

Colonization and Wall Resistance Commission in the Occupied Land:**Since October 7, 2023:****Over 62,000 Israeli Violations in the West Bank and Jerusalem****Turning Displacement into a Mechanism to Reshape Geography and Impose Annexation**

The occupation's measures have not been confined to field attacks; they have extended across an extensive framework of legislation and administrative orders that fundamentally alter the legal and administrative status of Palestinian land, broadening control mechanisms over it.

October 4, 2026**The Colonization and Wall Resistance Commission:**

Since October 7, 2023, Israeli occupation forces and settlers have carried out a total of **62,916 violations** targeting Palestinian citizens, their lands, and their properties across the West Bank, including Jerusalem:

- **48,174 attacks** perpetrated by the Israeli military.
- **14,742 attacks** perpetrated by settlers.

Hebron topped the governorates with 10,840 recorded violations, followed by Ramallah and al-Bireh with 10,594, Nablus with 10,261, and Jerusalem with 7,315.

This grim toll highlights the expanding offensive against Palestinian presence in the West Bank, unfolding alongside the war of extermination on the Gaza Strip. Military force actively shields settler expansion, while demolitions, land confiscations, road closures, and assaults on livelihoods systematically erode the population's ability to remain steadfast on their land—turning forced displacement into an instrument to reshape geographic reality and impose de facto annexation.

These occupation measures have extended far beyond field violence into a comprehensive matrix of laws and regulatory orders. These actions have reshaped the legal and administrative status of Palestinian territories, expanded enforcement mechanisms, and enabled settlers to transform illicit attacks into permanent facts on the ground—subsidized, serviced, and protected by occupation state institutions. Coupled with confiscation, colonial expansion, and displacement, this integrated strategy dismantles Palestinian territorial integrity, subjects the land to the logic of annexation, and transforms settlement enterprise into official state policy executed through legislation, urban planning, administrative bodies, and military force.

Settler attacks have led to the killing of **66 Palestinian citizens**, heavily concentrated in Ramallah and al-Bireh (29 martyrs), Nablus (21), Hebron (7), Salbit (3), with Bethlehem and Qalqilya recording two martyrs each. Settlers also ignited **1,182 fires**, comprising 809 attacks targeting property and 373 targeting agricultural land. These arson incidents were concentrated

in Ramallah and al-Bireh (376 cases), Nablus (335), Hebron (112), Jenin (73), Bethlehem (64), Tulkarm (61), Salfit (44), Qalqilya (39), Jerusalem (32), Tubas (29), and Jericho (17).

Violations affected **147,111 trees** through chopping, uprooting, burning, and chemical poisoning—among them **100,485 olive trees**. Hebron recorded damage to 31,516 trees, Ramallah and al-Bireh 27,922, Nablus 24,073, Jenin 23,658, Bethlehem 15,784, Salfit 11,313, Qalqilya 9,298, Tubas 2,234, Tulkarm 745, and Jerusalem 568. The Commission also documented **922 incidents of land bulldozing** and **2,645 direct attacks on trees and crops**.

During the same timeframe, settlers attempted to establish a total of **211 colonial outposts**, predominantly pastoral in nature. Ramallah and al-Bireh led the governorates with 62 attempts, followed by Hebron with 57, Nablus with 38, Bethlehem with 29, and Jerusalem with 15—reflecting a sweeping drive to seize open land through outpost expansion and establish new facts on the ground.

Detailed incident registries indicate that at least **376 Palestinian villages, towns, and communities** were subjected to settler terrorism, underscoring the expanding scope of state-sponsored terror and the empowerment granted to settler militias.

1,814 Demolition Operations Targeting 5,059 Structures, and 2,133 Demolition Notices Issued

Occupation authorities carried out **1,814 demolition operations**, destroying **5,059 structures**, which included:

- 1,894 inhabited homes
- 307 uninhabited homes
- 1,524 agricultural facilities
- 723 commercial and livelihood structures
- 611 other facilities

Demolitions were concentrated in Jerusalem with 1,244 structures, Hebron with 831, Jenin with 496, Tulkarm with 480, Nablus with 394, Ramallah and al-Bireh with 384, Bethlehem with 370, Jericho with 347, Tubas with 200, Qalqilya with 193, and Salfit with 120.

Furthermore, occupation authorities issued **2,133 demolition and stop-work orders**: 577 in Hebron, 306 in Bethlehem, 277 in Ramallah and al-Bireh, 222 in Jerusalem, 193 in Jericho, 156 in Nablus, 137 in Qalqilya, 85 in Tulkarm, 83 in Salfit, 74 in Jenin, and 23 in Tubas.

Occupation forces also carried out **7,775 property vandalism and destruction operations**, **1,120 confiscation incidents**, and **1,437 acts of theft**. Seized or stolen assets included 13,539 head of livestock, 1,095 vehicles, 125 agricultural tractors, and 1,617 pieces of farming equipment.

Confiscation of Over 64,000 Dunams

The cumulative estimated total of confiscated Palestinian land reached approximately **64,200 dunams** [~15,864 acres]. Control instruments included:

- **231 military seizure orders and procedures** covering approximately 5,268 dunams (including 46 orders aimed at establishing buffer zones around settlements and 122 orders for opening military and security roads).
- **"State Land" declarations** encompassing approximately 29,700 dunams—a record high over the past three decades.
- **11 expropriation orders** covering a total area of roughly 3,534 dunams (including the original Sebastia order No. 01/26, covering 2,068 dunams).
- **Expansion of nature reserve boundaries** by approximately 20,000 dunams.

Regarding the two-year cumulative additions to military seizure orders, Tubas ranked first among governorates with 1,662.625 dunams, followed by Jenin with 1,008.379 dunams.

Review of 415 Settlement Masterplans in the West Bank and Jerusalem, and 97 Tenders Issued

Under colonial spatial planning, official notices issued by the Higher Planning Council and the Jerusalem municipal authority showed:

- **West Bank (outside municipal boundaries):** 89 planning deposit procedures advancing plans for 19,221 housing units across 23,129.101 dunams, alongside 148 plan approvals advancing 24,913 units across 29,066.537 dunams.
- **Jerusalem (within municipal boundaries):** 85 plan deposits comprising 16,005 units across 1,627.950 dunams, alongside 93 plan approvals comprising 15,156 units across 4,016.918 dunams.

Since the outbreak of the war, occupation authorities have issued **97 tenders** totaling **15,760 housing units**:

- 84 tenders in the West Bank, comprising 12,872 units.
- 13 tenders within Jerusalem municipal boundaries, comprising 2,888 units (distributed across five tenders for residential units and eight for infrastructure, public facilities, and civil development).
- The **E1 project** east of Jerusalem accounted for 3,401 units, split between 2,167 units under Tender 460/2025 and 1,234 units under Tender 186/2026.

Expanding settlements, advancing construction blueprints and tenders, and linking them via strategic bypass roads and infrastructure permanently cements territorial control and severs geographic contiguity between Palestinian population centers. The strategic danger of the E1 corridor east of Jerusalem lies in severing the city's natural urban expansion and isolating it from its Palestinian hinterland, while demolitions and land seizures constrict the urban and agricultural space of surrounding villages to facilitate settlement expansion.



Protecting threatened Palestinian citizens and communities requires actively supporting their steadfastness and safeguarding their access to their lands, water resources, and livelihoods, alongside holding those responsible for occupation crimes and settler terror legally accountable. There is an urgent imperative for concrete international action to halt settlement expansion, its state sponsorship, and its funding mechanisms; continuing impunity only enables the systemic use of killings, demolitions, expropriations, and forced displacement to impose annexation by force.