



Monthly Report
February

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

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February, 2025

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Foreword:

In continuation of the colonial terror series, the colonizers systematically targeted “Arab al-Malihah” community northwest of Jericho last February. They paved a colonial road surrounding the community, set fire to the community’s mosque, and perpetrated cruel attacks on citizens’ property and livestock through systematic assaults and theft. These actions aim to displace the community in favor of the colonial expansion project.

These colonial attacks on citizens’ livestock through theft, killing, slaughtering and burning have become one of the tools adopted by the colonizers in attacking Palestinian villages and Bedouin communities with direct intent to cause the greatest damage to living standards and lifestyle and to terrorize the safe people in these areas. Additionally, incidents like the theft of over 900 livestock in the village of Deir Dibwan, east of Ramallah, illustrate the criminal behavior of the occupying state's official institutions, which support colonizers’ terrorism and deprives Palestinians of their right to follow up on these cases in order to restore their rights and hold the perpetrators of the crimes accountable. Despite the challenges posed by the occupation, The CWRC, remains committed to supporting the resilience and steadfastness of citizens and pursuing their cases through legal channels at all levels. The goal is to protect their rights and work towards restoring what has been taken from them.

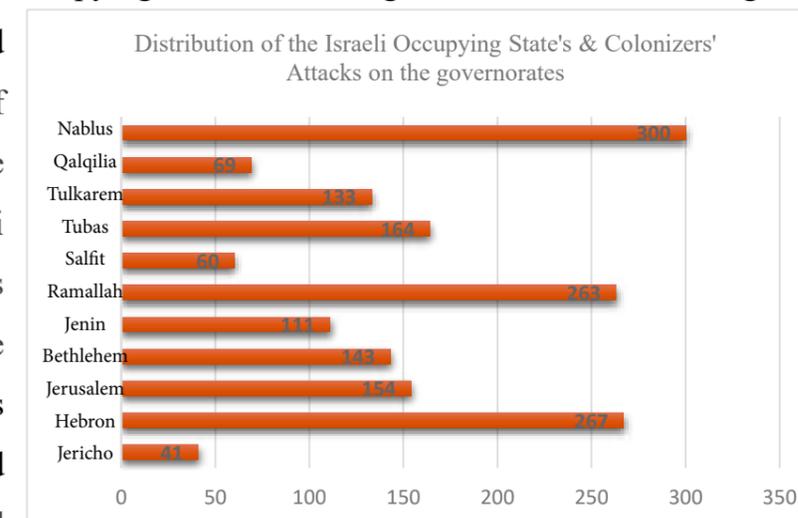
Mu’ayyad Shaa’ban,

Head of the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission
(CWRC)

First: Violations of the Israeli Occupation State & Colonizers in the Occupied Palestinian Territories in February 2025:

During the reporting period, February 2025, the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) monitored 1705 attacks. These attacks were carried out by the various bodies of the occupying state, including its colonial militia, against

Palestinian citizens and their properties. Of these, 1,475 attacks were carried out by the Israeli army, while 230 attacks were perpetrated by the colonizer. These attacks included assaults and physical injuries, caused

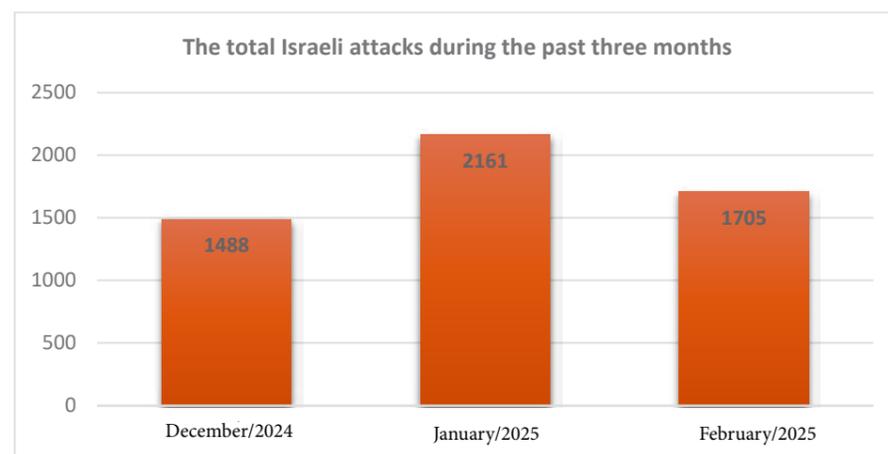


by live ammunition, gas, or terrorism. They also involved raids, vandalism, theft, property confiscation, land bulldozing, and uprooting trees.

However, the majority of these attacks occurred in the governorate of Nablus which witnessed 300 attacks. This was followed by Hebron Governorate (267 attacks). Meanwhile, 263 attacks were recorded in Ramallah governorate. These governorates experienced intensive attacks, amounting to 49% of the total attacks. The other governorates faced a similarly difficult situation. The governorates of Tulkarm and tubas experienced over one hundred attacks for each.

These attacks included 458 attacks on property and holy places, 69 attacks on lands and natural resources, and 1151 attacks on citizens.

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



Attacks perpetrated by Israeli Occupation State & Colonizers against Palestinian citizens, their properties and holy places.

Attacks on citizens:

During the reporting period, February 2025, the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) documented 1151 attacks on citizens. Most of these attacks were concentrated in Ramallah Governorate which witnessed 218 attacks, followed by Nablus Governorate which witnessed 201 attacks. Meanwhile, Hebron governorate was subjected to 150 attacks. These attacks included shooting, arrest campaigns, shutting down checkpoints and imposing traffic restrictions on citizens.

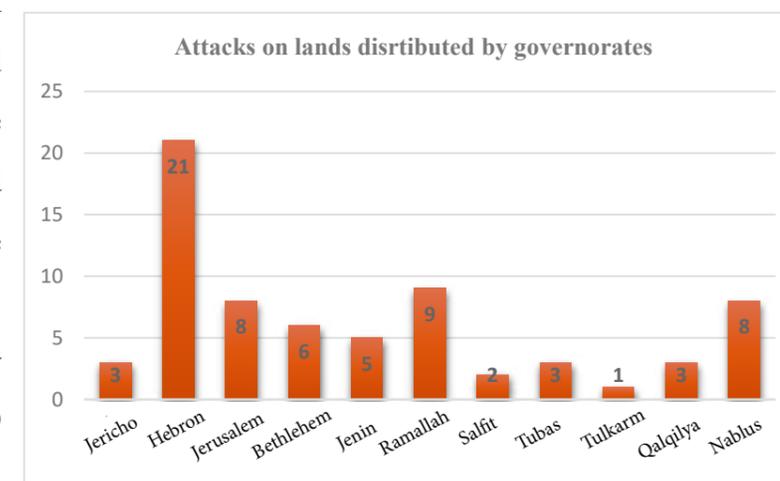
Table (1): the Israeli attacks on citizens distributed on the governorates:

	Jericho	Hebron	Jerusalem	Bethlehem	Jenin	Ramallah	Salfit	Tubas	Tulkarm	Qalqilia	Nablus	Total
Martyrs	-	2	-	-	8	1	-	4	11	1	4	31
Arresting citizens	16	34	29	17	24	30	5	78	18	10	36	297
Shooting	-	7	-	1	9	6	-	2	7	2	12	46
Restriction on movement	-	16	8	11	7	18	5	11	8	6	16	106
Attacks on citizens (Hitting & Running over)	1	21	8	7	7	8	4	11	5	2	13	87
suffocations	-	11	1	15	-	4	-	-	-	1	28	60

Intimidation	12	59	49	57	22	151	16	24	25	17	92	524
Total	29	150	95	108	77	218	30	130	74	39	201	1151

Attacks on Lands & Natural Resources:

In February 2025, the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) has documented 69 attacks on the Palestinian lands and natural resources. These attacks were concentrated in Hebron Governorate which witnessed 21 attacks, followed by Ramallah Governorate (9 attacks). Meanwhile, each of Nablus and Jerusalem governorates was subjected to 8 attacks.



These attacks affected hundreds of dunums of citizens' lands. During The reporting period, February 2025, there were 8 attempts by colonizers to establish colonial outposts in the governorates of Nablus, Tubas, Ramallah, Bethlehem, Tulkarm, Hebron and Jericho. Additionally, the Israeli occupation authorities and colonizers carried out 20 bulldozing lands' operations. These operations were concentrated in Jerusalem Governorate, where 5 bulldozing lands' operations took place, followed by Hebron which was subjected to 4 bulldozing lands' operations. Meanwhile, 3 bulldozing lands' operations were recorded in each of Nablus and Qalqilia¹.

Attacks on Trees:

¹ Table No. (3)

During the reporting period, February 2025, the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) documented 41 attacks that targeted olive trees and caused the uprooting, poisoning and burning of 642 trees among which there were 610 olive trees. These attacks were concentrated in the governorate of hebron where 16 attacks were recorded, followed by the governorate of ramallah which witnessed 8 attacks. Meanwhile, each of bethlehem and jenin were subjected to 5 attacks.

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

Governorate	Number of the uprooted trees
Hebron	292
Jerusalem	100
Jenin	250
Total	642

Attacks on Palestinians' Properties:

In February 2025, the CWRC documented 485 Israeli attacks on Palestinian property. During this period, the occupying army and colonial militias carried out extensive campaigns to confiscate and steal citizens 'property. The targeted properties included mobile homes (caravans), agricultural tractors, vehicles, home security cameras, money, and more.

Furthermore, there were 221 incidents of property vandalism and 59 documented incidents of confiscations and thefts of properties during the reporting period. Specifically, Israeli forces confiscated 53 vehicles, 2 cases of confiscating journalistic equipment (cameras and devices), 7 surveillance camera recordings, 6 bulldozers and trucks, 2 agricultural tractors, 8 cases of stealing money (gold jewelry, cash and mobile phones), one case of confiscating quarry equipment, one

case of confiscating large quantities of organic fertilizer, one case of confiscating agricultural equipment, one case of confiscating books.

Meanwhile, the colonizers were involved in the theft of: 1061 goats, two horses, chickens and a rooster, two vehicles, seven agricultural equipment, one tent and a water tank, and two electrical equipment. Confiscations and thefts were concentrated in Nablus Governorate which witnessed 16 incidents, followed by Ramallah Governorate where 12 incidents of colonizers' confiscation were reported, and then Salfit and Hebron Governorates with nine incidents for each.

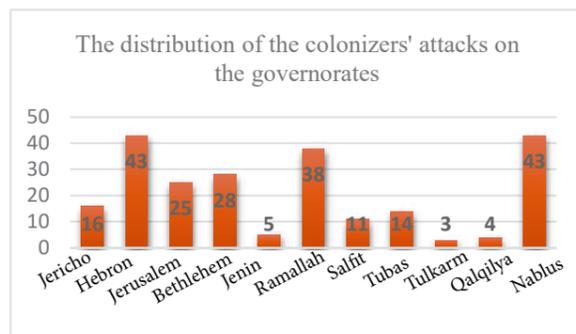
Table (3) shows the distribution of the colonial attacks on lands and property by governorate:

	Jericho	Hebron	Jerusalem	Bethlehem	Salfit	Jenin	Ramallah	Tubas	Tulkarm	Qalqilia	Nablus	Total
Notifications	-	13	1	2	3	1	1	8	24	15	25	93
An attempt to Establish an outpost	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	8
Bulldozing lands	2	4	5	-	2	-	-	1	-	3	3	20
Property Vandalism	7	39	4	25	6	20	22	18	25	10	45	221
Assault on lands & Trees	-	16	3	5	-	5	8	-	-	-	4	41
Confiscation of Properties	-	9	7	-	9	3	12	3	-	-	16	59
Demolitions	1	33	13	2	10	5	1	1	8	2	3	79
Attacks on holy places	1	2	26	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	33
Total	12	117	59	35	30	34	45	34	59	30	99	554

Colonizers’ Attacks: According to what was monitored and documented by the Colonization and Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) during the reporting period, February 2025, the colonizers carried out 230 organized attacks. 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 Qusra, Jinsafut, Yasuf, Huwwara, Qaryut, Hares, Masafer Yatta and Um al kher.

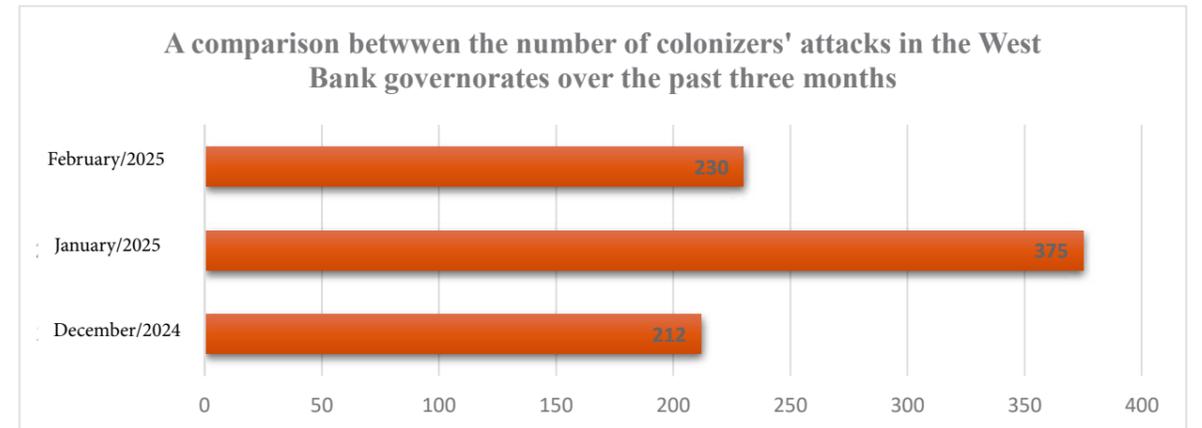
The most prominent of these colonial attacks was storming the holy places; among which was the squares of Al-Aqsa Mosque in the occupied city of Jerusalem. During the reporting period, February 2025, 4980 Israeli colonizers, protected by the occupation army, carried out 26 raids into Al-Aqsa Mosque Squares. Besides, 3100 colonizers carried out provocative tours under what is called “tourism to the squares of Al-Aqsa Mosque”.

Furthermore, Hundreds of armed colonizers, protected by the occupation forces, stormed several neighborhoods in the Old City of Hebron as well as the Ibrahimi Mosque there. They drew racist slogans against Arabs, cursing and threatening them. They also desecrated the mosque with "Talmudic" dances. Moreover, the call to prayer was also banned 44² times in al Ibrahimi Mosque during the reporting period. Notably worth, most of these attacks were concentrated in the Governorates of Nablus and Hebron which were subjected to 43 attacks for each,



² Palestinian Ministry of Endowments and Religious Affairs.

followed by Ramallah Governorate where 38 attacks were recorded. Meanwhile, 28 attacks were documented in Bethlehem Governorate



Examples on the Colonizers’ Attacks carried out in February 2025:

On February 2, 2025, a group of colonizers set fire to a mosque in “Arab al-Malihah” community, located northwest of Jericho. They poured flammable material onto the mosque and ignited it, completely destroying the building. They also set fire to an agricultural tractor nearby. This attack is part of a troubling trend of violence, coinciding with the expansion of colonial outposts along the end of “al-Mu'arrajah Road”, also northwest of Jericho. These actions appear to be aimed at displacing local residents and seizing their homes and properties.



On February 6, 2025, a group of colonizers established a new colonial outpost east of “Tayasir” military checkpoint in the northern Jordan Valley. They erected a trellis in the area and brought in several cattle, raising concerns that this could become the foundation for a new colonial outpost in the



region. On February 19, 2025, they began expanding the outpost near the Tayasir checkpoint, east of Tubas. To date, they have set up approximately three tents and three caravans, with ongoing work for further expansion.

February 11, 2025, a group of colonizers began paving a colonial road from the lands of Yasuf village, east of Salfit. They paved a dirt road from the northern lands of Yasuf village, extending towards the towns of Beita and Huwara in Nablus Governorate. Reports indicate that this road will consume dozens of dunams of land owned by local citizens, which is currently planted with olive trees

On February 13, 2025, a group of colonizers, led by the extremist minister Itamar Ben Gvir, who had previously resigned from the Israeli occupation government, attacked citizens' lands in the village of “Al-Minya”, located east of Bethlehem. They targeted various areas, including "Al-Hajjar," "Wadi Al-Abyad," "Al-Tina," and "Fateh Sadra," where they began planting olive seedlings in the Al-Minya desert. The targeted land, which was estimated to cover hundreds of dunams, is classified as a nature reserve within Area B. Additionally, escalated their attacks on the village of Al-Minya, by seizing wheat and barley crops and attacking farmers and shepherds, in an attempt to displace citizens from their lands and seize them for colonial expansion.

On February 14, 2025, 15 citizens were injured with fractures and wounds in a colonizers’ attack in “Al-Minya” desert, east of Bethlehem. The colonizers attacked citizens in “Al-Hijaz”, “Wadi Al-Abyad”, and “Fateh



Sadrah” areas of the desert with sticks, rifle butts, tear gas, and pepper spray. As a result, fifteen citizens from Al-Shalaldeh family suffered suffocation, fractures, and wounds throughout their bodies. Five of them were taken to the hospital. The colonizers also set fire to two vehicles, destroyed several other vehicles and solar panels, and vandalized the contents of tents and barracks in the area.



On February 15, 2025, a group of terrorist colonizers set fire to tents and attacked vehicles with stones in al “Minya” desert, located southeast of Bethlehem. They burned four tents in “Al-Hajjar” and Wadi Al-Abyad areas,

belonging citizens from al Shalaldeh and Tarwa families. Additionally, they targeted waste transport vehicles with stones near the landfill in Minya, causing damage to one of the vehicles.

On February 18, 2025, a group of terrorist colonizers destroyed agricultural facility in the village of Beit Lilo, located northwest of Ramallah. They infiltrated the land of Mahmoud Radwan and his sons in



“Ein al-Zarqa” Nature Reserve after cutting a fence. They burned four pumps that supplied water to approximately 200 cultivated dunams, vandalized a greenhouse, and wrote hostile slogans. According to Radwan, the citizens' total losses due to the vandalism is more than NIS 100,000 shekels.

On February 19, 2025, a group of terrorist colonizers bulldozed lands in the town of Hawara, located south of Nablus. They bulldozed an area of land 6 meters wide and more than 500 meters long in an area called Za'tara, southwest of Hawara, with the intention of creating a road for their use. Reports indicate that this new road is less than 200 meters away from nearby houses, and the land belongs to Al-Aql, Yahya, and Abu Al-Saud families from Hawara.

On February 20, 2025, a colonizer demolished a cow barn and seized a generator, agricultural equipment, and digging tools in “Al-Muntar” area of Masafer Bani Na'im, located east of Hebron. The colonizer, who is from the so-called "Bnei Hefer" colony, which was built on privately owned land, forcibly destroyed a 700-square-meter cow barn belonging to Natham Yousef Ishaq Burqan using a bulldozer. In addition to the barn, he stole a generator, electrical equipment, and digging tools, and bulldozed the street near the barn. Reports indicate that colonizers of "Bnei Hefer" colony have intensified their attacks on citizens' facilities in Masafer Bani Na'im and the surrounding area, aiming to forcibly displace residents for the purpose of colonial expansion.

On February 21, 2025, a group of colonizers set fire to a vehicle, vandalized property, and wrote racist anti-Arab graffiti east of Yatta. They stormed into a house belonging to the citizen Majed al-Dabbasah at night, burned his vehicle, and wrote racist slogans against Palestinians and Arabs. Al-Dabbasah reported that this area has experienced numerous attacks by colonizers and Israeli occupation forces, which have caused the demolition of several homes and a school, as well as harassment of

shepherds and uprooting of agricultural crops. Additionally, colonizers gathered at the intersection of the "Karmiel" colony, which is located on Masafer Yatta lands, where they closed the gate leading to the villages of Masafer Yatta and al-Badiya, effectively preventing citizens from passing through.

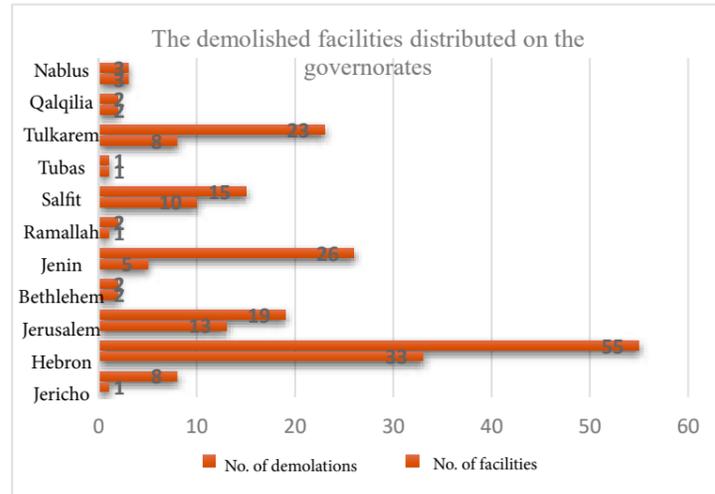


On February 22, 2025, a group of colonizers set fire to a house in the Bedouin community east of Jaba' village, north of Jerusalem. They also torched a vehicle belonging to a citizen living there and opened heavy gunfire on the residents. In addition, a terrorist group from the "Price Tag" gang set fire to a home and vehicle belonging to Daoud Muhammad Musa Ka'abneh, and opened heavy gunfire at residents and attacked various properties in the area.

February 22, 2025: a group of colonizers, under the protection of Israeli occupation forces, attacked the town of Deir Dibwan, east of Ramallah, and stole 800 sheep, along with three horses, two donkeys, and water tanks belonging to local citizens Nayef Manasra and Abdul Halim Awada.

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

A. Demolitions :According to the violations database of the CWRC, and during the reporting period, February 2025, the Israeli occupation authorities carried out 79 demolitions that targeted 156 facilities in the West Bank, including Jerusalem. Most of these demolitions were concentrated in Hebron Governorate, which witnessed 33 demolitions that resulted in the demolition of 55 facilities followed by Jerusalem Governorate, where 13 demolitions were monitored and resulted in the demolitions of 19 institutions. Meanwhile, 10 demolitions were recorded in Salfit governorate and caused the demolition of 15 facilities.



The side graph shows that demolition operations are concentrated in the northern and central areas of West Bank. Because the relationship between demolitions and demolition notifications is inherent (see the notifications section), we notice the concentration (of both demolitions and notifications) in both the northern and central areas of West Bank. These notifications are concentrated in vast areas where the Israeli occupation seeks to evacuate and forcibly depopulate in favor of the settler-colonial project. During the reporting period, these demolitions included: inhabited residences, uninhabited residences, residences under construction, agricultural facilities, mobile homes (caravans), industrial and commercial barracks, and water wells.

Table No. (4): Shows the number of facilities that were demolished, distributed by governorates and the type of facility.

Governorate	Type of Facility					Total
	Inhabited Residences	Uninhabited Residences	Source of Income	Agricultural	Other	
Jericho	-	-	-	8	-	8
Hebron	42	2	1	10	-	55
Jerusalem	12	1	1	5	-	19
Bethlehem	-	-	1	-	1	2
Jenin	24	-	-	1	1	26
Ramallah	2	-	-	-	-	2
Salfit	6	1	-	8	-	15
Tubas	-	-	1	-	-	1
Tulkarm	22	-	-	-	1	23
Qalqilia	-	-	-	2	-	2
Nablus	1	1	1	-	-	3
Total	109	5	5	34	3	156

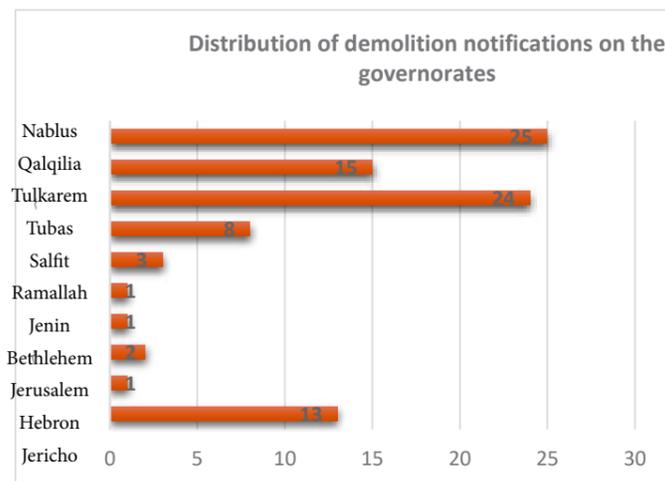
A comparison shows the number of demolitions and demolished facilities carried out by the Israeli occupation authorities during the past three months:



B. Notifications (Demolition, Construction Moratorium, and Evacuation) during the reporting period, February 2025, Israeli occupation authorities issued 93 notifications, ranging from demolition or construction moratorium orders due to lack

of permits to eviction notifications under the pretext of military training. The majority of these notifications were concentrated in Nablus Governorate, with 25 notifications, followed by Tulkarm Governorate with 24 notifications, and then Qalqilia Governorate with 15 notifications, and Hebron Governorate with 13 notifications.

The demolition notifications issued by the Israeli occupation authorities in the West Bank serve as one of the means it utilizes to restrict Palestinians in Area “C” and obstruct their development and urban expansion. In light of the occupation’s control of planning



in these areas, they deny Palestinians their right to prepare master plans. Even when these master plans were submitted, they were rejected, preventing Palestinians from utilizing Area “C”, which constitutes 61% of the West Bank. This area is being kept for the expansion of colonies and as a strategic reserve for future use.

Third: Land Expropriation (Land Confiscation)

First: Seizure Orders

In February, the occupation authorities issued a total of 3 military seizure orders, confiscating 6 dunums of citizens' land in the governorates of Nablus (with two military orders) and Tubas (with one military order). The details are as follows.

- On February 18, the occupation authorities issued Military Seizure Order No. (T/8/25), confiscating 662 square meters of land from the village of As-Sawiya in Nablus Governorate, with the aim of constructing a road segment connecting the Rehalim colony to the main road.
- On February 18, the occupation authorities issued Military Seizure Order No. (T/9/25), confiscating 405 square meters of land from the villages of An-Naqura, Deir Sharaf, and Sebastia in Nablus Governorate, with the aim of adding a road segment connecting the Shavei Shomron colony to the main road.
- On February 27, the occupation authorities issued a military seizure order, confiscating 5 dunums and 218 square meters of land from the town of Tammun in Tubas Governorate to construct a road connecting the Beka'ot colony to the main road.

Map of Military Order No. (T/25/35), Tammun



Second: Military Orders Allocating Land for Colonizers’ Grazing:

On February 10, 2025, the so-called Custodian of Government Property in the occupation’s “Civil Administration” issued 6 military orders allocating a total of

16,200 dunums of land for the benefit of colonizers' grazing activities. These orders further restrict Palestinian herders from accessing these lands and grant colonizers full authority to use them. The first order targeted lands in the governorates of Salfit



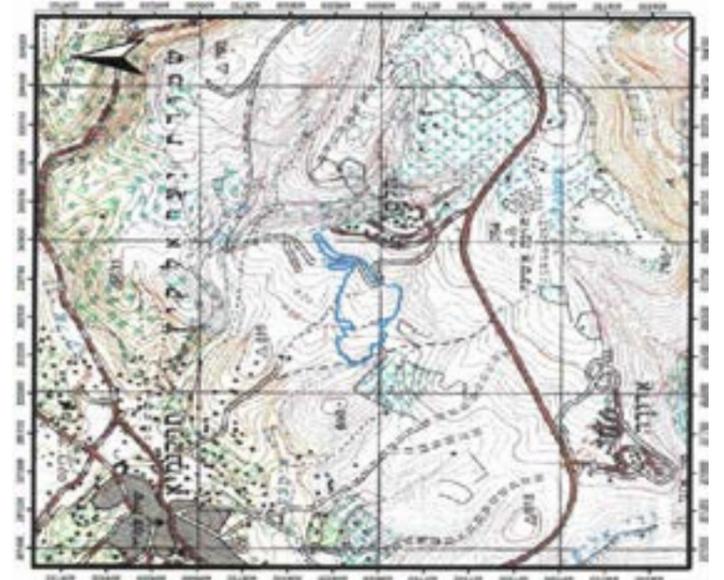
and Ramallah, specifically the villages of Deir Ballut and Al-Lubban al-Gharbi, allocating 2,600 dunums for colonizers' grazing. These areas were previously declared as state lands. The second, third, and fourth orders targeted Ramallah Governorate, specifically the village of Kafr Malik, allocating 1,505 dunums, and the lands of Deir Jarir, with two orders allocating 4,900 dunums for the same purpose. The fifth order targeted lands in the Al-Far'a Valley in Jericho Governorate, allocating 426 dunums, while the sixth order targeted 8,700 dunums of land in the city of Tubas.

This step, with its inherent dangers, comes within the framework of what has been repeatedly announced regarding the occupation government's intention to legalize the status of 70 agricultural and pastoral colonial outposts as part of the coalition agreements between the parties forming the occupation government. The allocation of land for grazing purposes will solidify these outposts by granting them vast areas, turning them into centers and launching points for further terrorist attacks against Palestinian citizens and their properties. It is worth noting that by the end of 2024, the number of pastoral outposts had reached a total of 137 agricultural and pastoral outposts, preventing citizens from accessing a total of 489,000 dunums of land.

Fourth: Colonial Expansion Measures (Approved, Deposited) and Bids

First: Master Plans in the West Bank

In February, the planning authorities of the occupation state reviewed 22 master plans for the benefit of West Bank colonies, approving³ 11 plans and depositing 11 others⁴. The plans targeted a total of 3,196.6 dunums of private Palestinian citizens' land.



Analyses of the maps attached to the master plans indicate the occupation state's intention to significantly expand the "Telem" colony, built on citizens' land in Tarqumiya in Hebron Governorate. This includes plans to establish a new colonial neighborhood by constructing 196 new colonial units on an area of 144 dunams, as approved under Structural Plan No. יו"ש/1/1/501. (See the attached map.)⁵ Additionally, the attached maps and spatial data reveal that the occupation state has allocated a total of 1,923 dunums of citizens' land in the village of Nabi Musa for a large-scale expansion of the "Kalya" colony, established there. This is outlined in Master Plan No. יו"ש/2/9/608, which aims to change the land use from agricultural to industrial and engineering purposes

³ The orange cells in the planning table indicate plans that have been approved.

⁴ The white cells indicate plans that have been submitted for subsequent approval.

⁵ The area designated for the plan is the blue area, which is geographically distant from the main colony.

Table of West Bank Master Plans

Colony	Plan No.	Governorate	Approval	Deposited	New units	Area	Notes
Modi'in Illit	ירוש/ 210/ 8/ 1/ 10	Ramallah				43.71	Change of usage
Ma'ale Adumim	ירוש/ 2/ 2/ 2/ 26/ 420	Jerusalem				2.992	Change of usage
Mevo Dotan	ירוש/ 104/ 2/ 1	Jenin		445	445	539.29	Change of usage
Telm	ירוש/ 501/ 1/ 1	Hebron	196		196	144.41	Change of usage
Galia	ירוש/ 608/ 9/ 2	Jericho				1923.6	Change of usage
Alei Zahav	ירוש/ 132/ 4/ א/ 2	Salfit		2	2	0.692	Change of usage
Neve Daniel	ירוש/ 402/ 9	Bethlehem				0.335	Change of building
Modi'in Illit	ירוש/ 210/ 6/ 11/ 2	Ramallah				335.25	Upating a plan
Elon Moreh	ירוש/ 107/ 3/ 1	Nablus		6	6	0	Change of usage
Efrat	ירוש/ 410/ 5/ 45	Bethlehem				2.1	Change of usage
Efrat	ירוש/ 410/ 5/ 86	Bethlehem				0.362	Change of usage
Beitar Illit	ירוש/ 426/ 7/ ב/ 14/ 1	Bethlehem		27	27	1.23	Change of usage
Beitar Illit	ירוש/ 426/ 7/ ב/ 19	Bethlehem		98	98	2.9	Change of usage
Beitar Illit	ירוש/ 1/ 1/ 3/ 10/ 1/ 426	Bethlehem		393	393	21.89	
Karnei Shomron	ירוש/ 117/ 1/ 4/ 7	Salfit	1		1	0.479	Change of usage
Eli	ירוש/ 237/ 3/ 2	Nablus		100	100	21.274	Change of usage
Giv'at Ze'ev	ירוש/ 220/ 10/ 30	Jerusalem		6	6	0.669	Change of usage
Hashmonaim	ירוש/ 232/ 2	Ramallah				19.55	Change of usage
Ofra	ירוש/ 221/ 6/ 2	Ramallah				9.251	Change of usage
Geva Binyamin	ירוש/ 240/ 1/ 1	Jerusalem	356		356	141.62	Change of usage
Peduel	ירוש/ 160/ 12	Salfit	33		33	6.543	Change of usage

Karnei Shomron	ירוש/ 927/ 7	Qalqilya					Change of usage
Efrat	ירוש/ 410/ 2/ 28	Bethlehem		8	8	0.393	Change of usage
Total				594	684	1278	3196.6

Second: Master Plans and Bid for Colonial Units in Jerusalem

The planning authorities of the occupation state, represented by the District Committee of the Jerusalem Municipality, reviewed a total of 5 master plans aimed at colonial expansion in the colonies established in Jerusalem. They approved 3 plans and deposited two others. These plans targeted the construction of 1,406 housing units, in addition to a new colonial neighborhood, covering a total area of 49.875 dunums of citizens' land.

Data from the plans issued by the District Committee of the Jerusalem Municipality indicate the occupation state's intention to establish a new colonial neighborhood within the boundaries of the Jerusalem Municipality, in the area known as "Kubaniyat Um Haroun." The new neighborhood will include 316 new colonial units on an area of 17 dunums, as outlined in Plan No. 101/1237767.⁶

Details Regarding Jerusalem Master Plans

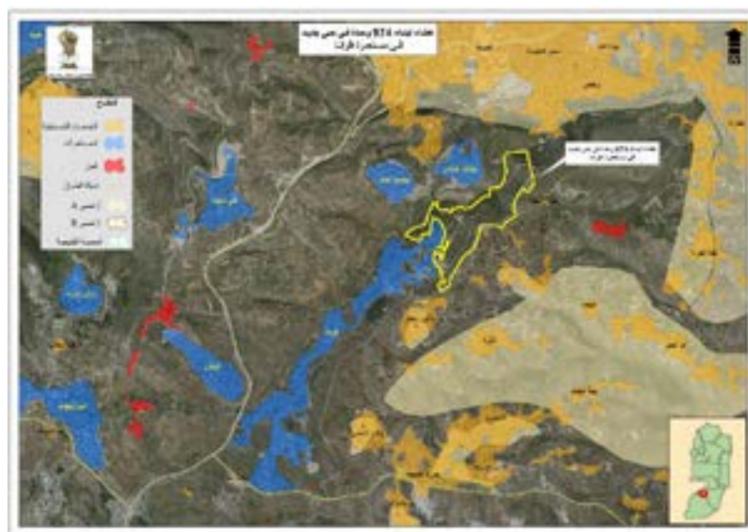
Colony	Plan no	Stage	No. of Units	Area	Date	Notes
Gilo	101/116443 3	Approval	808	22.218	January 31	
Gilo	101/117679 1	Approval	154	6.176	January 31	
Gilo	101/120657 2	Approval	23	1.6	February 21	

⁶ This part of the report was prepared in collaboration with the Society for Arab Studies, Jerusalem.

Pisgat Ze'ev	101/112666 3	Deposit	105	2.898	February 21	
Nahalat Shimon	101/123776 7	Deposit	316	16.875	February	New neighborhood
Total			1406	49.875		

Third: Colonial Construction Bids

On February 19, 2025, the so-called "Israel Land Authority" launched two construction bids aimed at adding a total of 974 new colonial units in the Efrat colony, built on the lands of citizens from the towns of Al-Khader, Artas, and Wadi



Rahal in Bethlehem Governorate. The first bid aims to build 694 colonial units located to the northeast of the colony, while the second bid aims to construct 280 colonial units designated as senior housing for colonists in the Efrat colony.

Within the same timeline, the Higher Planning Council of the so-called Civil Administration approved Master Plan No. 7/5/410 on June 5, 2024, covering an area estimated at 630 dunums. The recent launch of these construction bids indicates a significant acceleration in the bidding process following the approval of the plans, reflecting the actual implementation of colonial expansion on Palestinian land.

Spatial data maps related to the approved plan and the associated bids reveal the occupation state's intention to create a large extension of the Efrat colony, forming an additional neighborhood for the colony. This colony, through its location in this area, aims to create a deep and systematic geographical separation between the city and its eastern and western countryside. The neighborhood planned for construction adds a third extension to the two existing extensions of the main colony to the east, namely the Givat HaDagan and Givat HaTamar neighborhoods. Thus, the construction of this new colonial neighborhood further entrenches the fragmentation within the governorate.

Fifth: Laws and Bills proposed or approved by the Israeli Knesset during February

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.

An example of this is the proposed legislation aimed at renaming the lands of the West Bank as "Judea and Samaria." This change implies the imposition of a framework for annexing Palestinian territories by stripping them of their Palestinian context, in violation of international laws that have affirmed the rights of Palestinians to their land. Additionally, there is another proposed law that openly discusses the displacement of Palestinian citizens in the Gaza Strip⁷.

⁷This section was prepared in collaboration with the MADAR Center, the Palestinian Center for Israeli Studies.

Bill	Discussion date	Reference no	Stage	Justifications for the Law
Two other bills to deduct funds from the withheld Palestinian tax revenues in favor of insurance companies for stolen cars	February 14, 2025	F/25/5538 & F/25/5555	Deposited	A law that grants the Israeli government the authority to deduct from the withheld Palestinian tax revenues amounts paid by Israeli insurance companies as compensation for stolen cars under the claim that the "perpetrators" are Palestinians from the occupied West Bank.
Bill imposing the use of "Judea and Samaria" instead of other terms for the West Bank in all laws	February 24, 2025	F/ 25/ 5535	Deposited	A law that requires Israeli laws, official correspondence, and records to use the term "Judea and Samaria" instead of the West Bank. For over 15 years, according to estimates, the term "West Bank" has been replaced in Israeli legislation and official records, including military ones, with the term "Area," and prior to that, the term "Administered Territories" was used.
Bill tightening the ban on activities of the Palestinian Authority, PLO, and Fatah in "areas under Israeli sovereignty"	February 19, 2025	F/ 25/ 5011	Preliminary	A bill that further restricts the prohibition of activities by the Palestinian National Authority, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and the Fatah movement in areas under so-called "Israeli sovereignty," referring specifically to occupied East Jerusalem and the towns and refugee camps annexed to it after the 1967 occupation.
Bill prohibiting any Israeli official or private entity from providing evidence to the International Court against Israel	February 19, 2025	F/ 25/ 4711	Preliminary	A bill prohibiting any Israeli official entity, civil organization, association, or individual citizen from providing evidence or legal assistance to the International Criminal Court (ICC) against any Israeli person or any state or entity allied with Israel regarding any action taken or any failure in performing a duty.

Bill expanding the definition of a Palestinian resistance fighter's family member to prevent entry permits to Israel	February 19, 2025	F/ 25/ 5507	Preliminary	A bill expanding the definition of "family member" of a person convicted of "terrorism," according to the Israeli concept and definition of "terrorism," to include those who will be prohibited from obtaining an entry or temporary residence permit in Israel, under the authority of the Interior Minister.
Bill encouraging Palestinians to emigrate from Gaza in exchange for financial compensation	February 3, 2025	F/ 25/ 5451	Deposited	A bill encouraging Palestinians in Gaza to leave the Gaza Strip in exchange for a financial support package, determined by the Israeli Finance Minister. The law also specifies that an individual can take their minor child with them.
Bill implicitly prohibiting Palestinian activities in Al-Aqsa Mosque	February 3, 2025	F/ 25/ 5462	Deposited	A bill that penalizes anyone who conducts excavations or makes alterations to existing structures in Al-Aqsa Mosque (Al-Haram Al-Sharif) without obtaining a license and approval from the Israeli Antiquities Authority.

