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ISRAELI SETTLER TERROR UNMASKED

State Institutional Roles, Legal Tools,
and International Legal Consequences

2026

Israeli Settler Terror Unmasked

State Institutional Roles, Legal Tools, and International Legal Consequences

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Key Terms and Concepts

This lexicon clarifies key terms and concepts used throughout the publication, in their legal, administrative, and political specificity. These entries provide concise definitions to ensure analytical precision and prevent misinterpretation of Israel's policies and practices in the occupied West Bank.

Settler Terror:

Refers to organized or recurrent violence by Jewish settlers against the Palestinian people in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Driven by political or ideological goals, it relies on intimidation and subjugation techniques, aiming to forcibly transfer Palestinians to replace them. These techniques include killings, kidnapping, beating, attacks on civilians, and destruction of property.

"Judea and Samaria":

A political-ideological term used by Israel to refer to the West Bank. It was formally institutionalized following research conducted by a governmental committee appointed by Levi Eshkol in 1968. The term draws on biblical geography, projecting a divinely sanctioned and timeless Jewish presence, while obscuring the modern colonial character of Israel's military occupation and territorial takeover since 1967.

"State Land":

Refers to areas in the West Bank illegally declared by the Israeli occupying Power as public land, transferring control to Israeli bodies such as the World Zionist Organization and settlement movements. Since 2023, approximately 30,000 dunams (around 7,413 acres) have been added to this classification ("more than 60% of everything that has been declared since Oslo to the present day¹"). Lands classified as "State Land" account for about 33% of the Oslo-defined Area "C" of the West Bank².

Settlements:

Confiscated areas in the occupied West Bank by Israeli occupation authorities for the use of Israeli civilians. They can take the shape

of urban residential communities, farms, and industrial or tourist zones. Their presence is illegal under international law, and the transfer of the civilian population of the occupying Power into occupied territory constitutes a war crime. There are mainly two types of settlements: Those that were formally registered and licensed by relevant occupation authorities and established by the planning and consent of the State of Israel. The second type are **Colonial Installations** established by ideologically motivated settlers without obtaining formal registration or licensing from relevant occupation authorities; they are also more commonly referred to as "outposts."

Colonial Farm Installations:

Part of the colonial installations, they include animal grazing and other farming activities. They are agricultural colonial sites established by Israeli settlers on occupied Palestinian land in the West Bank, mainly after the Oslo interim agreement. They expanded rapidly after 2021 and, by the end of 2024, had seized about 793,909 dunums (approximately 196,000 Acres)—roughly 14% of the West Bank.

Oslo - Defined Areas/ "A, B, C":

According to article XI of the Interim Agreement of 1995, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are a single territorial unit that should come under the jurisdiction of the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) in a phased manner, within 18 months from the date of its establishment. A schedule of withdrawal (redeployment) of the Israeli occupation was set, dividing the West Bank into three geographical areas:

- Areas "A" and "B" are the heavily populated areas consisting of major cities and surrounding villages. Throughout these areas,

all civil powers and responsibilities, including planning and zoning, were transferred to the PNA during the first phase of withdrawal, while the occupation maintained security presence in Area "B".

- Area "C" is the remaining 60% part of the West Bank, wherein Israel retained security and land administration matters until it withdrew according to an agreed-upon schedule. Despite the passing of more than three decades, Israel never implemented the withdrawal phases agreed upon in the Interim Agreement; Instead, it further entrenched the military occupation by usurping certain powers in Area "B" and encroaching on a de facto annexation of Area "C".

Annexation:

Refers to Israeli colonial schemes aimed at incorporating parts, or all, of the territory in the West Bank occupied since 1967 under Israeli state control. International law and the United Nations (UN) Charter explicitly prohibit the annexation of land by force. Observers describe current Israeli settlement policies as "creeping annexation," distinguishing between de jure annexation (formal, not yet completed) and de facto annexation (on-the-ground integration without formal declaration). In 2023, the transfer of administrative powers from the military echelon to the settler-led Israeli government was widely viewed as a step toward de jure annexation.

Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF):

This term refers to Israeli military and related security agencies operating under the occupation's authority in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt). Israel uses the term "Israel Defense Forces" (IDF).

Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories (COGAT):

This is a unit within the Ministry of "Defense" responsible for implementing Israeli policy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. It oversees administrative affairs in Area "C" and coordinates with the PNA, international organizations, and human rights groups. Its functions include planning and infrastructure, issuing work and building permits, and managing security coordination. COGAT also supervises the Civil Administration, which controls Palestinian civilian affairs in Area "C".

Civil Administration (CA):

It is an Israeli military body operating under the authority of the COGAT. Established in 1981, it serves as the de facto governing authority in the oPt, managing land, planning, permits, population registration, and "civil" affairs—primarily facilitating settlement administration and expansion.

Deputy Head of the Civil Administration (for Civil Affairs):

Formally presented as a new position within the CA. Although its title suggests subordination to the CA as a military body, the position does not report to the Head of the CA, nor does it operate within the military chain of command. Instead, it reports to the Settlement Administration, a civilian-political body. It serves as a mechanism for transferring core roles and responsibilities from the military occupation regime to a settlement-driven administration, while maintaining the appearance of compliance with international law of occupation.

The Higher Planning Council:

This is one of the most powerful bodies within the Civil Administration. Established by military order in 1971, it centralized planning authority in the West Bank after abolishing regional planning committees. The council has broad powers to approve, amend, or revoke urban plans and construction permits. It includes a Central Planning Bureau responsible for planning land use in Area "C" for Palestinians and Israeli settlers.

Blue Line Committee:

Also known as the "Land Status Team" within the Civil Administration, it was established in 1999 to review state-land declarations in the West Bank. It supports planning processes and delineates settlement boundaries. It comprises mapping, aerial imagery, and legal experts, and has been mandatory for land registration procedures since 2011. The committee operates under the authority of COGAT's legal advisor.

Settler-Led Authority (post-2023):

This refers to a mode of governance institutionalized after 2023 in which core roles and responsibilities in the occupied West Bank are formally relocated from the military command to bodies that are politically, ideologically, and operationally embedded within the settler movement. While the structure of military occupation is maintained in theory, decision-making authority over land, planning, enforcement, budgets, and civilian administration is exercised by settler-aligned officials operating through newly created or reconfigured administrative bodies. This arrangement differs from earlier forms of state support for settlements: Settlers are no longer merely beneficiaries or pressure groups but have become decision-makers, shaping policy, priorities, and implementation from within the state apparatus itself. The term captures a structural shift in which occupation governance is no longer military-led with settler influence, but settler-led, with residual military functions, producing de facto annexation while maintaining the legal language of temporality and military administration.

Executive Summary³

Since 2023, settler terror attacks, land seizure, and forced displacement have sharply intensified amid structural shifts inside the Israeli state. The Israeli government through its various ministries, military bodies, and ideological settler institutions now operate through a unified annexation system that expands territorial control and erodes Palestinian protection. This publication analyzes these dynamics within Israel's tightening grip over the Oslo-defined Area "C" and declining international deterrence. The purpose of this publication is to provide a comprehensive evidence based actionable framework. It analyzes five interlocking components:

- I. **State Backing of Settlers:** This section maps out how Israeli military and governmental institutions jointly enable Israel's colonial settlement expansion, providing the structural baseline needed to design targeted policy interventions and accountability measures.
- II. **Legal Architecture Enabling Land Seizure:** Exposes the Israeli legal and administrative tools transforming Palestinian land into settler zones, enforcing displacement and forcible transfer of the Palestinian people, and the mechanisms Israel implements for de facto annexation.
- III. **Settler Educational Ecosystem:** Examines the ideological and social drivers of settler radicalization, identifies the long-term forces that sustain incitement, content that derives violence and terror, and highlights radicalization strategies.
- IV. **Patterns and Tactics of Settler Terror:** Documents on-the-ground tactics and demonstrates how violence functions as a territory grabbing tool. It also outlines the lived experience of Palestinians who are victim to these structural violence tactics.
- V. **International Legal Consequences of Settler Terror in Occupied Palestine:** Establishes the international normative foundation of the illegality of Israeli policies and practices in occupied Palestine. It highlights the major violations resulting from the settlement enterprise and settler colonial terror, and the international crimes committed against the Palestinian people. It finally clarifies Israel's legal obligations under international law, as well as the obligations of third states both individually and collectively.

By presenting a consolidated analysis, this publication equips decision-makers to design targeted, evidence-based policy interventions aligned with protection mechanisms and accountability pathways, supporting strategic international action that upholds international law.





Israeli settlers throw stones towards Palestinian villagers during an attack on the village of Turmusaya, Ramallah & al-Bireh Governorate ©Iliia Yefimovich/dpa/Alamy Live News

(I) State Backing of Settlers

How Israeli Institutions Enable Settler Terror, Impunity, and Territorial Expansion



Israeli settlers demonstrate at the Beit Furik checkpoint east of Nablus to prevent Palestinian movement ©SOPA Images Limited/Alamy Live News

Executive Summary

Four interconnected Israeli power centers; the Israeli occupation forces (IOF), the Religious-Zionist settler movement, key government ministries, and the Supreme Court—jointly sustain and expand the settlement project. Through military legislation, transferring governance of Area “C” to Israeli ministries, ideological institutions, targeted budgets, and permissive court rulings, these actors form an integrated system that enables land seizure, entrenches unequal legal regimes, and institutionalizes de-facto annexation while eroding protections for the people of Palestine and limiting international oversight.

A. Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF): Institutions and Bodies

The Israeli army has three regional commands: Northern, Southern, and Central Command. Unlike the Northern and Southern Commands, which focus on external military fronts (states, armies, and armed organizations across borders), Central Command operates as a de facto authority. It controls the occupied West Bank and administers it through a dual-legal system (namely Apartheid) for both the Israeli settlers (who are illegally residing on Palestinian land) and Palestinians (who are oppressed under a belligerent occupation, which the ICJ has labelled illegal in 2024). While other military commands are primarily operational, Central Command is simultaneously military, administrative, and political in function. It serves as the highest authority in the oPt, exercising a quasi-state role through three core powers: legislative, executive, and judicial.

Figure 1: Hierarchy of Israeli Occupation Bureaucracy



Acting on behalf of the State of Israel, the CA manages civil affairs in the occupied West Bank, including planning and construction, the declaration and administration of "State Land," and enforcement actions such as demolitions and penalties for structures deemed unauthorized. The CA functions similarly to a cabinet-style council, comprising 22 divisions that operate as ministry-like bodies overseeing nearly every aspect of daily life for the Palestinian people under occupation and Israeli settlers residing illegally in the West Bank.



Figure 2: Civil Administration (1981-2023)

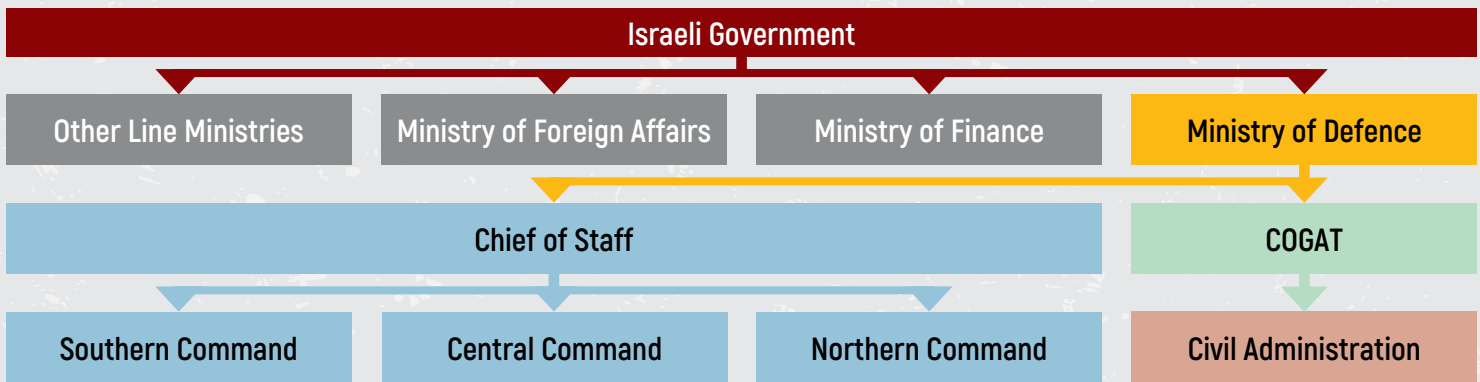
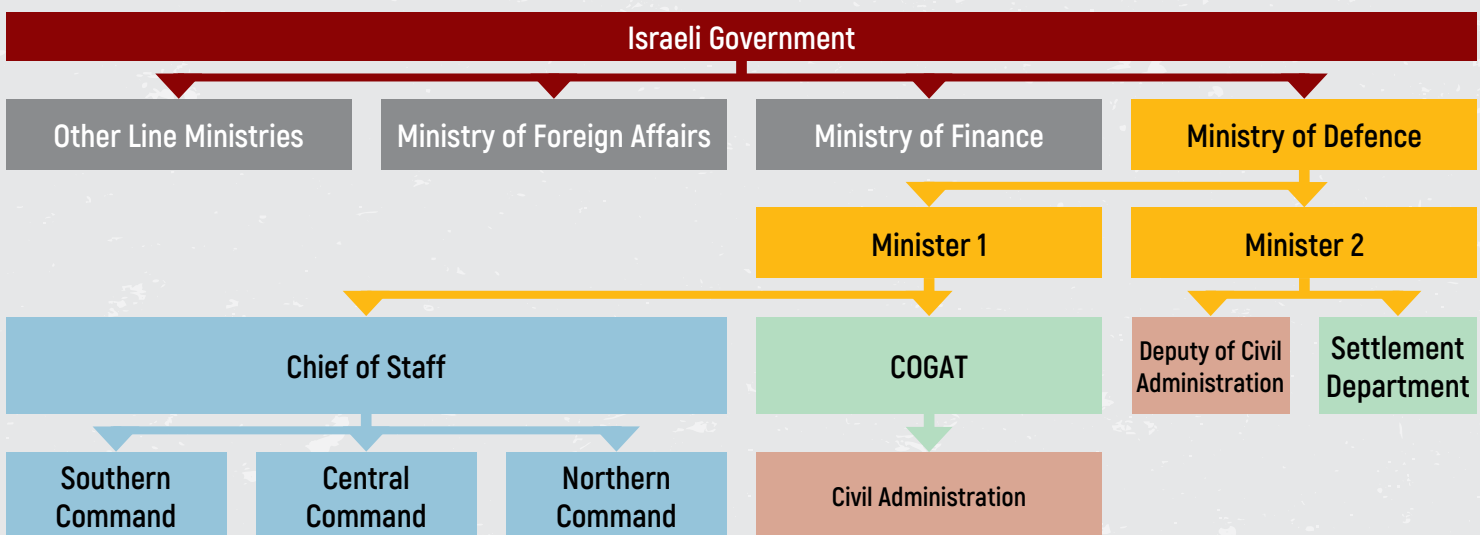


Figure 3: Civil Administration (2023-Today)



In early 2023, a major bureaucratic restructuring fundamentally altered the status quo that had been in place since the beginning of Israel's occupation.⁴ This restructuring shifted executive authority from the military - represented by the IOF - to the Israeli government by transferring responsibilities and the working agenda to different line ministries. As shown in Figure 3, a second Minister of "Defense" was appointed within the ministry (Bezael Smotrich), who assumed control over a newly empowered Settlement Department, a body parallel to COGAT. In addition, a Deputy Office for the "Civil Administration" Officer was created and, in practice, reports to Minister 2 rather than the head of the "Civil Administration."

“

From my point of view, this is like a miracle period⁵

Orit Strock, 6 July 2024

”

“

(We are) changing the DNA of the system⁶

Bezael Smotrich, 9 June 2024

”

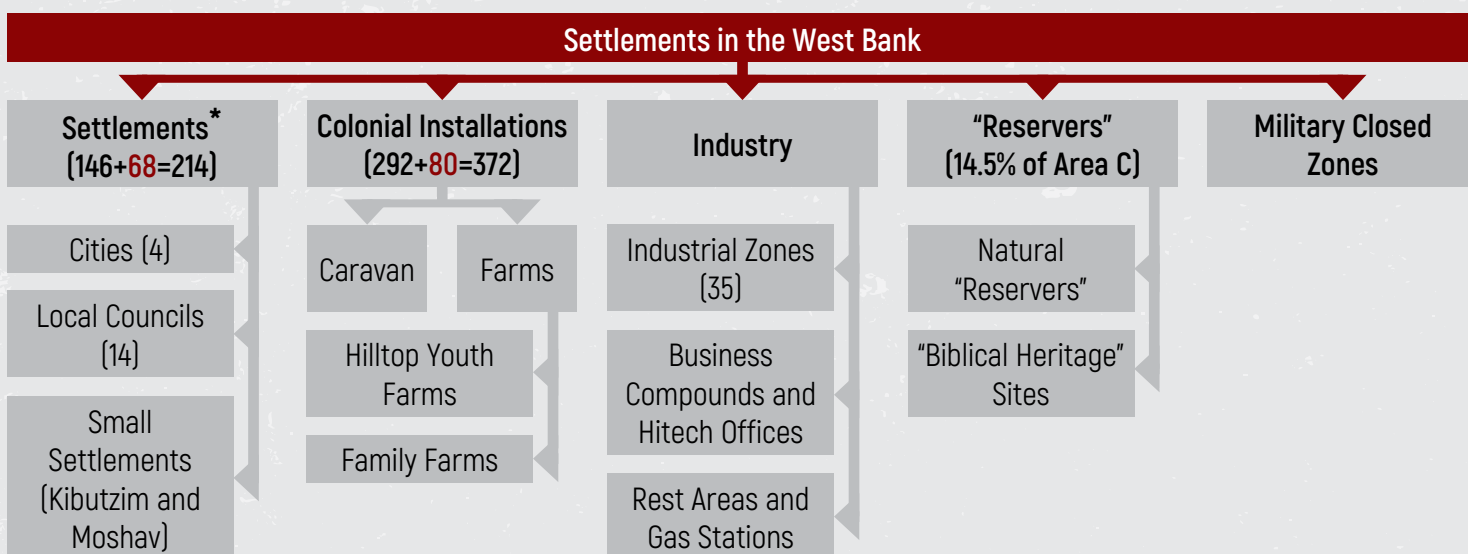
Implications of Subordinating the Civil Administration to a Settler-Led Authority after 2023

- Under International Humanitarian Law (IHL), belligerent occupation is governed by the principle of legal continuity, whereby the occupying Power is obliged to respect and preserve the laws, institutions, and legal system in place in the occupied territory prior to the occupation, unless absolutely prevented. This rule, codified in Article 43 of the 1907 Hague Regulations and reinforced by the Fourth Geneva Convention, reflects the temporary and non-sovereign nature of occupation. For this reason, military administration—acting as a neutral custodian of order and security—may be regarded as the legally appropriate authority during occupation, as opposed to the direct governance of the occupied territory by the occupying Power's central civilian government, ministries, or legislative body.

The latter entails a shift from administration to integration, and risks transforming a temporary regime of control into a process of de facto or de jure annexation.

- This shift took place in the occupied West Bank in February 2023, when a division of labor between the 1st “Defense” Minister and the 2nd Minister (Smotrich) explicitly divided powers and enabled settlers to hold parallel authority over Area “C” (Figure 3).⁷ Such non-military governance undermines the prohibition on acquiring territory by force and signals the imposition of the occupier’s domestic jurisdiction and legal order on occupied land, in violation of international law.
- The restructuring embeds the ideological priorities of the Religious-Zionist movement directly into the core administrative apparatus governing Area “C”. New settler appointees sign land orders, declare “State Land”, approve planning, regularize Israeli Colonial Installations; such decisions are no longer under military jurisdiction. To clarify, Israeli previous courts’ rulings have historically recognized constraints on settlement expansion, including the “Elon Moreh” doctrine that limits use of what the CA recognizes as privately owned land. Under the new structure, the CA’s settler officials removed the institutional check that ensured a minimal conformity with IHL.

Figure 4: Mapping the Israeli Colonial Presence in the West Bank up to December 2025
(Numbers in red indicate increases recorded during the 37th Israeli government, from December 2022 onward)



Sources: Peace Now, Arab Studies Society (2025).

* Between 2023 and 2025, the Settlement Department announced the establishment of 68 new settlements in the West Bank, marking an unprecedented surge since 1967. This included the reestablishment of settlements evacuated in 2005, as well as the creation of approximately 30 new settlements in areas that had not previously seen settlement activity. The remainder consisted of farms and caravan colonial installations (outposts), some of which were established as “neighborhoods” adjacent to existing settlements. By the end of 2025, the number of official settlements had reached 214, and the number of colonial installations (outposts) had reached 372.

- The creation of parallel authorities, the Settlement Department (Figure 3) for settlers in Area “C,” and COGAT for the Palestinian people. This two-tiered structure entrenches an Apartheid-like dual regime characterized by: (1) separate legal systems, (2) separate planning regimes, and (3) separate enforcement norms.
- The geographical split of CA offices: The Settlement Department moved to “Sha’ar Binyamin,” while the CA offices overseeing Palestinians remain in “Beit El” settlement. However, because the CA formally falls under the “Defense” Ministry (on paper), Israel can argue internationally that “nothing has changed,” even while in practice it has practically transferred jurisdiction to an Israeli settler-run apparatus.



Key Israeli Policies in the West Bank (2023-2026)

2023

Administrative Control Shift
Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) grants Smotrich authority over West Bank civil affairs; Settlement Administration is created.

Legalization of Colonial Installations
Ten colonial installations are immediately "legalized", inaugurating a new era of settlement expansion.

Fast-Track Planning
Political and "legal" oversight removed; weekly approvals of new settlement units begin.

State Services to Colonial Installations
Seventy colonial installations receive water, electricity, and infrastructure by manipulating formal procedures.

2024

Between mid-2023 and mid-2024: Construction of over 116 kilometers⁸ of unauthorized roads to connect settlements and colonial installations, blocking Palestinian access and facilitating further land grabs.

Allocation of 75 million NIS (approximately 24 million USD) to colonial installations, including 39 million NIS for colonial farm installations. These funds are used for infrastructure, road construction, and public buildings.

Appointment of a "Civilian Deputy" to the head of the Civil Administration, directly accountable to Smotrich. This deputy oversees settlements, infrastructure, and land management, further consolidating Smotrich's control.

Transfer of enforcement powers in parts of Area "B" from the PNA to Israeli occupation authorities, allowing demolition of Palestinian homes in areas under the PNA's jurisdiction.⁹

2024
2025

Largest "State Land" Declaration Since Oslo Interim Agreement
30,000 dunums (approximately 7,413 Acres) designated as "State Land" for settlement growth. (See Endnote 1)

Establishment of tens of new Colonial Installations, expanding and entrenching land control; eight appear in Area "B",¹⁰ further undermining PNA jurisdiction.

2025

A record year for demolitions and displacement (since 2009): 1,657 Palestinian structures, including homes, were demolished in the West Bank under the pretext of "lack of permits," settlers' terror attacks, punitive and other demolitions, displacing at least 3,770 Palestinians. This is an addition to more than 33,000 Palestinians displaced and about 1,460 structures destroyed or severely or moderately damaged in Jenin, Tulkarem, and Nur Shams refugee camps.¹¹

2026¹²

On 8 February, Israel's security cabinet announced decisions that aim to claim new jurisdiction and mandate for the Israeli occupation army, as well as decisions that facilitate land grabs, including by facilitating procedures that enable forgery in real estate deeds.

On 15 February, the Israeli government approved the 15 May 2025 cabinet decision and allocated 244.1 million NIS over the coming years to establish a land registration and settlement mechanism in Area "C" of the West Bank.

B. The Direct Role of the Israeli Government

Israeli state institutions now play a direct, coordinated role in enabling settler terror and forcibly displacing Palestinians across the West Bank. Recent structural changes—especially the creation of the Settlement Administration, creating a new position of Deputy Head of the Civil Administration, and appointing a hard-core ideological settler in this position (Hillel Roth) – shifted key governing powers from the military to Israeli government ministries, which, under the tenure of the 37th far-right government, are closely aligned with the settler movement.

This transfer further eases constraints previously imposed through military legal oversight and integrates annexationist policies into routine government operations.

The Ministry of “National Security,” led by Itamar Ben Gvir, arms and organizes settler “security squads,” while police systematically avoid enforcing the law against settlers carrying out terror attacks.¹³ Simultaneously, ministries such as Transportation, Communications, Agriculture, and Heritage, deviate budgets, infrastructure, and regulatory tools to colonial installations, including farms, that seize vast areas of land. These interventions normalize permanent Israeli jurisdiction and erode Palestinian territorial presence.

Terror is thus structurally enabled, financed, legitimized, and operationalized through government portfolios, transforming it into a central mechanism and a key tool of territorial control.



A sign erected by Jewish settlers on a main road between Nablus and Jenin. The sign, written in Hebrew, reads: "Welcome to Northern Samaria. We have returned to our homes in the West Bank" ©SOPA Images

Ministry of "Defense"



Smotrich, as Additional Minister in the Ministry of "Defense", gained broad powers in the West Bank through a February 2023 power-sharing MoU.

The MoU transferred administrative authority from the military to a new Settlement Administration, giving Smotrich control over planning, expropriations, state-land declarations, blue-line committee, and enforcement.

Coordinates a security-components program for colonial installations, providing local councils with budgets for drones, thermal cameras, and other equipment (approximately 75 million NIS).

Ministry of "Transportation & Road Safety"



Spending surged to 700 million NIS (2022) and 790 million NIS (2023), with an added 3.5 billion NIS for West Bank roads for settlers use.

A dedicated 7 billion NIS five-year plan aims to entrench settlement expansion.

139 new tracks (114 km) plus major projects for constructing bypass settler roads (approximately 550 million NIS, more than 160 million NIS) extend settler reach and restrict Palestinian movement.

Ministry for "Settlements & National Missions"



Holds authority over the Settlement Division of the World Zionist Organization (WZO), which provides land-allocation contracts that settlers use to establish colonial farm installations and seize thousands of dunums.

Allocates major budgets for: 1) "Resilience" in settlements, 2) Business grants, 3) Youth-focused institutions, 4) Infrastructure for colonial installations (roads, electricity, water).

Administers funds supporting settler "shepherds" and covers expenses related to the regularization of colonial installations.

Ministry of "Communications"



In 2024, launched a 50million NIS plan for new cellular infrastructure in the West Bank, adding 22 of towers and antennas and extending Israeli 4G/5G dominance across the occupied West Bank.

Israeli towers expanded to more than 560 sites, concentrated in Area "C" and settlement roads, with new installations—such as the one in "Beit El"—explicitly improving settler communication coverage.

Ministry-regulated operators deploy fiber and mobile networks to settlements: More than 167 antennas, service to over10 settlements, and 5–10million NIS per year in government contracts for major settlement projects.

Ministry of "Heritage"



Allocated 120 million NIS to West Bank "heritage" sites in addition to 32 million NIS for Sebastia, effectively converting archaeological areas into settlement-oriented tourism hubs.

About 20 million NIS funds a tourism settlement at the "Hasmonean Palaces",¹⁴ part of 4–7 anchor sites designed to extend Israeli control.

Additional budgets of 409 million NIS (2024) and 33.6 million NIS (2025) consolidate a long-term annexation-driven "heritage" pipeline.

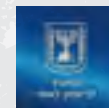
Ministry of "Agriculture and Food Security"



Between 2017–2023, the ministry gave 1.66 million NIS to tens of colonial farm installations, under the grazing-based "Preserving Open Spaces" program.

The current ministry allocated 39 million NIS for colonial farm installations and 20 million NIS in agriculture ministry transfers.

Ministry of "National Security"



The amended 2024 budget added 1.9 billion NIS for Itamar Ben-Gvir's ministry to arm more than 600 guard teams with about 40,000 rifles; his office alone received 637 million NIS, of which 633 million NIS funded these post-7 October units, many of which were placed in West Bank settlements and colonial installations.

Authorities distributed about 7,000 guns to settler "security squads" after 7 October 2023, in addition to 2,600 military-grade weapons already issued before 2023, expanding quasi-military settler forces across Area "C."

► The information presented in this section is based on data obtained from the official websites of the respective ministries.

C. Religious-Zionist Institutions (The Settler Movement)

Religious Zionism is an ideological current within the broader Zionist movement that promotes a nationalist–political project calling for a “Jewish state” across the entire “biblical Land of Israel.” Contrary to the view held by many ultra-Orthodox Haredim—who believe redemption will only come with the Messiah—Religious Zionism insists on proactive political intervention to achieve Jewish control.

Today, its institutional landscape includes several influential bodies that continue to drive expansionist settler activity.

The Hilltop Youth



A group of Israeli settlers who live atop the hills of the West Bank, often in tents or mobile caravans, and at times in open areas or caves. Their core constituency numbers approximately 300–500 activists, backed by a wider “circle of friends” of several thousand individuals who are not engaged daily but provide ideological, logistical, or political backing. The Hilltop Youth persistently focus on establishing new colonial installations across the West Bank. Their methods include the rapid construction of makeshift residential camps accompanied by land clearance, tree uprooting, and the forcible displacement of Palestinians under the threat of armed violence.

Over time, the Hilltop Youth have shifted from a radical fringe phenomenon into a de facto field-level enforcement arm of broader projects aimed at reestablishing Jewish settlement in Gaza and expanding settlement in the West Bank, increasingly supported by ministers and officials who share or tolerate their ideological worldview.

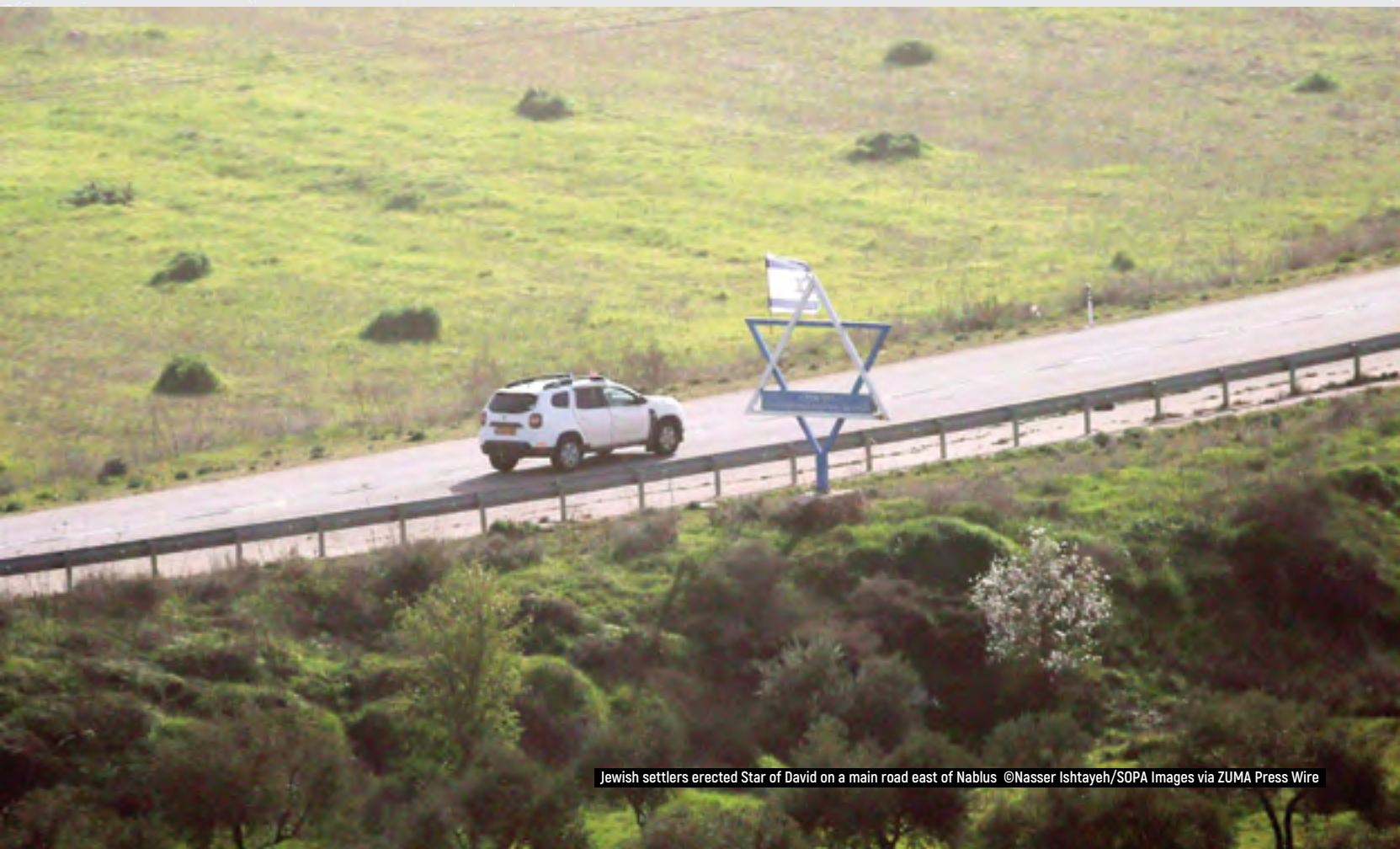
Administrative and legal support by the government—such as early connections to water and electricity and retroactive regularization—turns colonial installations into state-subsidized facts on the ground, revealing a systematic partnership between the state and the Hilltop Youth’s violent settlement enterprise.

Yesha Council



The Yesha Council, formally known as the “Council of Jewish Settlements in Judea, Samaria, and Gaza”, was established on 24 December 1980, by Israel Harel and serves as the umbrella organization representing Israeli settlement leadership in the oPt (excluding Jerusalem). Its core mandate is to promote settlement expansion, defend settler interests, and legitimize the settlement enterprise locally and internationally. Over the decades, the Council has played a central strategic role—coordinating closely with Israeli governments, securing public funding for infrastructure, and mobilizing opposition to policies perceived as threatening settlement growth. Politically, the Council strongly advocates for annexing Area “C” of the West Bank and rejects any political settlement initiative, including Trump’s “Peace to Prosperity Plan”, which might imply recognition of the State of Palestine. The Council remains a driving force behind entrenching settlements and normalizing them as part of Israel’s territorial regime.

► The information presented in this section is based on data obtained from the official websites of the respective religious-Zionist institutions.



Amana Organization



Founded in 1979 as part of the Gush Emunim movement,¹⁵ Amana is a key settlement-building organization operating in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip (prior to 2005), the Israeli-occupied Syrian Golan, the Galilee, and the Naqab (Negev). Amana carries out construction in the occupied West Bank through its subsidiary real estate company (Binyanei Bar Amana), and is involved in planning new settlements, absorbing new settlers, and supporting local settlement councils. In 2017, it publicly outlined its vision to settle one million Jews in the West Bank. Although it faced legal challenges over receiving funds from settlement councils, Israel's High Court approved these transfers as legitimate support for "public settlement promotion." In June 2024, Canada sanctioned Amana for contributing to illegal settlement expansion. Today, it directly oversees numerous established settlements and colonial installations, representing roughly 140,000 settlers—around 27% of the settler population.

Regavim Organization



Co-founded by Bezalel Smotrich, Regavim is a right-wing Israeli NGO founded in 2006 to promote what it calls a "Jewish and Zionist land agenda" focused on protecting state lands, natural resources, and landscapes across the "Land of Israel." The organization monitors Palestinian construction—deemed "illegal" according to Regavim doctrine—particularly in Area "C" of the West Bank. The group documents Palestinian building, submits complaints to Israeli enforcement bodies, and pressures the occupation authorities to carry out demolitions.

Nachala Movement



Founded in 2005 by Rabbi Moshe Levinger and Daniela Weiss, both veterans of the Gush Emunim movement. Nachala is a non-governmental movement that promotes the settlement of the entire "Land of Israel" through community mobilization, public campaigns, land acquisition initiatives, and the establishment of new colonial installations. It emerged as a direct reaction to Israel's 2005 "disengagement" from the Gaza Strip, framing new settlement activity as a national obligation to reverse territorial withdrawal. Nachala rejects the idea of a State of Palestine and advocates instead for a single "Jewish state" across the land of historic Palestine. It actively encourages the establishment of new colonial installations, raises funds to purchase land from Palestinians, and organizes mass volunteer operations to create "facts on the ground."

Guardians of "Judea and Samaria"



Established in 2013, the Guardians of "Judea and Samaria" is the leading NGO supporting colonial farm installations and agricultural expansion across the occupied West Bank. The group assists settlers with volunteers for night patrols, surveillance, and labor. The organization also supplies tools and equipment for herding livestock and agricultural operations. Through these networks, the organization helps assert control over vast areas of West Bank land by ensuring a continuous settler presence. The grazing areas under its control span hundreds of thousands of dunums, making it one of the key mechanisms for territorial takeover through agricultural means. The organization plays a central role in sustaining the rapidly expanding colonial farm installations model, which has become one of the most effective instruments for de facto annexation, displacement of Palestinians from their lands and homes, and consolidation of settler dominance in rural areas.

In 2024, the organization operated with an annual budget of approximately 5.5 million NIS, of which 14% was funded directly by the Israeli government, underscoring the extent of the state's involvement and financial support for this ostensibly non-governmental settlement enterprise.¹⁶



A group of Israeli settlers captured by surveillance cameras during an attack on Palestinian homes and vehicles in the village of Jinsafut, Qalqilya @Sipa USA/Alamy Live News

D. The Role of the Israeli Supreme Court

The Israeli Supreme Court, also known as the High Court of Justice (Bagatz), asserts “jurisdiction” over the West Bank on the basis that it reviews the actions of Israeli occupation authorities and the military commander wherever they operate, even though the court has never considered that Israeli sovereignty extends to this area.

In theory, it adopts the framework that the West Bank is under belligerent occupation and claims a role of guaranteeing “rule of law” and basic standards of fairness for the Palestinian people and Israeli settlers, but without fully enforcing international law norms on the prohibition of annexation and population transfer. **In practice**, this has resulted in deep complicity in the settlement enterprise: **The Court has repeatedly accepted state claims of “state land,” security necessity, and discretionary power in the planning process, thereby validating expropriation, road networks, routing of the annexation wall, and zoning mechanisms that entrench and expand Jewish settlements while severely constraining Palestinian development.**

Through incremental case law,¹⁷ it normalized a permanent regime of legal separation, rarely addressing the structural question of settlement legality. Instead, it has fine-tuned the criteria for land use and military orders. At the same time, a second, partially conflicting role has emerged in which the Court collides with Religious Zionist vision over the protection of private Palestinian property. The clearest flashpoint was regarding the 2017 “Regularization” (Outposts) Law, which aimed to retroactively legalize thousands of settler housing units built on private Palestinian land that fulfilled Israeli requirements for approval in exchange for compensation. In 2020, the Court struck down this law, holding that it disproportionately violated constitutional principles of equality and property rights under Israel’s Basic Laws, and emphasizing the special status of Palestinians as protected persons under occupation. This ruling intensified right-wing attacks on the Court and exposed the tension between a judiciary that has long enabled the settlement project and a political camp seeking to remove even the remaining, narrow legal protections for Palestinian ownership.



Israeli settlers set fire to hundreds of Palestinian cars and torched over 30 buildings, Huwara, Nablus ©SOPA Images Limited/Alamy Live News (2023)

(II) Legal Architecture Enabling Land Seizure

How Israeli Mechanisms Enable Colonial Farm Installations to Seize West Bank Land



Israeli settlers raid the Bab al-Zawiya area in the city of Hebron under the IOF protection @xapaimagesxMamounxWazwazxapaimagesx

Executive Summary

Colonial Farm Installations have emerged as a primary tool of territorial takeover, expanding between 2023 and 2025 to control nearly 793,909 dunums (approximately 196,000 Acres)—about 14% of the West Bank. Their upsurge is the product of an integrated legal and administrative architecture that converts Palestinian land into exclusive settler space. “State Land” declarations, tolerated seizures of private property, firing-zone and nature reserve designations, as well as overlapping confiscation tools collectively displace Palestinians while enabling settler entry. New regulations, budgets, and grazing contracts¹⁸ then institutionalize these installations, turning forcible displacement into recognized planning policies and territorial control.

A. Legal Architecture Enabling Land Seizure

Israeli Colonial Farm Installations serve as the ultimate method of annexing land for settlement purposes. Each mechanism employed—whether legal, military, or bureaucratic—creates the conditions for settlers to seize land and prevent Palestinian return. During 2023-2025, these installations expanded to control about 793,909 dunums (approximately 196,000 acres)/ 14% of the West Bank.

- Palestinian Land Controlled by Colonial Farm Installations/ By Governorate:

Governorate	Total Area
Ramallah & al-Bireh	245,949
Jericho	139,102
Nablus	106,073
Tubas	88,623
Hebron	86,120
Salfit	43,747
Bethlehem	39,095
Jenin	15,327
Jerusalem	13,975
Tulkarem	9,560
Qalqilya	6,338
Total	793,909 (dunums)

- Palestinian Land Controlled by Colonial Farm Installations/ Distribution per the Oslo Interim Agreement, 1995 (Oslo II):

Area A	Area B	Area C	Nature Reserves
7,621.5 dunums (0.9% of the area controlled)	10,956 dunums (1.4% of area controlled)	758,818.2 dunums (95.6% of area controlled)	16,513.3 dunums (2.08% of area controlled)

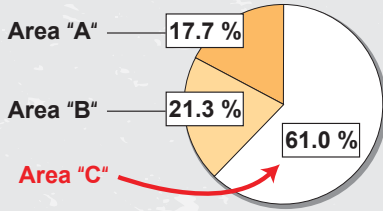
- Distribution of all 156 Israeli Colonial Farm Installations (outposts)/ by Governorate:

Ramallah & al-Bireh	Hebron	Nablus	Jericho	Tubas	Bethlehem	Salfit	Jerusalem	Jenin	Tulkarem	Qalqilya
40	32	16	16	13	13	11	6	4	4	1



Israeli Colonial Farm Installations

Areas "A, B, C"

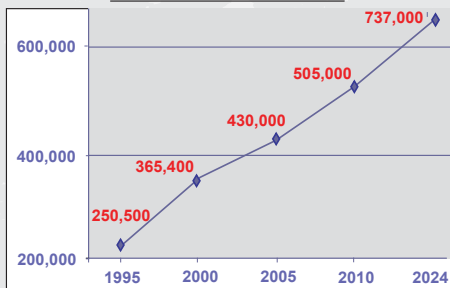


793,909 Dunums (~14%) of the West Bank Area Controlled by 156 Colonial Farm Installations

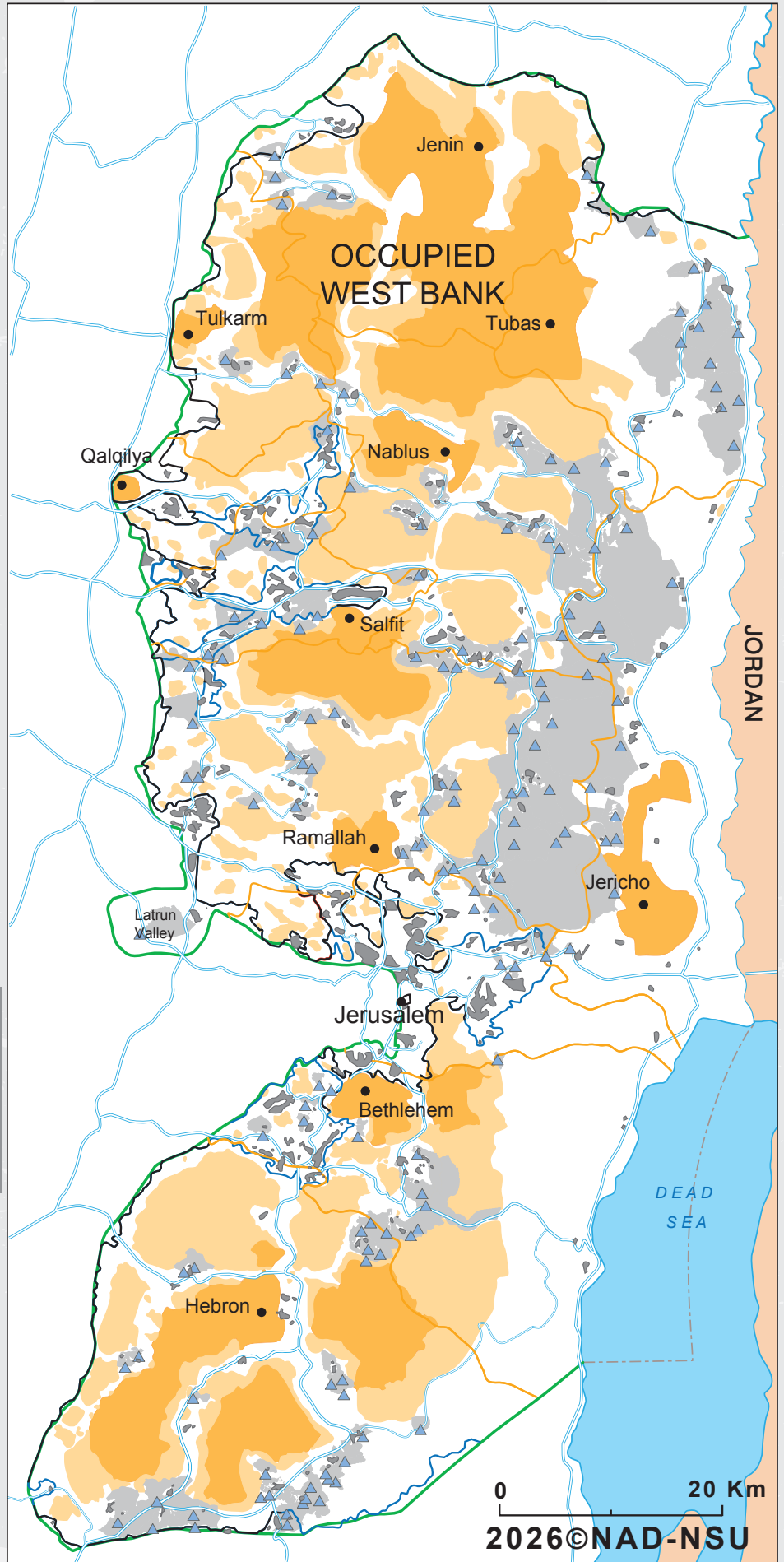
Area "A": 7,621.5 dunums - 0 Installation	0.9 %
Area "B": 10,956 dunums - 1 Installation	1.4 %
Area "C": 758,818.2 dunums - 151 Installations	95.6 %
Nature Reserves: 16,513.3 dunums - 4 Installations	2.1 %

Governorate	Area (Dunums)
Ramallah & al-Bireh	245,949
Jericho	139,102
Nablus	106,073
Tubas	88,623
Hebron	86,120
Salfit	43,747
Bethlehem	39,095
Jenin	15,327
Jerusalem	13,975
Tulkarm	9,560
Qalqilya	6,338
Total	793,909

Settler Population Growth Tripled Since 1995



- 1967 Boundary ("Green Line") (~ 320 km)
- Area "A"
- Area "B"
- Governorate Line
- ▲ Colonial Farm Installation
- Colonial Farm Installations Areas
- Wall route approved by Israel's cabinet as of 30 April 2006 (~ 714 km)
- Wall Completed (~ 67%)
- Israeli Settlers Road
- Israeli Settlement Built-up Areas (~ 1.3% - 737,000 settlers)



Common Tactics Facilitating the Expansion of Colonial Farm Installations in the West Bank

1. "State Land" Declarations: Converting Public Trust into Settler Assets

What the law does:

- The CA declares large portions of Palestinian land as "State Land".
- These declarations often rely on reinterpreted and selectively applied Ottoman-era land laws.
- Palestinian access is restricted, while settlers receive exclusive usage rights.
- Although "State Land" was supposed to be public land, they became a dedicated reservoir for settlement expansion.

Despite this, more than half the lands seized by colonial farm installations are not "State Land", but private Palestinian property.

2. Theft of Private Palestinian Property: The Core of the Expansion Model

As of 2025, colonial farm installations control about 281,500 dunums (approximately 70,000 Acres) of Palestinian private land—the largest single category of land seized.¹⁹

How systematic dispossession becomes effective:

- Settlers attack Palestinian herders, steal their flocks, and destroy their crops.
- Palestinians are forced to abandon the area due to sustained violence.
- Settlers move in grazing flocks immediately after Palestinian displacement.
- Roads, gates, cameras, and fences quickly consolidate control.

This constitutes forced displacement enabled by non-enforcement, military protection, and administrative support.



An ambulance stoned by Israeli settlers while on duty in the town of Beita, south of Nablus ©SOPA Images Limited/Alamy Live News



A Palestinian stand atop an olive tree cut down by Israeli settlers © IMAGO/ Photo by Xinhua/ Nidal Eshtaye

3. Military Regulations and Firing Zones

What the regulations do:

- IOF designate vast West Bank areas as closed military zones (“firing zones”), legally prohibiting civilian entry—including settlers.
- Settlers, nonetheless, take control of 324,000 dunums (over 80,000 acres) inside firing zones.²⁰
- IOF routinely avoid enforcing the closure on settlers, while removing Palestinian shepherds from the area.
- The military closure becomes a territorial shield, clearing Palestinians while allowing settlers to graze freely.

This transforms “military necessity” into a settler colonization buffer.

4. Nature Reserves

Nature Reserves are occupied West Bank areas designated as “green areas and/or nature reserves” under the Wye River Memorandum (1998). They comprise about 3% of Area “B” (about 126,000 dunums /approximately 31,000 acres²¹) but subject to strict limits on new construction and land use.

In 2024, Israel unilaterally assumed administrative control of this particular area, by sidelining the PNA’s jurisdiction. The Israeli occupation authorities cited “security concerns,” to prevent alleged “illegal” Palestinian construction, and environmental degradation as reasons, while expanding settler presence and control over these areas.

These areas have become prime locations for colonial farm installations. Settlers establish farms inside reserves while Palestinian herding communities are expelled under the guise of environmental regulation.

5. Confiscation Tools: Administrative Seizure Under Civilian or Military Pretexts

Israel uses overlapping confiscation tools:

- “Security needs” seizures
- Seizure for “public use”
- Road and infrastructure confiscations
- Archaeological-site confiscations
- Emergency regulations

B. How Land Regulations Institutionalize Israel’s Colonial Installations

1. Land and Allocation Contracts

- Grazing contracts issued by the WZO Settlement Division and the CA serve as the primary legal tool enabling colonial farm installations
- These contracts formalize temporary “State-Land” grazing permits, and are granted without oversight and serve as the domestic legal base for approval of colonial farm installations, allowing buildings and extensive infrastructure.

2. Ministry Regulations and Budgets

- Several ministries embed colonial farm installations into formal policy: The agriculture ministry provides grants, loans, and herd-purchase support to settlers in such installations.
- New CA regulations from 2020–2022 define criteria for colonial farm installations (location on “State Land”, veterinary and grazing permits, limited residential structures), creating a pathway to regularization while imposing new permit regimes that Palestinians are unlikely to obtain.
- These regulations are explicitly used to halt evacuations and instead design frameworks to legalize dozens of colonial farm installations, turning what began as “facts on the ground” into recognized planning categories.

(III) Settlers' Educational Ecosystem

Curriculum, Culture, and the Making of Militant Ideologies



Israeli buses gather inside the "Shavei Shomron" settlement for a tree-planting ceremony at new colonial installations (outposts) established after October 2023 near Nablus ©Nasser Ishtayeh / Sipa US/Alamy Live News

Executive Summary

The settler educational ecosystem in the occupied West Bank forms a coherent radicalizing structure that merges religious instruction, military-religious training, rabbinic leadership, and youth activism. Through yeshivot, Hesder programs, ideological colonial installations, state-supported schools, and pervasive media networks, it cultivates a worldview centered on entitlement to holy land, communal insularity, and confrontation. This multilayered system socializes generations with a militant settler identity that normalizes expansion, delegitimizes restraint, and enables terror on the ground.

There exists a powerful ecosystem that systematically embeds exclusionary, supremacist, and anti-Palestinian worldviews into the consciousness of large segments of Jewish youth. This ecosystem operates inside state religious schools, semi-formal programs, youth movements, pre-army academies, and "Temple"-focused curricula, producing outcomes that directly contradict the state's official claims.

Evidence of this is extensive. In 2015, the Ministry of Education approved a program teaching children to "long for the building of the Third Temple," tying messianic aspiration to control over Al-Aqsa Mosque Compound. School trips to Hebron and settlements normalize exclusive "Jewish ownership" of the land, while religious schools portray military service as a sacred battle against perceived enemies.

Youth movements such as Bnei Akiva celebrate "conquering hills," and pre-army academies like Bnei David-Eli have produced documented racist teachings, including claims of Arab genetic inferiority.²² Some yeshivas openly justify violence against Palestinians and frame them as "Amalek".²³ These ideological messages flow directly into hilltop youth and settler movements, where students cite their schooling as justification for attacks.

This Ecosystem of Educational Incitement Includes:

1. Yeshivot

These are religious academies focused on intensive Torah and Talmud study, shaping students' worldview through religious texts and ideological teachings about the Land of Israel.

Examples:

- Yeshivat Har Etzion (Yeshivat HaGush) in the "Alon Shvut" settlement (in Bethlehem Governorate) is a leading example. The curriculum emphasizes Talmud, Tanach, Jewish philosophy (Machshava), and practical Jewish law (Halakha). It integrates Zionist ideology, settlement narratives, and intensive study with ethical development.
- Od Yosef Chai Yeshiva in Yitzhar (in Nablus Governorate) is notorious for its radical ideology and its influence on the "Hilltop Youth." The curriculum blends Torah study with nationalist activism and justification of violence.
- Mercaz HaRav Kook Yeshiva in occupied Jerusalem is the historic flagship of religious Zionism, promoting spiritual redemption through settlement and land "redeeming."

Curricula in these yeshivot center on the religious commandment to settle the land (Yishuv Eretz Yisrael), often including the study of ideological texts that frame settlement expansion as a divine mandate and an existential Jewish obligation.

2. Yeshivot Hesder

These are academies that combine advanced Torah study with military service, producing "soldier-scholars" who view defending settlements as both a religious and national duty.

Examples:

- Yeshivat Har Etzion (mentioned above) runs a Hesder program that integrates more than 15 months of active military service with yeshiva study, cultivating an identity of "soldier-scholars" who view military service as both a civic and a religious duty.
- Yeshivat Elon Moreh (northeast of Nablus): Founded in the mid-1970s alongside the Elon Moreh settlement, this yeshiva offers Torah study closely tied to nationalist theology. It has been widely criticized for producing teachings that portray Palestinian presence as illegitimate and for legitimizing territorial expansion and confrontation through religious language.
- Yeshivat Otniel (south of Hebron): Established in 1999, Yeshivat Otniel combines hesder military service with Torah and mystical studies. It offers religious education emphasizing activism and settlement. Some affiliated rabbis and graduates have been linked to radical interpretations of Jewish law that incite against Palestinians.
- Yeshivat Beit El (north of Ramallah): Founded in 1977, Yeshivat Beit El is a major Religious Zionist institution offering Torah study, rabbinical training, and hesder programs. It has been repeatedly criticized for teachings that frame Palestinian land rights as null and for promoting settlement as a religious duty.

These institutions produce many future leaders and activists within the settler movement.

3. Notable Rabbis and Figures

These provide spiritual guidance, issue halachic (which means in accordance with Jewish law) rulings, and legitimize settler actions, often promoting messianic and nationalist ideologies that justify land expansion and violence.

Examples:

- Rabbi Zvi Yehuda Kook (1891-1982): Architect of the post-1967 religious Zionist settlement ideology, he is a spiritual father of the Gush Emunim movement.
- Rabbi Dov Lior (1933-): Former chief rabbi of "Kiryat Arba" in Hebron, he is a vocal supporter of expulsion policies and ideological settlement. He is also known for extremist statements endorsing Jewish supremacy and legitimizing settler violence.
- Rabbis Yitzchak Ginsburgh (1944-), Yitzhak Shapira (1966-), and Yosef Elitzur (1976-): These are major proponents of radical doctrines, including the controversial "King's Torah" text that discusses the permissibility of violence against non-Jews. Rabbi Haim Druckman (1932- 2022): An influential spiritual leader and public advocate of settlement expansion.

4. Informal and Experimental Education

This occurs in ideological colonial installations and youth groups, where peer-driven activism and direct land engagement reinforce radical settler identity outside formal institutions.

- Field trips to historical sites in the occupied West Bank are standard, reinforcing biblical claims and Jewish historical continuity on the land.
- Nature-based youth programs, modelled on pioneering Zionist educational methods, are also present, nurturing a physical and emotional connection to the West Bank landscape. "Hilltop Youth" colonial installations provide peer-driven, non-formal education in ideological enclaves, often disconnected from rabbinic or parental oversight.



Palestinian woman takes a photo of the Star of David painted by Jewish settlers on the street of columns and Roman ruins in the old city of Sebastia, west of Nablus ©Nasser Ishtayeh/SOPA Images/Sipa USA

5. Additional Components

- Religious Zionist midrashot (similar to men's yeshiva but targeting females) and girls' seminaries in settlements, which impart similar teachings to young women.
- Community religious councils (Moetzot Datit), which issue halachic guidance and often support expansionism. State-supported school programs teach Zionist history and organize tours and activities in settlements in the occupied West Bank, reinforcing the "legitimacy" of settlement as a national mission.

6. Educational Curricula and Socialization

Israeli settler education, particularly in ideological settlements and colonial installations, orbits around the teachings of religious Zionism, drawing heavily from the doctrine articulated by Rabbi Abraham Isaac Kook and institutionalized in yeshivas such as Mercaz Harav. The "Gush Emunim" movement, central to these communities since the 1970s, has pursued land settlement as a form of religious messianism. School curricula in these areas place emphasis on "biblical entitlement" to the land, collective Jewish destiny, and resistance to external (including Israeli state) restraint. Educational efforts are less about ordinary religious instruction and more about promoting lived, tangible action for "redemptive" purposes—the physical building of settlements, shaping of the land, and, at the margins, direct confrontation with Palestinians. A generational divide is evident: The original "Gush Emunim" settlers grounded activism in metaphysical messianism, while their children, particularly in "Hilltop Youth" colonial installations, have radicalized this ethos, displaying detachment from traditional religious frameworks and instead embracing direct violence and farming activities that are in violation of Israeli domestic law as ideological praxis.

While the retrieved segments do not explicitly name "violence," they directly describe mechanisms that are academically recognized drivers of political violence, including:

1. Absolute belief in divine territorial entitlement (reinforced in curriculum).
2. Rejection of state legitimacy (cultivated through schools and yeshivot).
3. Insularity and cultural isolation reduce exposure to non-radical perspectives.
4. Charismatic Hardal rabbis are shaping youth attitudes toward activism and confrontation.
5. Institutional competition ensures Hardal's dominance across youth frameworks.

7. Public Discourse and Media

Official discourse in Israel, as well as within the settler movement, often downplays or rationalizes violence as either a criminal aberration or a regrettable necessity. Channels circulating radical settler discourse and promoting violence are highly diversified, covering both formal and informal digital, religious, and communal networks.

Such channels include:

- Telegram, WhatsApp, and Instagram channels controlled by extremist settler leaders and activist networks circulate attack "scorecards," live updates from colonial installations, and incitement videos.
- Far-right settler advocacy sites (e.g., Hakol Hayehudi) and local settlement news platforms celebrate "price tag" attacks against Palestinians,²⁴ publish farm seizure stories, and attack journalists reporting on settler terror.
- Religious Zionist radio stations, such as Arutz Sheva, and local settlement newsletters amplify fiery sermons, promote ideological events, critique mainstream Israeli "moderation", and valorize terror perpetrators.
- Community WhatsApp groups and parent forums circulate logistical details for protests, land seizures, and activism, openly encouraging direct confrontation.
- Public lectures and sermons in synagogues and settlement halls by influential rabbis—often recorded, transcribed, and shared—legitimize violent activism and shape communal attitudes.
- YouTube and social media live streams from "Hilltop Youth" and prominent colonial installations organizers document attacks and celebrate victories in real-time.
- Mainstream Israeli right-wing media (e.g., Israel Hayom, Channel 14) increasingly give a sympathetic platform to ideological settlers, normalize expansion, and minimize or rationalize violence.
- Creation of Hardal cinema, poetry, literature, theater as "pure" Jewish/Israeli culture free of "foreign" or "impure" influences.

(IV) Patterns and Tactics of Settler Terror



The bodies of two Palestinian brothers killed during an attack by Jewish settlers on Palestinian homes in the village of Qaryut, south of Nablus ©SOPA Images Limited/Alamy Live News (2026)

Executive Summary

Since October 2023, settler terror in the occupied West Bank has escalated into a systematic campaign of coercion, intimidation, and forced displacement targeting Palestinian civilians and communities. The tactics employed are multifaceted, combining direct physical violence, destruction of livelihoods, and the strategic appropriation of land and resources. This escalation reflects a deliberate strategy to render Palestinian life unviable, particularly in Area "C", where the Israeli occupation authorities maintain full control and settlers operate with impunity.

Figure 5: Settler Terror Patterns



A. Documented Acts of Settler Terror

Between 2023 and early 2026, settler terror in the occupied West Bank escalated to unprecedented levels, with attacks occurring year-round but intensifying during key agricultural seasons, especially the olive harvest (October–November) and summer months when water scarcity heightens tensions.

Settler assaults targeted Palestinian civilians, property, and infrastructure, including the sabotage of water networks, destruction of olive groves, and arson attacks on homes and vehicles. In Area "C," which constitutes over 60% of the West Bank and remains under full Israeli military control, entire villages became especially vulnerable due to the proximity of illegal settlements and colonial installations.

Settler terror attacks frequently involved destroying water pipelines and wells, and the contamination of springs, leaving Palestinian communities—particularly Bedouin villages—without reliable access to water for drinking, agriculture, or sanitation. During the 2025 olive harvest, more than 4,000 olive trees were vandalized in 70 communities, with settlers physically assaulting farmers, scattering and stealing harvested olives, and blocking access to groves.²⁵

Entire villages, especially Bedouin communities such as Muarrajat East and Ras Ein al-Auja, were forcibly displaced after sustained settler raids, threats, and the establishment of colonial installations inside or adjacent to their lands. Settlers also erected road blockades, cutting off access to essential services and markets, and frequently burned homes, cars, and agricultural structures to terrorize Palestinian civilians and pressure them to leave.

The violence was not a series of isolated incidents but part of a broader coercive strategy, often supported or tolerated by the Israeli occupation authorities, resulting in the displacement of nearly 3,000 Palestinians since 2023, mostly in Area "C."²⁶ Bedouin communities faced particular vulnerability, with settlers seizing land, destroying water wells, and carrying out violent raids that included theft of livestock, physical assaults, and psychological intimidation.

The Following Examples, Including Testimonies, Summarize the Impact of the Attacks:

1. Attack on Farmers and Journalists, Jabal Qammas/ Beita

One of the clearest examples is the attack on farmers and journalists in the Jabal Qammas area [[video link](#) to watch footage from the attack], south of Beita on 8 November 2025, as narrated by an eyewitness to the researcher.

At approximately 7:30 a.m., residents arrived in the area to harvest olives. The IOF soon followed, declared that access required “security coordination,” and prevented Palestinians from going into their own groves. Farmers relocated to the nearby Area “B” land.

“At around 11:30 a.m., between 40–50 settlers descended upon the area. Some were masked and while others carried stones, clubs, metal rods, axes, and firearms. They assaulted farmers and destroyed civilian vehicles. Multiple cars were set on fire with accelerants. A municipal tuk-tuk used as a medical transport vehicle was overturned and burned in full view of soldiers.”

Eyewitness Testimony

The IOF present at the scene took no action to stop the attack. Instead, they fired tear gas and rubber bullets toward Palestinians attempting to flee, assist the injured, or extinguish fires. They also threatened journalists.

Journalist Yazan Hamayel was repeatedly struck with an iron bar while documenting the assault, losing consciousness, and was later transferred to the hospital.

The attack lasted nearly one hour and resulted in:

1. Over 80 injuries, including 36 hospitalizations. One person was wounded by live ammunition.
2. Three journalists and one medic were injured.
3. Twelve vehicles were destroyed or damaged (nine burned, three smashed), including a vehicle belonging to AFP (Agence France-Presse).

Deputy Mayor Mohammad Hamayel described the incident as the most violent in recent years, characterized by a coordinated settler assault carried out with IOF support.

2. Testimony on Settler Attacks on Palestinian Religious Sites

Attacks on Palestinian religious sites for Muslims and Christians have become consistent with the broader strategy of asserting settler dominance over the symbolic and spiritual landscape of the West Bank. In recent years, dozens of violent incidents targeting churches, mosques, shrines, and religious symbols have been documented across multiple Palestinian governorates.

In November 2025, settlers carried out a high-profile arson attack against the Hajja Hamidah Mosque in Deir Istiya near Salfit [\[video link\]](#). This involved breaking doors, dousing parts of the building with accelerants, and burning interior walls, furniture, and copies of the Holy Quran, as well as spray-painting racist graffiti on walls. In the video, a resident of the village says:

“I came to the mosque at the call for Fajr prayer. I found the door open... the door had been torn off... and the library (with copies) of the Quran had been set on fire.”

In July 2025, settler attacks targeted Christian religious sites, most notably in the Christian Palestinian town of Taybeh east of Ramallah. Settlers repeatedly attacked homes, cars, agricultural land, the ancient Christian cemetery, and the fifth-century St. George (Al-Khader) Church and its surroundings. Church leaders reported the burning of land next to the Byzantine cemetery and near the church ruins, as well as racist graffiti and messages such as “There is no future for you here.”

“That night we felt the entire village was under siege; we saw flames creeping toward the ruins of the church and the old cemetery, and we heard settlers shouting and throwing stones at the houses... we put out the fire as much as we could, but the fear that entered our children's hearts will not fade easily; they want us to abandon this land where we have been buried and prayed for centuries.”

Eyewitness Testimony



One of the banners hung by Israeli settlers. This one, in Arabic, reads “No Future in Palestine.” ©web

Heads of churches in occupied Jerusalem issued joint statements in mid-2025 accusing Israeli occupation authorities of facilitating settler presence and failing to respond to emergency calls, characterizing the attacks as part of “systemic and targeted violence against Christians in the Holy Land.”²⁷

3. Testimony on Systematic Attacks on Water Infrastructure and Irrigation Networks/ Tubas

Settler interference with water access has become a central tool of resource control in agricultural areas across the West Bank. Farmers increasingly face the deliberate destruction of irrigation networks, damage to water infrastructure, and the seizure of natural water sources, often under the IOF protection. These actions undermine agricultural livelihoods and weaken Palestinian territorial presence by targeting the essential systems that sustain farming communities.

A.D., from Khirbet Deir village in Tubas and a farmer who irrigates approximately 350 dunums (approximately 86.5 Acres) of grape fields using local natural springs, describes a pattern of repeated settler attacks on water pumps and pipelines:

“Around midday, a large number of Israeli soldiers arrived and spread throughout the site. I was near the pumps when the officer in charge told me not to operate them, claiming the water ‘belongs to Israel.’ I told him I would stop, but once they left, I turned the pumps back on to irrigate our crops.”

According to A.D., the destruction began shortly afterward:

“About five days later, when I went to the pumps in the morning, I found that three pumps had been sabotaged with sharp tools and the water lines cut. Settlers had come during the night. The damage was minor the first time, and we repaired it. Two days later, I returned to the same spring and found the pumps destroyed again—one appeared to have been detonated. The sabotage is now happening daily.”

He adds that the attacks serve a dual purpose: preventing Palestinians from operating the pumps and enabling the growth of settler “tourism” around the springs:

“Settlers come every day to swim and picnic in the area. Most of the nearby springs face the same problem, and farmers across the region experience the same routine of pump destruction, obstruction, and intimidation.”

The cumulative impact includes crop deterioration, reduced yield quality, and significant financial losses due to repeated damage to water pumps and irrigation systems.

B. Israeli Enforcement System Shields Settler Terror

The Israeli legal and enforcement system in the occupied West Bank, which includes the Israeli police forces, operates hand-in-hand with settlers attacking Palestinians, creating conditions that almost always enable settlers to evade accountability.

Below is a structured explanation of the system’s process and the responsibilities of the relevant authorities:

Stage 1: Settler Attacks and the Division of Authority

Settler attacks—sometimes carried out with militia members, and at times with IOF soldiers in uniform or under the protection of security forces—aim to intimidate and expel Palestinians by force from various areas of the occupied West Bank.

In criminal enforcement, there is a formal separation: Palestinians in Area “C” fall under military jurisdiction, whereas settlers fall under the authority of the Israeli civil police (“Judea and Samaria” District).

The Israeli police is responsible for opening and conducting investigations against settlers, which indicates the complicity of the police under Ben Gvir's cadency.

Stage 2: Deficient and Ambivalent Israeli Police Conduct

The police forces often delay their arrival at crime scenes or fail to sufficiently collect evidence that could identify suspects.

The closure of roughly 93% of investigations without indictments reflects a severe systemic failure, typically justified by claims of "unknown perpetrator" or "insufficient evidence."

Institutional actors—including the Minister of National Security and the Minister of Finance—promote policies that limit criminal enforcement against settlers while intensifying enforcement against Palestinian "violations."

Stage 3: Political–Military Involvement and Direct Support

The IOF, including the military and police, often show passivity—or even direct involvement—in settler terror attacks.

Following October 2023, thousands of reservist settlers were integrated into "territorial defense units" in the West Bank, accompanied by the distribution of thousands of weapons to "security teams" and settler militias.

There is documented evidence of IOF commanders facilitating the establishment of illegal colonial installations including on privately-owned Palestinian land.

Stage 4: Lack of Investigation and Failure to Prosecute

Most cases are closed before indictment because the judicial authorities (police and prosecutors) fail to collect evidence, do not detain suspects, or release them rapidly.

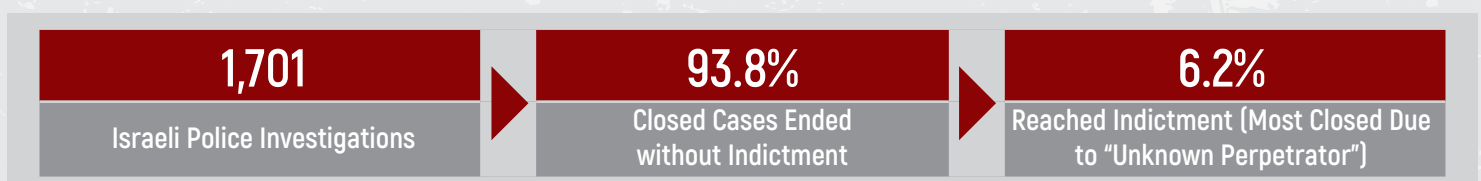
The process is discriminatory: when the victims are Israelis—such as IOF or peace activists—the likelihood of prosecution rises significantly compared to cases involving Palestinian victims.

The Israeli occupation's policies and enforcement bodies intentionally maintain this ambiguity to preserve "facts on the ground" that advance settlement expansion.

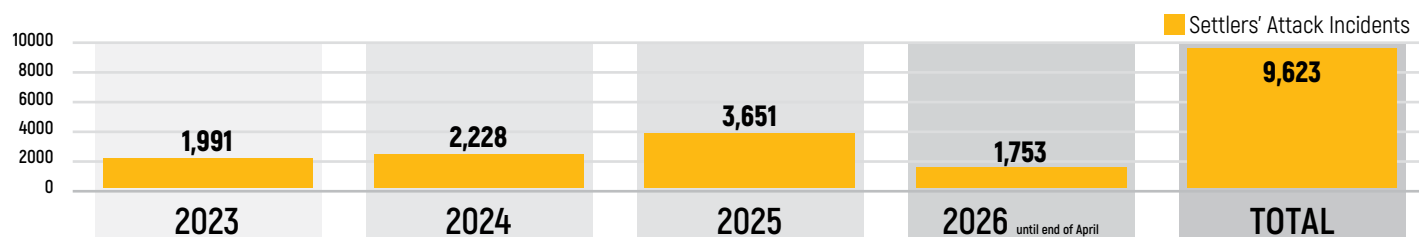
Stage 5: Systemic Consequences

These dynamics reinforce a deepening system of injustice and ongoing violations of Palestinian rights, contributing to demographic, physical, and legal changes across the occupied West Bank.

International bodies and human rights organizations—including the UN, Human Rights Watch, and B'Tselem—warn that the system institutionalizes impunity for settlers, with severe consequences for human rights protection.²⁸

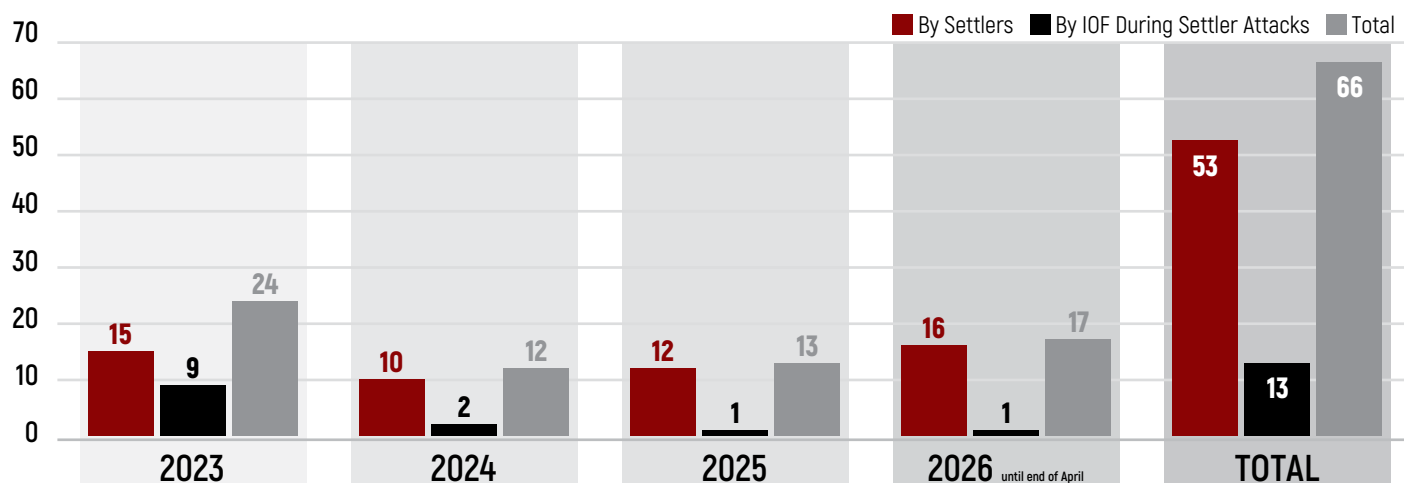


Israeli Settlers' Terror Attacks Incidents* by Year



* Multiple attacks may occur in the same incident

Palestinians Killed by Direct Gunfire from Israeli Settlers and the IOF During Settler Attacks



Source: NAD-NSU/ Palestinian Monitoring Group

Martyrs Killed by Israeli Settlers (2023)

Tariq Maali, 42 years old
Mithqal Rayyan, 27 years old
Khalil Khalawi, 40 years old
Sameh Aqtash, 37 years old
Abdel Karim Al-Sheikh, 21 years old
Omar Jabara, 27 years old
Qusay Maatan, 19 years old
Ramzi Hamed, 17 years old
Ibrahim Wadi, 63 years old
Ahmed Wadi, 25 years old
Ahmed Nawfal, 24 years old
Bilal Shahin, 40 years old
Labib Dmaid, 19 years old
Ayman Al-Halais, 38 years old
Ahmed Al-Aasi, 38 years old

Martyrs Killed by IOF Direct Gunfire During Settler Attacks (2023)

Obada Abu Srour, 17 years old
Musab Abu Rida, 20 years old
Hassan Abu Srour, 20 years old
Muath Awda, 29 years old
Muntasir Al-Shawa, 13 years old
Abdel Jawad Saleh, 24 years old
Badr Al-Masri, 19 years old
Mohammad Al-Bayed, 17 years old
Karam Duwaikat, 17 years old

Martyrs Killed by Israeli Settlers (2024)

Fakher Bani Jaber, 43 years old
Jihad Abu Aliya, 25 years old
Omar Hamed, 17 years old
Abdelrahman Bani Fadl, 30 years old
Mohammed Bani Jameh, 21 years old
Mohammed Moussa, 50 years old
Rashid Sadda, 23 years old
Khalil Khalawi, 40 years old
Ahmed Ghazal, 72 years old
Ahmed Misbah, (elderly)

Martyrs Killed by IOF Direct Gunfire During Settler Attacks (2024)

Turkish-American activist Ayşenur Eygi, 26 years old
Bana Bakr, 13 years old

Martyrs Killed by Israeli Settlers (2025)

Mohammad Maher Al-Naji, 20 years old
Lutfi Sabri Tarshan, 22 years old
Murshid Hamayel, 35 years old
Saif Al-Din Musallat, 23 years old
Mohammad Al-Shalabi, 23 years old
Awda Al-Hathalin, 31 years old
Thamin Dawabsheh, 35 years old
Saeed Naasan, 20 years old
Jihad Ajaj, 26 years old
Ahmed Al-Atrash, 32 years old

Aysam Mualla, 13 years old
Muheeb Jibril, 16 years old

Martyrs Killed by IOF Direct Gunfire During Settler Attacks (2025)

Moein Asfar, 24 years old

Martyrs Killed by Israeli Settlers (2026 - until end of April)

Nasrallah Abu Siam, 19 years old
Tamer Qaisiya, 19 years old
Mohammad Muammar, 25 years old
Fahim Muammar, 47 years old
Amir Shanaran, 27 years old
Thaer Hamayel, 24 years old
Fara' Hamayel, 57 years old
Amir Awda, 28 years old
A'id Arar, 60 years old
Yusri Abu Qubaita, 31 years old
Mohammad Al-Malhi, 38 years old
Mohammad Al-Ja'bari, 16 years old
Ali Hamadneh, 23 years old
Aws Al-Na'san, 14 years old
Jihad Abu Na'im, 32 years old
Odeh Awawdeh, 26 years old

Martyrs Killed by IOF Direct Gunfire During Settler Attacks (2026-until end of April)

Mohammed Murra, 55 years old

(V) International Legal Consequences of Settler Terror in Occupied Palestine



Beita village, Nablus ©Mohammed Turabi/IMAGESLIVE via ZUMA Press Wire

Executive Summary

Israeli settler terror, backed by Israeli state institutions, aims to alter the demographic makeup of occupied Palestine for colonial objectives. Such acts of terror by settlers violate international law, as well as the entire Israeli occupation of the oPt was deemed illegal by the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in 2024. International humanitarian law explicitly prohibits the transfer of members of the occupying Power's own population into the occupied territory, and the transfer or deportation of members of the civilian population within or from occupied territory, and categorizes such actions as international crimes. These acts are part of a wider apartheid regime, raising additional levels of responsibility.

A. The Illegality of Israeli Occupation in Occupied Palestine

In 2024, the ICJ declared that the Israeli occupation of the entirety of oPt is contrary to international law, and has to end “as rapidly as possible.”²⁹ The Court based its opinion on a number of reasons, most importantly the fact that the Israeli policies in the occupied Palestinian territory and the continuation of its occupation deny the Palestinian People their right to self-determination.³⁰ The Court further elaborated that the continuation of occupation violates the territorial integrity of the occupied territory.³¹

To reach its conclusions, the court examined a number of Israeli policies in the occupied Palestinian territory. It checked the Israeli annexation of occupied territory, and found that his annexation was contrary to the customary principle, coded in the Charter of the United Nations,³² which prohibits the acquisition of territory by force, among other international legal principles.³³ In addition, the court examined the Israeli colonial settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory, and found that they and the regime associated with them was contrary to international law,³⁴ reiterating its former conclusion in the Wall advisory opinion 20 years earlier.³⁵ Moreover, the court examined Israel's discrimination, apartheid and racial segregation regime in the occupied territory and found that Israel violates its obligation to refrain from racial segregation and apartheid.³⁶

The advisory opinion provides a significant insight regarding Israel's occupation, and the whole regime associated with it. Given the illegality of the Israeli occupation itself, every action that cements the continuation of the occupation and all of its colonial installations is contrary to international law. The provisions of international law must therefore guide the international community to channel its energy to bring about an end to this occupation, as will be explained later.

B. The Illegality of Settler Colonial Installations under International Law

In addition to the general illegality of the belligerent occupation and the regime associated with it as declared by the ICJ, the other international legal principles relevant to the administration of the occupation stay relevant. This was clarified by the ICJ itself. It stated in its 2024 advisory opinion:

The Court emphasizes that the conclusion that Israel's continued presence in the Occupied Palestinian Territory is illegal does not release it from its obligations and responsibilities under international law, particularly the law of occupation, towards the Palestinian population and towards other States in respect of the exercise of its powers in relation to the territory until such time as its presence is brought to an end.³⁷

The prohibition of settler colonial activities, especially in the context of occupied territory is absolute. Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention prohibits an occupying Power from deporting or transferring “parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies.”³⁸ Similarly, Article 8(2)(b)(viii) of the Rome Statute of the ICC considers “the transfer, directly or indirectly by the Occupying Power of parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies,...” a war crime.³⁹

Over the years, the UN Security Council, General Assembly and Human Rights Council have continuously condemned the Israeli colonial settlement regime. Over the years, the UN Security Council, General Assembly and Human Rights Council have continuously condemned Israeli colonial settlement regime. As early as Security Council resolution 446 (22 March 1979), the Council determined that Israel's settlement policy in the territories occupied since 1967 “has no legal validity and constitutes a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace,” a position reaffirmed in resolution 452 (20 July 1979), which stressed that settlements “constitute a violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention.” This legal assessment was reiterated decades later in Security Council resolution 2334 (23 December 2016), which reaffirmed that Israel's settlement activities are a “flagrant violation under international law” and have “no legal validity.” The General Assembly has echoed this position consistently, notably in resolution 51/133 (13 December 1996), which “reaffirms that Israeli settlements in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, are illegal,” and in subsequent annual resolutions declaring settlements “contrary to international law.” Similarly, the Human Rights Council has repeatedly reaffirmed this legal characterization, including in HRC resolution 55/32 (5 April 2024), which expressed grave concern at the continuing construction of “illegal Israeli settlements,” and HRC resolution 58/28 (4 April 2025), which again reaffirmed “the illegality of the Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,” underscoring the sustained and unified position of the UN system on the issue.

This conclusion has likewise been affirmed by the International Court of Justice (ICJ). In its 2004 Advisory Opinion on the Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, the Court stated unequivocally that “the Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (including East Jerusalem) have been established in breach of international law” (para. 120).⁴⁰ The ICJ went further in its 2024 Advisory Opinion on the Legal Consequences arising from the Policies and Practices of Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, where it held that Israel’s settlement enterprise gives rise to concrete legal obligations, concluding that Israel “is under an obligation to cease immediately all new settlement activities” and “to evacuate all settlers from the Occupied Palestinian Territory.”⁴¹

C. Settler Colonial Terrorism: an International Crime

In addition to the illegality of the Israeli settler colonial regime in the territory of occupied Palestine, Israel’s settler violence itself constitutes criminal conduct that the occupying Power fails to prevent and, in practice, enables. Under international humanitarian law, an occupying Power is obligated to ensure the protection of the occupied civilian population and to maintain public order and safety; Article 43 of the Hague Regulations (1907) requires the occupier to “take all the measures in his power to restore, and ensure, as far as possible, public order and safety,”⁴² while Article 27 of the Fourth Geneva Convention provides that protected persons “shall at all times be humanely treated, and shall be protected especially against all acts of violence or threats thereof.”⁴³ In parallel, international human rights law imposes binding obligations to protect fundamental rights without discrimination, including the right to life and freedom from cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment as guaranteed by Articles 6 and 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁴⁴ and the obligation to provide effective protection of property under Article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.⁴⁵ Persistent failure to prevent, investigate, and punish settler attacks, therefore, constitutes a continuing breach of these core humanitarian and human rights guarantees.

Such violence is further criminalized under international criminal law. The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court classifies, when committed in the context of an occupation, “wilful killing” and “extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity” as war crimes (Article 8(2)(a)(i) and (iv)), and also criminalizes “violence to life and person” and “outrages upon personal dignity” against protected civilians (Article 8(2)(c)(i)–(ii)). Where settler violence forms part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against a civilian population, it may amount to crimes against humanity, including persecution defined as the “intentional and severe deprivation of fundamental rights contrary to international law by reason of the identity of the group or collectivity” (Article 7(1)(h) and 7(2)(g)), as well as “other inhumane acts” intentionally causing great suffering (Article 7(1)(k)). These prohibitions are reinforced by customary international law and reflected in earlier instruments, including Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions, which prohibits “violence to life and person” and “outrages upon personal dignity” in all circumstances, underscoring that settler violence against Palestinians is not merely unlawful but criminal under multiple, converging international legal regimes.

Under international criminal law, these crimes engage the personal criminal responsibility of both the individual settlers who directly perpetrate acts of violence and the Israeli officials who contribute to their commission. Individuals who carry out killings, assaults, arson, or destruction of property may incur direct responsibility, while civilian and military officials may be criminally liable where they order, solicit, facilitate, aid and abet, or otherwise knowingly contribute to such crimes, or where they fail to prevent or repress them despite having the authority and capacity to do so. International law makes clear that official position does not exempt a person from criminal responsibility, and that accountability attaches to all persons whose conduct, whether direct or indirect, substantially contributes to the commission of international crimes.

D. Settler Terror and the Crime of Forcible Transfer

As explained in the factual section above, the settler colonial terror aims at, and indeed results in forcibly displacing the Palestinian population in the occupied Palestinian territory. This displacement is not limited to direct expulsions, but is achieved through a combination of coercive practices that render Palestinian life untenable. Israel employs a cumulative strategy that includes settler violence, home demolitions, land confiscation, denial of building permits, movement restrictions, and systematic harassment, all of which create unbearable living conditions that effectively push Palestinians to leave their homes.⁴⁶ This coercive environment, deliberately engineered rather than incidental, is central to the displacement process and reflects a policy of demographic manipulation rather than isolated security measures.

International humanitarian law strictly prohibits such displacement. Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention provides that “individual or mass forcible transfers, as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory ... are prohibited, regardless of their motive.”⁴⁷ International criminal law reinforces this prohibition: under the Rome Statute, “unlawful deportation or transfer” of protected persons constitutes a war crime in situations of occupation (Article 8(2)(a)(vii)),⁴⁸ while “deportation or forcible transfer of population” qualifies as a crime against humanity when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against a civilian population (Article 7(1)(d)).⁴⁹ Crucially, the Rome Statute clarifies that forcible transfer includes displacement “without grounds permitted under international law,” encompassing not only physical force but also coercion that leaves civilians with no real choice but to flee.

International criminal jurisprudence confirms this interpretation. The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia has consistently held that forcible displacement does not require direct violence or physical removal, but may result from the creation of coercive circumstances. In cases such as *Prosecutor v. Stakić*,⁵⁰ the ICTY recognized that displacement is forcible where civilians are compelled to leave due to fear, duress, intimidation, or the deliberate destruction of the conditions necessary for normal life. This jurisprudence is directly applicable to the occupied Palestinian territory, where sustained settler violence and accompanying policies systematically generate conditions that leave Palestinians with no genuine alternative but displacement, thereby meeting the legal threshold of forcible transfer under international law.

Settler Colonial Terrorism is Part of Israel's Apartheid Regime

Settler colonial terrorism in the territory of the State of Palestine is part of Israel's apartheid regime. Under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, apartheid is defined as “inhumane acts ... committed in the context of an institutionalized regime of systematic oppression and domination by one racial group over any other racial group or groups and committed with the intention of maintaining that regime” (Article 7(2)(h)). Acts such as killings, forced displacement, destruction of property, intimidation, and collective punishment carried out by settlers against Palestinians, when embedded in and enabled by a broader system of legal inequality, segregation, and domination, constitute inhumane acts that function to entrench and maintain that regime of domination, and therefore fall within the material scope of apartheid as a crime against humanity.

Human rights organizations have reached similar conclusions. Amnesty International, in its 2022 report, concluded that Israel maintains an apartheid system against Palestinians across all territories under its control, explicitly identifying violent settler attacks and the pervasive impunity afforded to settlers as mechanisms of territorial seizure and population control.⁵¹ Human Rights Watch, in its 2021 report, likewise found that Israeli authorities commit the crimes against humanity of apartheid and persecution, documenting how settler violence, backed by discriminatory laws and security practices, contributes to the systematic oppression of Palestinians.⁵² These findings converge on the assessment that settler violence is not incidental, but an integral component of an apartheid regime designed to maintain domination over the Palestinian population. Al-Haq, in its apartheid analysis, further situates this system within a framework of settler colonialism, concluding that apartheid operates as a legal and political tool to advance a colonial project of land acquisition and demographic domination, with settler violence serving as a means of enforcing and deepening that colonial-apartheid structure.

This legal characterization has been reinforced in United Nations reporting and jurisprudence. UN Special Rapporteurs on the situation of human rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territory have repeatedly identified settler violence as a structural feature of domination rather than isolated criminality, describing it as a tool to dispossess Palestinians, fragment their communities, and enforce Jewish Israeli control over land. In its 2024 Advisory Opinion, the International Court of Justice found that Israel's policies and practices in the Occupied Palestinian Territory breach Article 3 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which prohibits racial segregation and apartheid, noting that systematic discrimination, segregation, and domination characterize Israel's governance of Palestinians; this finding provides authoritative legal confirmation that practices including tolerated and facilitated settler violence operate within an unlawful apartheid framework.

Final Word: International Obligations Emanating from Settler Terror in Occupied Palestine

Israel is under the obligation to immediately end its occupation of Palestinian territory, as the International Court of Justice (ICJ) advisory opinion of July 2024 clarified. It is further obliged to cease all settlement activities and to evict colonial settlers from the occupied territory. The ICJ has also ruled that Israel is required to compensate the State of Palestine and provide full redress to victims of its colonial enterprise and settler colonial terrorism, including restitution, compensation, and satisfaction for damages, injuries, and losses. The return of all Palestinian refugees and internally displaced persons to their homes must immediately be facilitated.

Settler colonial terrorists, as well as Israeli state institution officials, are criminally responsible for the international crimes they have committed. Israeli domestic courts must hold them accountable, including through investigation, prosecution, and punishment for war crimes and crimes against humanity. Furthermore, Israel has the obligation to provide guarantees of non-repetition, which requires implementing structural reforms, ending policies of impunity, and ensuring effective law enforcement to prevent future settler violence and rights violations.

Most importantly, Israel is under an obligation to dismantle its apartheid regime, as its institutionalized regime of systematic oppression and domination over Palestinians constitutes a grave violation of peremptory norms of international law and constitutes a crime against humanity. This must include reform to its educational system, fighting racist indoctrination, and a comprehensive revision of the legal system.

Every single state in the international community is obliged not to recognize the consequences of the Israeli annexation or set-

tlar colonial activity as legitimate, in accordance with the duty of non-recognition of illegal situations under international law. Third states, individually and collectively, are obliged to ensure Israel's respect of relevant international legal principles, including through diplomatic, economic, and legal measures to pressure compliance. All states must refrain from supporting Israel's illegal acts, including by ending military cooperation, trade with settlements, and other assistance that facilitates the occupation or settler violence. Additionally, the national courts in third states are required to prosecute those accused of war crimes, crimes against humanity, or genocide, both settlers and Israeli state officials, by relying on universal jurisdiction as defined by the Fourth Geneva Convention, or supporting international mechanisms.

The International Criminal Court (ICC) should fulfill its mandate to hold Israelis responsible for crimes accountable by actively investigating and prosecuting individuals for war crimes and crimes against humanity committed in the territory of the State of Palestine, including by settlers and complicit officials.

On the international multilateral front, the UN General Assembly should assume its responsibility to ensure respect of international humanitarian law, and oblige Israel to end its occupation, including by utilizing its powers to recommend measures, support accountability mechanisms, and reaffirm the legal obligations of Israel and third states. Finally, the UN, the League of Arab States, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the African Union, the European Union, and other international and regional organizations should designate Israeli terror groups as such, in their terrorism and sanctions lists.

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- 18 Contracts issued by the World Zionist Organization (WZO) Settlement Division and the CA for settlers to enable colonial farm installations. These contracts are granted without legal oversight and serve as an Israeli domestic approval for these colonial installations.
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