



هيئة مقاومة الجدار والاستيطان



Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission

# Monthly Report November



# 20 25



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

## Monthly Report

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

November, 2025

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

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**Foreword:**

The alarming data presented over the past month reveals a comprehensive picture of widespread systematic violations against people, land, and property across various Palestinian governorates. These figures should not be viewed as mere statistics; rather, they serve as irrefutable evidence of an escalating policy designed to undermine the Palestinian presence. This is being carried out through direct military attacks, colonial expansion, and the demolition of social and economic infrastructure.

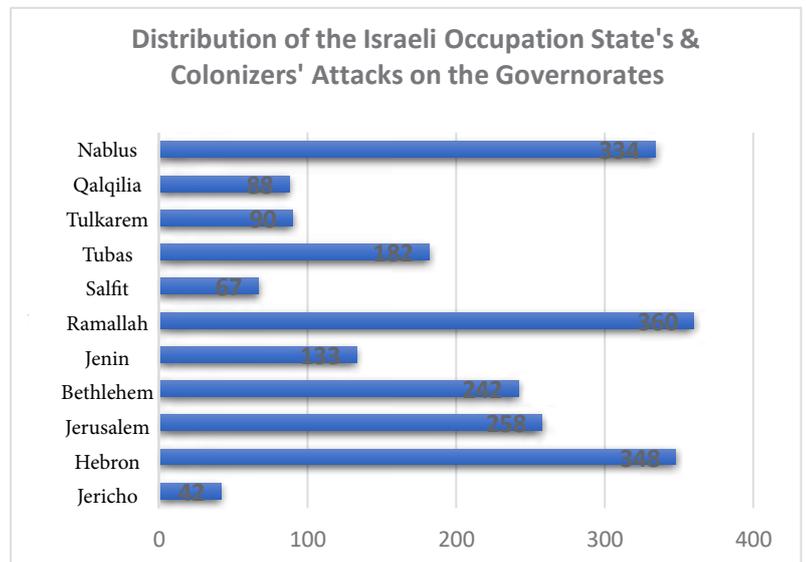
The occurrence of over two thousand attacks in a single month, along with hundreds of arrests and restrictions on movement, suggests a deliberate strategy aimed at depopulating the land of its indigenous inhabitants and imposing control over it. The attacks on crops, which have affected nearly two thousand trees, including hundreds of olive trees, represent an assault on Palestinian cultural and economic symbols. Additionally, demolitions and confiscations illustrate an effort to uproot livelihoods and disrupt the foundations of daily life. This situation emphasizes the urgent moral and legal responsibility of the international community. It is essential not only to condemn these policies but also to take practical steps to stop them and hold the perpetrators accountable. The key political message from this report is that ongoing international silence allows these violations to continue. To protect the Palestinian people and their legitimate rights, there must be serious political will. This should be reflected in binding resolutions that end the policies of collective punishment and colonial settlement, ultimately leading to justice and freedom.

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 November 2025:

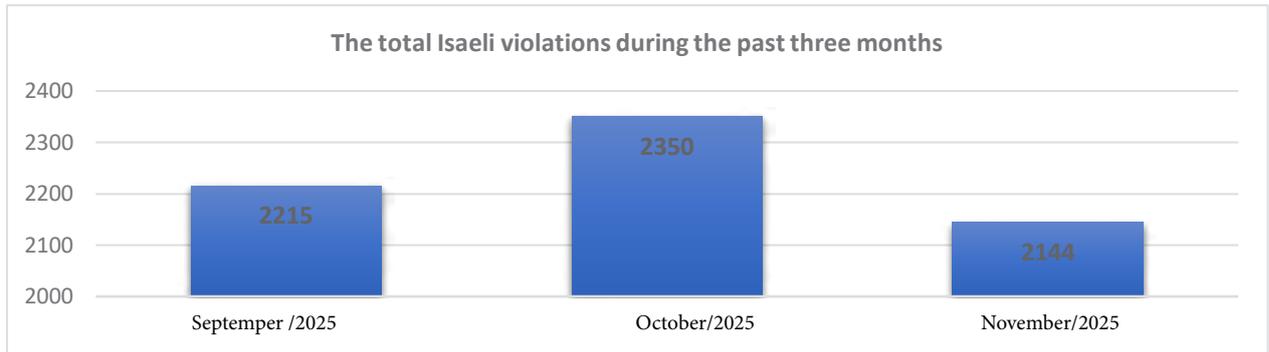
During the reporting period, November 2025, the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) monitored 2144 attacks. These attacks were carried out by the various bodies of the Israeli occupying state, including its colonial militia, against Palestinian citizens and their properties.



Of these, 1523 attacks were carried out by the Israeli army, while the colonizers perpetrated 621 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 Ramallah & al-Bireh which witnessed 360 attacks. This was followed by Hebron Governorate which witnessed 348 attacks. Meanwhile, 334 attacks were recorded in Nablus governorate. These governorates experienced intensive attacks, amounting to 49% of the total attacks. The other governorates faced a similarly difficult situation. The governorates of Jerusalem and Bethlehem witnessed more than 200 attacks. Meanwhile, the governorates of Tubas and Jenin experienced over 100 attacks each. These attacks included 489 attacks on property and holy places, 151 attacks on lands and natural resources, and 1504 attacks on citizens

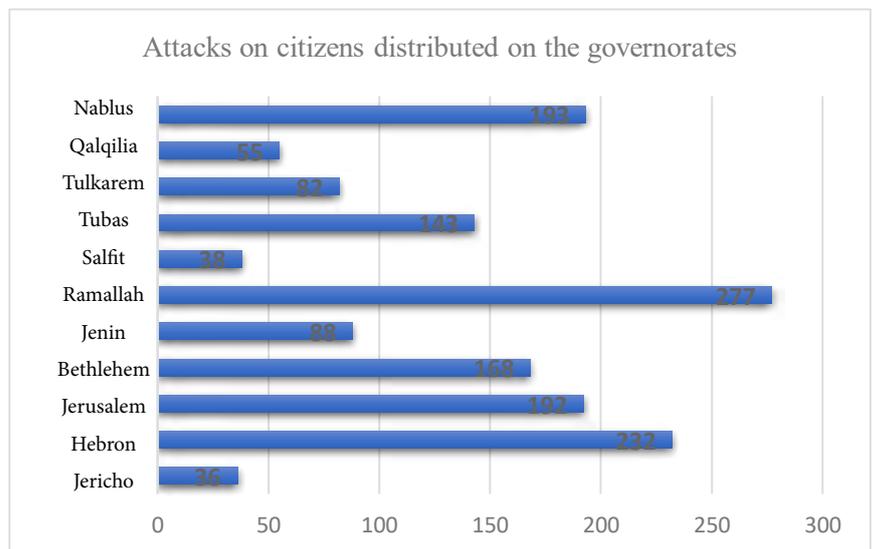
A comparison of the total Israeli violations during the past three months:



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

#### **Attacks on citizens:**

During the reporting period, November 2025, the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) documented 1504 attacks on citizens. Most of these attacks were concentrated in Ramallah & al Bireh Governorate which



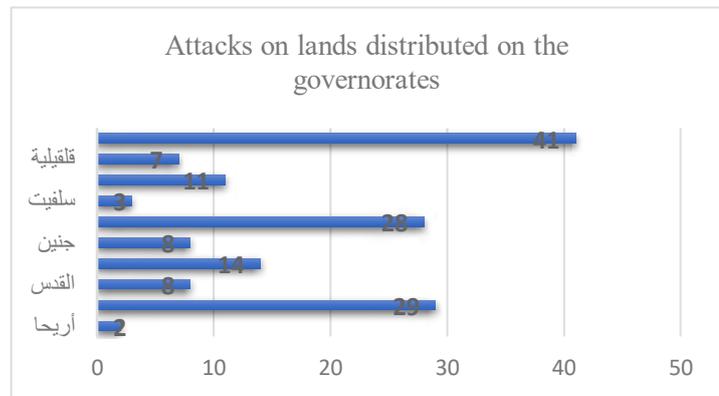
witnessed 277 attacks, followed by Hebron Governorate which witnessed 232 attacks. Meanwhile, there were 193 attacks in Nablus governorate. These attacks included shooting, arrest campaigns, shutting down checkpoints, intimidation, and imposing traffic restrictions on citizens.

**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	-	5	4	-	4	3	-	2	-	-	5	23
Arresting citizens	13	46	27	22	23	33	10	33	32	14	43	296
Shooting	-	3	15	3	6	7	-	6	3	1	6	50
Restriction on movement	1	42	20	37	7	69	8	17	11	4	9	225
Attacks on citizens (Hitting & Running over)	4	33	13	11	9	10	3	8	2	2	16	111
suffocations	-	6	1	5	-	2	2	1	1	-	5	23
Intimidation	18	97	112	90	39	153	15	76	33	34	109	776
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>1504</b>

### **Attacks on Lands & Natural Resources:**

In November 2025, the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) has documented 151 attacks on the Palestinian lands and natural resources<sup>1</sup>. These attacks were concentrated in Nablus governorate which was subjected to 41 attacks, followed by Hebron governorate, where 29 attacks were recorded. Meanwhile, Ramallah & al Bireh governorate witnessed 28 attacks.



These attacks affected hundreds of dunums of citizens' lands. During the reporting period, November 2025, there were 19 attempts by colonizers to establish colonial outposts in the governorates of Nablus (5 attempts), and Ramallah & al Bireh and Jerusalem (3 attempts), Tubas (2 attempts). Additionally, the Israeli occupation

<sup>1</sup> Table No. (3)

authorities and colonizers carried out 31 bulldozing lands' operations. These operations were concentrated in Nablus Governorate, where 10 bulldozing lands' operations took place, followed by Tubas governorate which was subjected to 6 bulldozing lands' operations. Meanwhile, 4 bulldozing lands' operations were recorded in Ramallah & al Bireh.

### **Attacks on Trees:**

During the reporting period, November 2025, the Colonization & Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) documented 101 attacks that targeted olive trees and caused the uprooting, poisoning, and burning of 1986 trees, of these there were 466 olive trees. These attacks were concentrated in Nablus governorate, where 26 attacks were recorded, followed by Hebron governorate, which witnessed 24 attacks. Meanwhile, 21 attacks were monitored in Ramallah & al-Bireh governorate.

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

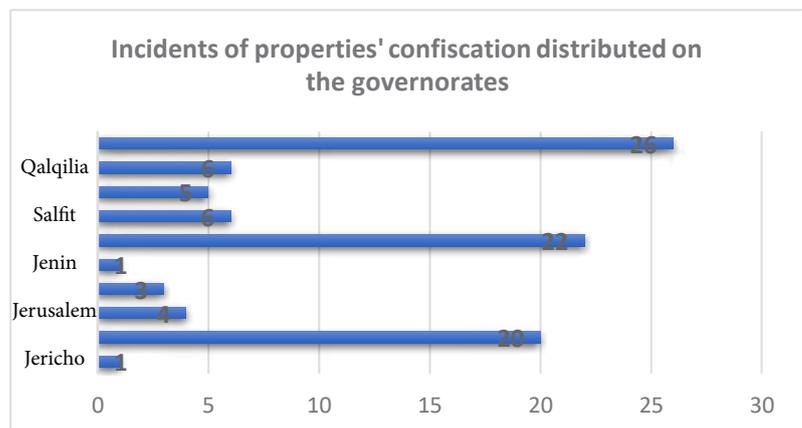
Governorate	Number of the uprooted trees
Hebron	100
Jenin	40
Ramallah & al Bireh	381
Salfit	135
Qalqilia	70
Nablus	1260
Total	1986

### **Attacks on Palestinian Properties:**

In November 2025, the CWRC documented 489 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 vehicles, camera recordings, bulldozers, solar panels, water tanks, livestock, money, agricultural equipment and olive. Furthermore, there were 263 incidents of property vandalism and 94 documented incidents of confiscations and thefts of properties during the reporting period. These incidents included the following: 16 vehicles confiscated. There were 7 cases of confiscation of surveillance camera recordings and 5 cases of confiscation and theft of agricultural tractors. Additionally, 3 bulldozers were reported, along with 2 cases of truck confiscation.

Incidents of livestock theft included 85 sheep, 2 donkeys, 1 horse, and 2 cows. Furthermore, there were 19 cases of olive theft and 43 cases of theft of agricultural



equipment. Other thefts included hand tools, a water pump, and solar panels. There were also 6 cases involving the theft and confiscation of money and gold, as well as 8 cases involving the theft and confiscation of 9 mobile phones. In terms of property, there was 1 case of confiscation of school property, 1 case of theft of water tanks, and 1 case involving the occupation of residential caves. Additionally, there were 8 cases of theft from houses, and 1 case involving the theft of an electric generator.

The widespread operations of property confiscation and theft were concentrated in Nablus Governorate, where 26 incidents have been reported. This was followed by

Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate, which recorded 22 operations, and Hebron Governorate with 20 operations.

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

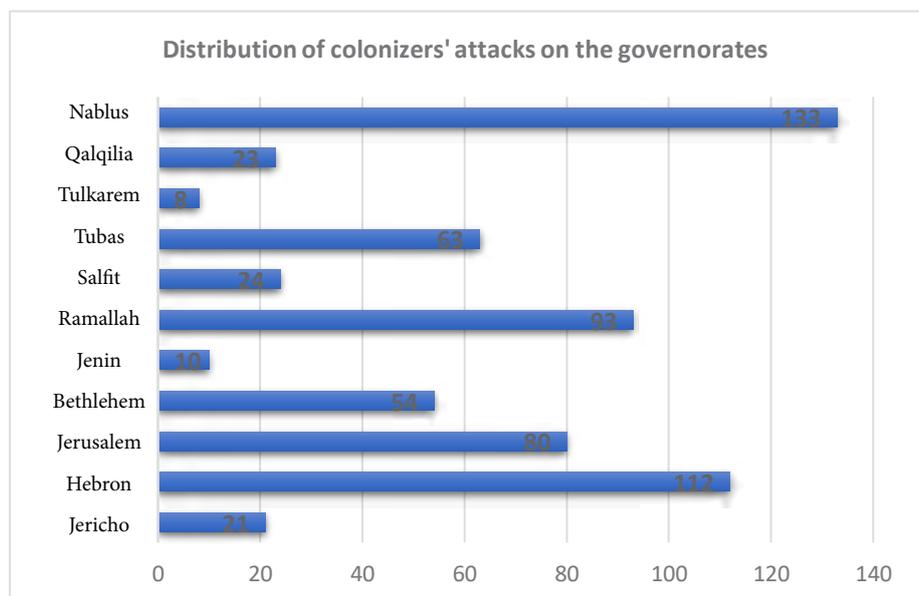
	Jericho	Hebron	Jerusalem	Bethlehem	Salfit	Jenin	Ramallah	Tubas	Tulkarm	Qalqilia	Nablus	Total
Notifications	–	14	3	21	4	–	1	2	–	–	6	51
An attempt to establish an outpost	1	3	3	1	–	–	3	2	–	1	5	19
Bulldozing lands	–	2	4	3	–	1	4	6	–	1	10	31
Property Vandalism	2	46	11	25	11	33	30	16	8	19	62	263
Assault on lands & Trees	1	24	1	10	3	7	21	3	–	5	26	101
Confiscation of Properties	1	20	4	3	6	1	22	5	–	6	26	94
Demolitions	1	6	12	11	2	3	2	5	–	1	3	46
Attacks on holy places	–	1	28	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	35
Total	6	116	66	74	29	45	83	39	8	33	141	640

**Colonizers' Attacks:** According to what was monitored and documented by the Colonization and Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC) during the reporting period, November 2025, the colonizers carried out 621 organized attacks. 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 lands of Beit Dajan, Qaryut,

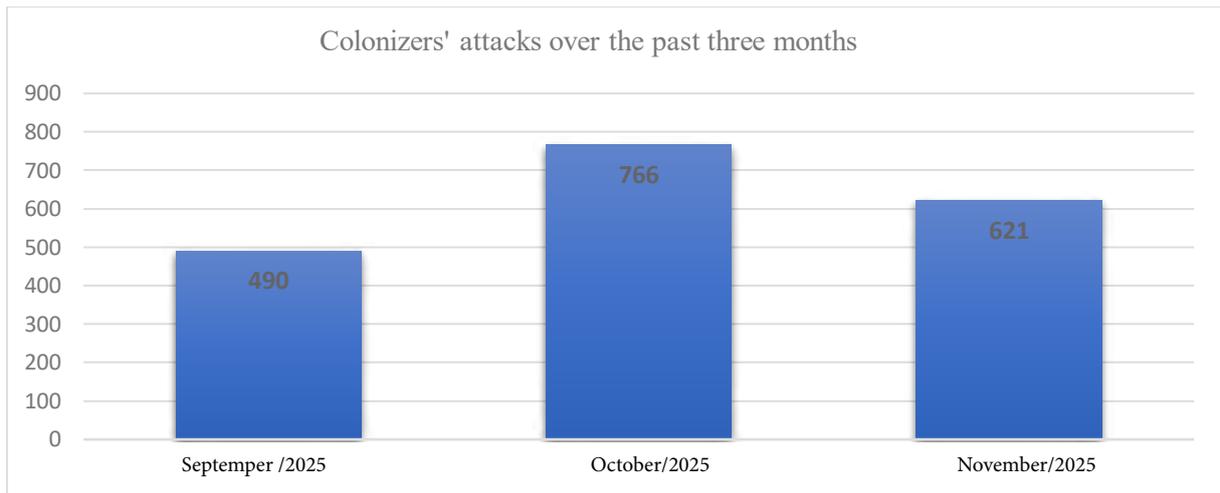
As-Sawiya, Far'ata, Aqraba, Iraq Burin, Qusra, Burin, Ya'bad, Kisan, Al-Baq'a, Turmusa'ya, Khirbet Al-Farisiyyah, Al-Marmala, Umm Al-Quba Al-Hadidiya and other areas.

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, November 2025, 4526 Israeli colonizers, protected by the Israeli occupation army, carried out 29 raids into Al-Aqsa Mosque Squares. Besides, 10689 colonizers carried out provocative tours under what is called “tourism to the squares of Al-Aqsa Mosque”. During the reporting period, attacks on the Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron increased significantly. As the colonizers moved through the streets of the Old City, the Israeli occupation forces obstructed the movement of Palestinian citizens, preventing them from accessing their homes and closing several shops and roads leading to the Old City. These Israeli actions taken against al-Ibrahimi Mosque represent a blatant and unprecedented attack, provoking the feelings of Muslims and showing a disregard for the sanctity of religious rituals.

Notably worth, most of these attacks were concentrated in Nablus governorate which was subjected to 133 attacks, followed by Hebron governorate where 112 attacks were recorded.



Meanwhile, 93 attacks were documented in Ramallah & al Bireh governorate.



**Colonizers' attacks carried out in November 2025:**

**On November 4, 2025**, a group of colonizers set fire to olive trees in the village of Marah Rabah, located south of Bethlehem. They blocked the main road and threw stones at vehicles belonging to local residents near Taqu' before setting fire to the olive trees at the main entrance of the village.



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

**On November 7, 2025**, a group of colonizers attacked olive harvesters in the town of Sinjil, located north of Ramallah. During the incident, the colonizers physically



assaulted one of the farmers while they were picking olives and stole the harvested fruit. Reports indicated that Israeli occupation forces stormed the town to provide protection for the colonizers, with soldiers taking up positions on the rooftops of several houses.



**On November 7, 2025,** a group of colonizers demolished residential tents and livestock pens belonging to Palestinian residents in Khirbet Humsa, located in the northern Jordan Valley. The colonizers employed bulldozers to carry out the demolition of the tents and livestock pens owned by Yasser Mahmoud Abu Kabash and his son, Sanad. This incident marked the first

time that bulldozers had been used by colonizers to demolish structures in this area. In a related incident, colonizers began to reclaim a plot of land belonging to Palestinian residents near Ein Sakut, also in the northern Jordan Valley, with the intention of seizing it.



**On November 8, 2025,** an attack by colonizers in the town of Beita, located south of Nablus, resulted in injuries to paramedics, journalists, international solidarity activists, and Palestinian citizens. The colonizers targeted participants during an olive harvest event on the lands of Jabal Qamas, throwing

stones and injuring several individuals, including those providing medical assistance, journalists, and solidarity support. The Palestinian Red Crescent Society

reported that its teams treated several individuals who were injured in this violent assault. These injured individuals were subsequently transferred to the hospital. The journalists affected were Raneen Sawafteh, Muhammad Al-Atrash, Luay Saeed, Nael Buita, and Nasser Ishtayeh. All of them sustained bruises and fractures. The Ministry of Health indicated that medical teams at Rafidia Governmental Hospital treated 11 people injured in this colonizers' attack in the town of Beita, and described their condition as stable.



**On November 8, 2025,** a group of colonizers set fire to a house in the village of Abu Falah, located northeast of Ramallah. They reportedly stormed the outskirts of the village and set fire to the

one-story home of Basel al-Sheikh, causing damage to the property. Following the incident, Israeli occupation forces stormed the area around the house and fired live ammunition at residents, and no injuries were reported.

**On November 8, 2025,** a Palestinian man and four international solidarity activists were injured in an attack by colonizers in the village of Burin, located south of Nablus. The report indicated that colonizers attacked the citizen “Bashar Eid” and several international activists while they were harvesting olives in the eastern part of Burin. As a result,



Eid sustained fractures and other injuries. The four international activists were also injured after being targeted with stones, sticks, and physical assaults.

**On November 9, 2025**, seven Palestinians were injured when a group of colonizers attacked the Bedouin community of al-Ma'azi, located east of Jaba' town, north of Jerusalem. Reports indicate that around 50 colonizers from the nearby colony of Adam assaulted the community, throwing stones at residents. This attack resulted in injuries to seven individuals and the destruction of property, causing significant material damage in the area.

**On November 9, 2025**, a group of colonizers established a new outpost near the Bedouin communities of Abu Ghaliyeh and Al-Ara'ara, located east of Anata and east of occupied Jerusalem. Reports indicate that the construction involves laying foundations for mobile homes and



transporting construction equipment and tools. This development poses a direct threat to the residents of the Bedouin communities and restricts their access to their homes.

**On November 9, 2025**, a group of colonizers set fire to olive trees in the village of Majdal Bani Fadil, located south of Nablus. Reports indicate that colonizers from a newly established outpost burned dozens of olive trees across a large area of the village's



southern lands. The settlers, who were accompanied by the Israeli army, also vandalized the entrance to the village and prevented residents from extinguishing the fires.



**On November 11, 2025,** groups of colonizers launched a large-scale attack on industrial and agricultural facilities near the town of Beit Lid, east of Tulkarm, resulting in large fires and injuries to several citizens. It was reported that colonizers set fire to several Palestinian vehicles in the industrial area known as "Al-Daladin," near Beit Lid. This included four trucks belonging to the Al-Junaidi Dairy Factory, resulting in damage to the factory. The attack also extended to the burning of agricultural land, tin shacks, and tents belonging to a Bedouin community of two to five families living in the area. Additionally, the colonizers threw stones at the residents, causing significant property damage and injuring at least two people, some of whom sustained head wounds. Thus, large forces from the occupation army moved into the area to protect the colonizers and pursue Palestinians who attempted to resist the attack. Civil defense and ambulance crews quickly arrived on the scene to extinguish the fires and treat the injured, while tensions continued to run high in the region.



**On November 11, 2025**, a child martyred from injuries sustained in Beita, a town south of Nablus. Medical and family sources confirmed the martyrdom of 13-year-old Aysam Mualla, who passed away from injuries caused by inhaling tear gas nearly a month earlier. He was injured



when Israeli occupation forces attacked olive harvesters in the Jabal Qamas area of Beita. After the incident, he was taken to the hospital, where he remained in a coma until his death was announced that evening.



**On November 13, 2025**, a group of colonizers set fire to the Hajja Hamida Mosque, located between the towns of Deir Istiya and Kafr Haris, northwest of Salfit. They also wrote racist slogans on its walls. Reporters were surprised to witness the colonizers pouring flammable

material at the entrance to set the fire. Fortunately, the intervention of local residents prevented the flames from spreading throughout the entire mosque. The colonizers vandalized the mosque by drawing slogans that expressed hostility toward Arabs and Muslims on its walls.

**On November 17, 2025**, a group of extremist colonizers attacked the village of al-Jab'a, located southwest of Bethlehem, setting fire to four vehicles and a caravan. They also threw Molotov cocktails at seven different homes in the area. Reports indicate that groups of settlers tried to burn down these homes by throwing Molotov cocktails, which



shattered windows and started fires outside the houses. The targeted homes belong to the citizens Muhammad Musa Musa, Yusuf Ahmad Musa, and Ra'fat Hilal Masha'la. Fortunately, the villagers were able to extinguish the fires without any injuries; however, the homes and vehicles sustained extensive material damage. Additionally, the colonizers drew racist slogans on nearby walls, many of which demanded that the residents leave the village.

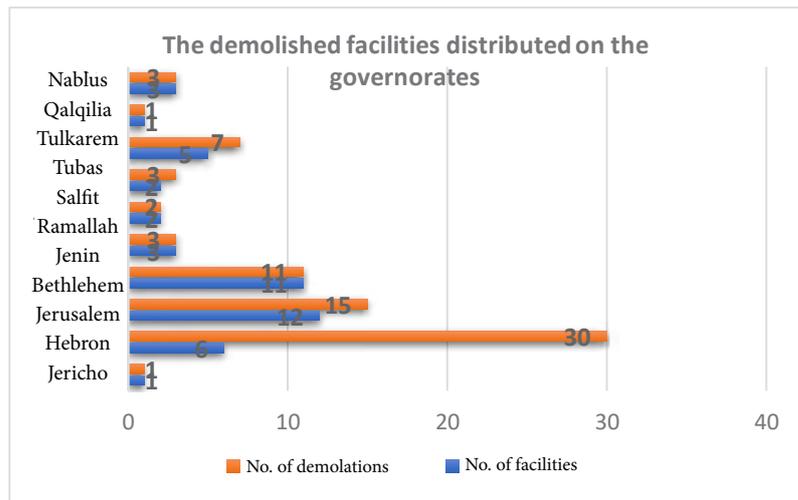
## **Second: Procedures and Practices of the Occupation Authorities against Palestinian Facilities**

### **A. Demolitions:**

According to the violations' database of the CWRC, and during the reporting period, November 2025, the Israeli occupation authorities carried out 46 demolitions that targeted 76 facilities in the West Bank, including Jerusalem. Most of these demolitions were concentrated in Jerusalem Governorate, which witnessed 12 demolitions that resulted in the demolition of 15 facilities followed by Bethlehem Governorate, where 11 demolitions were monitored and resulted in the demolitions

of 11 facilities. Meanwhile, 6 demolitions were recorded in Hebron governorate and caused the demolition of 30 facilities.

Because the relationship between demolitions and demolition notifications is



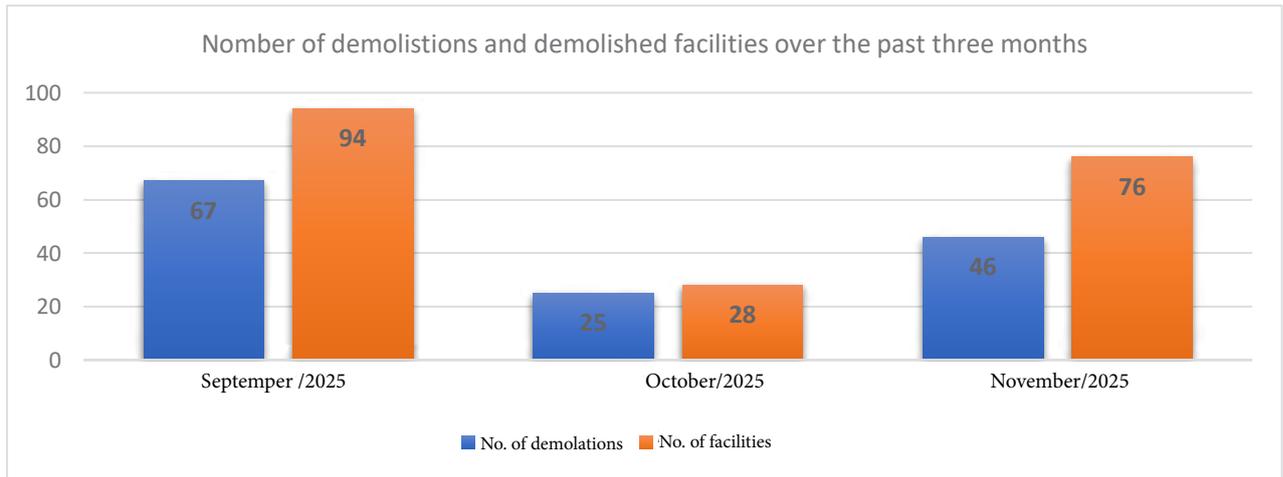
inherent (see the notifications section), we notice the concentration (of both demolitions and notifications) in the southern areas of the West Bank. These notifications are concentrated in vast areas where the Israeli occupation seeks to evacuate and forcibly depopulate in favor of the settler-colonial 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 facilities	Uninhabited facilities	Source of Income	Agricultural	Other	
Jericho	1	–	–	–	–	1
Hebron	–	1	20	9	–	30
Jerusalem	7	–	1	6	1	15
Bethlehem	4	1	–	6	–	11
Jenin	–	–	1	2	–	3
Ramallah	–	–	–	2	–	2
Salfit	2	–	1	–	–	3
Tubas	4	–	–	3	–	7

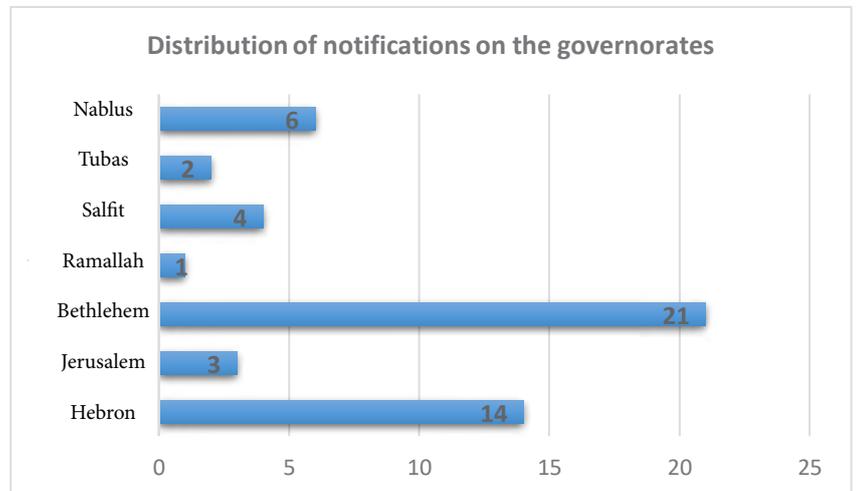
Qalqilia	-	-	-	1	-	1
Nablus	2	-	-	1	-	3
Total	20	2	23	30	1	76

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, November 2025, Israeli occupation authorities issued 51 notifications, including notifications of demolition, construction moratorium orders due to lack of permits, and eviction notifications under the



pretext of military training. The majority of these notifications were concentrated in Bethlehem Governorate, which received 21 notifications, followed by Hebron Governorate, which had 14 notifications. Meanwhile, Nablus governorate received 6 notifications. These demolition notifications issued by the Israeli occupation authorities in the West Bank serve as one of the means they utilize to restrict

Palestinians in Area “C” and obstruct their development and urban expansion. In light of the Israeli occupation’s control of planning in these areas, they deprive Palestinians from their right to prepare master plans. Even if these master plans are submitted, they are rejected, the thing which prevents Palestinians from utilizing Area “C”, taking into consideration that area “C” constitutes 61% of the West Bank lands. This area is being kept for the expansion of colonies and as a strategic reserve for future use.

### **Third: Land Expropriation (Land Confiscation)**

In November 2025, the Israeli occupying authorities seized 2,800 dunams of citizens' land through a series of military orders, which included orders for seizure, expropriation, and amendment of state land boundaries. They issued a record number of seizure orders for military purposes, totaling 26 orders, which resulted in the confiscation of 1,296 dunams. This action indicated the Israeli authorities' intention to establish three buffer zones around specific colonies, highlighted by three seizure orders related to the colonies of Givat Asaf north of Ramallah, Hamdat in Tubas Governorate, and Elazar in Bethlehem Governorate. Additionally, nine successive military orders revealed plans to construct a road that would pass through extensive areas of the Jordan Valley. This road would be surrounded by a wall (the specifics of which are not detailed) and buffer zones along a 22-kilometer stretch in Tubas Governorate, along with security roads and other military sites.

The Israeli occupying authorities have announced their intention to confiscate the archaeological site in Sebastia through Military Expropriation Order No. 2/25. This order involves the seizure of 1,473 dunams from the archaeological site, marking the largest such seizure operation in the Palestinian territories. Additionally, it was noted that the Israeli occupying state, via what is known as the Blue Line Team, has expanded the borders of the so-called Alfei Menashe colony, constructed on private

citizens' land east of Qalqilia, by adding an additional 31.8 dunams of citizens' land into the colony's boundaries.

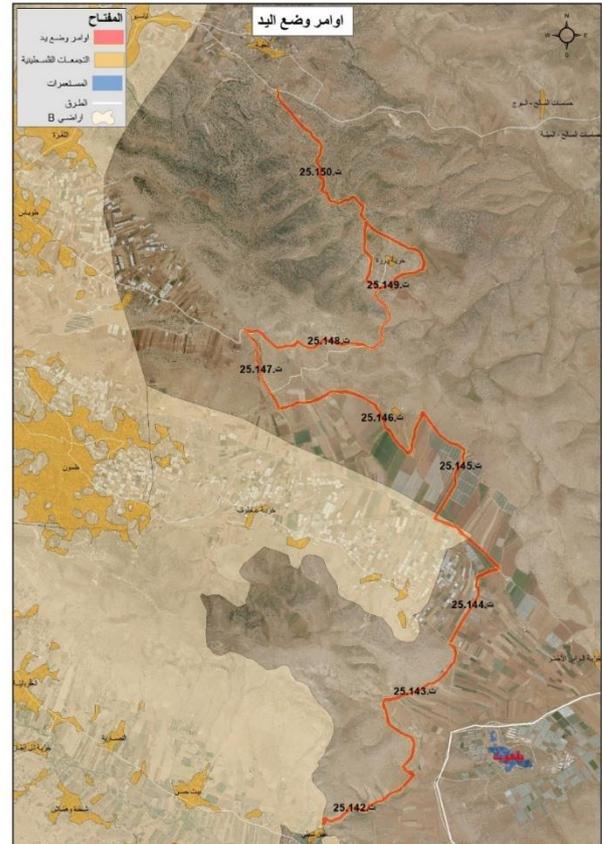
## Military Orders Issued in November

### First: Land Seizure Orders for Military Purposes

The occupation authorities issued 26 land seizure orders for military and security purposes covering an estimated area of 1295.968 dunums of privately owned citizens' lands. These orders resulted in the establishment of 3 buffer zones around several colonies. These buffer zones aim to hinder citizens from accessing vast areas of land around these colonies.

The aims and objectives of these military orders varied, they were distributed between constructing roads for the benefit and protection of colonizers, establishing buffer zones around colonies, or erecting barbed-wire fences. Perhaps most prominent of the orders issued by the occupying state in the reported period are 9 military orders that targeted the Tubas Governorate where 1042 dunums of citizens' lands were confiscated as a result in the area. These orders aimed to construct a road that extending 22 km across the governorate's lands through the military orders pointed to in the table which carried the serial numbers (T/142/25 to T/150/25).

The issuance of nine military orders instead of a singular one (see the side map) is a blatant attempt to obscure the real scale of the project to evade the political and



media backlash. Each order looks limited in scope; however, when put together, a picture of a large-scale project is formed and a project at that scale cannot be passed without any reactions. The reliance on military seizure orders instead of civil expropriation orders reflects a manipulation of international legal obligations and an attempt to present this road as a security necessity rather than a permanent facility. This is a tool that the occupying state is now adopting as it has done with the road it started constructing east to the town of Jinsafut east of the Qalqilya Governorate two years ago, and with another order to construct the road in Salfit a year ago. These practices constitute a clear violation of the Article 53 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, which does not apply to a road of this scale and length.

Regarding orders that were issued to establish buffer zones around colonies, Order No. T/6/25 was issued to establish a buffer zone around a colonial outpost which was legalized in 2024 as a response to the recognition of the Palestinian State by countries around the world. This colonial outpost is Giv'at Asaf north of Ramallah. Order No. T/46/25 was issued to establish a buffer zone around the colony of Hemdat in the northern Jordan Valley. Moreover, Order No. T/133/25 was issued to establish a buffer zone around the colony of Elezar in the Bethlehem Governorate.

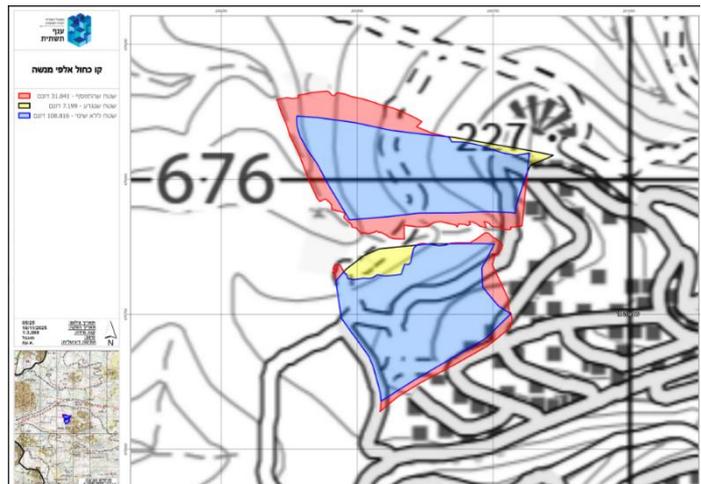
Table of Military Seizure Orders Issued in November

Order Type	No.	Total Area	Area	Governorate	Purpose
Seizure order	T25/182/	4.269	Arab At-Ta'amreh	Bethlehem	
Seizure order	T25/129/	12.195	Tubas	Tubas	Security road extending from road 90 until Hemdat
Seizure order	T25/181/	4.215	Deir Ammar/Karkar/ Qiniya/ Mazar	Ramallah	
Seizure order	T25/173/	6.908	Nahalin	Bethlehem	A security road extending to Rosh Tzurim
Seizure order	T25/172/	38.732	Jab'a/ Sorif/ Beit Ummar	Hebron	A security road extending from Kfar Etzion to St. 367
Seizure order	T25/171/	13.906	Arab At-Ta'amreh	Bethlehem	Security road
Seizure order	T25/170/	4	Al-Bireh	Ramallah	Military post
Seizure order	T25/133/	12.78	Nahalin/ Al-khadir	Bethlehem	Closing off a buffer zone around the colony of Eleazer
Seizure order	T25/64/	9.59	Nabi Musa	Jericho	A security road extending between Kedem Arba and Beit Arba
Seizure order	T25/48/	9.992	Tubas	Tubas	A security road extending from Shadmot Mehola to Rotem
Seizure order	T25/47/	14.032	Al-Uja	Jericho	A security road extending from Na'aran to Yetef
Seizure order	T25/46/	9.681	Tubas	Tubas	A buffer zone around Hemdat
Seizure order	T25/42/	8.185	Sa'ir	Hebron	A security road connecting streets 356 and 3670
Seizure order	T25/39/	11.839	Arab Ar-Rashaydeh	Bethlehem	A buffer zone around Ma'ale Amos
Seizure order	T25/150/	150.202	Tubas/ Tayasir	Tubas	A security road extending to Aqaba
Seizure order	T25/148/	74.874	Tubas	Tubas	Security road
Seizure order	T25/145/	118.265	Tubas	Tubas	A security road north of Atouf
Seizure order	T25/143/	163.999	Tammun	Tubas	A road from Beka'ot to Atouf Plain
Seizure order	T25/142/	77.136	Talluza/ Tammun	Tubas	A security road extending from 'Ein Shibli to Beka'ot
Seizure order	T25/147/	54.917	Tubas	Tubas	Security road
Seizure order	M.D25/14/	0.457	Beit Ummar	Hebron	A security road east to Karmeit Tzur
Seizure order	T25/6/	4.1	Baytin	Ramallah	A buffer zone around Giv'at Asaf
Seizure order	T25/149/	130.34	Tubas	Tubas	Security road
Seizure order	T25/144/	72.51	Tammun/ Tubas	Tubas	Security road
Seizure order	T25/146/	200.686	Tubas	Tubas	Security road
Seizure order	T25/152/	77.608	Isawiya	Jerusalem	Military post
Seizure order	T25/160/	10.55	Yatta/ As-Samu'	Hebron	A barbed-wire fence
	Total	1295.968 dunums			

Notes: Cells in blue refer to buffer zones to be established around colonies.

## Second: Announcing the Boundaries of the Blue Line Team

The occupying authorities published a new amendment of the “Blue Line” boundaries of the Alfei Menashe colony, east of Qalqilya. This step is considered a dangerous colonial expansion that targets citizens’ lands in the governorate and further entrenches the creeping annexation policy forcibly enforced on the ground.



Official documents published on 17/11/2025 clearly show that the occupation added 31.8 dunums to the zone of influence of the colony, while excluding 7.1 dunums only and leaving a total of 108 dunums unchanged.

This new amendment affects vast agricultural area on both the eastern and western sides. It aims to join the colonial blocs together and turn the confiscated lands to areas of colonial construction and development. A note regarding the side map: in the map of the military order (The colony’s northwestern borders) the blue area represents the unchanged area (totalling 108 dunums), while the yellow area was excluded; however, this area is still practically within the colony’s zone of influence, covering 7 dunums. The red area was added to the declaration, covering 31 dunums. Since the 1990s, the occupying authorities have established what is now known as the Blue Line Team, a body affiliated with the occupation’s so-called “Civil Administration” responsible for land designation and construction in the Palestinian territories under Israeli occupation. The “Blue Line Team” was named after the boundaries on the maps established by this committee. These maps refer to the lands declared as state lands, which come marked in blue.

The justification for the establishment of this team, or committee, was that when the occupying state declared vast areas of Palestinian citizens' lands as state land, it lacked the technology and advanced maps; however, since the 1990s, it has claimed to have created this committee to review the past declarations to return these lands to their rightful owners, and of course, to confiscate new lands. When lands are declared as state lands, the Palestinian citizens are not allowed to mend them, or use them or retain ownership of them.

The "Blue Line Team's" work is limited to redrawing the boundaries of the confiscated Palestinian lands by declaring them as state land under the pretext that these lands were not cultivated for a period of time, or because they are rugged or barren. Part of these lands were allocated by the occupying authorities to establish colonies, with the expanding of these colonies, many of them were expanded beyond their existing master plans and even beyond what is known as the colony's zones of influence; they have extended to reach privately owned Palestinian lands outside the colonies; zones of influence.

The danger of redrawing the boundaries of the lands declared as state lands lies in the fact that no one can object to it in Israeli courts. Even though the declarations issued by the Israeli occupation afford the right to object to the order within a period of 45 days. However, the Palestinians' experience within this context, inferred from the common results of the blue line Team's survey, as seen in the maps, indicate that the total declared area in the old declaration almost always stay the same, or with very limited changes. The most dangerous issue lies in the fact that they add new areas to the new redrawing map under the pretext that these areas have strategic importance for future colonial expansion, while roughly equivalent areas in terms of dunams are removed.

### **Third: Expropriation Order (Sebastia Archeological Site)**

The occupying authorities confiscated a total of 1473 dunums of the lands of Sebastia and Burqa towns in the Nablus Governorate through expropriation order no. (2/25) targeting the archeological site in the area.

The confiscation order came as an extension to a bill proposed in the Knesset by right-wing members more than 10 years ago. This bill proposes extending the powers of the Israeli Antiquities Authority to include the lands of the



West Bank. This constitutes a de facto annexation of these lands within the administrative and legal framework of the occupation and opens the door to a form of masked legal annexation. The occupation government claimed the presence of 3064 Jewish heritage sites in different across the West Bank, 2452 of which are located in Area (C), which is completely under the occupation's control. The occupation government also allocated 32 million ILS back in May of 2023 to develop the hill of Sebastia as a tourist archaeological site. This step exposes a clear political project that aims to reshape the place's identity and erase the Palestinian historical narrative to replace it with an Israeli one. Three months ago, the occupation authorities announced a series of military orders. These orders included 63 archaeological sites in the governorates of Nablus, Ramallah, and Salfit and considered them as Jewish heritage sites. This is indicative of a strategic expansion to control archaeological sites and their geographical surroundings.

#### Fourth: Colonial Expansion Plans (Approved and Deposited)

Last November, the planning authorities in the occupation state studied 22 master plans in favor of the West Bank colonies and within the municipal boundaries of the occupation municipality in occupied Jerusalem. 19 master plans were studied of the West Bank colonies while 3 were studied for occupied Jerusalem colonies within municipal boundaries.

The occupation municipality in occupied Jerusalem approved 1 master plan and deposited 2 others in favor of occupied Jerusalem colonies within municipal boundaries, with new 687 colonial units. This plan targeted 36.759 dunums of citizens' lands.

#### First: Master Plans in the West Bank

The planning authorities in the occupation state approved 12 master plans for West Bank colonies and deposited 7 others, depositing 1409 units and approving the construction of 353 new colonial units on an area of 1327 dunums.

The maps attached to the master plans refer to the occupation's approval of establishing a colonial neighborhood affiliated to the



colony of Negohot, established on citizens' lands in the city of Dura in the Hebron Governorate. This was achieved by approving master plan No. 521 / 1 / ב' / יוש' which aims to build 158 new colonial units on an area of 520 dunums of privately owned citizens' lands.

On the other hand, the same documents reveal that the occupation deposited another master plan that aims to establish a new colonial neighborhood in the colony of Kedumim, established east of the Qalqilya Governorate. This was done through

depositing master plan no. 113 /17 /ישׁ which aims to build 1388 new colonial units on an area estimated at 239 dunums of the lands of Jit and Kafr Qaddum. The aforementioned neighborhood is to be established south of St 55.

Colony	Plan Number	Governorate	Approval	Deposit	New Units	Area	Notes
Ma'ale Adumim	420 /2 /14 /ישׁ	Jerusalem					Parking space standard
Ma'ale Adumim	420 /1 /16 /75 /ישׁ	Jerusalem				0.293	From open spaces to commercial and expanding construction area
Modi'in Illit	210 /6 /3 /7 /ישׁ	Ramallah				21.037	Internal road to a cemetery
Ariel/ Industrial area	130 /ה /6 /14 /ישׁ	Salfit				7.529	Public open space to industrial
Negohot	521 /1 /ב /ישׁ	Hebron	158		158	520.26	From agricultural and open spaces to A and C
Binyamin Council	200 /2 /1 /ישׁ						Changing building instructions and setback line
Elkana	125 /27 /ישׁ	Salfit		21	21	1.913	Changing classification from agricultural land to Area (C)
Ets Efraim	126 /8 /1 /ישׁ	Salfit				3.271	Changing the building setback line
Elkana	125 /9 /2 /ישׁ	Salfit	26		26	20.518	Increase in population density
Karnei Shomron	60 /1229 /ישׁ	Tulkarm				6.687	Designation of uses and rights for the Karnei Shomron reservoir
Kedumim	113 /11 /5 /ישׁ	Qalqilya				21.23	Updating building regulations and increasing the permitted building area
Giv'at Ze'ev	215 /2 /35 /1 /ישׁ	Jerusalem				0.613	Changing the building setback line
Gilgal	317 /2 /1 /ישׁ	Jericho				302	Change in building instructions
Ma'ale Shomron	116 /6 /ישׁ	Salfit				1.083	Consolidation and re-parceling; changing building setback lines
Immanuel	120 /6 /4 /ישׁ	Salfit					
Kfar Tapuach	131 /3 /2 /ישׁ	Salfit				11	
Eli	237 /6 /1 /ישׁ	Nablus	118		118	25.69	Changing the area's designation for future planning (Area C)
Gil'ad Farm	847 /ישׁ	Nablus				25.715	Connecting the Gilad and Jit farms to Route 60
Kedumim	/17 /ישׁ 113	Qalqilya		1,388	1,388	239	Changing land use from agricultural and industrial to residential
Kokhav Ya'akov	242 /1 /2 /ישׁ	Jerusalem	1		1	0.464	Changing area's designation and cancellation of roads
Eli	237 /7 /ישׁ	Nablus	50		50	8.673	Increase in population density
Mitzpe Yeriho	/8 /ישׁ 228	Jericho				109.89 1	Public buildings and institutions

Talmun	ירוש / 1 / 1 / 9 / 235	Ramallah					Change in construction and implementation phases
Total			353	1409	1762	1326.8 6	

## Second: Master Plans and Colonial Bids of Colonial Units in Occupied Jerusalem

### Details Regarding Jerusalem Master Plans

Colony	Plan No.	Plan Stage	No. of Units	Area	Date	Notes
Ramot	0921239/101	Deposit	642	32.254	October 31	
Givat HaMatos	1326313/101	Deposit	45	2.396	December 7	
Ramot	1326313/101	Approval		2.106	October 31	Bridge
<b>Total</b>			687	36.756		

## Fifth: Laws and Bills proposed or approved by the Israeli Knesset in November 2025

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
An amended bill to facilitate imposing the death penalty on Palestinian resistance fighters.	November 10, 2025	1738 /25 / ד 2198 /25/ ד	First reading	A bill (merging two laws) that facilitates the imposition of the death penalty on Palestinian resistance fighters in the occupied West Bank who are subject to military courts. The Knesset approved both bills in a preliminary reading on 1 March 2023. The first bill was submitted by Knesset member Limor Son Har-Melech of the 'Jewish Power' (Otzma Yehudit) party, part of the ruling coalition.

## 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.**

1. On November, 10 2025, Minister for Social Equality, May Golan, announced her congratulations on the passage of the law imposing the **death penalty on terrorists** in its first reading.<sup>2</sup>
2. On the same day, MK Yitzhak Kroizer, stated: “every terrorist must know that there is blood in his head”, following the passage of the law.<sup>3</sup>
3. On November 14, 2025, Zvi Succot submitted a bill to confiscate the Ibrahimi Mosque’s **Al-Musallah Cave** from the ownership of the Islamic Waqf.<sup>4</sup>
4. On November, 12 2025, Zvi Succot stated that increasing the number of colonizers in “Judea and Samaria” would thwart any possibility of establishing a Palestinian state.<sup>5</sup>
5. On 11 November 2025, Zvi Succot affirmed his support for the death penalty law, saying: “Anyone who kills Jews must die.”<sup>6</sup>
6. On 10 November 2025, Zvi Succot reiterated that the death penalty law targets anyone who kills a Jew.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Golan, M. (2025). Facebook post, 10 November. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/r/17xzCXq886/>

<sup>3</sup> Kroizer, Yitzhak. (2025). X post, 10 November. Available at: <https://x.com/...>

<sup>4</sup> Succot, Tzvi. (2025a). X post, 14 November. Available at: <https://x.com/tzvisuccot/status/1989245579214639265>

<sup>5</sup> Succot, Tzvi. (2025b). X post, 12 November. Available at: <https://x.com/KnessetT/status/1988564916328886666>

<sup>6</sup> Succot, Tzvi. (2025c). X post, 11 November. Available at: [https://x.com/C14\\_news/status/1987962726371524719](https://x.com/C14_news/status/1987962726371524719)

<sup>7</sup> Succot, Tzvi. (2025d). X post, 10 November. Available at: [https://x.com/C14\\_news/status/1987881803273646442](https://x.com/C14_news/status/1987881803273646442)

7. On 20 November 2025, the Nachala Settlement Organization published calls for “invasion, migration, and settlement.”<sup>8</sup>
8. On 15 November 2025, Itamar Ben-Gvir denied the existence of the Palestinian people, describing it as “a baseless invention,” and called for encouraging voluntary migration from Gaza.<sup>9</sup>
9. On November 10, 2025, Ben-Gvir celebrated the passage of the death penalty law in its first reading, saying that this “makes history.”<sup>10</sup>
10. On November 3, 2025, Ben-Gvir thanked the prime minister for his support of the death penalty law and called for any “terrorist” to be sentenced to death without exception.<sup>11</sup>
11. On November 17, 2025, Ben-Gvir called for the imprisonment of President Mahmoud Abbas and the leadership of the Palestinian Authority in Ktzi'ot Prison should the United Nations recognize a Palestinian state.<sup>12</sup>
12. On November 19, 2025, Ben-Gvir reiterated the call to imprison the Palestinian president, describing him as a “financier of terrorism.”<sup>13</sup>
13. On November 12, 2025, Deputy Speaker of the Knesset Limor Son Har stated that “a dead terrorist will not return to the cycle of terrorism,” affirming her support for the death penalty law.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Nachala Organization. (2025a). X post, 20 November. Available at: [https://x.com/T\\_Nachala/status/1991567517995999555](https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/1991567517995999555)

<sup>9</sup> Ben Gvir, Itamar. (2025a). X post, 15 November. Available at: <https://x.com/itamarbengvir/status/1989781351789175125>

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

<sup>11</sup> Ben Gvir, Itamar. (2025c). X post, 3 November. Available at: <https://x.com/KnessetT/status/1985333683478282609>

<sup>12</sup> Ben Gvir, Itamar. (2025d). Facebook post, 17 November. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/v/172xGtxCVU/>

<sup>13</sup> Ben Gvir, Itamar. (2025e). X post, 19 November. Available at: <https://x.com/itamarbengvir/status/1991147358860587059>

<sup>14</sup> Har Son, Limor. (2025a). X post, 12 November. Available at: [https://x.com/limor\\_sonhrmelh/status/1988683420730617966](https://x.com/limor_sonhrmelh/status/1988683420730617966)

14. On November 4, 2025, Limor Son Har said that her death penalty bill had been approved by the so-called “National Security Committee”.<sup>15</sup>
15. On November 3, 2025, Son Har announced that the death penalty law had passed its first reading and described it as “good news for the people of Israel.”<sup>16</sup>
16. On November 23, 2025, Son Har stated: “No to a Palestinian state... yes to full sovereignty.”<sup>17</sup>
17. On November 16, 2025, Foreign Minister Israel Katz said that Israel would not allow the establishment of a Palestinian state.<sup>18</sup>
18. On November 15, 2025, Smotrich accused the prime minister of remaining silent in the face of international recognition of a Palestinian state and demanded a decisive response to prevent its establishment “ever.”<sup>19</sup>
19. On November 12, 2025, Smotrich called for bringing one million settlers to reject the establishment of an “Arab terrorist state.”<sup>20</sup>
20. On November 24, 2025, Smotrich announced the continuation of strengthening colonial expansion throughout historic Palestine.<sup>21</sup>
21. On November 11, 2025, MK Nissim Vaturi confirmed that the death penalty law was his own proposal.<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> Son Har, Limor. (2025b). X post, 4 November. Available at: [https://x.com/limor\\_sonhrmelh/status/1985760659682844866](https://x.com/limor_sonhrmelh/status/1985760659682844866)

<sup>16</sup> Son Har, Limor. (2025c). X post, 3 November. Available at: [https://x.com/limor\\_sonhrmelh/status/1985344465926590897](https://x.com/limor_sonhrmelh/status/1985344465926590897)

<sup>17</sup> Son Har, Limor. (2025d). X post, 23 November. Available at: [https://x.com/limor\\_sonhrmelh/status/1992607983478669360](https://x.com/limor_sonhrmelh/status/1992607983478669360)

<sup>18</sup> Katz, Yisrael. (2025). X post, 16 November. Available at: [https://x.com/Israel\\_katz/status/1989944337644622198](https://x.com/Israel_katz/status/1989944337644622198)

<sup>19</sup> Smotrich, Bezalel. (2025a). X post, 15 November. Available at: <https://x.com/bezalelsm/status/1989775671803953188>

<sup>20</sup> Smotrich, Bezalel. (2025b). X post, 12 November. Available at: <https://x.com/bezalelsm/status/1988628918161564086>

<sup>21</sup> Smotrich, Bezalel. (2025c). X post, 24 November. Available at: <https://x.com/bezalelsm/status/1992922708376531315>

<sup>22</sup> Vaturi, Nassim. (2025). Facebook post, 11 November. Available at: <https://www.facebook.com/share/r/1Nrnuiq7Tf/>

22. On November 16, 2025, Gideon Sa’ar said that Israel would not accept the establishment of a “Palestinian terrorist state.”<sup>23</sup>
23. On November 16, 2025, Sa’ar accused the Palestinian Authority of continuing to “pay terrorists’ salaries.”<sup>24</sup>
24. On November 6, 2025, Sa’ar thanked Singapore for refusing to recognize a Palestinian state.<sup>25</sup>
25. In November 2025, Sa’ar repeated his accusation that the Palestinian Authority continues to “pay terrorists’ salaries.”<sup>26</sup>
26. On November 16, 2025, Benjamin Netanyahu said that his opposition to the establishment of a Palestinian state “has not changed.”<sup>27</sup>
27. On November 19, 2025, Netanyahu published a call to arrest Mahmoud Abbas, based on a post by Ben-Gvir.<sup>28</sup>
28. On November 22, 2025, the Nachala Organization announced its intention to enter Gaza, raise its flag, and demand immediate colonization.<sup>29</sup>
29. On November 22, 2025, the organization called for “settlement in Gaza” as the solution.<sup>30</sup>
30. On November 23, 2025, the Nachala Organization said that “settlement in Gaza is the talk of the hour”.<sup>31</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> Sa’ar, Gideon. (2025a). X post, 16 November. Available at: <https://x.com/gidonsaar/status/1989963216622161998>

<sup>24</sup> Sa’ar, Gideon. (2025b). X post, 16 November. Available at: <https://x.com/gidonsaar/status/1989736368063320555>

<sup>25</sup> Sa’ar, Gideon. (2025c). X post, 6 November. Available at: <https://x.com/gidonsaar/status/1986388644060414370>

<sup>26</sup> Sa’ar, Gideon. (2025d). X post, November. Available at: <https://x.com/gidonsaar/status/1987542732869370297>

<sup>27</sup> Netanyahu, Benjamin. (2025a). X post, 16 November. Available at: <https://x.com/netanyahu/status/1990107540441456827>

<sup>28</sup> Netanyahu, Benjamin. (2025b). X post, 19 November. Available at: <https://x.com/itamarbengvir/status/1991147358860587059>

<sup>29</sup> Nachala Organization. (2025b). X post, 22 November. Available at: [https://x.com/T\\_Nachala/status/1992280774494842895](https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/1992280774494842895)

<sup>30</sup> Nachala Organization. (2025c). X post, 22 November. Available at: [https://x.com/T\\_Nachala/status/1992280779066372131](https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/1992280779066372131)

<sup>31</sup> Nachala Organization. (2025d). X post, 23 November. Available at: [https://x.com/T\\_Nachala/status/1992638490706645437](https://x.com/T_Nachala/status/1992638490706645437)

