizure	25/176/T	0.04	Yatta	Hebron	Not specified
Land Seizure	26/22/T	0.286	Beit Hanina	Jerusalem	Not specified
Land seizure	26/17/T	21.385	An-Nuway'imah	Jericho	Security road
Land seizure	/13/26T	1.274	Tubas	Tubas	Military site
Land seizure	/15/26T	12.629	An-Nawa'meh	Jericho	Security road
Land seizure	/16/26T	4.333	Nabi Musa	Jericho	Security road
Land seizure	/27/26T	1.992	Al-Fandqumiyeh	Jenin	Military site
Land seizure	/66/26T	3.631	Arraba	Jenin	Security road
Land seizure	T/65/26	5.002	Beit Ijza/ Beddu	Jerusalem	New Giv'on buffer zone
Land seizure	T/63/26	0.999	Marda	Salfit	Security road north of Ari'el
Land seizure	T/37/26	41.159	Al-Mazra'a ash-Sharqiya / Silwad / Deir Jarir	Ramallah	Buffer zone around Tal Al-Asour
Land seizure	T/10/26	1.136	Huwwara	Nablus	Barbed-wire fence
Land seizure	T/4/26	2.803	Jaba'	Jenin	Military checkpoint
Land seizure	T/3/26	128.631	Arraba	Jenin	Military site
Land seizure	/69/26T	0.635	Al-Khadir	Bethlehem	Security road
Land seizure	/68/26T	8.859	Tammun	Tubas	Security road
Land seizure	/67/26T	17.503	Tubas	Tubas	Security road
Land seizure	/58/26T	0.149	Arab At-Ta'amreh	Bethlehem	Military site
Land seizure	/6/26T	6.405	Al-Khadir/Bittir	Bethlehem	Security road
Land seizure	/46/26T	Missing	Al-Fandqumiyeh	Jenin	A buffer zone around Sanur
Land seizure	T/7/26	7.247	Jenin	Jenin	Jabriyat neighborhood, military site
Land seizure	T/76/26	22.806	Qabatiya	Jenin	Military site
Land seizure	T/56/26	61.652	Zabuba	Jenin	Military site
Land seizure	T/3/26	11.069	Yatta/ Hebron	Hebron	Buffer zone around Avigail
Land seizure	M.D 26/5/	28.647	Raba	Jenin	Military site
Land seizure	T26/75/	0.009	Tubas	Tubas	Military checkpoint
Land seizure	T26/1/	3.314	Ni'lin	Ramallah	Security road
Land seizure	T2/65/	2.256	Deir Qadis	Ramallah	Previous order
Land seizure	T5/77/	0.219	Kafr al Libbad/ Shofa	Tulkarm	Previous order
Land seizure	T26/77/	128.631	Arraba	Jenin	Military site
Land seizure	T25/38/	4.29	Huwwara	Nablus	Previous order
Land seizure	T24/17/	1.659	Al Sawya	Nablus	Previous order
		610.717			

During the reporting period, a significant military order was issued by the Israeli occupation authorities to seize 128,631 dunams of land belonging to the town of Arraba, located south of the Jenin Governorate. This order was justified under the claim of "necessary and urgent military purposes." Specifically, Military Order No. (26/7/T) was issued by the commander of the occupation army forces in the West Bank. The land targeted includes Basins No. (24) and (37) of the village's territory, comprising 59,656 dunams of land that are not classified by the government, as well as 68,975 dunams that are classified as government land.



Second: Land Expropriation Orders:

Under normal circumstances, expropriation orders allow the state, regardless of its nature, to expropriate any piece of land if it is deemed necessary for the public interest, as long as fair compensation is offered to the landowners. However, in the case of the occupying power in the Palestinian territory, expropriation orders issued under the guise of "public interest" or "common good" have a fundamentally different purpose; they serve the interests of colonizers and the colonial project. Palestinian citizens, for their part, reject any compensation, as accepting it would mean surrendering to the occupying power and its objectives.

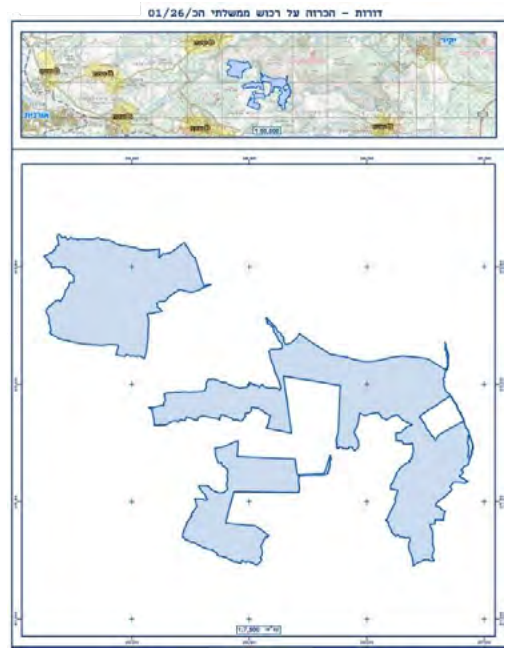
In the first half of 2026, the Israeli occupation authorities issued five expropriation orders targeting a total of 2,604 dunams of Palestinian land. These orders primarily involved the seizure of Palestinian archaeological sites, further encroaching on Palestinian land. Among the most prominent sites seized are the Nabi Samuel archaeological site and the historical site in Bethlehem (Herod's Site), both targeted by the Israeli occupation authorities through military orders.

Third: State Land Declaration Orders:

In the first half of 2026, the Israeli occupying authorities continued to use “state land” declarations as a significant legal tool to seize Palestinian land and support their colonial agenda. During this period, they issued three state land declarations and one “Blue Line” declaration, affecting 1,162.8 dunams of land in Ramallah and al-Bireh, Qalqilia, and Salfit governorates. These declarations were not solely aimed at land registration; rather, they were directly associated with the establishment of a new colony, the legalization of an outpost, and the expansion of an existing colony. This indicates that the “state land” declaration has evolved beyond a simple real estate process. It has become a key step in shifting “on-the-ground” control into legal and administrative control, thus facilitating the expansion of colonies on Palestinian land.

Type of order	Purpose	Governorate	Village	Area	No. of order
State land	Establishment of “Dorot” colony	Qalqilia/ Salfit	Kafr Thulth/ Deir Istya/ Bidya	694	26/1
State land	Legalizing “Leshem” colony	Salfit	Qafr al Dik	0.400	26/2
Blue line	Expansion of “Kedumim” colony	Qalqilia	Kafr Qaddum	3.019	
State land	Legalizing Givat Haroeh outpost	Ramallah	Sinjil	465.4	26/3
				1162.819	

One of the most significant land seizure orders was issued on January 7, 2026. In this order, the Israeli occupation authorities declared 694 dunams of Palestinian owned land in the towns of Kafr Thulth, Deir Istiya, and Bidya, located in Qalqilia and Salfit governorates, as "state land." This military order, which confiscated approximately 694 dunams, is part of the occupation's plan to establish a new colonial settlement bloc east of Qalqilia, specifically south of the Karnei Shomron colony, called "Dorot. It is important to note that in the past three years, the Israeli occupation authorities have issued a significant number of land seizure orders, totaling more than 28,000 dunams of Palestinian owned land. This figure marks an unprecedented figure in the last three decades.



Fourth: Orders to take Security Measures:

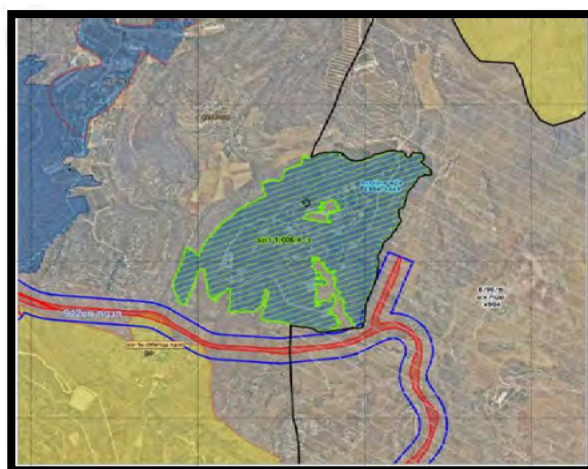
Since the beginning of 2026, the Israeli occupation authorities have issued 49 orders for security measures, specifically military orders targeting the removal of Palestinian trees under the guise of security and military justifications. This tactic is used by the Israeli occupation authorities to facilitate the construction of colonial roads. The orders issued in January targeted an area of 2,093,327 dunams of Palestinian land.

No.	Order No.	Location	Area	Note
1	25/63	Hebron, Beit Kahel/ Hebron	38.829	Road 35
2	25/64	Hebron, Beit Kahel/ Hebron	6.28	Road 35
3	25/65	Ethna/ Hebron	18.794	Road 354/ East of Ethna
4	M.D.26/1	Kafr Malik/ Ramallah	35.198	Road 449/ South of Kafr Malik
5	25/45	Safa, Beit Sira/ Ramallah	121.6	West of Beit Sira/ East of Meccabim/ State Land
6	25/46	Beit Nuba/ Hebron	55.1	North East of Beit Nuba/ North of Mevo Horon
7	25/45	Beit Liqya/ Ramallah	22.9	(An error in the military order)
8	25/47	Beit Liqya/ Ramallah	22.9	South west of Beit Liqya. North of Mevo Horon
9	26/15	Faqqu'a, Jalbun/ Jenin	26.182	South of Faqqu'a. North of Jalbun
10	26/5	Bethlehem. Sur Baher. Abid	82.93	North of Bethlehem
11	26/6	Sur Baher/ Jerusalem	56.141	
12	26/50	Ni'lin	25.6	
13	26/49	Safa	117	
14	26/48	Deir Qaddis, Kharbatha	17.1	
15	26/47	Deir Qaddis	35	9.57 dunums of which are designated as state land
16	26/46	Deir Qaddis, Ni'lin	30	
17	26/45	Ni'lin	43.37	
18	26/18	Beita, Huwara	95.692	
19	26/17	Ramin	139.152	2.73 dunums of which are designated as state land
20	26/15	Faqqu'a, Jalbun	26.182	
21	26/13	Beit Fajjar	7.8	
22	26/9	Silwad, Atara, Ein Siniya	380.718	
23	26/8	Arraba	21.43	East of Arraba
24	26/11	Hizma	2.797	South of Hizma
25	26/12	Beitillu	14.396	North of Beitillu
26	26/51	Shufa, Far'un	42.669	North of Shufa
27	26/52	Azzun, Kafr Thulth	106.507	East of Azzun / North of Kafr Thulth
28	26/56	Deir Istiya	25.74	Northwest of Deir Istiya
29	26/61	Arraba	2.074	East of Arraba
30	26/62	Hizma	3.6	West of Hizma
31	26/63	Marda, Iskaka, Salfit	164.624	North of Salfit, South of Marda
32	26/54	Burqa	33.176	West of Burqa
33	26/43	Beit Ur, Beit Sira	9.4	North of Beit Sira

Fifth: Expanding the borders of the colonies' area of influence:

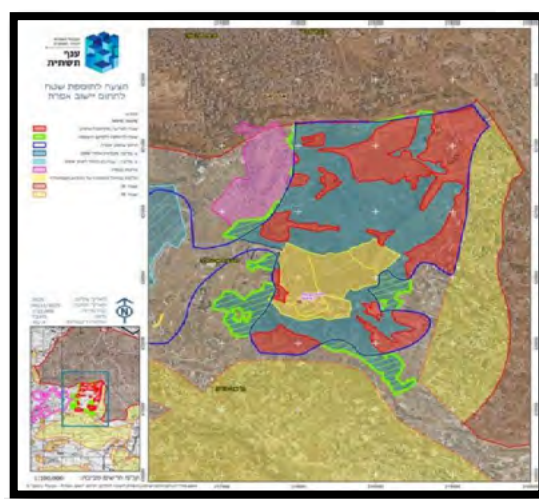
1-Expanding the so-called “Giv’at Arnon” area of influence:

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



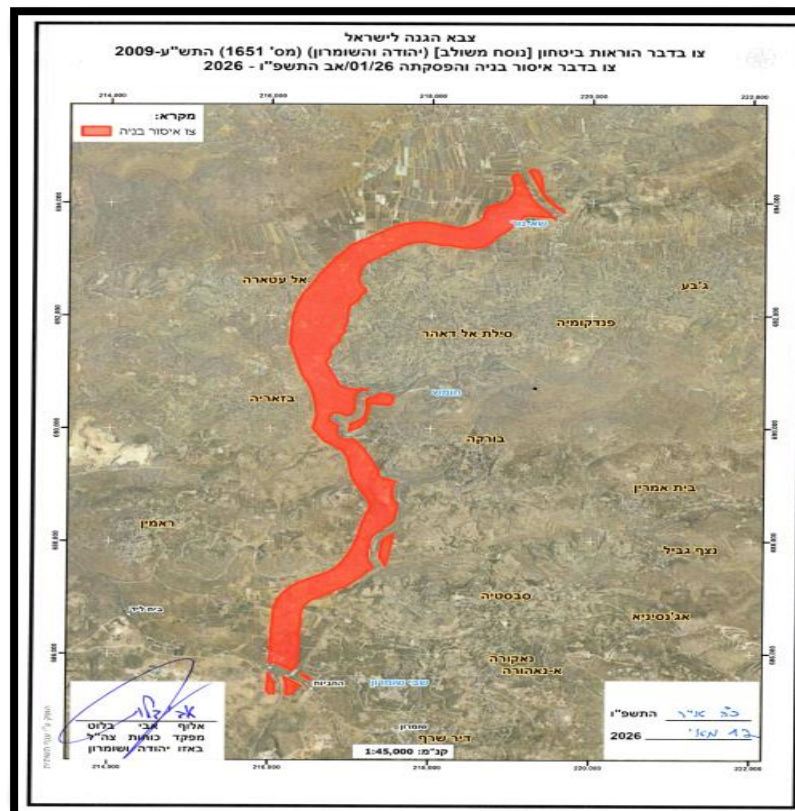
West Bank. Regarding Giv’at Arnon, this declaration falls within the scope of a bigger policy that aims at consolidating the colonial presence around Nablus and entrenching new fait accompli through expanding colonial expansion domain at the expense of Palestinian territories. Moreover, granting a limited period of 21 days for objections does not change the core of these measures; they are used as a procedural cover to grant a legal appearance to expansion orders that have already been approved. Thus, this declaration reflects the continuation of utilizing legal and planning tools as a part of a complete system that aims to consolidate colonial expansion and further deepen Israeli control over the land. This undermines the Palestinian development capabilities and entrenches a long-term colonial reality.

2- Expanding the so-called “Ifrat” area of influence: the Israeli occupation authorities announced their intention to amend the buffer zones of the Efrat colony, established on citizens' land in the town of Al-Khader in Bethlehem Governorate, by allocating more than 690 dunums in favor of the colony, which marks a new step in the path of systematic colonial expansion through which the occupation seeks to reshape spatial control over the West Bank



Sixth: Construction Moratorium Order:

In May 2026, the Israeli occupation authorities issued an order under Security Instruction No. (1651) 5770-2009. This order prevents construction on 4,730 dunams of land in the governorates of Jenin and Nablus. The affected towns are Silat ad-Dhahr, Fandqumiya, Burqa, and Deir Sharaf. The map below shows the specific areas involved.



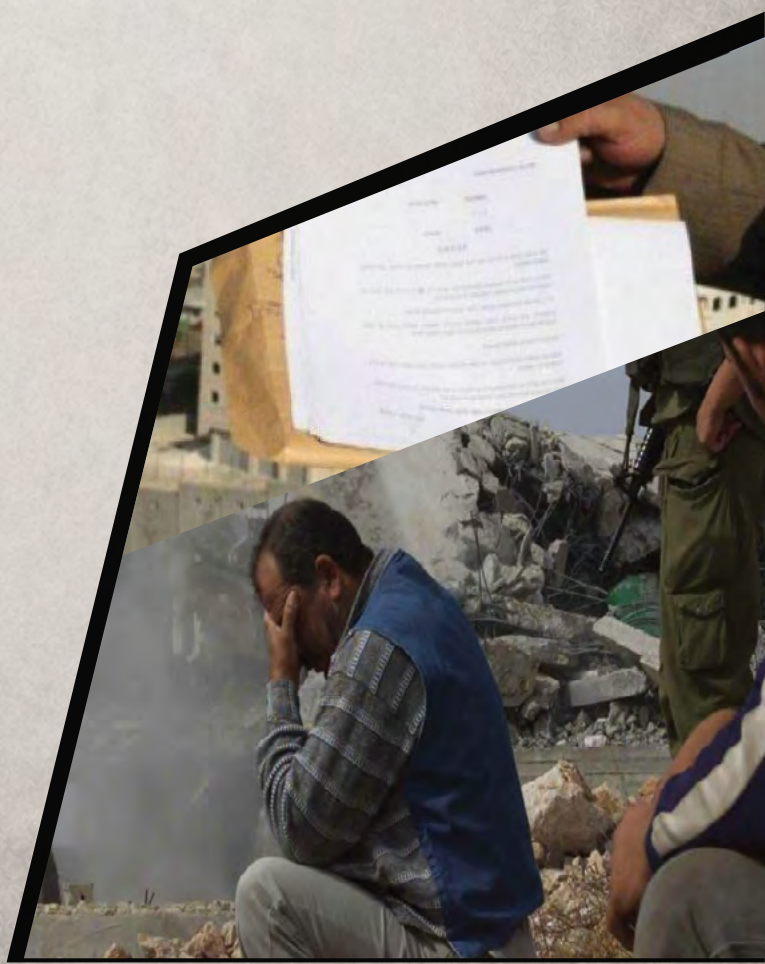
Chapter Four

Procedures & Measures of the Israeli Occupation Authorities Against Palestinian Facilities

A. Demolition Operations

B. Demolition Notifications

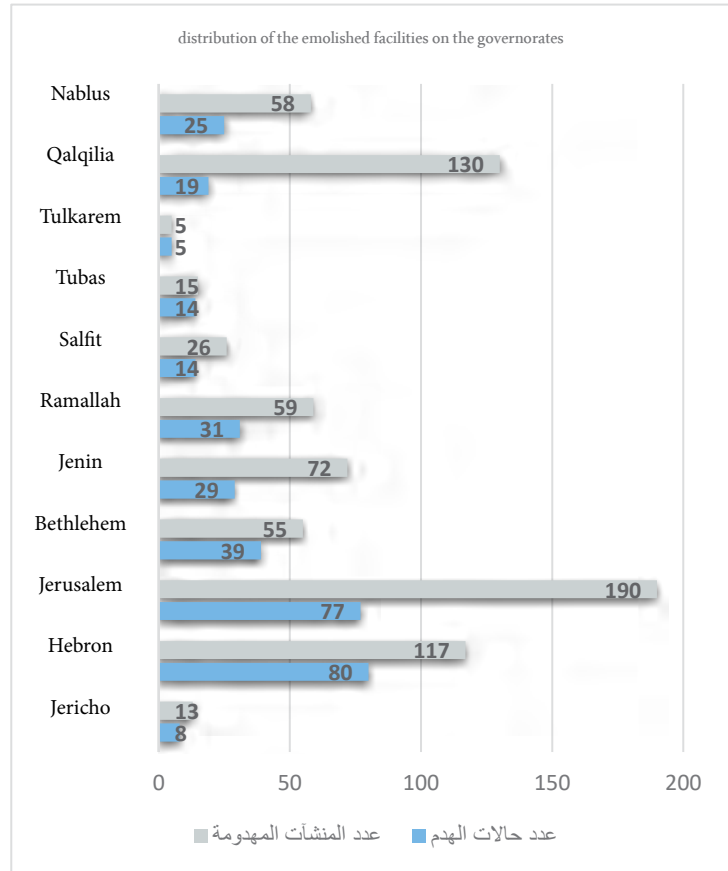
04



Procedures & Measures of the Israeli Occupation Authorities against Palestinian Facilities

A. Demolition operations

According to the database of the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC), the Israeli Occupation Authorities have carried 341 demolitions that targeted 740 facilities in the West Bank including Jerusalem. Most of the demolitions were concentrated in Hebron Governorate which witnessed 80 demolitions that caused the demolition of 117 facilities. Meanwhile, 77 demolition operations were documented in Jerusalem Governorate, causing the demolition of 190 facilities. Next, 39 demolitions were recorded in Bethlehem governorate, causing the demolition of 55 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)

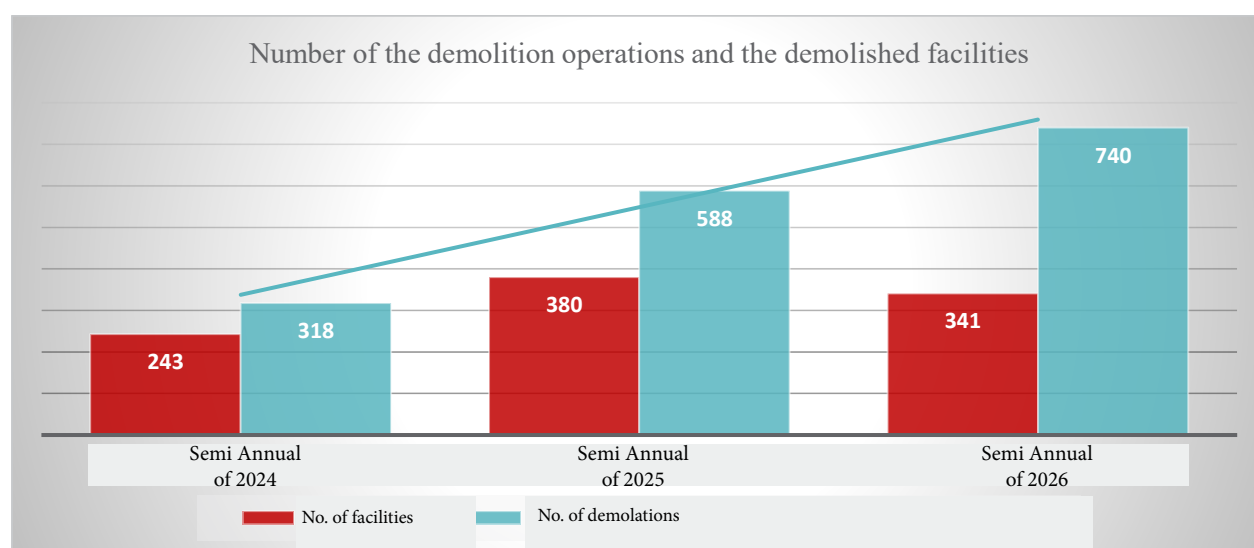


Regarding demolition operations there is an inseparable relationship between demolition operations and the issued notification. Based on this, most of the demolitions are concentrated in the central and southern areas of the West Bank, where the Israeli occupation seeks to displace and expel their residents in favor of the settler-colonial project. The demolitions carried out in the first half of 2026 included the following facilities: inhabited houses, uninhabited houses, under-construction buildings, agricultural facilities, mobile homes (caravans), commercial and industrial barracks, and wells

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

Governorate	Type of facility					Total
	Inhabited Facility	Uninhabited Facility	source of livelihood	Agricultural Facility	Other facilities	
Jericho	10			3		13
Hebron	62	5	8	29	13	117
Jerusalem	110	7	19	48	6	190
Bethlehem	17	4	6	21	7	55
Jenin	28	20	3	19	2	72
Ramallah	30	1	3	23	2	59
Salfit	8	4	8	6		26
Tubas	8			6	1	15
Tulkarm	1		1	2	1	5
Qalqilia	1		13	111	5	130
Nablus	20	2	12	18	6	58
Total	295	43	73	286	43	740

Here, we compare the number of demolitions and demolished facilities perpetrated by the Israeli occupation authorities in the West Bank governorates during the first half of the past three years (2024, 2025, and 2026)



In the first half of 2024, demolition operations were primarily concentrated in the governorates of Jerusalem, Hebron and Jenin Governorate. In the first half of 2025, demolition operations were primarily concentrated in the governorates of Jerusalem, Hebron and Ramallah & al Bireh. Meanwhile, in the first half of 2026, the demolition efforts intensified and were concentrated in the governorates of Hebron, Jerusalem and Bethlehem governorate.

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.

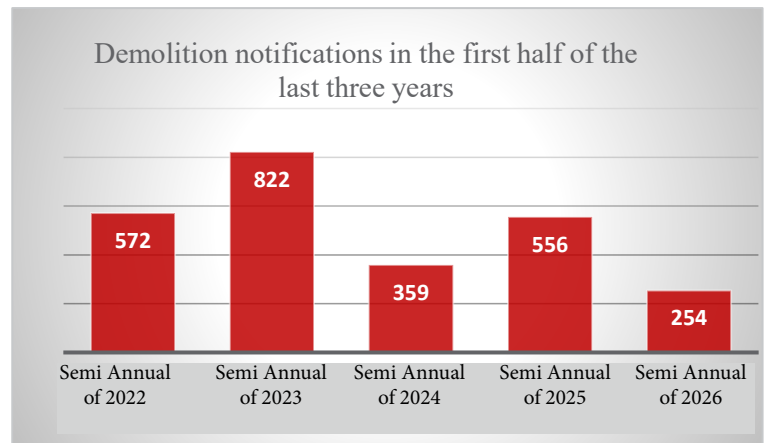
However, the Israeli Occupation seeks to keep this area as a strategic reserve for the colonial expansion in the future

In the first half the Israeli occupation authorities issued 254 demolition notices, which included construction moratorium orders, and evacuation orders for facilities under the pretext of lacking permits. The majority of these notices were concentrated in Hebron Governorate, which witnessed 102 notices, followed by Bethlehem Governorate, which received 70 notices. Meanwhile, Jerusalem governorate received 34 notifications²⁶². 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. This area is almost completely surrounded by demolition notifications.

Governorate	No. of notifications
Jericho	6
Hebron	102
Jerusalem	34
Bethlehem	70
Jenin	11
Ramallah	4
Salfit	4
Tubas	3
Tulkarm	3
Qalqilia	8
Nablus	9
Total	254

²⁶² 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

The attached data (see side chart) shows that the first halves of 2026, 2025, and 2024 had a decline compared to the first half of 2023, as well as to the year 2022. These years were influenced by the circumstances of the war or the circumstances that were slightly preceding it, particularly during the initial months of this 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.

Chapter Five

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

A: Attacks on Citizens

B: Attacks on Lands and Natural Resources

C: Attacks on Trees and Crops

D: Attacks on Palestinians' Properties & Holy Places

F: Colonizers' attacks

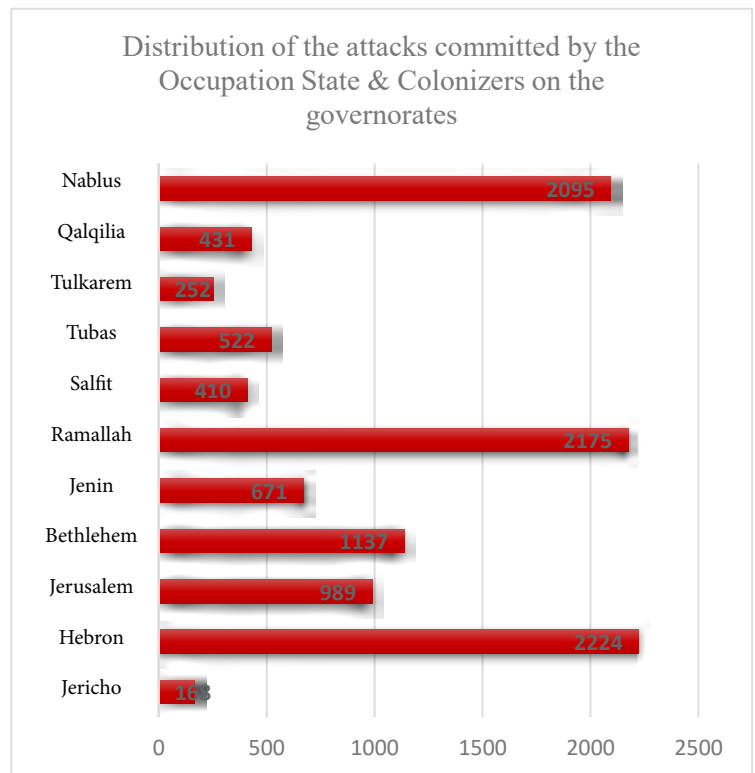
D: Examples on the Colonizers' Attacks carried out in the first half of 2026

05



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

In the first half of 2026, the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) monitored 11074 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, 7583 were perpetrated by the Israeli army, while 3491 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 2175 attacks, followed by Nablus Governorate (2095 attacks), then Bethlehem Governorate (1137) attacks. Meanwhile, 989 attacks were recorded in Jerusalem governorate. These governorates experienced intensive attacks, amounting to 78% of the total attacks.

The situation in the other governorates was similarly dire. The governorate of Jenin experienced over 600 attacks. Meanwhile, Tubas governorate was subjected to more than 500 attacks. In addition, the governorates of Salfit, Qalqilia reported at least 400 attacks each. More than 200 attacks were recorded in Tulkarm governorate and more than 100 attacks in Jericho. These attacks included 2445 attacks on property and holy places, 1055 attacks on lands and natural resources, 7574 attacks on citizens.

A comparison of the total violations of the Israeli occupation army and colonizers during the first half of 2024, 2025, 2026



It's important to highlight that in the first half of 2024, the attacks of the Israeli occupation were primarily focused in the governorates of Nablus, Hebron, and Jerusalem. In the first half of 2025, these attacks shifted to the governorates of Ramallah, Hebron, and Nablus. Then, in the first half of 2026, the majority of these attacks were in the governorates of Hebron, Ramallah & al Bireh, and Nablus.

Israeli military checkpoints and iron gates:

In the first half of 2026, the Documentation & Publication Department at the CWRC monitored the establishment of 967 Israeli checkpoints and military gates of various types in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. The closures primarily occurred in the governorates of Ramallah and Al-Bireh, with 359 closures, followed by Bethlehem with 140 closures and Hebron with 131 closures. In total, the occupation authorities established 930 checkpoints and military gates of various types and classifications. These were set up and positioned by the Israeli occupation army throughout the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. 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: Hebron Governorate had the highest concentration with 229 barriers and gates, followed by the Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate with 166 barriers and gates, and Bethlehem Governorate with 71 barriers.

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.

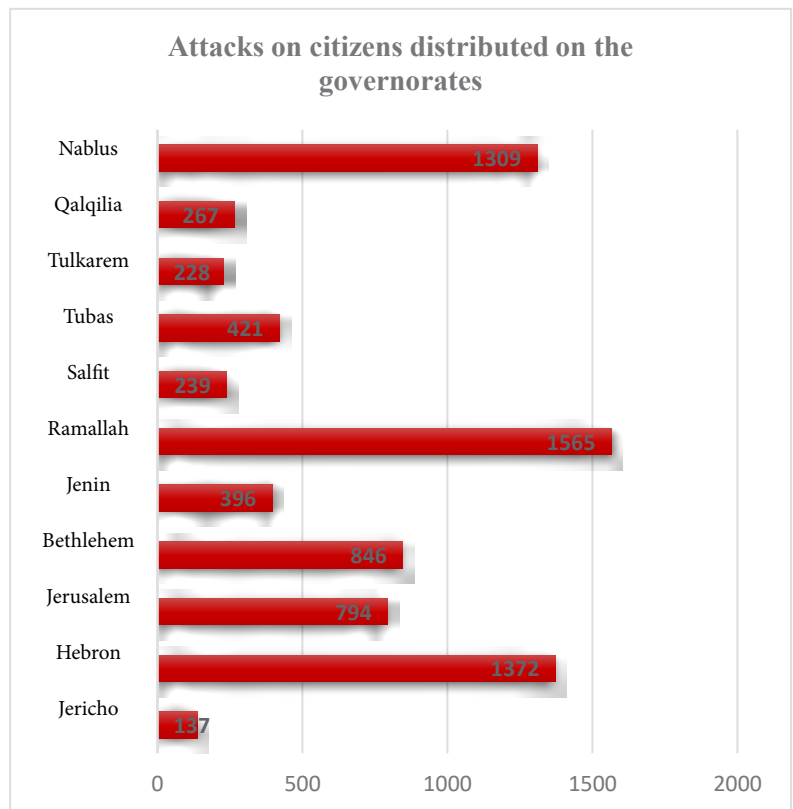
The establishment of military checkpoints and iron gates by Israel in the occupied Palestinian territories represents a clear violation of international humanitarian law and serves as a substantial barrier to the fundamental freedom of movement for Palestinians. This ongoing situation not only contravenes 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".

A- Attacks on citizens:

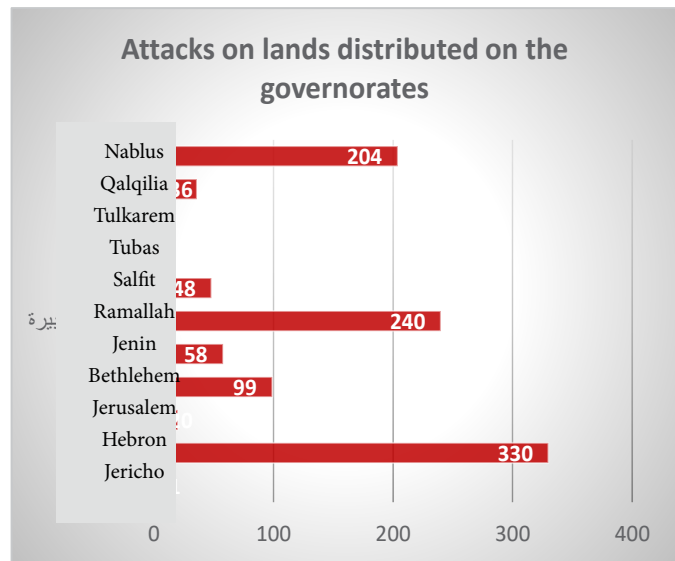
During the first half of 2026, the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) documented 7574 attacks on citizens. These attacks resulted in the martyrdom of 17 citizens due to the colonizers' attacks. Most of these attacks were concentrated in Ramallah & al Bireh Governorate, which witnessed 1565 attacks, followed by Hebron Governorate, which witnessed 1372 attacks. Meanwhile, there were 1309 attacks in Nablus governorate. The conditions in the other governorates were equally concerning. Bethlehem Governorate experienced over 800 attacks, Jerusalem Governorate faced more than 700 attacks, tubas faced more than 400 attacks, and Jenin Governorates was subjected to over 300 attacks each. The governorates of Qalqilia, Salfit and Tulkarm were subjected to more than two hundred attacks each, and Jericho governorate to more than one hundred attacks.



These attacks included martyrdom, shooting, arresting campaigns, shutting down checkpoints and imposing traffic restrictions on citizens. During the first half of 2026, 967 checkpoints were recorded that impeded the access and movement of citizens in various governorates of the West Bank.

B- Attacks on Lands & Natural Resources:

In the first half of 2026, the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) documented 1055 attacks on Palestinian lands and natural resources. These attacks were concentrated in Hebron Governorate which witnessed 330 attacks, followed by Ramallah & al Bireh Governorate (240 attacks), and followed by Nablus governorate where 204 attacks were recorded. These attacks affected thousands of dunums of citizens' lands. The reporting



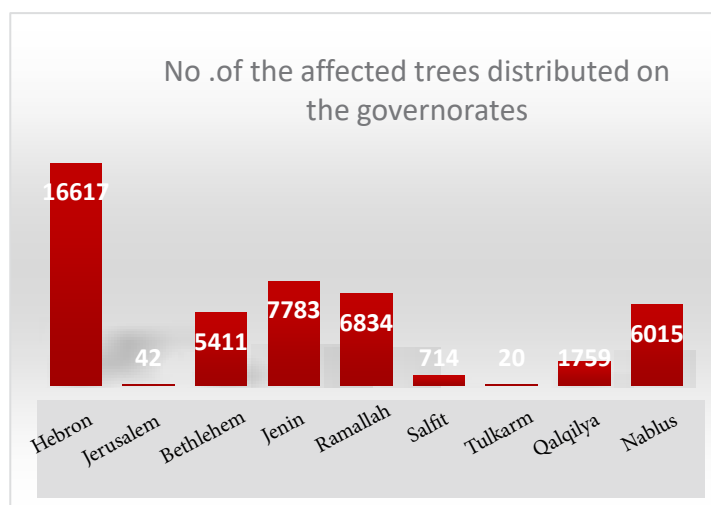
period, the first half of 2026, witnessed 92 colonial attempts to establish outposts on citizens' lands, but the citizens remained steadfast and defended these attempts, the thing which prevented colonizers from establishing these outposts. In addition, the Israeli occupation forces and the colonizers carried out 202 land bulldozing operations, 98 of which were by colonizers. Most of these operations were concentrated in Nablus governorate where 49 bulldozing operations were recorded. Meanwhile, 45 bulldozing operations were carried out in Hebron, and 34 in Ramallah & al-Bireh governorate.

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

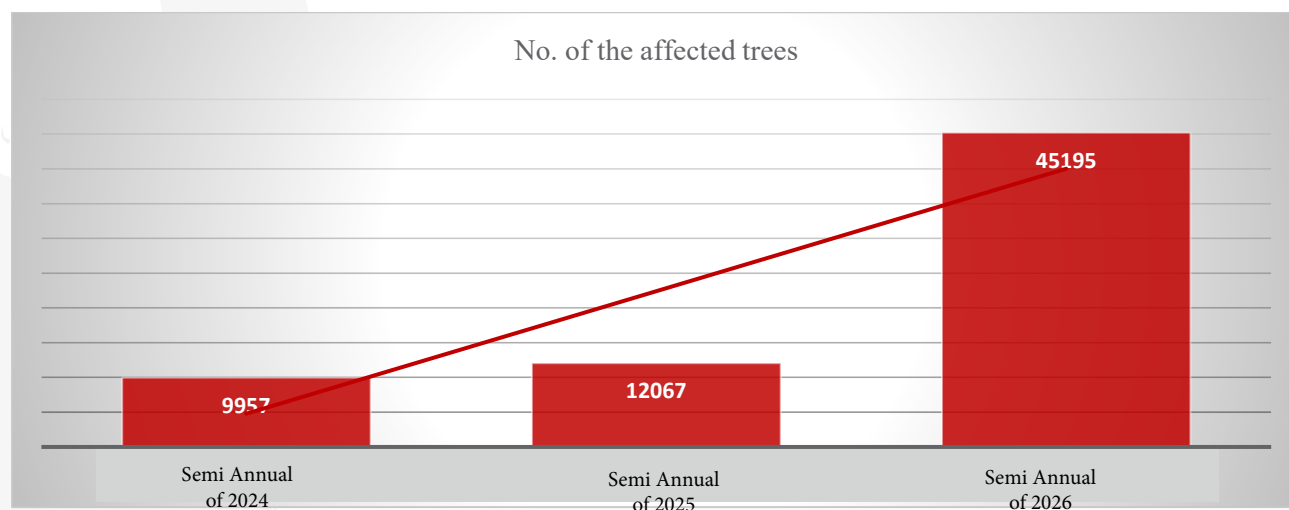
Governorate Type of attack	Nablus	Qalqilia	Tulkarm	Tubas	Salfit	Ramallah & al Bireh	Jenin	Bethlehem	Jerusalem	Hebron	Jericho	Total
Bulldozing lands	49	7	-	4	15	34	20	15	13	45	-	202
Attempts to establish colonial outposts	26	2	-	4	5	17	3	12	2	20	1	92
Attacks on lands	129	27	1	10	28	189	35	72	5	265	-	761
Total	204	36	1	18	48	240	58	99	20	330	1	1055

C- Attacks on Trees and Crops:

During the first half of 2026, 45,195 trees and crops were damaged, including 26,395 olive trees. Hebron Governorate recorded the highest number of damaged trees, with 16,617, followed by Jenin Governorate with 7,783, Ramallah & Al-Bireh Governorate with 6,834, and Nablus Governorate with 6,015.

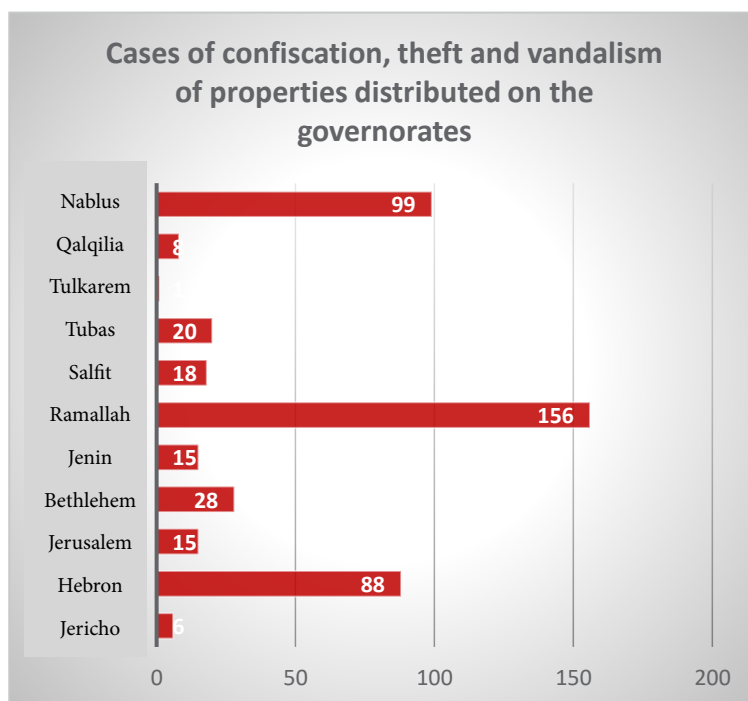


The following table clarifies the number of affected trees (either by uprooting, burning or damaging) in the governorates



D- Attacks on Palestinians' Properties & Holy Places:

In the first half of 2026, the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) documented 2445 attacks on properties. The Israeli occupation forces along with the colonial militias launched vast campaigns to confiscate, steal, and sabotage citizens' properties. Since the beginning of 2026, there have been 1396 incidents of confiscation and theft of property, and 454 cases of property' vandalism. These operations were primarily reported in Ramallah & al Bireh Governorate, where there were 156 reported incidents of confiscation and theft, followed by Nablus Governorate, which witnessed 99 cases of confiscation and theft. Meanwhile, 99 cases of confiscation and theft were recorded in Hebron governorate.



E. Colonizers' Attacks:

In the first half of 2026, and according to what was monitored and documented by the Colonization and Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC), the colonizers carried out 3491 organized attacks. This resulted in the martyrdom of 17 citizens by colonizers, including 9 martyrs in the Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate, 3 in Nablus, 2 each in Jerusalem and Hebron, and 1 in Salfit.

In the first half of 2026, colonizers established 42 colonial outposts on land owned by Palestinians, most of them agricultural. Among these outposts, four were located in Area B, as defined by the Oslo Accords. The outposts were primarily concentrated in the following governorates: Hebron (13 outposts), Ramallah and al-Bireh (9 outposts), Nablus (8 outposts), and Bethlehem (4 outposts), along with some in other areas. 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, 98 bulldozing operations were recorded. The majority of bulldozing

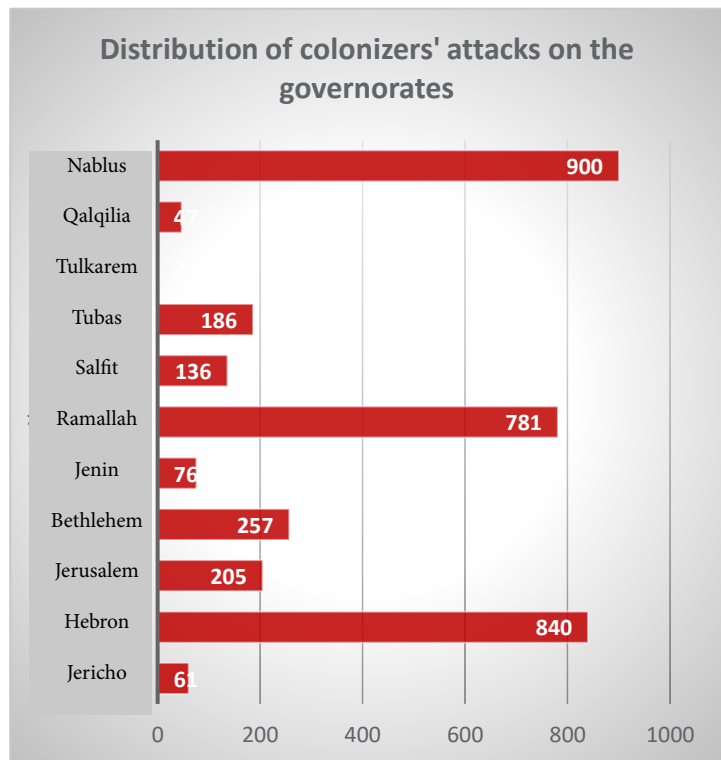
operations occurred in Nablus Governorate, totaling 39, followed by 22 in Hebron Governorate, and 20 in Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate. Furthermore, Palestinian vehicles were badly attacked by colonizers, either by damaging, burning, or drawing racist graffiti on these vehicles.

The most prominent of these colonial attacks was storming the holy places; among which are the squares of Al-Aqsa Mosque in the occupied city of Jerusalem, especially during the Jewish holidays and conducting Talmudic rituals there. That is, in the first half of 2026, 25604 Israeli colonizers, protected by the Israeli occupation army, carried out 82 raids into Al-Aqsa Mosque Square. Besides, 24912 colonizers conducted provocative tours under what is called “tourism to the squares of Al-Aqsa Mosque.”

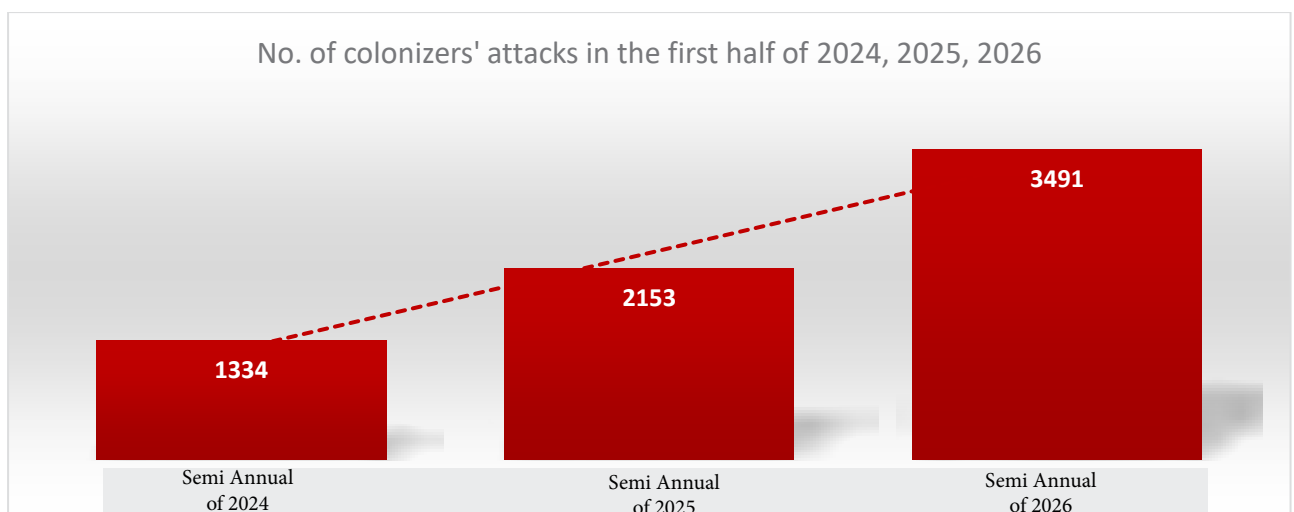
In the first half of 2026, the Israeli incidents of violence escalated at the Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron as occupation authorities imposed restrictions on prayer access. The situation peaked when the so-called “Israeli Minister of National Security”, Itamar Ben-Gvir, entered the mosque under heavy security. 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.

In the first half of 2026, there was a rise in attacks by colonizers at al Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron. These attacks included storming the mosque, forcing worshippers and staff to leave, raising Israeli flags, and breaking locks and windows. Staff members were also not allowed to receive their breakfast meal on the Day of Arafat. Other actions included loud musical events, barbecues in the squares of the mosque, and blowing the shofar. These actions against the Ibrahimi Mosque are a clear and unprecedented attack, provoke Muslim feelings, and disrespect the importance of religious practices.

It is important to note that most of these attacks were concentrated in Nablus Governorate which witnessed 900 attacks, followed by Hebron governorate where 840 attacks were recorded. Meanwhile, 781 attacks were documented in Ramallah & al-Bireh governorate. The other governorates also suffered similarly, with Jerusalem and Bethlehem each reporting over 200 attacks. Meanwhile, there were more than 100 attacks in Tubas and Salfit governorates for each. The sidebar illustrates the increase in colonizers' attacks during the period covered by the report in comparison to previous periods.



A comparison of colonizers' attacks in the West Bank governorates in the first half of 2024, 2024, and 2026



Palestinian Martyrs due to colonizers' attacks in the first half of 2026: the number of martyrs due to colonizers' violence in the first half of 2025 was 17. The following table provides details and names of the martyrs:

	Name of the martyr	Governorate	Date of martyrdom	Age	Condition of martyrdom	
1	Nasrallah Muhammad Jamal Abu Siam	Mukhmas, Jerusalem	February 18, 2026	19	Was killed during a colonizers' attack at the Khilat al-Sidra community in Mukhmas.	
2	Tamer Qaisiya	Umm Qissa, Masafer Yatta, Hebron	February 28, 2026	19	Attack and pursuit	Martyred three days after the assault.
3	Muhammad Taha Muammar	Qaryut, Nablus	March 2, 2026	52	Shooting fire	Armed attack
4	Fahim Taha Muammar	Qaryut, Nablus	March 2, 2026	48	Shooting fire	Armed attack by colonizers
5	Amir Muhammad Shanaran	Wadi al-Rakhim, Masafer Yatta, Hebron	March 7, 2026	27	Shooting fire	Armed by attack colonizers from Susya colony
6	Thaer Farouq Hamayel	Abu Falah/Ramallah	March 8, 2026	24	Shooting fire	Armed attack by colonizers
7	Fara'a Jawadat Hamayel	Abu Falah/Ramallah	March 8, 2026	57	Shooting fire	Armed attack by colonizers
8	Mohammad Hassan Murra	Abu Falah/Ramallah	March 8, 2026	55	Inhaling gas	Armed attack by colonizers

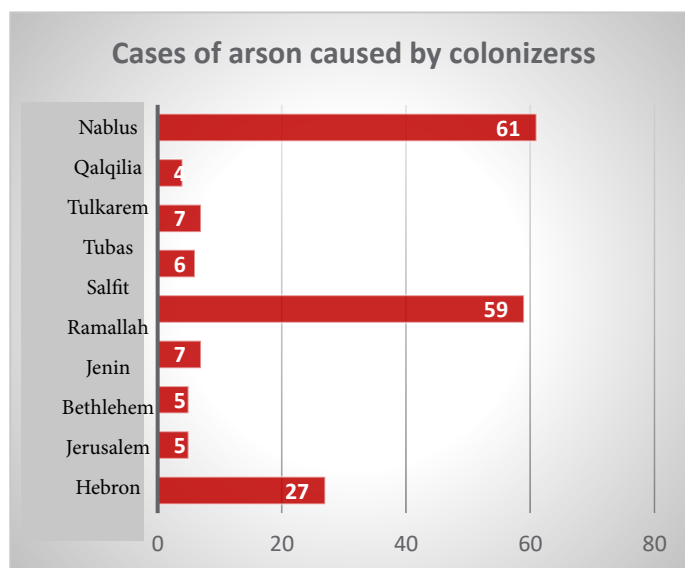
9	A'ed Ezzat Arar	Qarawat Bani Zeid/Ramallah	March19, 2026	55	Heart attack	Armed attack by colonizers
10	Ameer Odeh	Qusra/ Nablus	March14, 2026	28	Shooting fire	Armed attack by colonizers
11	Muhammad Faraj Al-Malhi	Sharafat/Jerusalem	March 26,, 2026	18	Shooting fire in Jannata/east of Bethlehem	Armed attack by colonizers
12	Ali Majed Hamadneh	Deir Jarir/Ramallah	April,11,2026	23	Shooting fire	Armed attack by colonizers
13	Aws Hamdi Al-Naasan	Al-Mughayyir/Ramallah	April, 21, 2026	14	Shooting fire	Armed attack by colonizers at the school of the town
14	Jihad Marzouq Abu Naim	Al-Mughayyir/Ramallah	April, 21, 2026	32	Shooting fire	Armed attack by colonizers at the school of the town
15	Awda Atef Awda Awawdeh	Deir Dibwan/Ramallah	April, 22, 2026	26	Shooting fire	Armed attack by colonizers
	Qusay Ibrahim Rayyan	Qarawat Bani Hassan/Salfit	May, 11,2026	29	shot and killed in captivity after being shot by colonizers and arrested	
	Youssef Ali Youssef Kaabneh	JalJulia/Ramallah	May, 13,2026	15	Shooting fire	Armed attack by colonizers

Arson Attacks by colonizers in the first half of 2026:

In the first half of 2026, the colonizers' militia perpetrated 181 arson attacks. The majority of these attacks occurred in Nablus Governorate, which experienced 61 fires.

This was followed by 59 fires in Ramallah & al Bireh Governorate and 27 fires in Hebron Governorate.

The arson attacks varied in their impact; there were 72 fires that affected citizens' lands, fields, and crops, while 109 fires targeted residential facilities, including apartments, buildings, vehicles, and other properties.



The following table summarizes the number of arson attacks by governorate:

Governorate Type of attack	Nablus	Qalqilia	Tubas	Salfit	Ramallah	Jenin	Bethlehem	Jerusalem	Hebron	Total
Fires affected the lands	25	1	-	4	27	3	-	-	12	72
Fires affected properties	36	3	7	2	32	4	5	5	15	109
Total	61	4	7	6	59	7	5	5	27	181

Attacks on Livestock by colonizers in the First Half of 2026:

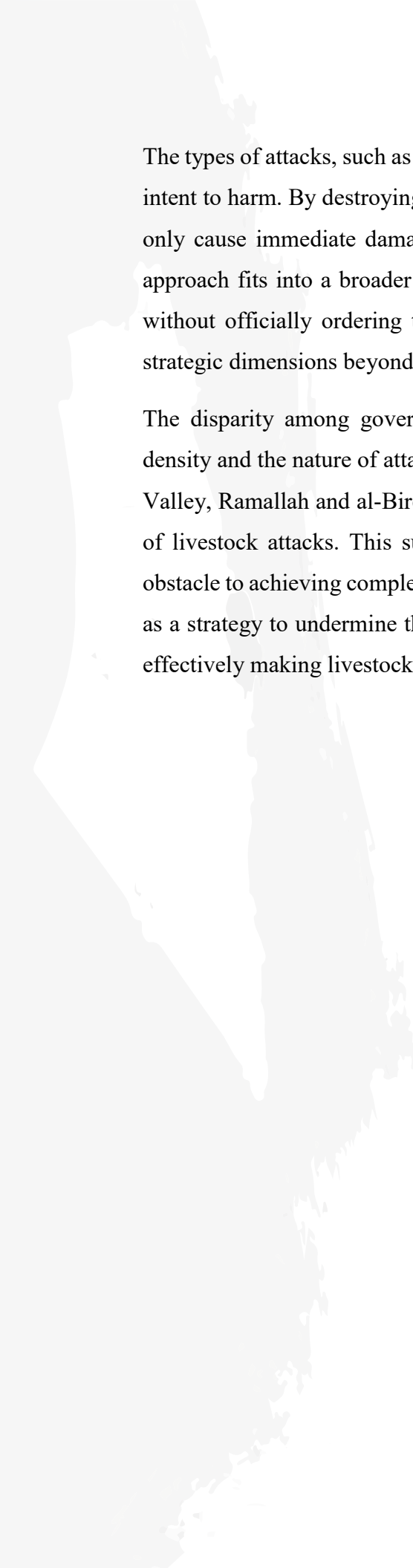
In the first half of 2026, there were 111 direct attacks recorded, which affected 4,809 head of livestock within a short period. The majority of these attacks took place in Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate, where 43 attacks impacted 2,794 head of livestock. This was followed by Nablus Governorate, with 25 attacks affecting 188 head of livestock, and then Hebron Governorate, which experienced 15 attacks on 811 head of livestock. Lastly, Tubas and Northern Jordan Valley Governorate saw 7 attacks that affected 780 head of livestock. Notably, colonizers caused significant damage by cutting off water supplies to the Tubas and Northern Jordan Valley area, impacting 1,700 head of livestock.

A table shows livestock attacks by governorate

Governorate	Jerusalem	Hebron	Bedlehem	Nablus	Salfit	Qalqilia	Tulkarn	Jenin	Tubas	Ramallah & al Bireh	Jericho	Total
No. of attacks on livestock	1	15	5	25	3	4	6	1	7	43	1	111
No. of livestock attacked	3	811	128	188	56	6	22	11	780	2792	10	4809
Type of attack	Stealing, killing, arson, and poisoning											
The party that carried out the attack	Colonizers											

Data shows a troubling increase in attacks on Palestinian livestock, which is being used as a tool for controlling land in the West Bank, especially in Area C. In the first half of 2026, 111 attacks targeted 4,809 livestock. This shift indicates that colonizers are moving from basic harassment to actively trying to weaken Bedouin and agricultural communities' economies and social lives.

These attacks are particularly harmful because livestock is vital for these communities. It is not just an economic resource; it also supports their stability, survival, and connection to the land.



The types of attacks, such as theft, killing, arson, and poisoning, show a high level of planning and intent to harm. By destroying livestock pens and poisoning pastures and water, the colonizers not only cause immediate damage but also create an environment hostile to agricultural life. This approach fits into a broader strategy by Israeli policies, which try to force Palestinians to leave without officially ordering their deportation. These attacks thus carry significant political and strategic dimensions beyond their criminal nature.

The disparity among governorates highlights the direct connection between colonial activity density and the nature of attacks. Areas experiencing rapid colonial expansion, such as the Jordan Valley, Ramallah and al-Bireh region, Nablus, and southern Hebron, also report the highest rates of livestock attacks. This suggests that colonizers consider Palestinian shepherds as the main obstacle to achieving complete control over open spaces. In this context, attacking livestock serves as a strategy to undermine the local population's ability to maintain their presence on their land, effectively making livestock a target instead of the land itself.

Colonizers' attacks on citizens distributed on the governorates:

	Jericho	Hebron	Jerusalem	Bethlehem	Jenin	Ramallah	Salfit	Tubas	Tulkarm	Qalqilia	Nablus	Total
Martyrs	-	2	2	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	3	17
Attacks on citizens (Hitting)	6	93	11	24	5	55	15	26	1	4	77	317
Attacks on citizens (Running over)	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	7
blocking roads (restriction on movements)	7	34	7	10	5	23	6	13	-	2	34	141
Shooting fire		15	1	9	1	10	3	1			33	73
Attacks on lands and crops	-	240	-	59	13	170	22	7	-	10	109	630
Vandalism of properties	5	91	21	24	15	128	23	23	-	10	169	509
Thefts	3	49	2	16	3	110	12	9	-	5	65	274
seizure	-	8	2	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	4	20
Demolitions	-	9		7	1	6	2	1	-	3	11	40
Attacks on citizens	-	31	4	7	-	15	2	12	-	-	37	108
Attempts to establish outposts	1	17	1	10	2	16	5	4	-	2	26	84
Bulldozing lands	-	22	3	6	-	20	6	1	-	1	39	98
Intimidation	39	225	77	81	31	208	36	89	1	9	283	1079
Attacks on holy places	-	2	74	1	-	5	3	-	-	-	9	94
Total	61	840	205	257	76	781	136	186	2	47	900	3491

F: Examples on the Colonizers' Attacks carried out in the first half of 2026:



On January 9, 2026, a group of colonizers attacked “Jalud Mixed Secondary School”, located south of Nablus. They set fire to a classroom and spray-painted racist and hateful slogans on the walls, leaving behind racist

messages intended to instill fear and intimidation in both students and teachers, and causing significant damage to the school's facilities.



On January 17, 2026, several Palestinians and two international solidarity activists were injured during an attack by colonizers on Khirbet al-Sidra Bedouin community near the town of Mukhamas, northeast of occupied Jerusalem. The colonizers launched a large-scale attack on the community,



resulting in several injuries and the destruction of two vehicles and eight homes. Reports indicate that the colonizers used live ammunition while attacking the residents and their property. The Palestinian Red Crescent Society reported that its crews treated two injured Palestinians and two international solidarity activists, who were then transferred to the hospital for further care.



On January 18, 2026, a group of colonizers attacked water wells in “Ein Samia” area, located northeast of Ramallah. This attack caused several wells to stop pumping water for several hours. The colonizers targeted wells 2, 4, and 6, completely halting their flow from

10:00 PM until 9:00 AM. Reports indicated that they broke into the well room of well 2, smashing



windows, doors, and control panels, and cutting the control cables that connected the wells. This vandalism resulted in a complete loss of communication and the inability to operate or control the wells. Well 2 is considered the sole and primary water source for more than 19 communities in the area. On January 26, 2026, the colonizers also erected a fence around wells 4 and 6, preventing technical teams from accessing them and conducting necessary maintenance work.



On February 10, 2026, a group of colonizers took control of several caves in Khirbet al Taban, located in Masafer Yatta, and established a new agricultural outpost there. This development threatens to encroach on vast areas of land in the Masafer Yatta region, south of Hebron. The colonizers occupied caves belonging to the Hamamdeh and Atiri families

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

On February 11, 2026, a group of colonizers stormed the Bir Jaba' (Sanur) water pumping station in the Jenin Governorate for the second time. Their aim was to seize control of the water supply and deprive local residents of this vital resource. The Bir Jaba' station serves approximately 50,000 people in the villages south of Jenin, including Jaba', Fandaqumiya, Sanur, Ajja, Anza, Zawiya, Fahma, Rama, Wadi Da'uq, Mansoura,



and the Joint Services Council area. Therefore, any attack on the station directly affects the residents' right to a regular and safe supply of water.

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



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



On March 12, 2026, a group of colonizers set fire to the Muhammad Fayyad Mosque in the village of Duma, located south of Nablus. They also painted racist slogans on the mosque's walls. Fortunately, residents were able to extinguish the fire before it spread throughout the entire mosque, limiting the damage to the entrance



On March 21, 2026, a large group of colonizers attacked the village of Fandqumiya, located south of Jenin. They set fire to homes and vehicles, vandalized other houses, and smashed windows while residents tried to intervene and extinguish the flames. Reports indicate that one house and two vehicles were completely burned. Several residents

sustained minor injuries and were taken to a nearby medical center for treatment.

On March 26, 2026, An elderly Palestinian man was injured following a colonizer attack on him in Tubas Governorate in the West Bank. The official responsible for the colonization file in the governorate reported that colonizers attacked Palestinians in the Safeh Tayasir area, northeast of Tubas, resulting in a number of injuries, with some of the wounded being transported to hospital for treatment



Al-Malih School before demolition



On April 21, 2026, a group of colonizers used bulldozers to demolish “Al-Malih School” in the northern Jordan Valley. They invaded the community and destroyed the school and nearby homes. Ongoing attacks by colonizers had already forced many Palestinian families to leave the area.

Azmi Balawneh, the Director of Education in Tubas, reported that the school once served about 70 students in grades one through four. However, due to the violence, the number of students dropped from 70 to 30, then to just 16, until the school was completely emptied when all families were displaced. The school employed seven staff members, including the principal, five teachers, and a services employer.

On May 8, 2026, a Palestinian man and his child were injured in Khirbet Shuweika, south of Hebron, after being attacked by colonizers. The colonizers attacked the citizen “Murad al-Batat” and his child with sharp objects while they were on their land, resulting in head injuries that required hospitalization. They also vandalized al-Batat's vehicle, smashing its windows and causing serious damage.



On May 14, 2026, a provocative "Flag March" stormed the Damascus Gate area, one of the most famous gates of the Old City of occupied Jerusalem. The event saw the participation of thousands of colonizers, all under the protection of the Israeli occupation police. Among those participating were ministers and Knesset members from the governing coalition, including the so-called Minister of National Security, Itamar Ben-Gvir, and the extremist Minister of Finance, Bezalel Smotrich. They were accompanied by a group of officials from the Israeli occupation police and army, as well as other extremist Knesset members. The colonizers raised Israeli flags and displayed banners with racist slogans that called for violence against Arabs and threatened to build the “alleged temple” in place of Al-Aqsa Mosque. During the march, they attacked several citizens and journalists present at the scene, spitting on them, hurling insults, and engaging in flag-waving dances.



On May 15, 2026, a group of colonizers attacked the village of Jibya, located northwest of Ramallah. They burned a mosque and two vehicles belonging to residents Muhammad Naim Shanana and Amr Saber Shalash. Additionally, They drew racist slogans on the walls of houses.

On May 18, 2026, a group of colonizers, protected by Israeli occupation forces, set fire to agricultural land in the village of Al-Mughayyir, located northeast of Ramallah. The fires were ignited on the eastern plain, destroying most of the area's farmland. Following that, Israeli forces entered the region to protect the colonizers, preventing



local residents from approaching and firing live ammunition at them. Fortunately, no injuries were reported. Additionally, the colonizers invaded the area around homes in the eastern part of the village, with the support of Israeli forces who entered through the eastern entrance and fired live ammunition at the houses.



On May 21, 2026, a Palestinian man named Sameh Samara and his son were injured in an attack by colonizers in the village of Yasid, located north of Nablus. The colonizers stormed the village and attacked them, resulting in serious bruises and injuries.

On May 30, 2026, Seven citizens were injured by live fire and beatings during an attack by colonizers on the village of Madma, south of Nablus. According to a statement by Rafidia Hospital regarding that, the following individuals arrived at the emergency room: Mansour Hassan Muhammad Ziada (46 years old), a resident of Madma: a shrapnel wound to the right side of his face. Linda Amin Fayeze Nassar (49 years old): a head injury from a stone and an assault with a stick on her back. Maysoun Adnan Khaled Ramadan (46 years old): an injury to her right foot, in addition to exposure to tear gas. Mamoun Amin Fayeze Nassar (52 years old): a gunshot wound to the left thigh (entry and exit wounds), and a head wound. Kholoud Amin Fayeze Nassar (54 years old): an assault with a stick on her left hand and shoulder. Amir Amin Fayeze Nassar (40 years old): an injury from tear gas, in addition to a head injury from a stone. Muhammad Amin Fayeze Nassar (56 years old): an assault with a stick, and a gunshot wound to the back of his thigh (entry and exit wounds). The head of the Madma Village Council, Rami Nassar, stated that dozens of colonizers from the new colonial outpost established on lands north of the village attacked shepherds. The sheep were in the area,

and live ammunition was fired, while the Red Crescent and the residents were unable to reach them as a result of the intervention of the Israeli occupation army and the closure of the roads leading to the area with earth mounds and iron gates.



On June 1, 2026, colonizers set fire to a number of olive trees between the town of Turmusa'ya and the village of Abu Falah, northeast of Ramallah. They ignited fires in olive groves in the area, but residents confronted them and forced them to leave. Israeli occupation forces then stormed the area, providing protection for the colonizers

and preventing Civil Defense firefighters from reaching the site to extinguish the blaze.

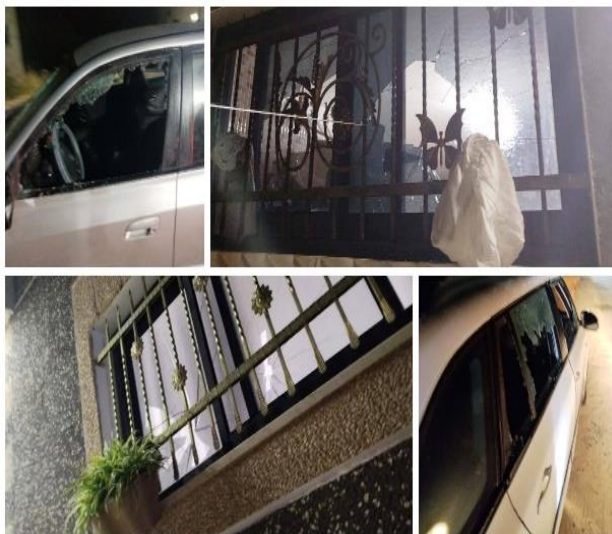
On June 3, 2026, colonizers set fire to agricultural lands south of Nablus. They stormed areas between the towns of Odlá and Huwara, igniting wheat crops and causing extensive damage. In addition, several colonizers attacked As-Sawiya plain, also south of Nablus, where they set fire to the area, leading to a blaze that spread to Al-Lubban ash-Sharqiya. Further attacks occurred on the southern of the village of Burin, where colonizers ignited lands



surrounding residential homes. Reports indicate that four fire stations, along with dozens of volunteers from teams in southern Nablus and residents, worked to control seven fires simultaneously across seven villages, all attributed to the colonizers' actions. Medical centers in Balata, Burin, Aqrabah, and Hajjah, alongside volunteers and local residents, dedicated several hours to extinguishing the fires that erupted in the towns and villages of Huwara, Burin, Madama, Asira al-Qibliya, As-Sawiya, Awarta, and Odlá. The fires resulted in the loss of hundreds of dunams of crops and damaging olive trees. This incident follows another attack the previous day when colonizers set fire to rubber tires and threw them towards agricultural lands along the road between As-Sawiya and Al-Lubban ash-Sharqiya, leading to the burning of large areas of wheat and olive trees.

On June 6, 2026, nine Palestinians were injured during an attack by colonizers in the town of Huwara, located south of Nablus, while being protected by the Israeli occupation army. Among

the injured was a member of Huwara municipality, who sustained a foot injury from shrapnel caused by live ammunition. Four other Palestinians were injured due to beatings, with one suffering a head injury, and four more experienced tear gas inhalation. During the incident, colonizers surrounded a Palestinian man inside a sheep pen, leading to clashes in the town that resulted in exchanged gunfire. The colonizers also vandalized several vehicles, stole a car, a bicycle, and approximately 35 sheep. Rana Abu Haniyeh, the public relations officer for the Huwara municipality, reported that dozens of colonizers attacked the municipality building and several homes, directly attacking the residents.



On June 12, 2026, colonizers attacked Palestinian homes and vehicles in the village of Yasuf, located east of Salfit. They targeted the homes of Amir Aqab Fallah and Muhammad Yusuf Abd al-Fattah, breaking windows with stones and damaging a vehicle parked in front of Fallah's house. They also smashed the windows of a vehicle owned by Fadi Harb Fallah before fleeing to the outpost built on the village's land in Khala'il al-Sha'ir. Residents

rushed to the scene to assess the damage to their homes.

On June 12, 2026, four Palestinians were injured in an attack by colonizers on residents of Deir Abu Mash'al village, located northwest of Ramallah. This incident occurred shortly after the villagers successfully dismantled an illegal outpost. The colonizers attacked a group of Palestinians near “Qaraneh” Hill, south of the village, using sticks, knives, and other sharp objects. One of the injured individuals is reported to be in critical condition.



Dozens of Palestinians had arrived to remove the outpost, which had been established on the land of Deir Abu Mash'al. Following this, clashes broke out between the residents and both the Israeli

army and colonizers in the area, during which soldiers widely deployed tear gas. Earlier that day, an Israeli army unit stormed Deir Abu Mash'al during Friday prayers, aiming to prevent residents from reaching “Qaraneh” Hill to protest the outpost's establishment, claiming that the army would dismantle it.

On June 13, 2026, colonizers set fire to land and four vehicles, and caused damage to several homes in the village of Jit, located east of Qalqilia. Groups of colonizers ignited fires in agricultural land belonging to more than four families, burning approximately five dunams (1.5 acres) before Civil Defense crews, along with local youth, were able to control and extinguish the blazes. Additionally, the colonizers threw Molotov cocktails at several homes in the village, resulting in minor damage to three houses. The affected properties belong to the Al-Sadda, Yamin, and Abu Bakr families.



On June 14, 2026, colonizers attacked the town of Deir Dibwan, located east of Ramallah, setting fire to two vehicles and damaging two others. The colonizers stormed Al-Marah area near the western entrance of the town and ignited two vehicles belonging to local residents. They also caused significant damage to two additional vehicles parked near a mosque. Following the attack, they fled the scene. The two

vehicles that were burned were completely destroyed in the fire, while the other two sustained considerable damage. Fortunately, no injuries were reported.

June 14, 2026, colonizers set fire to a vehicle and attempted to burn down a mosque in the village of Burqa, east of Ramallah. They attacked the village and set fire to a vehicle parked near Al-Nour Mosque, causing material damage. The colonizers then broke down the mosque's doors and set fire to its entrance in an attempt to burn it down, but residents managed to extinguish the fire before it spread inside the mosque. The settlers then fled the scene.





On June 15, 2026, colonizers attacked Palestinian residents in al Masoudiya area, located northwest of Nablus. They invaded the area, throwing stones at the residents and injuring one person in the hand. They also tried to break into a house. Following this, the colonizers ignited fires in the wheat fields, destroying large areas and damaging crops.



On June 17, 2026, colonizers set fire to two mosques in the villages of Jaljulia and Mazra'a al-Nubani, located north of Ramallah. They also drew racist and inflammatory slogans on the walls of one mosque. They infiltrated the town of Jaljulia and targeted its Mosque, causing a fire and resulting in material damage. Local residents confronted the colonizers

while they attempted to set the mosque ablaze, prompting occupation forces to storm the town and use tear gas and stun grenades. Fortunately, no injuries were reported. In a similar incident, colonizers invaded Al-Farouq Mosque in Mazra'a al-Nubani and set it on fire, leading to damage to its facilities and contents.



On June 21, 2026, a nine-year-old boy sustained bruises when a colonizer attempted to run him over in the Abu Falah Bedouin community, located near Khan al-Ahmar, east of occupied Jerusalem. Medical personnel present in Khan al-Ahmar provided the suitable treatment for the boy, and his injuries were described as minor.

On June 26, 2026, colonizers set fire to agricultural lands in the village of Burqa, located east of Ramallah. As a result of the arson, dozens of fruit trees, particularly olive and almond trees, were destroyed. Residents of Burqa confronted the colonizers, who had been engaging in provocative actions on the village. The Israeli army subsequently stormed the village, detaining more than 50 residents before arresting 12 young men and taking them to one of their camps. Notably, the arrests occurred in the presence of one of the colonizers who had attacked the village and burned its crops and trees. The soldiers provided protection to this colonizer, who signaled them to arrest the 12 young men. In total, the colonizers burned more than 10 dunams of land planted with fruit trees, forest plants, and wild vegetation.





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

