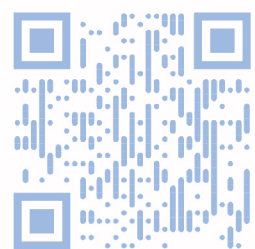




Monthly Report 2026 July



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



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Monthly Report

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

July, 2026

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

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Foreword:

The July 2026 report highlights an unprecedented escalation in the Israeli occupation's policies aimed at reshaping the Palestinian landscape and creating a coercive environment. During this month, the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission, (CWRC), documented 2,256 attacks carried out by Israeli occupation forces and colonizers against Palestinian citizens, their lands, and properties. Of these attacks, 1,458 were perpetrated by the Israeli army and 798 by colonizers. The attacks were primarily focused in the governorates of Ramallah, al-Bireh, Nablus, Jenin, Bethlehem, and Hebron, indicating the broad scope of the targeting and the variety of methods used.

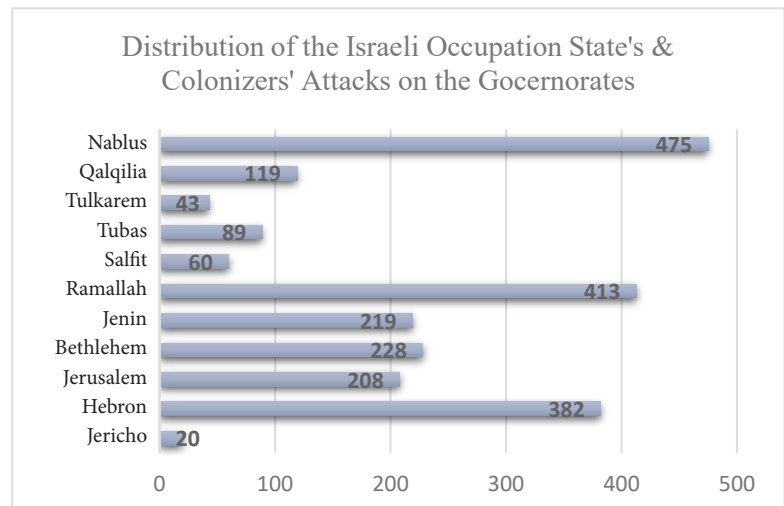
The escalation was not only characterized by an increase in the number of attacks but also by their severity and consequences. Throughout July 2026, seven Palestinians were killed by colonizers' gunfire. Additionally, there were physical attacks, arson attacks on land and property, uprooting of trees, road closures, and the prevention of Palestinians from accessing their own lands. Moreover, colonizers attempted to establish 29 new colonial outposts, mainly for agricultural purposes, aiming to control areas far beyond the confines of the constructed outposts. This period coincided with an increase in land confiscation orders, road construction, and the establishment of military outposts, particularly in Jenin and Tubas. Additionally, new colonial plans and construction tenders were proposed. These events indicate that what is occurring is not a series of isolated incidents, but rather an integrated system in which the army, government institutions, and colonizers are collaborating to fragment Palestinian land. This approach undermines geographical contiguity and gradually imposes de facto annexation.

Mu'ayyad Shaa'ban,

Head of the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC)

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

During the reporting period in July 2026, the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) monitored 2256 attacks. These attacks were carried out by the various bodies of the Israeli occupying state, including its colonial militia, against Palestinian citizens and their properties. Of these, 1458 attacks were carried out



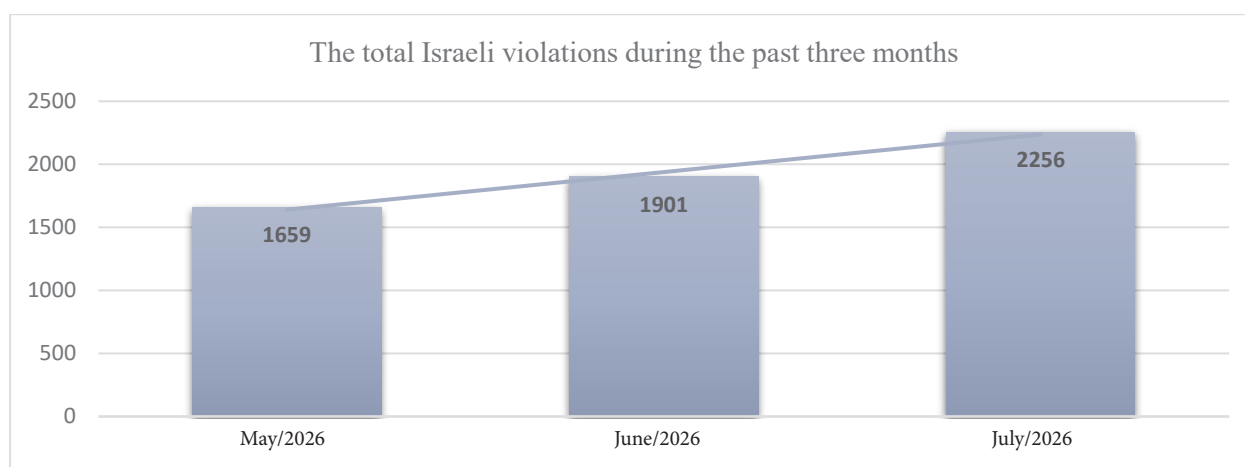
by the Israeli army, while the colonizers perpetrated 798 attacks. These attacks included assaults and physical injuries, caused by live ammunition, gas, or terrorism. They also involved raids, vandalism, theft, property confiscation, land bulldozing, uprooting trees, and imposing closures and barriers that undermine the unity of Palestinian geography

However, the majority of these attacks occurred in the governorate of Nablus which witnessed 475 attacks. This was followed by Ramallah & al-Bireh Governorate which witnessed 413 attacks. Meanwhile, 382 attacks were recorded in Hebron governorate.

These governorates experienced intensive attacks, amounting to 56% of the total attacks. The other governorates faced a similarly difficult situation. The governorates of Jenin, Bethlehem and Jerusalem witnessed more than 200 attacks each. Meanwhile more than 100 attacks were recorded in Qalqilia governorate.

These attacks included 520 attacks on property and holy places, 201 attacks on lands and natural resources, and 1535 attacks on citizens.

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



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

Attacks on citizens:

During the reporting period, July 2026, the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) documented 1535 attacks on citizens. Most of these attacks were concentrated in Ramallah & al Bireh which witnessed 312 attacks, followed by Nablus Governorate which witnessed 286 attacks. Meanwhile, there were 240 attacks in Hebron governorate. These attacks included shooting, arrest campaigns, shutting down checkpoints, intimidation, and imposing traffic restrictions on citizens.

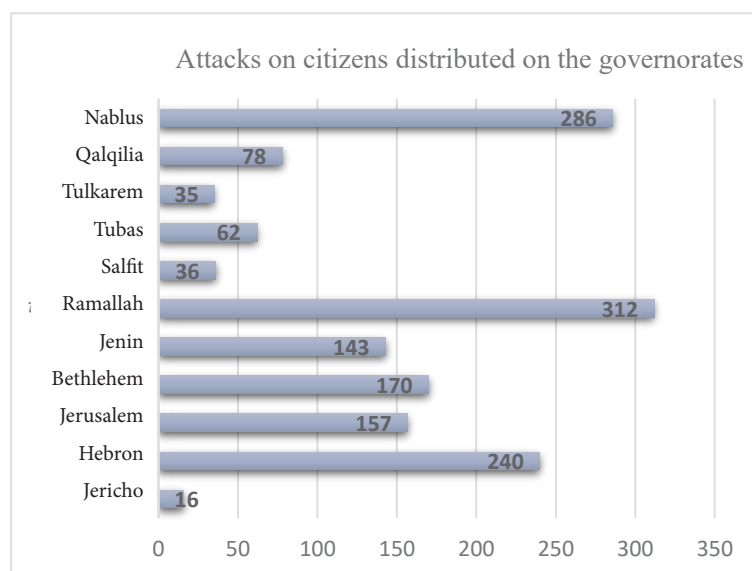
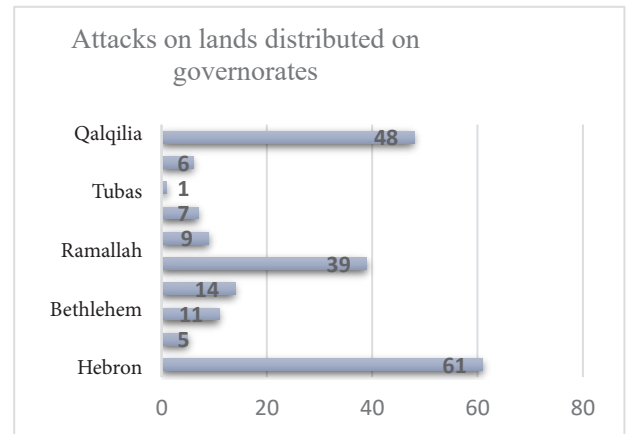


Table (1): the Israeli attacks on citizens distributed on the governorates:

	Jericho	Hebron	Jerusalem	Bethlehem	Jenin	Ramallah & al Bireh	Salfit	Tubas	Tulkarm	Qalqilia	Nablus	Total
Martyrs	-	-	3	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	6	15
Arresting citizens	7	44	32	20	37	27	5	14	17	20	57	280
Shooting	-	6	3	5	-	8	-	-	-	1	6	29
Restriction on movement	-	30	13	23	7	82	5	3	-	11	17	191
Attacks on citizens (Hitting & Running over)	-	29	4	6	6	17	-	3	1	1	20	87
suffocations	-	7	2	6	2	9	-	-	-	1	8	35
Intimidation	9	124	100	110	89	165	26	42	17	44	172	898
Total	16	240	157	170	143	312	36	62	35	78	286	1535

Attacks on Lands & Natural Resources:

In July 2026, the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) has documented **201** attacks on the Palestinian lands and natural resources¹. These attacks were concentrated in Hebron governorate which was subjected to 61 attacks, followed by Nablus governorate, where 48 attacks were recorded. Meanwhile, Ramallah & al Bireh governorate witnessed 39 attacks.



These attacks affected hundreds of dunums of citizens' lands. During the reporting period, July 2026, there were 29 attempts by colonizers to establish colonial outposts on citizens' lands. These outposts are primarily agricultural, which allows the colonizers to control areas larger than the physical footprint of the outposts themselves. These colonial outposts are distributed across 9 governorates as follows: Nablus (8 attempts). Meanwhile, there were 5 attempts to establish colonial outposts in Ramallah & al-Bireh governorate, 4 attempts to establish colonial outposts in Hebron, Bethlehem, Hebron, and Qalqilia for each, Salfit and Jerusalem with three each, Jenin and Bethlehem had two each, while Tubas and Qalqilia each had one. This widespread activity indicates that the colonial expansion is not targeting a specific location; rather, it aims to redistribute control over Palestinian land, fill gaps between colonies, and sever communication between Palestinian communities. Additionally, the Israeli occupation authorities and colonizers carried out 40 land-bulldozing operations. These operations were concentrated in the governorates of Hebron and Nablus with 11 operations each, followed by Ramallah & al-Bireh Governorate, which was subjected to 5 bulldozing land operations. Meanwhile, 4 bulldozing land operations were recorded in Bethlehem Governorate.

¹ Table No. (3)

Attacks on Trees:

During the reporting period, July 2026, the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) documented 132 attacks that targeted olive trees and caused the uprooting, poisoning, and burning of **5027** trees. Of these, there were 3241 olive trees. 1558 trees in Hebron, 1,051 in Jenin, 862 in Qalqilia, 600 in Tubas, 564 in Nablus, and others. The following table details the numbers by governorate

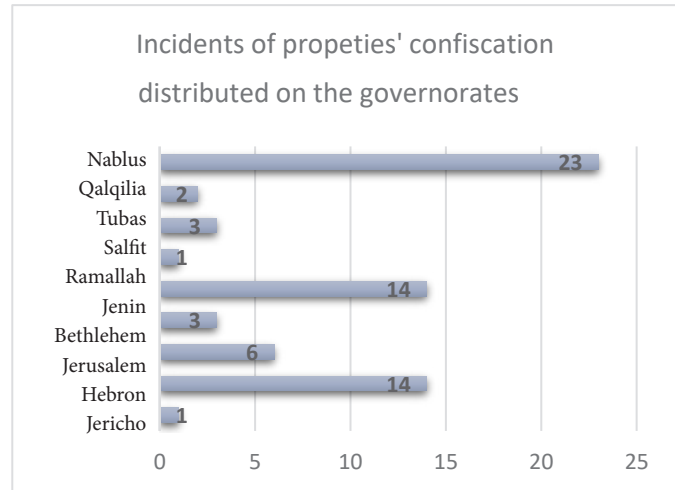
Table (2) clarifies the number of affected trees in several governorates

Governorate	Number of the uprooted trees
Hebron	1558
Bethlehem	63
Jenin	1051
Ramallah & al Bireh	269
Salfit	20
Tubas	600
Tulkarm	40
Qalqilia	862
Nablus	564
Total	5027

Attacks on Palestinian Properties:

In July 2026, the CWRC documented 520 Israeli attacks on Palestinian property. During this period, the Israeli occupying army and colonial militias carried out extensive campaigns to confiscate and steal citizens' property. The number of property vandalism incidents during the reporting period was 308.

During the reporting period, July 2026, there were 67 incidents of property confiscation and theft carried out by the Israeli occupation army and colonizers. These thefts and confiscations included the following: 10 vehicles, 3 cases involving, the confiscation of surveillance camera



recordings, theft of 3 horses, theft of 1 donkey, theft of 475 sheep, 2 cases of theft involving 3 trucks, 1 case of theft involving 2 cows, 1 case of theft of animal feed, 1 case of theft of solar panels, 1 case of theft of 10 chickens, 1 case of confiscation of an electric bicycle, 6 cases of theft of agricultural equipment, 6 cases of theft of money and gold jewelry, 3 cases of theft involving 4 water pumps, 3 cases of theft of household contents, 4 cases of theft of 6 mobile phones, 1 case of theft of vegetables, 3 cases of theft of water tanks, 1 case of confiscation of electrical supplies, 10 cases of house seizures, 1 case of seizure of farms and greenhouses, 4 cases of seizure of water wells, along with water theft.

The widespread operations of property confiscation and theft were concentrated in Nablus Governorate, where 23 incidents have been reported. This was followed by the governorates of Hebron and Ramallah & al-Bireh Governorate, which recorded 14 operations each. Meanwhile, 6 incidents of theft and confiscations were recorded in Bethlehem

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

	Jericho	Hebron	Jerusalem	Bethlehem	Salfit	Jenin	Ramallah	Tubas	Tulkarm	Qalqilia	Nablus	Total
Notifications	-	10	2	13	1	5	-	-	2	-	1	34
An attempt to establish an outpost	-	4	3	2	3	2	5	1	-	1	8	29
Bulldozing lands	-	11	2	4	1	3	5	2	-	1	11	40
Property Vandalism	2	37	7	16	9	48	33	12	5	29	110	308
Assault on lands & Trees	-	46	-	5	5	9	29	4	1	4	29	132
Confiscation of Properties	1	14	-	6	1	3	14	3	-	2	23	67
Demolitions	1	18	14	10	4	5	14	5	-	4	5	80
Attacks on holy places	-	2	23	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	31
Total	4	142	51	58	24	76	101	27	8	41	189	721

Colonizers' Attacks: According to what was monitored and documented by the Colonization and Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) during the reporting period, July 2026, the colonizers carried out 798 organized attacks.

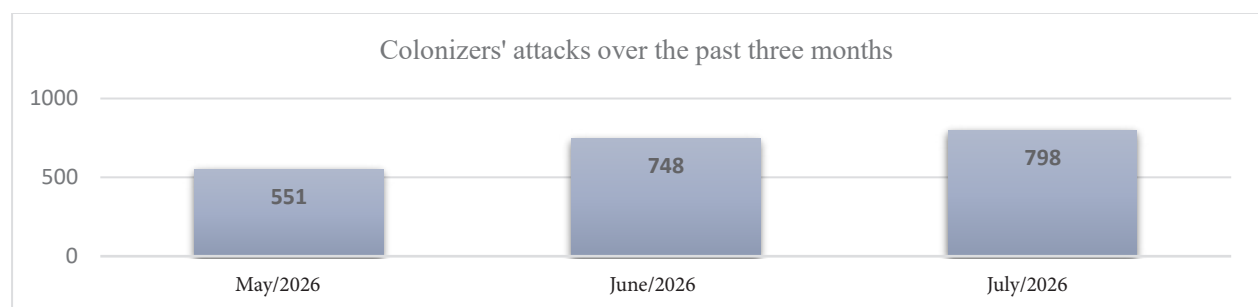
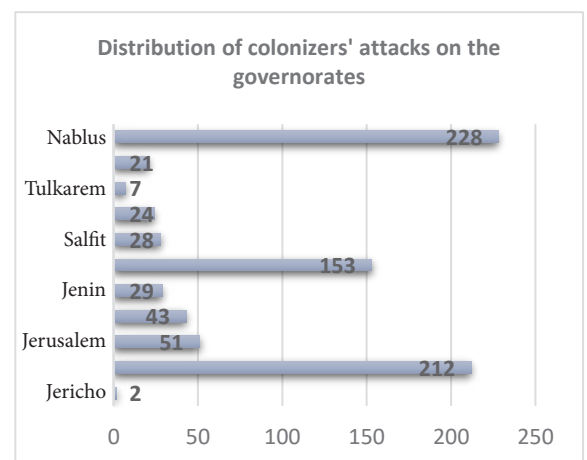
These attacks resulted in the martyrdom of seven Palestinian citizens in Nablus and Ramallah& al-Bireh governorates. Among the martyrs was 17-year-old Fadi Hamdallah al-Na'san from the village of al-Mughayyir, who succumbed to injuries on July 18 after being attacked three days earlier. Additionally, Awda Abdul Rahim Awda Farakhna, a 53-year-old, and 26-year-old Ahmed Adel Rashid Abu Makhkhu were killed on July 19 during a colonizers' attack on the town of Deir Jarir.

On July 24, four Palestinians were martyred during a large-scale attack on the village of "Tel"l, west of Nablus. The martyrs were 32-year-old Ibrahim Hussein Ali Ramadan, 27-year-old Jawad

Hussein Ali Ramadan, 41-year-old Farouq Adnan Ali Ramadan, and 37-year-old Imran Adnan Ali Ramadan. This casualty toll, particularly the martyrdom of 7 citizens in two mass attacks within a single week, indicates a dangerous escalation in the use of firearms during colonizers' attacks. There is a marked shift from assaults on land and property to organized attacks that directly target the lives of citizens, all under continued protection and impunity.

Furthermore, these attacks varied between the occupation army's protection of the colonists in their storming of Palestinian cities and communities, breaking into Palestinian villages, confiscating citizens' property, drawing racist slogans on the walls, and bulldozing lands, as what happened in the villages of Kafr Ni'ma, Jurat al-Khayl, Haribat al-Nabi, Halhul, Surif, al-Tira, Idhna, Beit Ula, Turmusa'ya, Kafr Ra'i, Beit Furik, Aqrabah, Qaryut, Burin, Deir Istiya, Jit, Amatin, al-Lubban al-Sharqiya and many other areas.

Worth noting, most of these attacks were concentrated in Nablus governorate which was subjected to 223 attacks, followed by Hebron governorate where 212 attacks were recorded. Meanwhile, 153 attacks were documented in Ramallah & al Bireh governorate



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

On July 5, 2026, colonizers set fire to a restaurant located near the towns of Al-Lubban ash-Sharqiya and Ammuriya, south of Nablus. They stormed the restaurant, which is located close to Al-Zaytuna University. They smashed the doors, stole money, and then set the restaurant ablaze, causing it to burn down completely. This attack occurred under the protection of the Israeli army.



On September 7, 2026, colonizers demolished al Yanoun Basic Mixed School located in the South Nablus Directorate. This school had been providing education to 15 male and female students from first to sixth grade. The demolition occurred approximately eight months after the forced displacement of residents from Khirbet Yanoun.

On July 15, 2026, a six-year-old child named Mukhlis Ammar al-Salaymeh was injured after being run over by a colonizer in the Old City of Hebron. The incident occurred near checkpoint 160, at the entrance to the al-Salaymeh neighborhood. Mukhlis was transported to a nearby hospital by Red Crescent paramedics. Reports indicate that the colonizer deliberately struck the child and then fled the scene. This same colonizer had previously attempted to run over several residents in the same area.

On July 17, 2026, two children were injured when colonizers attacked a vehicle on the road between the village of Al-Lubban ash-Sharqiya and Salfit. The brothers, Mustafa and Ali Ahmed Mansour Awais, suffered multiple head and facial injuries after colonizers threw stones at their vehicle in “Wadi ash-Sha'er” area. They were subsequently taken to Yasser Arafat Hospital in Salfit for treatment.



July 18, 2026: colonizers set fire to a house in the village of Tell, southwest of Nablus. They attacked the home of Suhaib Radwan, located in the southern part of the village, and set it ablaze, destroying it. It was reported that the house was inhabited and had been attacked months earlier.



On July 19, 2026, a group of colonizers set fire to two houses and a mosque in the village of Al-Tuwana, located in Masafer Yatta, south of Hebron, causing significant damage. The colonizers, who were from the so-called “Havat Ma'on” colony, stormed the village and ignited fires in two homes belonging to Kamal Musa Raba'i and Mahmoud Salman Raba'i, as well as Al-Tuwana mosque, using flammable materials. The fires spread rapidly throughout the properties, all while being protected and supported by Israeli occupation forces. Reports also indicated that the colonizers vandalized and damaged other Palestinian property, including a vehicle.

On July 22, 2026, colonizers forcibly displaced “Mahmoud al-Tubasi” family from their home in the town of Jalud, located south of Nablus, and took control of the property. This occurred after a siege that lasted over three months, during which the family endured daily attacks. Reports indicated that the al-Tubasi home had been set on fire by settlers who had established an outpost nearby. Despite the threat of violence, the family remained determined to stay in their home, facing extremely difficult conditions that included being cut off from water and food supplies. The colonizers also cut off the electricity to the family's house and blocked access to anyone attempting to provide assistance, which included food, water, or medicine. Ultimately, these actions forced the family to leave before the colonizers could seize their property.

On July 24, 2026, Israeli occupation forces and extremist colonizers carried out a massacre in the town of Tell, located southwest of Nablus. This tragic event resulted in the martyrdom of four Palestinians from the same family, marking an escalation in violence in the West Bank. The Ministry of Health reported that four Palestinians were martyred, and four others were injured, three of whom sustained critical injuries, as residents attempted to resist a colonizer attack in the town. Thirty minutes later, colonizers attacked the western part of Tell again, leading to clashes between the residents and the colonizers, alongside Israeli soldiers who intervened to protect the colonizers. The Israeli occupation forces and colonizers fired indiscriminately at the Palestinians, resulting in the martyrdom of four young men, including two brothers and their two cousins, while

injuring four others. The occupation forces subsequently declared the town a closed military zone, allowing the colonizers to maintain their presence in the surrounding area.

On July 24, 2026, a group of colonizers attacked the town of Sarra, southwest of Nablus. They injured three Palestinians and caused significant damage. The colonizers stormed the town from the west, assaulted three residents, and set fire to at least six homes. These homes were either completely or partially burned. They also destroyed five vehicles and damaged land with vegetable and fruit crops. Clashes occurred between the colonizers and residents trying to protect their town. The Palestinian Red Crescent Society reported that its ambulance teams treated three injured Palestinians, aged 45, 36, and 20, and transferred them to the hospital.

On July 24, 2026, colonizers attacked a young man, set fire to equipment at a stone quarry, and attempted to burn down homes in the village of Awarta, located south of Nablus. They targeted the outskirts of the village, igniting equipment within the quarry and trying to set houses ablaze.



However, the alertness of the residents prevented further damage. The Palestinian Red Crescent reported that its crews treated a 30-year-old man for injuries sustained during the assault, and he received medical treatment on-site.

On July 25, 2026, several members of “Khader” family from the village of Al-Lubban Al-Sharqiya suffered from tear gas inhalation after being attacked by extremist colonizers near the town of Aqraba, south of Nablus. The colonizers targeted “Khader” family while they were traveling to visit their relatives in Aqraba, spraying them with pepper spray and causing injuries to several family members, primarily children. The injured received the necessary medical treatment.

On July 26, 2026, several Palestinian workers were injured when colonizers attacked them in the town of Kafr Malik, located east of Ramallah, and set fire to heavy equipment. A group of colonizers assaulted a stone-cutting factory (crusher) in “Ain Samia” area, east of Kafr Malik, injuring the workers and causing various bruises. Reports indicate that the colonizers burned heavy equipment before retreating from the area.



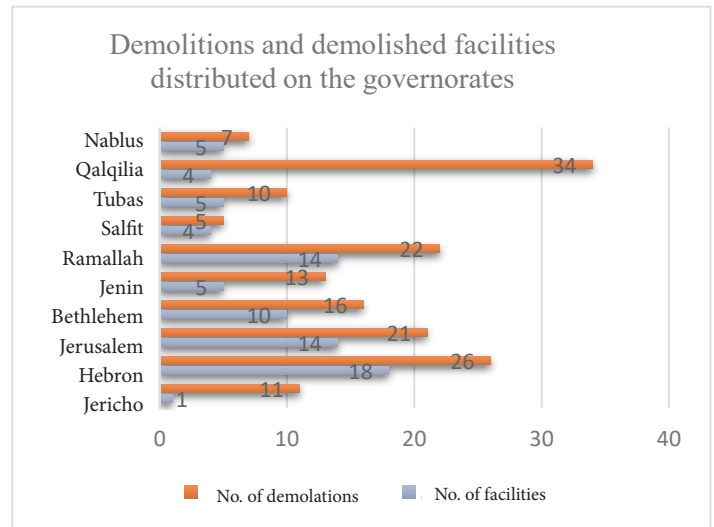
On July 26, 2026, a group of colonizers set fire to a mosque that was under construction in the town of Qusra, located south of Nablus. They also torched parts of a house in the town of Beit Furik, which is east of the city. In Qusra, the colonizers attacked the southern area and set fire to Al-Rahma Mosque, causing wood and tools on-site to burn. In Beit Furik, they targeted the Officers' Quarter and set fire to the home of a resident named Obada Malitat, resulting in damage before the fire was brought under control. Additionally, the colonizers spray-painted racist slogans calling for revenge against Arabs.

On July 26, 2026, in Tulkarm Governorate, colonizers set fire to parts of a mosque in the village of Kur, south of the governorate, causing damage to its contents and writing racist slogans on its walls.



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

Demolitions: According to the violations database of the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission, during the reporting period, July 2026, the Israeli occupation authorities carried out 80 demolition operations, affecting 165 facilities across the West Bank, including Jerusalem. The majority of demolitions were concentrated in Qalqilia Governorate, where 34 facilities were demolished. This was followed by Hebron Governorate (26 facilities), Ramallah and Al-Bireh (22 facilities), Jerusalem (21 facilities), and others.

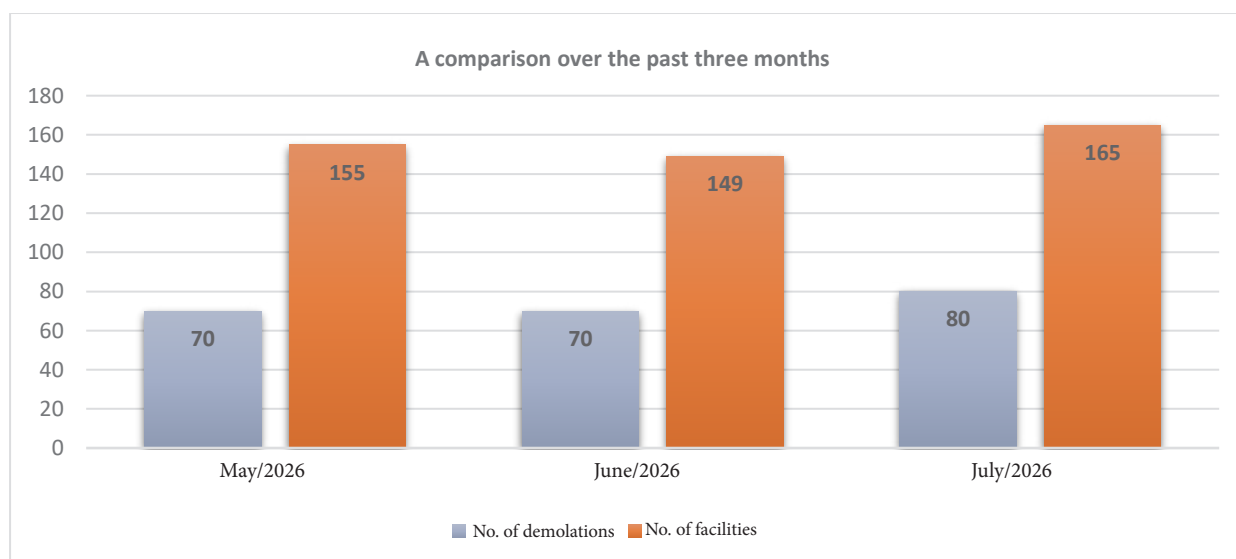


Regarding demolition operations (refer to the demolition notifications section), an inseparable link between issued notifications and actual demolitions becomes evident, particularly in the southern and northern parts of the West Bank. This region contains vast areas targeted by the Israeli occupation for displacement and depopulation in favor of colonial expansion. The demolitions during the reporting period affected various types of facilities, including inhabited facilities, uninhabited and under-construction facilities, agricultural facilities, mobile homes (caravans), commercial and industrial barracks, and water wells as is demonstrated by the following table.

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

Governorate	Type of Facility					Total
	Inhabited facilities	Uninhabited facilities	Sources of Income	Agricultural	Other	
Jericho	11	-	-	-	-	11
Hebron	15	4	1	5	1	26
Jerusalem	17	-	1	3	-	21
Bethlehem	13	-	-	2	1	16
Jenin	6	-	7	-	-	13
Ramallah & al Bireh	12	2	2	6	-	22
Salfit	1	2	-	2	-	5
Tubas	3	-	-	7	-	10
Qalqilia	1	-	-	33	-	34
Nablus	1	-	-	5	1	7
Total	80	8	11	63	3	165

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

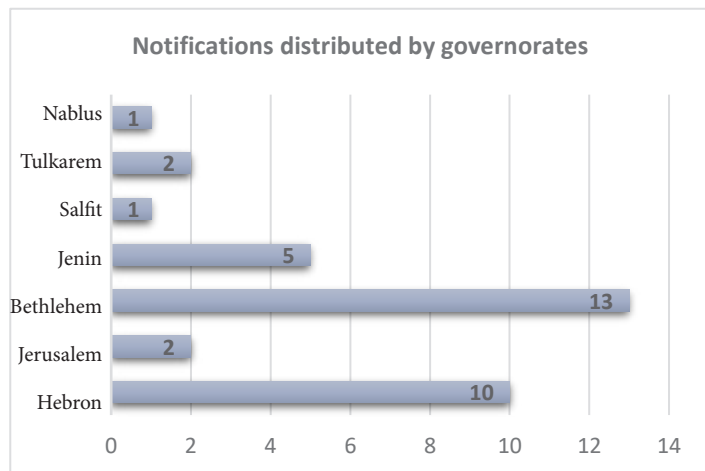


B. Notifications (Demolition, Construction Moratorium, and Eviction)

During the reporting period, July 2026, Israeli occupation authorities issued 34 notifications, including notifications of demolition, construction moratorium orders under the pretext of lacking permits, and eviction notifications under the pretext of military training

The majority of these notifications were concentrated in Bethlehem Governorate with 13 notifications, followed by Hebron Governorate, which received 10

notifications. Meanwhile, Jenin governorate received 5 notifications.



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

Third: Land Expropriation (Land Confiscation):

In July, Israeli authorities issued 33 military orders. These included 31 new orders to confiscate 830,917 dunams of Palestinian land. Additionally, two orders modified the boundaries of previous confiscation orders, affecting 59,290 dunams, which is not part of the total seized area. Tubas Governorate had the largest area targeted, with 497,862 dunams targeted. Jenin followed with 199,824 dunams, and Ramallah and al-Bireh had 114,350 dunams affected. Nablus faced 12,652 dunams in confiscation, Jerusalem had 5,838 dunams, and Jericho had 0.391 dunams targeted.

The orders show an intensified occupation strategy aimed at establishing a network of security and military roads. Twenty-eight orders were issued for constructing, expanding, or repairing roads, affecting about 791,923 dunams, which is over 95% of the occupied area. Most of these orders focus on the Jenin Governorate, impacting the lands of Arraba, Marqa, Qabatiya, Masliya, and Jarba. In the Tubas Governorate, six orders were issued as part of the "Hot Hashani" project. This series of orders suggests a plan that goes beyond immediate military needs. It aims to reshape Palestinian geography, increase military control, and create security routes that support settlements and outposts while isolating communication between Palestinian villages.

In Jenin Governorate, the Israeli occupation authorities issued 15 orders to confiscate land, affecting 199,824 dunams. This is about 24% of the total area targeted this month and nearly half of all new orders. 14 of these orders focus on building, expanding, or upgrading security and military roads. These roads cover 177,798 dunams of land in Arraba, Marqa, Qabatiya, Masliya, and Jarba. One additional order targets 22,026 dunams in Ya'bad for a new military site and barbed wire fencing. The sequence and amount of these orders show a coordinated plan to create a large military network and strengthen control over routes and high ground near Palestinian communities. This plan puts more restrictions on how the land can be used, limits village growth, and disrupts geographical connections.

In Tubas and Northern Jordan Valley Governorate, the Israeli occupation authorities issued six orders, numbered T/84/26 to T/89/26, which affect 497,862 dunams of land in Tubas and Tayasir. This is about 60% of land seized this month. These orders are part of one project called "Hot Hashani," divided into six sections that total about 9,983 kilometers in length. By issuing these orders, the authorities show that this is a single military operation, not separate actions. This operation expands control over the governorate's land and creates a wide security corridor. This

corridor affects how people move and access their land, further breaking apart the Palestinian territory in the Tubas and Northern Jordan Valley region.

Table of Military Orders Details

Order	Order No.	Village	Governorate	Area	Purpose of order per map
seizure order	T26/90/	Al-Yamun	Jenin	22.026	Military site and barbed-wire fence
seizure order	T26/91/	Arraba	Jenin	2.662	Opening/widening a security-military road
seizure order	T26/92/	Arraba	Jenin	6.803	Opening/widening a security-military road
seizure order	T26/93/	Arraba	Jenin	6.845	Opening/widening a security-military road
seizure order	T26/94/	Arraba, Maraka, Qabatiya	Jenin	9.501	Opening/widening a security road
seizure order	T26/95/	Maraka, Jarba, Qabatiya	Jenin	27.433	Opening a long security-military road
seizure order	T26/96/	Qabatiya	Jenin	5.109	Opening/rehabilitating a security-military road
seizure order	T26/97/	Qabatiya	Jenin	7.238	Opening/widening a security-military road
seizure order	T26/98/	Qabatiya	Jenin	4.461	Widening/rehabilitating a section of a security-military road
seizure order	T26/99/	Qabatiya, Maslia	Jenin	2.023	Opening/widening a section of a security-military road
seizure order	T26/100/	Maslia, Qabatiya	Jenin	41.600	Constructing a long security-military road
seizure order	T26/102/	Maslia, Qabatiya	Jenin	41.600	Opening/widening a security-military road
seizure order	T26/103/	Qabatiya	Jenin	10.458	Opening/widening a security-military road
seizure order	T26/104/	Qabatiya	Jenin	5.694	Opening a security-military road
seizure order	T26/105/	Qabatiya	Jenin	6.371	Opening/widening a security-military road
seizure order	T26/61/	Al-Mazra'a al-Sharqiya	Ramallah	3.766	Security road branching off Road 60, 898 m long
seizure order	T26/40/	Silwad / 'Ein Yabrud / 'Ein Sinya	Ramallah	13.627	Road from Road 60 to Beit El, 2,725 m
seizure order	T26/111/	Dura al-Qar'	Ramallah	16.577	Completing a buffer zone around Beit El
Amendment	T14/19/	Al-Bireh, 'Ein Yabrud, Dura al-Qar'	Ramallah	41.800	Amending the security-belt boundary around 'Beit El'
seizure order	T26/29/	Deir Dibwan	Ramallah	29.303	Opening a military road, 1,600 m long
seizure order	T26/30/	Jaba'	Jerusalem	5.838	Military road, 725 m, near Adam colony
seizure order	T26/31/	Ras Karkar, Kafr Ni'ma, Kharbatha Bani Harith, Bil'in	Ramallah	32.596	Road, 6,516 m, Sde Efraim to Modi'in Illit

seizure order	T26/38/	Silwad, 'Ein Yabrud, Dura al-Qar'	Ramallah	13.627	Security road, 3,867 m, from Road 60 to Beit El
seizure order	T26/41/	'Ein Sinya	Ramallah	4.854	Opening a security road, 990 m, at the 'Ein Sinya junction
seizure order	T26/42/	Qusra	Nablus	12.652	Security road, 2,532 m, connecting Migdalim to Esh Kodesh
Amendment	T24/89/	Deir Dibwan	Ramallah	17.490	Amending buffer-zone boundary around Ma'ale Mikhmas
seizure order	T26/86/	Jericho	Jericho	0.391	Military site
seizure order	T26/40/	Silwad, 'Ein Yabrud, Dura al-Qar'	Ramallah	13.627	Opening the 'Yuval' bypass road, 2,725 m long
seizure order	T26/84/	Tubas, Tayasir	Tubas	78.692	Road within the 'Hot HaShani' project, 1,576 m
seizure order	T26/85/	Tayasir	Tubas	74.481	Road within the 'Hot HaShani' project, 1,497 m
seizure order	T26/86/	Tayasir	Tubas	41.988	Road within the 'Hot HaShani' project, 842 m
seizure order	T26/87/	Tubas, Tayasir	Tubas	47.421	Road within the 'Hot HaShani' project, 953 m
seizure order	T26/88/	Tubas	Tubas	103.378	Road within the 'Hot HaShani' project, 2,068 m
seizure order	T26/89/	Tubas	Tubas	151.902	Road within the 'Hot HaShani' project, 3,047 m
Total				830.91	

Security Measures Orders

On July 23 and 24, 2026, the occupation authorities issued three military orders to take what it calls “security measures,” targeting, based on the arithmetic sum of the areas listed in them, 76.049 dunums of land belonging to the villages of Salem, Burin, and Madama in Nablus Governorate. The orders authorize the removal of wild vegetation and the uprooting of olive trees for relocation to alternative sites. Order No. NQ/83/26 is the broadest, targeting 61.400 dunums along a 5,567-meter route on the lands of Burin and Madama, equivalent to roughly 81% of the total area covered by the three orders.

A review of the maps reveals that Orders 79/26 and 80/26 target the same sites and land basins on the lands of Salem village, and that the areas marked on the maps are largely identical, with a difference not exceeding 0.011 dunums; the total of 76.049 dunums therefore represents an arithmetic sum of the registered areas and not necessarily a net, non-overlapping area. Although these orders do not formally strip landowners of title, they impose direct restrictions on land use, turning agricultural land adjacent to roads into security-exposed zones, while granting the occupation authorities the power to remove vegetation cover and uproot olive trees under immediate measures or short deadlines not exceeding 72 hours, which in practice limits landowners’ ability to object or protect their property.

Table Detailing Security Measures Orders

Order Type	Order No.	Governorate	Village	Area	Location
Security measures order	26/79	Nablus	Salem	7.330	Southeast of Salem, south of Road 555
Security measures order	26/80	Nablus	Salem	7.319	Southeast of Salem, southern side of Road 555
Security measures order	26/83	Nablus	Burin, Madama	61.400	East of Madama, southwest of Burin toward Road 555
				76.049	

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

First: Master Plans and Colonial Units Bids in the West Bank

In July, the planning authorities in the occupying state studied a total of 14 master plans in favor of West Bank colonies including Jerusalem. This involved the construction of 1,128 colonial units on a total area of 1,172 dunums, according to the areas recorded in the table. The planning authorities approved 7 plans comprising 476 colonial units on 548.333 dunums, while 7 other plans comprising 652 units on 623.753 dunums were deposited in for subsequent approval. The total includes housing plans as well as plans aimed at establishing or expanding colonies, alongside plans that amend land-use designations, building lines, and marketing instructions, without necessarily including new units.

The plan to expand the “Mevo Dotan” colony, No. י"ש /1/2/104, stands out as the largest of the approved plans, involving the construction of 455 colonial units on 539.299 dunums of land belonging to Arraba in Jenin governorate. In Hebron governorate, the planning authorities deposited a plan to establish the “Asa’el” colony, involving the construction of 342 units on 330.492 dunums of land belonging to As-Samu’, alongside a plan to expand the “Beit Hagai” colony with 225 units on 189.476 dunums. These three plans alone account for 1,022 units, about 91% of the total units, and 1,059.267 dunums, more than 90% of the total targeted area.

The plans also included the deposit of a plan to build 83 units in the “Elon Moreh” colony on 24.939 dunums of land belonging to Deir Al-Hatab in Nablus governorate, through reclassifying the land from agricultural to residential use, and the approval of 21 units in the “Elkana” colony on 1.913 dunums of land belonging to Masha in Salfit governorate, along with the deposit of a plan for two units in the “Eli” colony on 0.833 dunums of land belonging to As-Sawiya. Despite the limited area of these plans compared with the larger projects, their significance lies in changing land use and intensifying construction within existing colonies.

As for the plans that did not register new units, these involved amendments with a regulatory and preparatory effect, most notably a reclassification of a 74-dunum area within the plan for the “Talmon” colony, built on the lands of Ras Karkar and Al-Mazra’a al-Qibliya, and an amendment to the land-marketing terms of the “Build Your Own Home” program in the “Ma’ale Adumim” colony, alongside amendments to building lines and land uses within the “Revava,” “Etz Efraim,” “Yitzhar,” “Kedumim,” “Efrat,” and “Pisgat Ze’ev” colonies. The absence of new units from these

plans does not mean their impact is limited; reclassification amendments and building and marketing instructions play a role in legally and administratively preparing the land for later rounds of expansion.

The tally reveals two parallel tracks: the first involves pushing forward large plans to establish and expand colonies in Jenin and Hebron, and the second relies on smaller regulatory amendments in Nablus, Salfit, Jerusalem, Ramallah, Qalqilya, and Bethlehem governorates. The planning system thus functions not merely as a tool for adding units, but as a means of reclassifying land, fixing colony boundaries, and providing the legal basis for their continued expansion at the expense of Palestinian land.

Details Regarding West Bank Master Plans

Colony	Plan Number	Governorate	Approval	Deposited	New units	Area	Notes
Revava	10 / 4 / 170 י"ש /	Salfit				3.370	Change from commercial to residential
Mevo Dotan	104 / 2 / 1 י"ש /	Jenin	455		455	539.299	Colony expansion
Ma'ale Adumim	1 / 7 / 59 / 4 י"ש / 420 /	Jerusalem					Amendment to "Build Your Own Home" terms
Etz Efraim	126 / 8 / 1 י"ש /	Salfit				3.271	Change of building line
Yitzhar	169 / 1 / 2 י"ש /	Nablus				2.9	Change of rear/side building line, Plot 605
Kedumim	113 / 13 / 3 / 1 י"ש /	Qalqilya					Change of building instructions and restrictions
Eli	237 / 16 י"ש /	Nablus		2	2	0.833	
Beit Hagai	4 / 517 י"ש /	Hebron		225	225	189.476	
Asa'el	525 י"ש /	Hebron		342	342	330.492	Establishing a colony
Talmon	235 / 15 י"ש /	Ramallah				74.098	From an agricultural land route
Efrat	410 / 5 / 85 י"ש /	Bethlehem				0.95	Change to building zone and building lines
Elkana	125 / 27 י"ש /	Salfit	21		21	1.913	From agricultural to residential (Area C)
Givat Ze'ev	220 / 10 / 3 / 3 י"ש /	Jerusalem				0.545	Change of building lines
Elon Moreh	107 / 1 י"ש /	Nablus		83	83	24.939	From agricultural to residential land
		Total	476	652	1128	1172	

Second: Master Plans and Colonial Units Bids in Occupied Jerusalem

In July, the planning committees of the occupation municipality in Jerusalem put forward a total of 8 master plans aimed at building 892 colonial units on an area of 55.695 dunums. The measures included depositing 4 plans comprising 884 units on 26.037 dunums, and approving 4 other plans comprising 8 units, along with public buildings and institutions and a conference center, on an area of 29.658 dunums.

The main weight of these plans is concentrated in the “Talpiot” colony, which accounts for 4 plans totaling 881 colonial units on 51.761 dunums, or about 93% of the total targeted area. Plan No. 101/0993907 stands out as the largest, involving the construction of 880 units on 22.582 dunums as part of a project for what is called “urban renewal,” which involves demolishing existing buildings and constructing new complexes that include residential units and commercial and public space. The remaining units were distributed between “Neve Ya’akov” with 5 units, “Ramat Shlomo” with 4 units, and “Pisgat Ze’ev” with 2 units.

These plans reveal that colonial planning activity in Jerusalem is not limited to adding residential units, but is moving toward building an integrated urban system that includes public institutions, commercial facilities, and conference centers, reinforcing the colonies’ permanence and their capacity to expand and attract further colonizers. This trajectory forms part of reshaping the urban and demographic landscape of occupied Jerusalem, and entrenching the colonial presence through interconnected residential and service projects, at the expense of Palestinian land and the natural development potential of Palestinian communities in the city.

Details Regarding Jerusalem Master Plans

Notes	Date	Area	No. of Units	Stage	Plan No.	Colony
Talpiot	0993907/101	Deposited	880	22.582	Jul 3	
Pisgat Ze'ev	1368232/101	Deposited	2	1.508	Jul 10	Adding 2 residential units to an existing building
Talpiot	1461375/101	Deposited	1	0.837	Jul 24	Adding 1 residential unit to an existing building
Neve Ya'akov	1452382/101	Deposited	1	1.110	Jul 24	Adding 1 residential unit to an existing building
Talpiot	1106863/101	Approved		12.562	Jul 3	Construction of public buildings and institutions
Talpiot	1235712/101	Approved		15.780	Jul 10	Construction of a conference center
Ramat Shlomo	1440437/101	Approved	4	0.675	Jul 17	Adding 4 residential units to an existing building
Neve Ya'akov	1367598/101	Approved	4	0.641	Jul 17	Adding 4 residential units to an existing building
Total			892	55.695		

Third: Colonial Construction Tenders

During July 2026, the so-called “Israel Land Authority” issued two tenders for the construction of 525 colonial units under the “intensive building” pattern in the “Ma’ale Adumim” and “Ariel” colonies. Tender No. 170/2026 covered the construction of 183 units in “Ma’ale Adumim”; it was published on July 20, is set to open on August 10, and the Bidding deadline closes on October 12, 2026. Tender No. 7/2026 covered the construction of 342 units in the “Ariel” colony, with August 31 set as the final deadline for submitting tenders. “Ariel” thus accounted for about 65% of the units on offer, against about 35% in “Ma’ale Adumim.”

The Tender stage differs from the plan-deposit and plan-approval stages, as it marks the project’s move from the planning phase to the stage of marketing the land and soliciting implementation bids. Even so, the publication of a tender does not mean construction has actually begun, or that all units will be built immediately, but it does bring the project closer to being carried out on the ground, after completing an essential part of the planning and legal procedures. Offering the units under the “intensive building” pattern reflects a trend toward increasing capacity within the two colonies and accelerating their population and urban growth.

The tenders carry a geographic significance beyond the number of units, as they target two large colonies that play a central role in reshaping the West Bank. Expansion in “Ma’ale Adumim”

reinforces the colonial bloc east of Jerusalem and deepens the city's separation from its Palestinian hinterland toward the Jordan Valley, while the expansion of "Ariel," situated deep inside Salfit governorate, strengthens colonial penetration into the center of the West Bank and widens control over the surrounding land and roads. The units are thus distributed between two strategic axes: the Jerusalem–Jordan Valley axis and the Salfit–central West Bank axis.

Table of Tenders Published in July

Colony	Unit No.	Bid deadline	Tender No.	Opening Date	Publication Date	Designation
Ma'ale Adumim	183	12/10/2026	170/2026	10/08/2026	20/07/2026	Intensive building
Ariel	342	2026/8/31	2026/7	**	2026/1/7	Intensive building
Total	525					

Fifth: Laws and Bills proposed or approved by the Israeli Knesset in July

In this part of the report, we review the most prominent of the laws and bills that were studied in the Occupation's Knesset. Considering the nature of these laws, their hostile and racist nature can be inferred, through which the legislative bodies in the occupation state seek to entrench a system of suppression against Palestinians or to perpetuate the racial segregation and apartheid imposed on them.

Bill	Discussion date	Reference no	Stage	Justifications for the Law
A bill that elevates the status of Torah students in Haredi Yeshivas	July 13, 2026	51540/25/	Final	The Knesset plenum approved, on Monday, July 13, 2026, one of the most important laws pursued by the Haredi factions in the Knesset, aimed at exempting young men of their community from compulsory military service by granting special status to Torah study and its students. It is a highly contentious law that, immediately upon passage, became the subject of a Supreme Court petition seeking to strike it down; 63 coalition members voted in favor and 52 opposed it. The law contains a single clause, stating that "Torah study is a fundamental value in the heritage of the Jewish people and the State of Israel." First sponsor: Moshe Gafni.

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

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

- **On July 1, 2026**, Idit Silman, the Israeli Minister of Environmental Protection, announced that the so-called “Call to Prayer Law” passed by the Knesset would grant ministry inspectors, in coordination with the police, expanded powers to step up enforcement against what she described as loud, unjustified noise.²
- **On July 2, 2026**, Lieutenant Colonel Billy El Gelman, head of the Hebron colonial council, declared from inside the Ibrahimi Mosque that the Jewish presence there is tied not only to the burial of the patriarchs and matriarchs but to historical roots, affirming the continuation of the colonial project in Hebron, Bethlehem, Nablus, and the rest of the West Bank.³
- **On July 2, 2026**, Yisrael Barmson, head of the Kiryat Arba colonial council, affirmed from inside the Ibrahimi Mosque that genuine Israeli sovereignty is increasingly taking hold there, considering that the colonizers have become the owners of the place, and calling for continuing this approach as a message of strength that Palestinians in the area understand.⁴
- **On July 7, 2026**, Miki Zohar, the Israeli Minister of Culture, affirmed that preventing the establishment of a Palestinian state requires the Israeli public to recognize the need for a right-wing government to bring this about.⁵
- **On July 7, 2026**, Miri Regev, Minister of Transportation and Road Safety and a member of the political-security cabinet, announced the continuation of road construction linking the colonies and strengthening colonial infrastructure.⁶

² Silman, Idit (2026) post, Facebook, July 1. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1BPqy2Djdr>

³ Gelman, Billy El (2026) video, Facebook, July 2. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/r/14nEmD9nq2A>

⁴ Barmson, Yisrael (2026) video, Facebook, July 2. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/r/1EF1SdR9Yf>

⁵ Zohar, Miki (2026) video, TikTok, July 7. Available at:

https://www.tiktok.com/@mawteni_48/video/7659353428828736789?is_from_webapp=1&sender_device=pc

⁶ Regev, Miri (2026) post, Facebook, July 7. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1KLBneeLkf>

- **On July 7, 2026**, Michael Sperber, a lawyer and notary at Bar-Ilan University, called, following the Palestinian Authority's announcement that it had laid a foundation stone for a mosque near Solomon's Pools, for declaring the area a closed military zone to bar Palestinian Authority personnel from entering, imposing a curfew on its leaders, focusing on the head of the Artas village council as the operation's supposed leader, and activating the mechanism for confiscating property and funds, along with the immediate demolition of unlicensed buildings in the Area (C) classified zone.⁷
- **On July 7, 2026**, Amichai Eliyahu, the Israeli Minister of Heritage, claimed from the site of Solomon's Pools that Palestinians have no history in the place, asserting that its history belongs to Jews exclusively, and affirming his commitment to preserving what he described as the land of the forefathers and to raising the Israeli flag there.⁸
- **On July 10, 2026**, Yaron Rosenthal, head of the Gush Etzion colonial council, affirmed that this colonial bloc will remain at the forefront of the colonial project.⁹
- **On July 10, 2026**, Rabbi Avraham Yitzhak Schwartz, rabbi of Kiryat Arba in Hebron, called for participation in a large public march toward the Gaza Strip to demand the renewal of colonization there, considering that the time had come to correct what he described as the disgrace of evacuating the colonies from Gaza.¹⁰
- **On July 10, 2026**, Minister Yitzhak Wasserlauf, Minister of the Negev and Galilee, expressed his support for the Nachala colonial association's work to colonize the Gaza Strip, disclosing the purchase of the first residential caravans and the readiness of families to relocate and settle in the Strip as soon as possible.¹¹
- **On July 12, 2026**, Moshe Solomon, an MK from the Religious Zionism party, held that the most important expression of victory in the war lies in colonization and control over the land.¹²

⁷ Sperber, Michael (2026) video, Facebook, July 7. Available at: [/https://www.facebook.com/share/v/14jVFXK14Yr](https://www.facebook.com/share/v/14jVFXK14Yr)

⁸ Eliyahu, Amichai (2026) video, Facebook, July 7. Available at: [/https://www.facebook.com/share/v/1Njrui1btM](https://www.facebook.com/share/v/1Njrui1btM)

⁹ Rosenthal, Yaron (2026) post, Facebook, July 10. Available at: [/https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1A7DKUkZIDy](https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1A7DKUkZIDy)

¹⁰ Schwartz, Avraham Yitzhak (2026) video, X, July 10. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2075483053976113581?s=20

¹¹ Wasserlauf, Yitzhak (2026) post, X, July 10. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2075265175758798960?s=20

¹² Solomon, Moshe (2026) video, X, July 12. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2076239264031895736?s=20

- **On July 12, 2026,** Bezalel Smotrich, the Israeli Minister of Finance, renewed his call on the prime minister to give the green light for the Settlement Administration to take charge of establishing a colonial nucleus in the Gaza Strip.¹³
- **On July 12, 2026,** Moshe Passal, an MK from the Likud party, held that a genuine victory over the enemy requires re-establishing the old colonies, affirming that the enemy will only grasp the meaning of loss through this.¹⁴
- **On July 12, 2026,** Moshe Solomon, an MK from the Religious Zionism party, reiterated that genuine victory lies in colonizing Gaza and holding fast to the land.¹⁵
- **On July 14, 2026,** Amichai Chikli, Israeli Minister of Diaspora Affairs, called from the headquarters of the Nachala colonial association on citizens to join the gathering at the Gaza border, affirming that settling in Gaza now and achieving absolute victory lie in colonization everywhere.¹⁶
- **On July 14, 2026,** Rabbi Chagai Londin, head of the Chulon Hesder Yeshiva, called for joining the Nachala association's march on the Gaza Envelope, demanding a return to the Gush Katif colonies from which colonizers had previously been evacuated.¹⁷
- **On July 14, 2026,** Tzvi Sukkot, a Knesset member from the Religious Zionism party, affirmed that the time had come to return to the Gush Katif colonies on the Gaza border, considering this a correction of what he described as the crime of evacuation, and calling for renewing colonization in the Strip.¹⁸
- **On July 14, 2026,** Limor Son Har-Melech, deputy speaker of the Knesset, held that the true picture of victory lies in the Jewish people's return to colonizing the areas surrounding the Gaza Strip.¹⁹

¹³ Smotrich, Bezalel (2026) video, X, July 12. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2076175099183435907?s=20

¹⁴ Passal, Moshe (2026) video, X, July 12. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2076343386072641690?s=20

¹⁵ Solomon, Moshe (2026) video, X, July 12. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2076239264031895736?s=20

¹⁶ Chikli, Amichai (2026) video, X, July 14. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2077001001018495119?s=20

¹⁷ Londin, Chagai (2026) video, X, July 14. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2076947362937753669?s=20

¹⁸ Sukkot, Tzvi (2026) video, X, July 14. Available at: <https://x.com/TzeirimZD/status/2076941505751568814?s=20>

¹⁹ Son Har-Melech, Limor (2026) video, X, July 14. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2076929130671534480?s=20

- **On July 15, 2026**, Shlomo Karhi, the Minister of Communications, called from the headquarters of the Nachala colonial association on citizens to join the gathering at the Gaza border on Sunday, repeating the slogan “Settling in Gaza now.”²⁰
- **On July 15, 2026**, and during the Nachala association’s call for a march on the Gaza Envelope, Rachely Ben Ari Sokot, head of the association’s Ra’anana branch, called for mass participation in Sunday’s march, affirming that the time had come to establish colonies on the northern border of the Gaza Strip.²¹
- **On July 16, 2026**, May Golan, Minister of Social Equality, called for joining the Nachala association’s march on the Gaza Envelope, considering that colonization means security.²²
- **On July 16, 2026**, Rabbi David Chai Cohen, head of the Netivot Yisrael institution in Bat Yam, called for returning to and settling on the Gaza Envelope, demanding that the government correct what he described as the old mistake of evacuating the colonies.²³
- **On July 18, 2026**, right-wing activist Hadar Muchtar, a candidate for Likud party membership, called for immediate colonization of the Gaza Strip.²⁴
- **On July 18, 2026**, the Nachala colonial association announced it would continue pressing full steam ahead on the path of colonizing the Gaza Strip²⁵. **And on July 19, 2026**, the Nachala colonial association called for support for its upcoming activities in pursuit of making the whole of Gaza Jewish.²⁶
- **On July 19, 2026**, Smotrich, the Israeli Minister of Finance, demanded that the green light be given to establish the three colonies on the northern border of the Gaza Strip.²⁷

²⁰ Karhi, Shlomo (2026) video, X, July 15. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2077289784515453170?s=20

²¹ Ben Ari Sokot, Rachely (2026) post, X, July 15. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2077335252339437627?s=20

²² Golan, May (2026) post, X, July 16. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2077709612971610459?s=20

²³ Cohen, David Chai (2026) post, X, July 16. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2077661553243890040?s=20

²⁴ Muchtar, Hadar (2026) post, X, July 18. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2078577980700307488?s=20

²⁵ Nachala colonial association (2026) post, X, July 18. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2078567307450986848?s=20

²⁶ Nachala colonial association (2026) post, X, July 19. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2078939536793714733?s=20

²⁷ Smotrich, Bezalel (2026) post, X, July 19. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2078912505791885462?s=20

- **On July 19, 2026**, Alon Davidi, head of the Sderot regional council, called for immediate settlement in Gaza.²⁸
- **On July 19, 2026**, Rabbi Shlomo Aviner held that the day marked the making of history, calling for immediate settlement in Gaza and describing it as a religious commandment supported by the entire people of Israel.²⁹
- **On July 19, 2026**, Rabbi and Judge Avraham Zarviv called for continuing the war until victory and colonization in Gaza are achieved.³⁰
- **On July 19, 2026**, Itamar Ben Gvir, the Israeli Minister of National Security, affirmed the need for colonization to encompass the whole of the Gaza Strip, asserting that Gaza belongs to Israel³¹. And **on July 21, 2026**, Itamar Ben Gvir pledged to continue demolishing what he described as illegal homes, to enforce the death penalty against perpetrators of Palestinian attacks, to ensure Israeli control over the Al-Aqsa Mosque compound, and to arm all Israeli citizens³². And **on July 24, 2026**, Ben Gvir threatened to treat Palestinian villages and towns in the West Bank the same way as Beit Hanoun in the Gaza Strip, announcing that he would demand at the security cabinet meeting that the occupation army be ordered to demolish, by air and by bulldozer, the homes of those he described as attack perpetrators and their supporters, affirming that for every Israeli killed, Palestinians must lose land and homes, and that the language used in Gaza would also be used in the West Bank.³³
- **On July 24, 2026**, the Nachala colonial association called for scrapping what it described as the artificial division at the heart of the West Bank, and for the immediate launch of large-scale colonization in Areas (A) and (B).³⁴

²⁸ Davidi, Alon (2026) post, X, July 19. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2078834274925432984?s=20

²⁹ † Aviner, Shlomo (2026) post, X, July 19. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2078811067828867411?s=20

³⁰ Zarviv, Avraham (2026) post, X, July 19. Available at: https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2078738632265945358?s=20

³¹ Ben Gvir, Itamar (2026) video, X, July 19. Available at: <https://x.com/itamarbengvir/status/2078890328635879520?s=20>

³² Ben Gvir, Itamar (2026) post, X, July 21. Available at: <https://x.com/itamarbengvir/status/2079519804696768797?s=20>

³³ Ben Gvir, Itamar (2026) post, X, July 24. Available at: <https://x.com/itamarbengvir/status/2080549305492906468?s=20>

³⁴ ‡ Nachala colonial association (2026) post, X, July 24. Available at:

https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/2080557769262858336?s=20

- **On July 24, 2026**, Bezalel Smotrich, the Israeli Minister of Finance, described the towns of Tell, al-'Iraq, Burin, and Beit Furik as villages that have repeatedly been a source of what he termed terrorism, calling for treating them like the Nablus and Tulkarm refugee camps and purging them of what he called terrorist infrastructure to restore deterrence and security³⁵. **And on July 25, 2026**, Yariv Levin, the Israeli deputy prime minister, predicted that the Gush Katif colonies would see a return similar to what happened in the Sa-Nur colony, calling for patience to achieve this³⁶. **And on July 28, 2026**, Smotrich affirmed the continued application of the law to prevent what he described as illegal construction and Palestinian seizure of land in the West Bank³⁷. **And on July 29, 2026**, Smotrich held that his government had brought about a revolution in the West Bank, warning that Eisenkot and the left coming to power would lead to the evacuation of colonies and farms, the revival of the Oslo track, and the establishment of a Palestinian state, which he considers a threat to Israel's existence.³⁸

³⁵ Smotrich, Bezalel (2026) post, X, July 24. Available at: <https://x.com/bezalelsm/status/2080591772946755635?s=20>

³⁶ Levin, Yariv (2026) statement, Channel 14, X, July 25. Available at: https://x.com/C14_news/status/2081110392885940391?s=20

³⁷ Smotrich, Bezalel (2026) post, X, July 28. Available at: <https://x.com/bezalelsm/status/2082008447961223197?s=20>

³⁸ Smotrich, Bezalel (2026) post, X, July 29. Available at: <https://x.com/bezalelsm/status/2082494490871202085?s=20>