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# Israeli practices and settlement activities during 2021

APPLIED RESEARCH INSTITUTE – JERUSALEM (ARIJ)



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## **Introduction**

Within days, the occupied State of Palestine will bid farewell to a year of harsh events that affected it politically, economically and geographically, while it will welcome another year with an unknown fate in light of the escalating and unilateral Israeli settlement activities that had the greatest impact on the entire Palestinian society and was not separate from another crisis that struck the Palestinian society as a result of the spread of the Covid-19 virus that swept the country on the fifth of March of last year (2020), caused the loss of human lives and caused economic paralysis in the region. 2021 will bring down its curtain on the reality of continuous Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories, which poses a threat to the Palestinian cause from all sides, reduces the chances of a viable two-state solution in line with United Nations resolutions, international laws and norms and signed agreements, and undermines international and local efforts aimed at resuming the peace process and the right of Palestinians to establish their independent state on the borders of June 4, 1967, with East Jerusalem as its capital. The following are the most prominent events, twists and turns in the occupied Palestinian territories during the year 2021:

### **Israeli Settlers Attacks during 2021**

Israeli settlers' attacks in the occupied West Bank recorded unprecedented numbers in the year 2021, especially as these attacks targeted all aspects of life and were not limited to land and property only, but took another grant by committing bloody attacks on Palestinian civilians under the pretext of paying the price and revenge. These attacks join the massive record of attacks perpetrated by Israeli settlers in the occupied Palestinian territories for many years, under the watchful eye of the Israeli occupation forces



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present in the place, as well as the successive Israeli governments that are complicit in these attacks, and directly and indirectly support the settlers, whether by providing them with protection in the place during the occurrence of Violation, or by giving them financial support. What is worse is that it turns a blind eye to the daily attacks and violations against Palestinian civilians, their lands and properties, and the horrors imposed by these extreme right-wing groups in the occupied Palestinian territories, in light of the continuous efforts of successive Israeli governments to settle and control the Palestinian territories in an attempt to thwart the efforts made to bring about peace, and advance the region to more violence and tension between the settlers and the Palestinians, and to prevent the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. In a vigorous follow-up by the Applied Research Institute - Jerusalem (ARIJ) to the attacks of settlers in the occupied West Bank during 2021, ARIJ recorded more than 900 attacks by settler groups, targeting land, property, livestock, agricultural and even Palestinian civilians, inflicting heavy losses. The attacks were distributed among the different governorates. Nablus, Jerusalem and Hebron witnessed the most attacks, respectively, with 233, 194 and 170 attacks, including attacks on civilians and storming archaeological, historical and religious sites, in addition to attacks on trees, including cutting, burning and stealing fruits, as well as polluting fields other attacks that had a devastating impact on Palestinians, especially the repeated intrusions by settlers of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and its desecration, performing Talmudic prayers and provocative tours. This is in addition to the attacks that took place during the olive harvest season, as settlers targeted fruitful trees, especially olive trees, during which trees were cut down, burned or their crops were stolen. Which consequently increased tension between the Palestinians in the absence of Israeli deterrence to the attacks carried out by settlers and the failure to provide protection for Palestinians, especially that the areas Which witnesses high tension located near Israeli settlements and outposts and along the Israeli bypass roads and the lands that have become isolated from

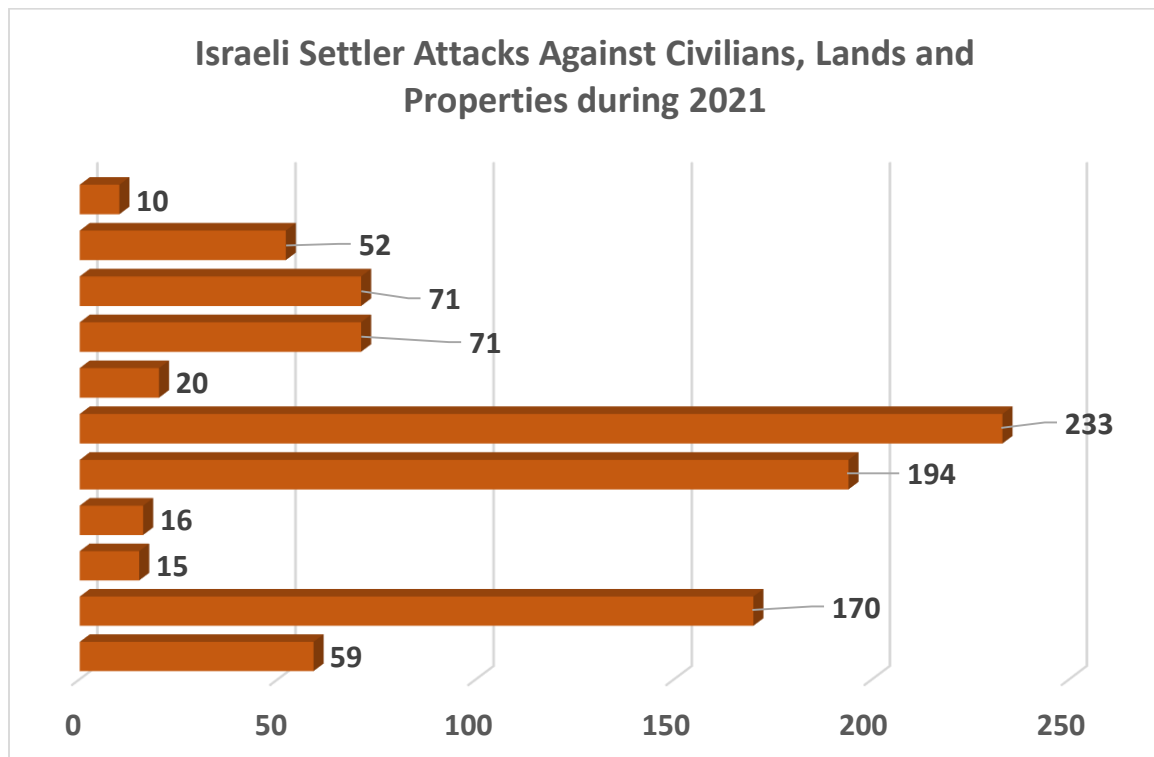


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their owners due to Israel’s segregation wall, and their owners cannot access them except with a permit issued seasonally, for the purpose of picking olives.



### **Targeting Palestinian trees in the occupied West Bank during 2021**

The Palestinian people have always considered the olive tree an indispensable component of their livelihood and a symbolic sign of peace and prosperity. However, no tree in history has faced a fierce violation like the olive tree in the occupied State of Palestine. In light of the Israeli occupation army’s disregard for the settlers’ violations and attacks on the Palestinian people and their property and the absence of legal deterrent, the Israeli settlers carry out their deliberate attacks on this historical tree, uprooting it



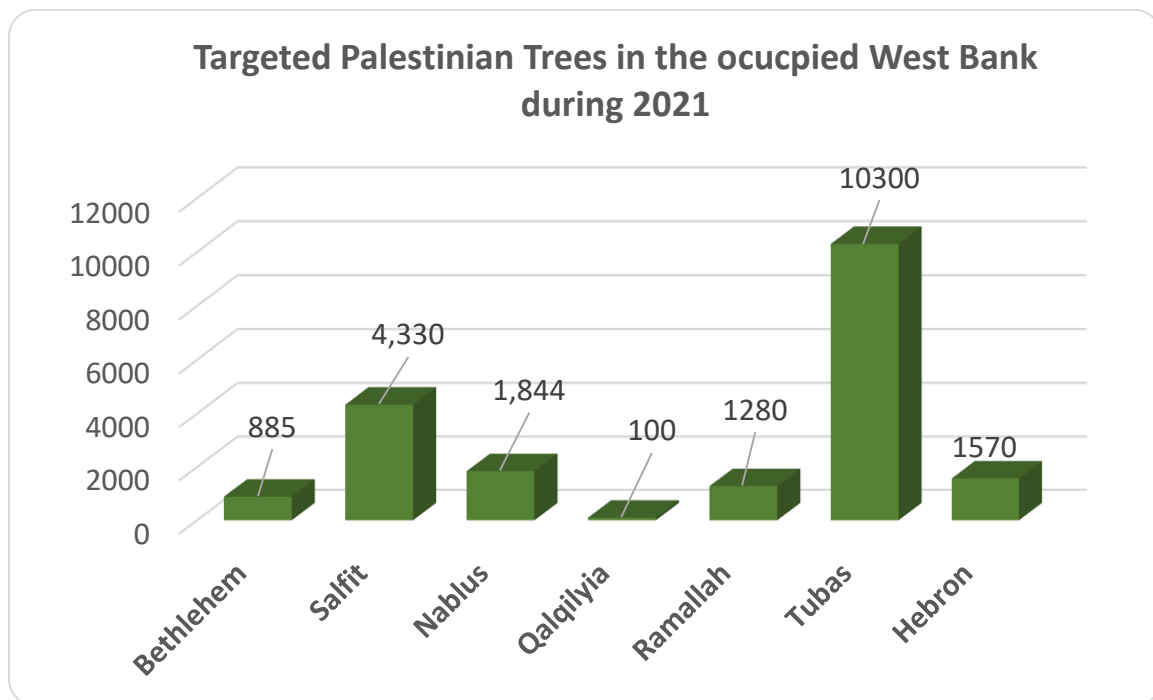
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and destroying it in the hope of erasing a basic pillar of Palestinian identity. The first and permanent goal of such attacks, such as burning olive trees Cutting them up and polluting them is a manifestation of the settlers' hidden hatred and their lack of respect for everything that could be a light in the path of peace and harmony.

During 2021, the Israeli settlers and the Israeli occupation army burned and destroyed more than 20 thousand trees in the occupied West Bank, of which about 9000 were olive trees, which caused the Palestinian farmers a great loss, especially that most Palestinian families depend on The olive harvest season to make a living.



The olive season is considered a tradition and is celebrated every year. But since the beginning of the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territories in 1967, the Israeli restrictions imposed on olive harvest have severely affected the Palestinian society and the settlers' attacks came to complete the cycle



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of violations that led to the loss of the Palestinians' ability to preserve the culture and traditions that have been an integral part of their national life for centuries. Tubas governorate, located in the far north of the occupied West Bank, was the most affected by these attacks, as it recorded more than 10,300 trees that were attacked by settlers and the Israeli occupation army, followed by Salfit and Nablus governorates in the northern West Bank, with 4,330 and 1,844 trees attacked, respectively.

### **Israeli settlement plans in the occupied West Bank during the year 2021**

2021 witnessed an unprecedented increase in the number of settlement plans issued by the Israeli authorities to expand Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank. These plans come in light of the unremitting efforts of the new Israeli occupation government led by the extreme right to annex the occupied West Bank and the Jordan Valley and apply Israeli law to it in a way that redefines the existence of the occupying state and the form of its control over the lands and the legal status therein. The Israeli annexation is embodied in imposing Israeli law on the occupied West Bank, specifically on the areas classified as "C", according to the Oslo II Interim Agreement of 1995, including settlements, outposts, military bases, natural resources, quarries, archaeological sites and water resources, which constitute about 61% of the West Bank.

With regard to settlement activities in Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank, the monitoring of the Applied Research Institute - Jerusalem (ARIJ), shows that the Israeli occupation authorities have deposited 113 settlement plans in 62 Israeli settlements during 2021, to build more than 17,000 settlement units on an area of more than 13,000 dunums of the occupied Palestinian territories.

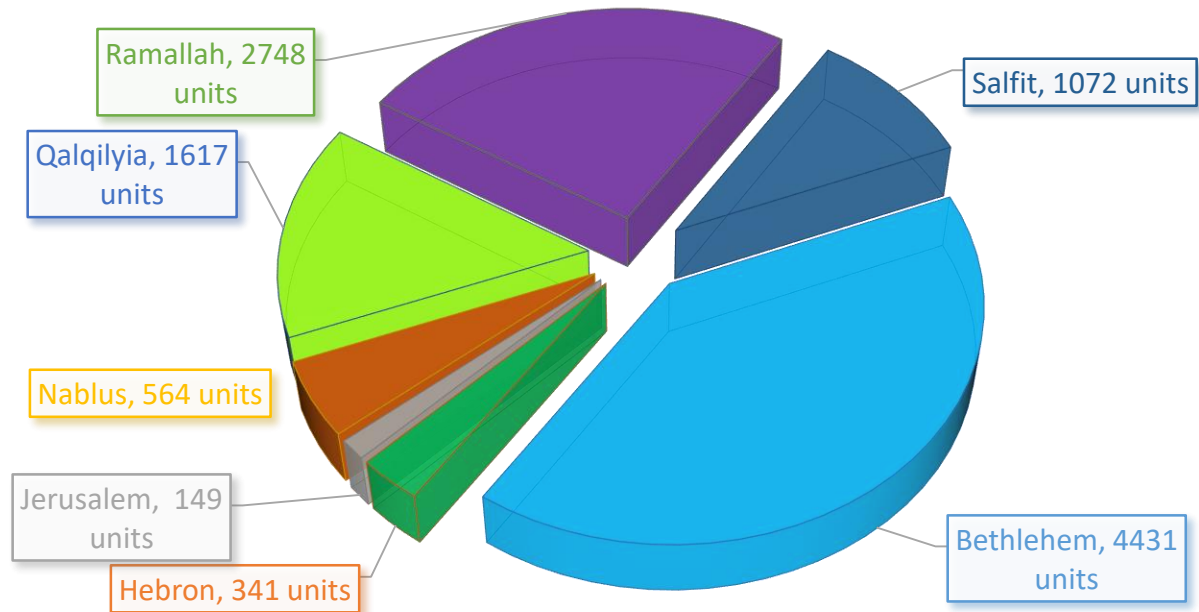


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## ISRAELI SETTLEMENT PLANS IN THE OCCUPIED WEST BANK DURING 2021



The Israeli settlement plans specifically targeted the Israeli settlements in the Jerusalem governorate (inside and outside the Jerusalem municipal boundaries, which were drawn illegally and unilaterally in the year 1967) on an area of more than 6300 dunums of Palestinian land, which is the most affected governorate among the Palestinian governorates in terms of land to be seized for this purpose; followed by Ramallah Governorate, with 2,082 dunums of Palestinian land that will be seized for the purposes of settlement construction; Bethlehem governorate has an area of 1,582 dunums of Palestinian lands belonging to each of the villages of Nahalin, Al Walaja, Al Khader, Artas, Beit Sakarya, Kisan, and the cities of Bethlehem and Beit Jala, in order to implement a number of settlement plans in each of the settlements of Betar Illit, Efrat, Neve Daniel and Alon Shevut located in what is known for Israelis as “Gush Etzion settlement bloc” in addition to other





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settlement plans in the settlements of Gilo, Har Homa and Givat Hamatos, north of Bethlehem.

The construction and expansion of Israeli settlements throughout the occupied West Bank violates many basic systems of international humanitarian law, including Security Council resolutions, the Hague Convention of 18 October 1907 on respect for laws and the Fourth Geneva Convention on Protection of Civilians in time of war of August 12, 1949, in addition to Security Council Resolution No. 242 of 1967, which calls for the withdrawal of the Israeli armed forces from the lands occupied in 1967, and stresses the inadmissibility of acquiring lands by war, and the need for Work for a just and lasting peace in which every country in the region can live in safety. Resolution No. 446 of 1979, which emphasized the illegality of the Israeli settlement policy in the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and considered it a dangerous obstacle to peace in the Middle East. Resolution No. 452 of 1979: The Security Council calls on the Israeli occupation authorities to stop settlement activities in the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem. Resolution No. 465 of 1980: which called on Israel to stop settlements, refrain from building new settlements and dismantle those built at the time, and also called on member states not to assist Israel in building settlements. As well as Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, which states that the occupying power has no right to transfer its citizens to the lands it occupied, or to take any action that leads to demographic change there. In addition, Article 147 of the same treaty, which states that the destruction and violation of property in a manner not justified by military (security) imperatives and on a large scale in an illegal and arbitrary manner is a serious violation. In addition, the Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories stand as one of the most important obstacles in the way of the peace process than ever before, and even further, the Israeli settlements have become a major obstacle to progress in the peace process and final status negotiations.





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## **Demolished Palestinian Homes and Structures in the occupied West Bank during 2021**

2021 was full of demolitions, evictions and displacement at the hands of the Israeli occupation authorities represented by its various institutions, starting with the Israeli Civil Administration, the main arm of the Israeli occupation in the occupied West Bank “under the name of area C”, where the Israeli Civil Administration controls all aspects of life in these areas and narrows the livelihoods of the Palestinian people in it by limiting Palestinian construction of any kind, whether it is residential, commercial, agricultural or other, in addition to preventing the Israeli occupation from investing in these areas and implementing projects, that can raise the economic return for the Palestinians and improve their living conditions, with the aim of preventing them from exploiting these lands so that they can confiscate it in the future and establish settlement system there. The demolitions targeted entire Palestinian communities, such as Khirbat Humsa and Yarza in the Palestinian Jordan Valley.

During 2021, the Israeli occupation demolished nearly 300 Palestinian homes in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem, mostly concentrated in the governorates of Jerusalem, Tubas and Hebron, with 89, 73 and 39 homes/houses, respectively. The number of facilities that were also targeted, regardless of their type, reached more than 450 facilities, most of which were concentrated in the governorates of Jerusalem, Hebron and Tubas, respectively. Most of the demolitions were carried out by the Israeli authorities under the pretext of unauthorized construction (in particular in the occupied city of Jerusalem and areas subject to classification “C”) as well as under the pretext of security reasons, such as the demolition of homes belonging to Palestinians that Israel claims to have carried out “anti-Israel operations.”

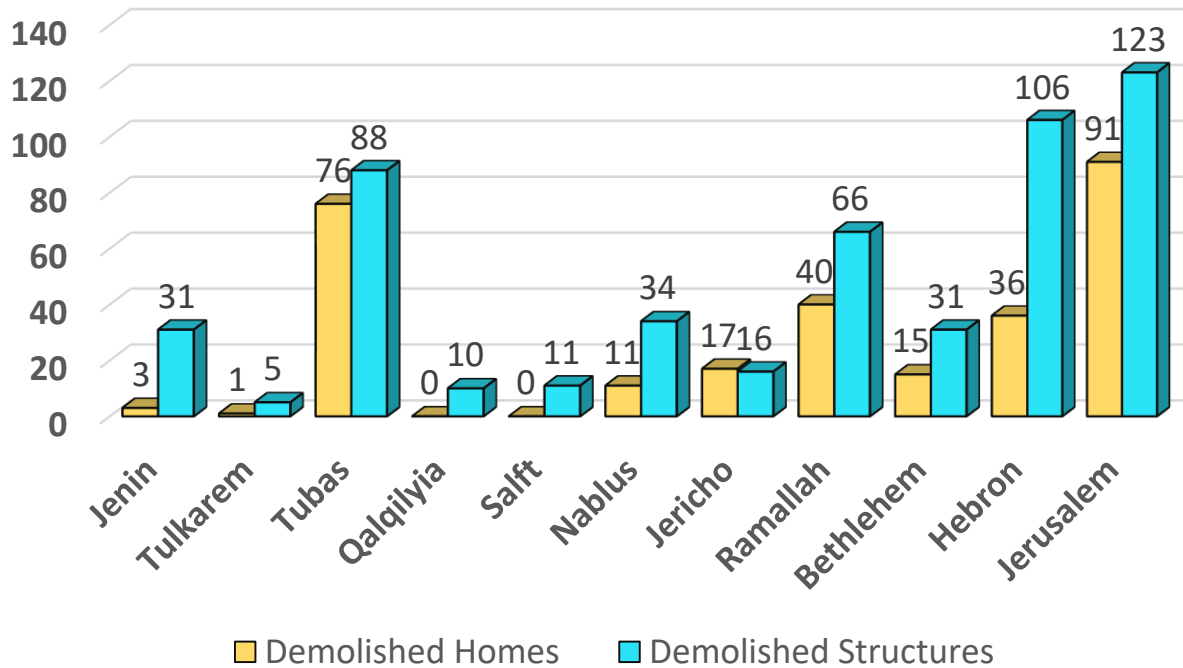


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## Demolished Homes & Structures in the occupied West Bank in 2021



It should be noted that throughout the years of the Israeli occupation, its government has pursued a policy of demolishing Palestinian homes based on racial discrimination, while it continues to build and expand Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories in a way that violates international conventions and norms, at the same time it refuses and delays in granting building permits to Palestinians. Hundreds of them were even demolished under the pretext of unlicensed construction and other flimsy Israeli security pretexts. International law prohibits the occupying authorities from demolishing Palestinian homes, confiscating Palestinian lands, and settling their citizens in the lands they occupy, on top of which comes: Article 53 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, which prohibits the occupying power



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from destroying any private, immovable or movable property related to individuals, groups, or the state. Or public authorities, or social or cooperative organisations, unless military (security) operations inevitably require such destruction.” Article 147 of the same Convention also prohibits the occupying power from “destroying and usurping property not justified by military (security) imperatives and on a large scale illegally and arbitrarily.”

It is noticeable that most of the Israeli demolitions targeted Palestinian Bedouin communities in all the occupied West Bank governorates, but the greatest focus was on Palestinian Bedouin communities in the Palestinian Jordan Valley. Israel has always targeted Palestinian Bedouin communities throughout the occupied West Bank and expelled them from their places of residence, according to the different settlement plans in the area it is targeting. It is worth noting that Israel treats the Palestinian Bedouin communities as if they do not belong or have no importance, especially those in the Palestinian Jordan Valley and occupied East Jerusalem, where Israel constantly seeks not to include the city of Jerusalem in any future framework with the Palestinians, and continues to put forward settlement plans aimed at To Judaize the city, regardless of the negative impact that this causes on the Palestinians. The Israeli occupation also continues to target Bedouin communities in the Palestinian Jordan Valley as part of a plan programmed by the occupation authorities aimed at emptying the Jordan Valley of its Palestinian residents and replacing them with settlers. Also, during the years of the Israeli occupation, Israel extended its grip on the Jordan Valley area through several measures it imposed on Palestinians, and the result was preventing Palestinians from entering thousands of dunums of land in the area, as it classified about 112 square kilometers of land in the Jordan Valley as nature reserves. In addition to strengthening the separation of the region through the construction of bypass roads that cut off the Palestinian communities and at the same time works to create geographic contiguity between the Israeli settlements in the region and the rest of the occupied



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West Bank. This is in addition to controlling the Palestinian lands by declaring them state lands, settlement areas, closed military lands, firing zones, and other names that cast a shadow over the Palestinians and deprived them of their lands. The Israeli occupation authorities also launched large-scale displacement operations against Palestinian communities in the Palestinian Jordan Valley, the most prominent of which was the demolition of entire residential communities, the displacement of their residents and the confiscation of their belongings so that they could not return to their places of residence, such as Khirbat Yarza and Homsah al-Fouqa, which were targeted by demolitions and displacement at the beginning of 2021. The frenzied Israeli campaign against these two gatherings continued in an attempt to completely uproot them from the area. It should be noted that the area where the people of Khirbet Homs and Yarza live are classified by Israel as “firing zones”. The area of the declared lands as “firing zones” in the occupied West Bank is 998,185 dunums (more than 220,000 dunums of them are in the Palestinian Jordan Valley), which constitutes 17.6% of the total area of the West Bank, almost equal to the area classified as “A” in the Occupied West Bank according to the Second Oslo Agreement of 1995. It should be noted that the “firing zones” were declared “state lands” after Israel occupied the Palestinian territories in 1967 and were later converted for use by the Israeli army as “firing zones” and “military training” areas in the early seventies. However, after the start of negotiations between the Israelis and the Palestinians in the early nineties, the Israeli occupation did not exploit these areas and they remained deserted for a long period, but they remained under Israeli control.

It should also be noted that during 2021, the Israeli occupation displaced more than 600 Palestinians from their places of residence in the Palestinian Jordan Valley area as a result of the frantic demolitions they carried out in the area, compared to 278 Palestinians who were displaced from their places of residence in the Jordan Valley during 2020.



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## New Israeli settlements looming

- **Givat Hamatos settlement:** In the first week of May of 2021, the Israeli company Areem of the Israeli government put forward a tender for the construction of infrastructure works in the Givat Hamatos settlement north of Bethlehem (south of Jerusalem) in preparation for its construction. According to the company, the infrastructure works will be completed within thirty months. The plan of the Israeli settlement of Givat Hamatos includes building 2,610 new settlement units on an area of 369.8 dunums in the area between the site of the current settlement and the Palestinian town of Beit Safafa. The plan of the Givat Hamatos settlement bears No. 14295, which is a supplement to the old plan No. (5834 A) that was published on the twenty-fifth of March of 2008 to build 2,337 new settlement units on 411 dunums of Beit Safafa lands, but the scheme was not implemented due to the lack of detailed structural plans for the site and therefore the inability to submit the plan to the public to object to it in the allotted period. The basins were re-fragmented in the site designated for construction and new detailed structural plans were deposited and thus submitted for public review with an increase in the number of settlement units that will be built on the site, from 2337 housing units to 2610 units.
- **Har Homa “E” settlement: a new Israeli settlement north of Bethlehem city:** On May 20, 2021, the Israeli occupation authorities deposited the settlement plan No. 285411 to build a new settlement on the lands of Bethlehem Governorate under the name “Har Homa ‘E’ ” (Har Homa West). The plan aims to build 539 new settlement units on a total land area of 27.7 dunums. It is worth mentioning that the aforementioned plan is part of a larger plan that the occupation intend to implement in the area and includes building 1,600 settlement units on an area of 446 dunums of Palestinian land.



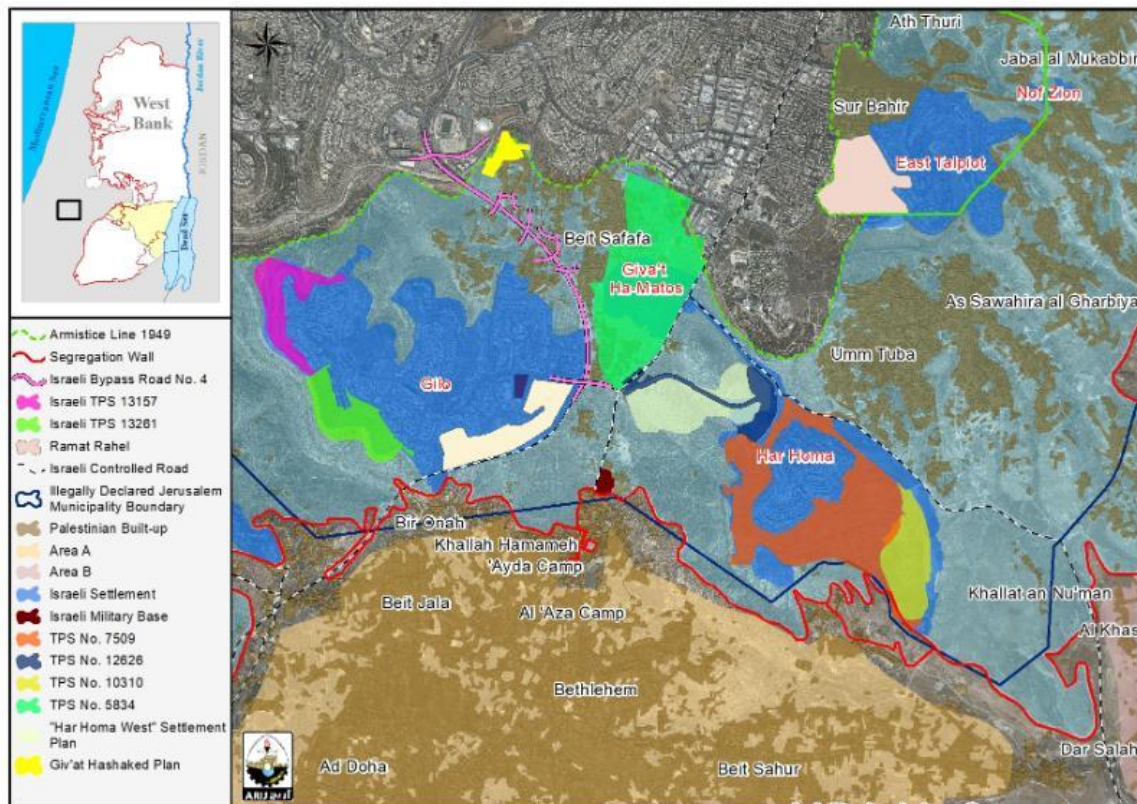


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- Givat Hashaked settlement:** On July 11 of 2021, the Israeli occupation submitted a plan to build a new settlement on the lands of the town of Beit Safafa, southeast of the occupied city of Jerusalem. The plan of the settlement bears No. 101-0969162 and calls for the construction of 473 new settlement units on an area of 38.7 dunums of the surrounding Palestinian land to establish what the occupation authorities called the “Givat Hashaked” settlement.



- Three settlement neighborhoods and an industrial zone in the vicinity of Beitar Illit settlement in Bethlehem:** The Israeli occupation continues to announce new settlement plans to expand the Israeli settlement of Betar Illit, west of Bethlehem, and to control the



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Palestinian lands that surround it. On the tenth of March of 2021, the Israeli occupation issued a new settlement plan to expand the Beitar Illit settlement bearing the number 1/3/426 and confiscate an area of 404 dunums of Palestinian lands belonging to the towns of Wadi Fukin and Husan, west of Bethlehem for settlement expansion purposes. The plan aims to change the use of the targeted lands from an open public area to residential areas that includes the construction of 773 settlement units belonging to the Beitar Illit settlement, in addition to commercial buildings, public buildings and institutions, an open public area, roads, trade and industrial areas, buildings and institutions for the public, in addition to a parking and planning area in the future. The issued settlement plan is only a prelude to a larger plan that the Israeli occupation intend to implement in that area (in the vicinity of the Beitar Illit settlement), as the new settlement plan No. 1/3/426 is linked to another settlement plan that the Israeli occupation had announced on the tenth of February of last year (2020), plan No. 426/9, which is the establishment of a large Israeli industrial zone to the north of the Beitar Illit settlement on a total area of 633 dunums of Palestinian land in the area, specifically targeting the lands belonging to each of the towns of Husan and Wadi Fukin And the cellar. The Israeli occupation also published two other plans for construction in the Beitar Illit settlement, one to the southeast of the settlement and bearing the number 426/1/3/19, which stipulates the confiscation of 303 dunums of Palestinian lands belonging to the village of Nahalin to build 1,061 settlement units and the other to the southwest side of the settlement, Plan No. 426/8/5 that stipulates the confiscation of 146 dunums of Palestinian lands belonging to the village of Nahalin Lebaa and 561 settlement units.

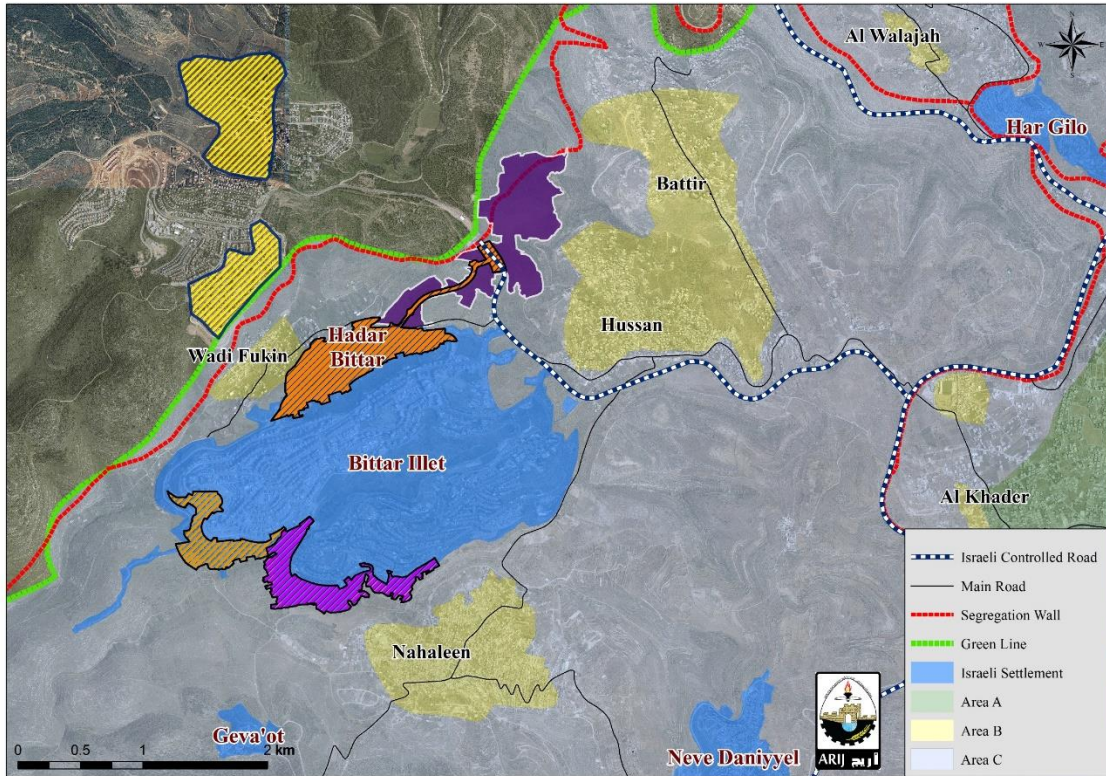




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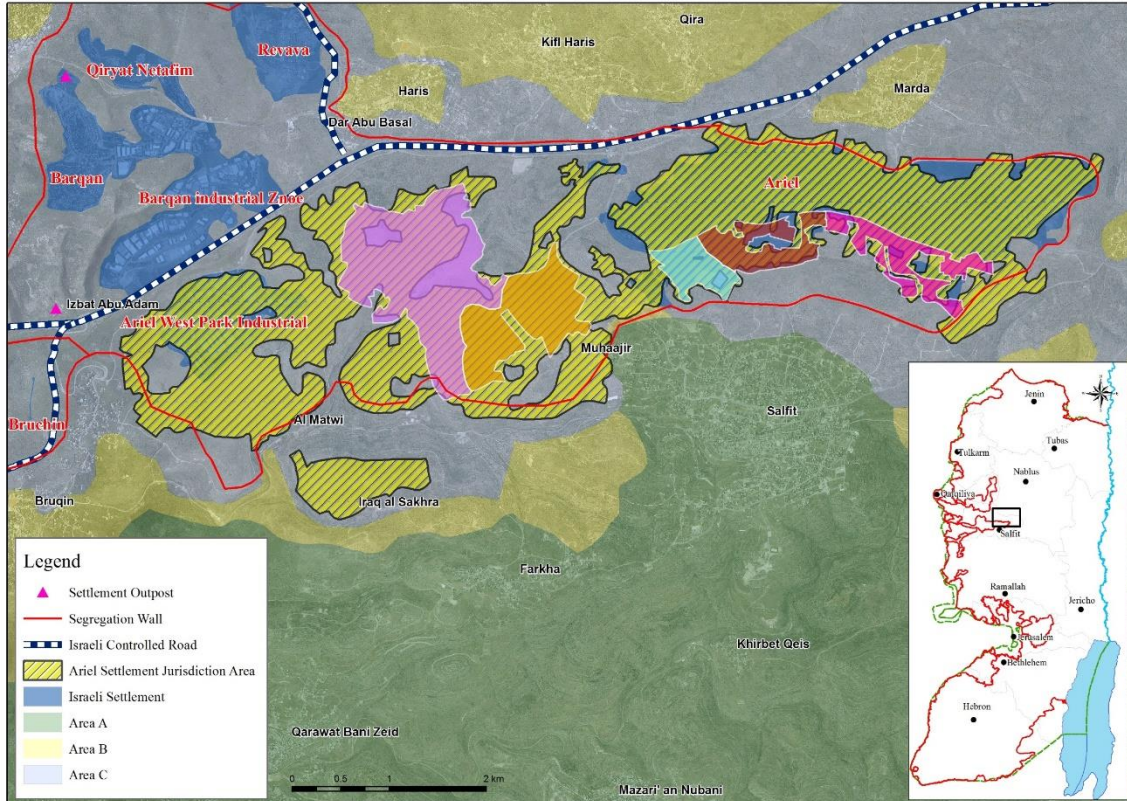
- **A new settlement to the west of the Ariel Settlement:** The Israeli government is preparing to build a new and huge settlement on the lands of Salfit Governorate in the northern occupied West Bank. In October 2021, a settlement tender was published to build 1,355 new settlement units to the west of Ariel settlement, about 2 km away from it, which comes within the settlement plan No. 130/3/1 that stipulates the confiscation of 421.3 dunums of the surrounding Palestinian lands for this purpose. It should also be noted that on March 19, 2021, the Israeli occupation authorities published another settlement plan, No. 130/8, which stipulates the confiscation of 443 dunums of Palestinian land for the construction of 839 settlement units on the southeastern side of Ariel settlement.



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- Givat Haitim settlement on the Palestinian lands of Khallet al-Nahla:**  
 On the twenty-second of July of 2021, the Israeli Ministry of Housing handed over to the Efrat settlement planning committee the plan (No. 410/7/1) to establish a new settlement on Palestinian lands in the Khallet al-Nahla area in the village of Artas and al-Khader in the Bethlehem governorate, which the Israelis call Also E2 or "Givat Haitim". The aforementioned plan calls for the seizure of 300 dunums of Palestinian land in the area for this purpose. It is worth noting that in the first week of May of 2020, the so-called former Israeli army minister, Naftali, approved a plan to build a new settlement neighborhood in the settlement of Efrat, located within the largest settlement bloc in the West Bank, "Gush Etzion" southwest of Bethlehem, which was launched as "Givat Haitam" or the "Eighth Hill"





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neighborhood as it is called by the settlers of Efrat, which was built on seven occupied Palestinian hills. The new neighborhood will extend over an area of 1,100 dunams, on which about 7,000 settlement units will be built, with a capacity to accommodate more than 25,000 Israeli settlers, which is twice the number of settlers living in Efrat settlement now. This suspicious approval comes after the completion of the legal coordination of the procedures between the Ministry of the Occupation Army and the so-called custodian of absentee property or government property in the occupied West Bank, to start the executive steps by launching the first phase of neighborhood plans by 2500 settlement units in the named neighborhood. Givat Haytam”, whose legal title papers have been swaying in the corridors of Israeli courts since 2004, when the so-called Custodian of Absentee Property announced an order bearing No. 59-967, which stipulated the announcement of more than 1,700 dunams of “Khalat al-Nahla” lands belonging to the villages of Al-Khader and Artas In the south of Bethlehem governorate, as “state lands” and considered it as part of the structural plan of the Efrat settlement.

- **A settlement neighborhood in the heart of Hebron city:** Israeli settlers have resumed work on the settlement plan, which stipulates establishing a new settlement neighborhood in the heart of the occupied city of Hebron, with 31 new settlement units in the old bus station complex in the Old City. It should be noted, however, that the new settlement neighborhood was approved in October 2017, and the appropriate budget was allocated to it (21.6 million shekels) from various government ministries to finance the construction of the project. The targeted land belongs to the Hebron Municipality and is used to be a central bus station. During the 1980s, the land was seized



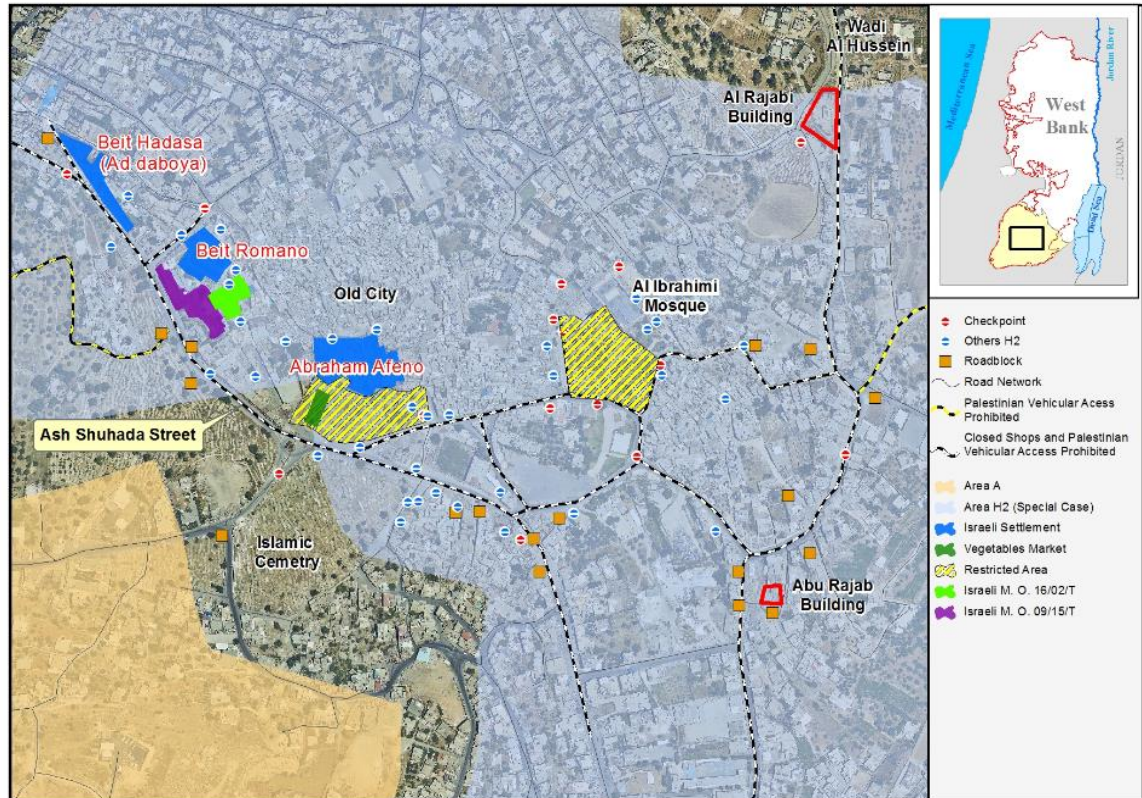
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for military use by military order. A military base was established in the area, and the central bus station was moved to another location.



- Atarot settlement:** 9000 settlement units on the lands of the town of Qalandia in the occupied Jerusalem: On the twenty-fourth of November of 2021, the local planning committee in the Israeli municipality of Jerusalem approved the plan of the Israeli settlement of Atarot, which bears No. 101-0764936 and provides for the construction of 9000 settlement units on the lands of the town of Qalandia and the surrounding villages in occupied Jerusalem. This huge settlement plan will cause the confiscation of 1,243 dunums of the surrounding Palestinian land. This approval came within the framework of the preparations of the Local Planning Committee to



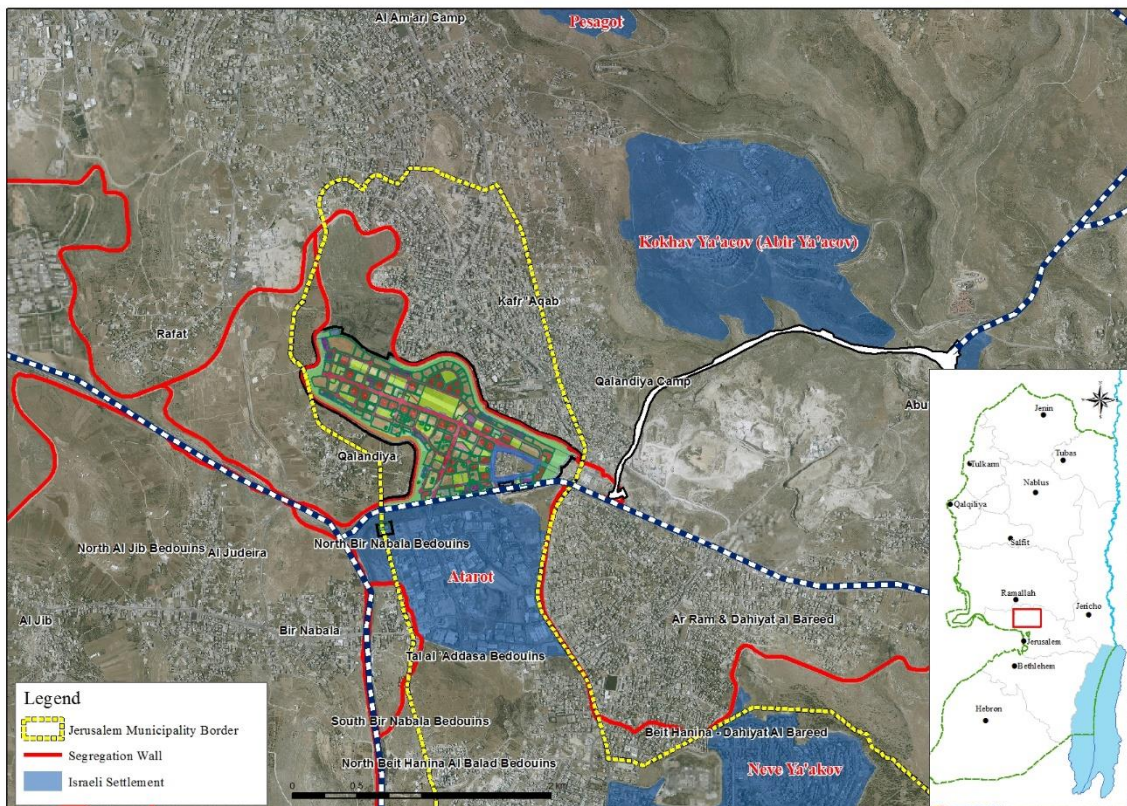


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submit the vote to the Israeli District Committee, which has the highest authority, for final approval. If the plan is implemented, it will strike the Palestinian geographical contiguity between Ramallah and East Jerusalem, which will prevent the possibility of establishing an independent Palestinian state.



- **Israeli industrial settlements to control areas classified as “C”:** There is increasing concern that Israel will build more new industrial settlements in the occupied West Bank and expand the existing ones, as they, like other existing settlements (residential, touristic and agricultural), will further fragment the Palestinian lands in the occupied West Bank and endanger the possibility of establishing a geographically connected Palestinian state. These industrial



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settlements will also work to maintain the sustainability of Israeli settlements of all kinds in the occupied West Bank (residential, touristic or agricultural) without regard to the severe consequences on the neighboring Palestinian communities, including the confiscation of large areas of Palestinian owned land, in addition to limiting Palestinian urban expansion and development and the displacement of Palestinians from their lands. An analysis of the Israeli military orders issued in the occupied West Bank (including occupied East Jerusalem) shows that there are 23 Israeli industrial settlements located inside the occupied West Bank on an area of 19,381 dunums (19.4 square km), in addition to plans to establish 35 other Israeli industrial settlements in it on an area of 25,073 dunums (25.1 square km).

### **Israeli Land Seizure Orders deposited during 2021**

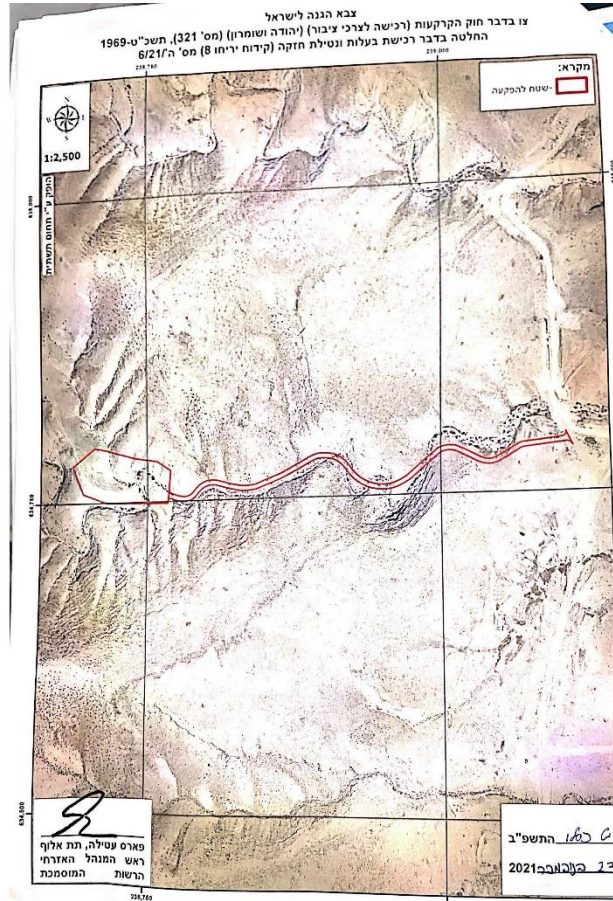
- On 20 December 2021, the Israeli occupation authorities issued a new military order under the name “Order on the Land Law - Acquisition in the Public Interest) – (Judea and Samaria) No. H/6/21) to confiscate 4.4 dunums of Palestinian lands belonging to the Nabi Musa area, northwest of the Israeli settlement of Mitzpe Jericho. The map attached to the military order shows the intention of the occupation authorities to start a project to dig a water well in the area for the benefit of the nearby Israeli settlements.



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Scanned with CamScanner

- The Israeli military order No. 07/82/H was issued on 7 November of 2021 and stipulates the acquisition for the public interest of a 2.4 dunums land plot in the city of Beit Jala for the purpose of expanding a section of the Israeli bypass road No. 60, which passes through the lands of Beit Jala, Near the DCO Junction.

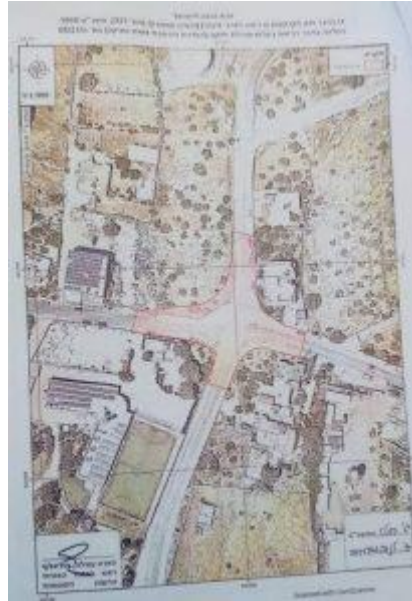




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- Israeli Military Order No. H/21/05 issued on 27 October 2021, stipulating the confiscation of 37.2 dunums of Beitunia's lands in the Ramallah governorate entitled "expropriation for public interest" in order to widen a road inside the Givat Ze'ev settlement northwest of Jerusalem . In October 2021, the Israeli Civil Administration issued a series of Israeli military orders in the occupied West Bank to implement a number of new water lines in the occupied West Bank under the name "Order Concerning Powers Regarding Water Laws (Judea and Samaria) No. (92) 1967" Decision of the water officer for a water supply line. These orders warn of more Israeli control over the water resources in the occupied West Bank, as the Civil Administration determines paths to implement new water lines that pass through Palestinian lands to serve Israeli settlements mostly: The issued Israeli orders bear the following numbers: Military Order No. 1/135/2021- Yafit and Fasayel Water Line, Military Order No. 2021/123/1 - Karnei Shomron Water Line, Military Order No. 2021/110/1 - Silwad and Mazraa Al Sharqiah Water Line, and Israeli Military Order No.



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- 2021/146/1 - Ni'lin water line, and Israeli military order No. 1/111/2021 - Umm Safa water line, and Israeli military order No. 1/113/2021 - Jabaa water line, and Israeli military order No. 1/144/2021- Sewer line at the Barkan treatment plant, and Israeli Military Order No. 1/157/2021 – Al-Yebra water line, and Israeli Military Order No. 1/45/2021 – Elisha Beka'ot water line, and Israeli Military Order No. 1/127/2021 – Sewer line from Asaf Qadron North, and Israeli Military Order No. 1/67/2021 - Project for the Development of the Water Network for North Ramallah Villages - Maqtaa, and Israeli Military Order No. 2/66/2021 - North Ramallah Village Project - Umm Safa and Rawabi, and Israeli Military Order No. 1 /159/2021 - Hebron Valley emptying water line, and Israeli Military Order No. 2/15/2021 Water Controller's Decision for Barkan Industrial Settlement Water Discharge Line.
- On October 7, 2021, the Israeli occupation issued a new Israeli military order targeting Palestinian lands in the Hebron Governorate, south of the occupied West Bank, for various settlement purposes. The first Israeli military order bears the title “The official in charge of government property announces his intention to give permission for planning,” where the so-called “responsible for government property” in the occupied West Bank announced his intention to give permission to the so-called “Blue Line Team” to plan on the Palestinian territories whose details according to the military order, an area of 393 dunums of land in the village of Umm Burj is within the natural basin No. 5 in the site of Ma'rash Bara, and in the natural basin No. 4 the site of Shaab Al-Mahas and the site of Khallet Qassa, and also in the natural basin No. 3 in the site of Marj Al-Nis. Likewise, in the lands of Idna village within Basin No. 26, the site of Zarb al-Dik. The military order also stated that the “planning permit” would enter into force within 30 days from the date of the announcement. It is worth noting that the lands targeted by the military order are located to the west of



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Tarqumiya Crossing along the Green Line (the armistice line of 1949), in the area that was isolated by the segregation wall and whose Palestinian owners cannot reach it due to the wall and the Israeli measures of not granting them the necessary permits to enter their lands.



On the seventh of October of 2021, the Israeli occupation issued a military order under the title “Declaration of the Responsible for Governmental Property of his Intent to Give Planning Permission”, where the so-called “Responsible for Government Property” in the occupied West Bank announced his intention to give permission to the Green Line team to plan on the lands detailed in the military order for the purposes of tourism and entertainment, which includes an area of 729.38 dunums of Surif town lands in Hebron Governorate within the natural basin No. 2 in the sites: Al Khor, Ras Hassan, Al Khail, Dhahr Al Hawa and Khamlet Muhammad Salama. As well as in the lands of the village of Jabaa in the Bethlehem governorate in the



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four natural basin of Al Khor site. The military order also stated, "The planning permission will enter into execution process within 30 days from the date of this announcement." It should be noted that the military order issued indicated that the targeted Palestinian land is a forested area belonging to the "Israeli Keren Kemet settlement organization (Himinota). The Palestinian lands targeted by the military order are located south of the Jabaa crossing, along the Green Line (the armistice line of 1949), in the area that was isolated by the segregation wall and whose Palestinian owners are unable to reach it because of the wall.



On the 19<sup>th</sup> September of 2021, the so-called "Israel Defense Forces" issued a series of new military orders under the name "Order regarding security instructions (Judea and Samaria) (No. 1651), 5770 - 2009 Announcement regarding the closure of the area (Prohibit entry and stay)", Article 318 of the Military Order" which requires the closure of large areas of the occupied Palestinian lands in the West Bank under the pretext of reducing friction between Israeli settlers and Palestinian citizens during the olive harvest season. The number of Israeli military orders issued reached 176, targeting seven Palestinian governorates in the occupied West Bank, covering more than 17,000 dunums. The issuance of these Israeli military orders coincided



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with the Palestinians' readiness to start the olive harvest season in the occupied West Bank, as it targeted olive fields located close to settlements and settlement outposts, which witness events and attacks every year by Israeli settlers living in those settlements and Palestinian landowners under the pretext of preventing friction between the two sides.

Nablus governorate topped the Palestinian governorates targeted by Israeli military orders in terms of the number of military orders issued, as the lands near the settlements of Atmar, Alon Moreh, Rekhalim, Bracha, Eli and Gideonamim outpost were targeted, followed by Ramallah governorate with 44 orders and the northern governorates combined (Tulkarem, Qalqilya and Salfit) with 43 military orders. Despite the issuance of military orders, settlers' attacks on Palestinians during the olive season reached their peak compared to previous years.

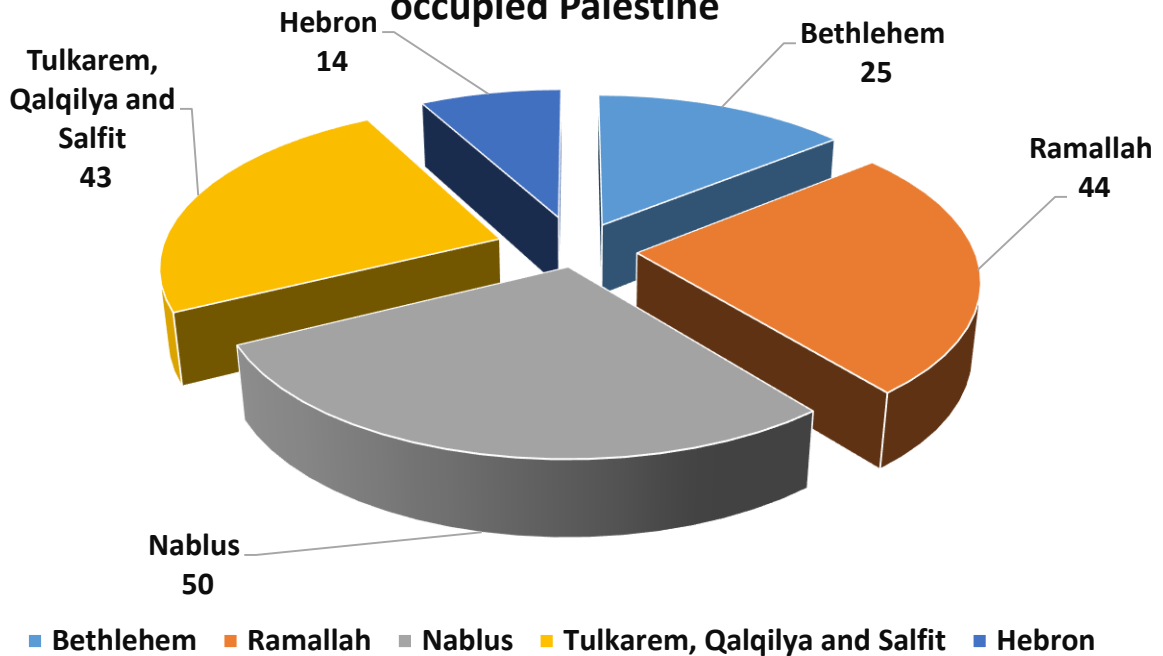


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### Israeli Military Orders targeteing the Olive Sector in occupied Palestine



On the 12<sup>th</sup> of July of 2021, the so-called “Blue Line” committee of the Israeli Civil Administration in the occupation authority issued a new plan to amend a previous plan that was approved several years ago, to continue confiscating 8,585 dunums of lands in the Wadi Qana area within the owned lands for the towns of Derstia and Qarawat Bani Hassan. The scheme was titled “Amendment Proposal” and aims to append the lands confiscated by the occupation and declared as lands under the influence of settlements to the settlements near these lands, that is, for these settlements to extend their influence on these lands that will fall under their control. The targeted site is concentrated near the settlements of “Yakir”, “Nofim” and “Hafat Yair” perched on the lands of the aforementioned towns, as the main objective is to create a new reality that allows settlement expansion there at the expense of the surrounding Palestinian lands.

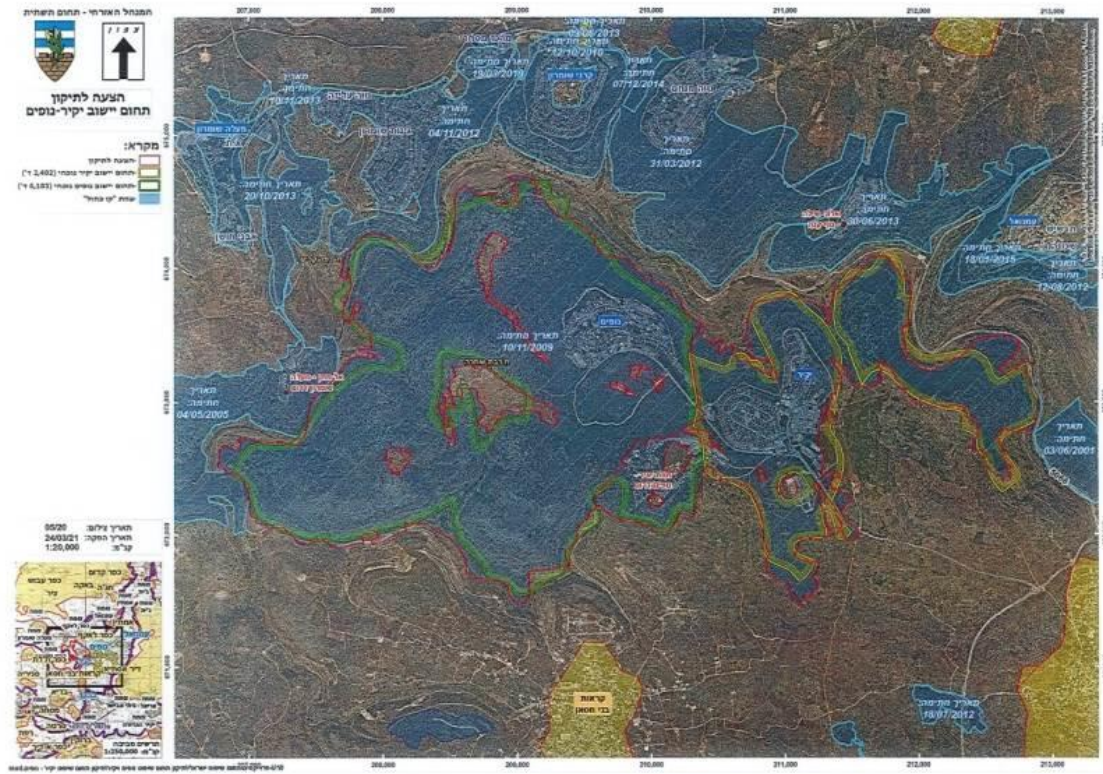




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At the end of February 2021, the Israeli occupation army issued new military orders targeting Palestinian archaeological and historical sites in the occupied West Bank, which included “The Order Concerning the Ancient Antiquities Law (Judea and Samaria) (No. 1166) 5766-1986 - Announcement on the Ancient Antiquities Law (Judea and Samaria) 5781-2020” includes the declaration of 601 archaeological and historical sites in the occupied West Bank as being Israeli archaeological sites. The distribution of military orders came in each of the governorates of Bethlehem (20 locations), Jerusalem (32 locations), Jericho Governorate (219 locations), Ramallah Governorate (117 locations), Jenin Governorate (8 locations), and Nablus Governorate (117 locations), Hebron Governorate (11 locations) and Qalqilya Governorate (46 locations).

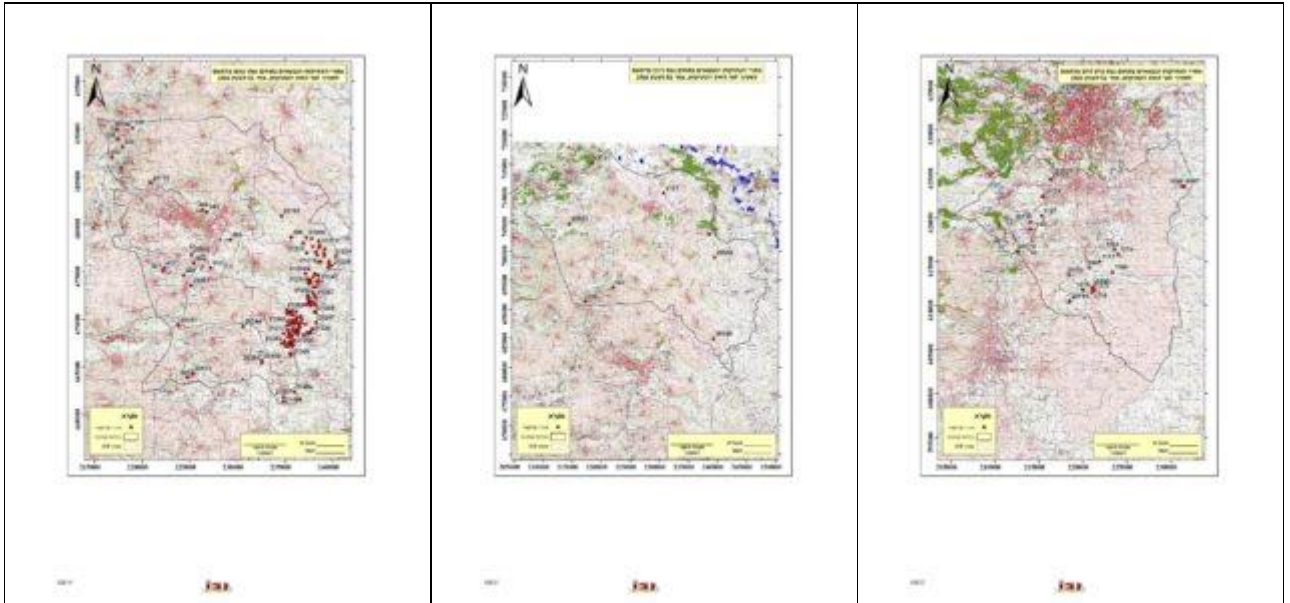




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It should be noted that following Israel's occupation of the occupied Palestinian territories in 1967, the powers of archeology were assigned to the Israeli military governor, and the Jordanian Antiquities Law No. 51 of 1966 in the West Bank and the Palestinian ancient antiquities regulations of 1929 in Gaza were retained. Under the Israeli military rule, a Department of Antiquities and archeology was established, headed by the Antiquities Officer, who is affiliated with the Israeli military government and the Israeli Civil Administration. In order to tighten the Israeli occupation's control over the archaeological sites in the occupied West Bank, the occupation made a number of amendments to the Jordanian law according to a series of Israeli military orders, including transferring the powers of the Director of Antiquities in Jordanian law to the Israeli military governor, and also disrupting the work of some provisions of the law. In 1986, the Israeli occupation authorities introduced extensive amendments to the Jordanian Antiquities Law, according to military orders No. 1166 and 1167. The amendments touched upon issues of licensing and trafficking in Palestinian



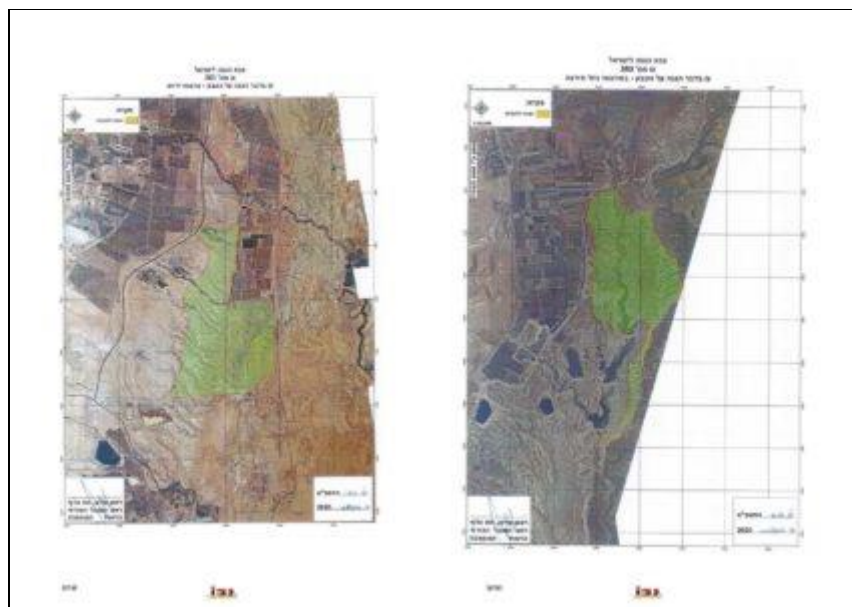
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archeological sites. These Israeli military orders also gave the Israeli antiquities officer quasi-absolute legal powers in the occupied Palestinian territories, and tightened the occupation’s grip on Palestinian archaeological resources and their control over them and their employment within the settlement project in the Palestinian territories.

At the end of February 2021, the Israeli occupation army issued new military orders aimed at declaring several areas in the occupied West Bank as “nature reserves” or “natural areas.” The orders targeted three sites in the occupied West Bank, which are” Nahal Tirza” reserve on a total area of 808.5 dunums of Palestinian land to the northeast of the Israeli settlement of Massawa in the Wadi Fara’a area. And (the second site) the Arfut Jericho Reserve (the Jericho steppe) on a total area of 4010 dunums of Palestinian lands north of the Dead Sea, and (the third site) the Rotem Maskiyot Reserve in the site between the settlements of Rotem and Maskiyot on the lands of the Tubas governorate in the north of the occupied West Bank with a total area of 2062 dunams of Palestinian land. In total, the areas designated as nature reserves amounted to 11880 dunums.





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On April 8 of 2021, the Israel Defense Forces, the Israeli occupation army issued a military order entitled “Order Concerning the Law of Lands and Expropriation in the Public Interest) (Judea and Samaria) (No. 311) 5729.1999 Implementation of the confiscation order No. (8/3/90) regarding the acquisition of the right to dispose of “the pretext of expropriation to serve the public interest in order to erect the wall and a traffic roundabout from the Israeli bypass road No. 557.” The area of lands targeted by the Israeli military order is 2,089 dunums of Palestinian lands belonging to the town of Pharaon in the Tulkarm governorate in the north of the occupied West Bank.



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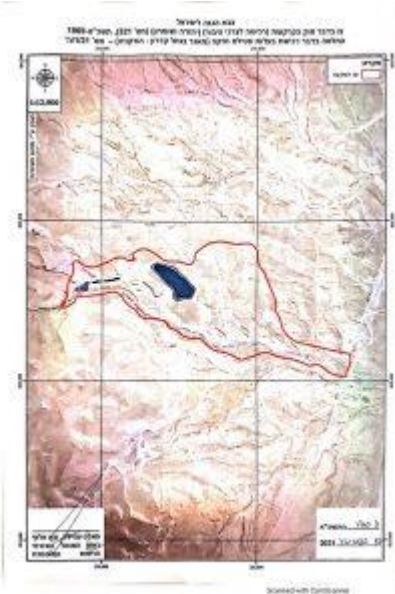
On the fifth of March of 2021, the Israeli occupation issued a new military order under the name “Order on the Land Law - Acquisition in the Public Interest) – (Judea and Samaria) No. 5729-321969 – (Decision regarding the acquisition and disposal of the right to dispose of (Wadi Kidron Horknia Water Complex) No. (H/1/21) for hundreds of dunams of Palestinian lands in the occupied West Bank. The Israeli military order stipulates the appropriation of a piece of land totaling 658 dunums of the town of Ubaidiya under the pretext of establishing a water complex for the use of all the Jordan Valley and the dead sea (in particular, the Israeli settlements in the Jordan Valley and the Dead Sea).



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On April 29, 2021, the so-called “Absentee Property and Government Property” official of the so-called Israeli Civil Administration, Yossi Segal, signed a military order attached to maps to transfer about “43 dunums” of the lands of the village of Kafr Qaddoum, which is located within the natural basin No. (10) to the so-called government lands, after dispossession of them, bearing in mind that the plots located within the targeted basin belong to the people of Kafr Qaddoum village. The targeted lands within this plan are concentrated within and around the “Mitspe Yishai” settlement, located to the south of the village, and are concentrated to the south of bypass road No. 5 that passes through parts of the village’s lands.





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The so-called commander of the Israeli occupation army in the occupied West Bank issued on April 18, 2021, a military order that came under the title (Order on Seizing (03/32/T) extending the validity of No. 5 and amending the boundaries of 2) extending the validity of the seizure of (65.3 dunums) from the lands of the villages of Phiron and Irtah, west of Tulkarm, which were previously confiscated under similar military orders, in addition to the seizure of (18.19 dunums) new in the same site, bringing the total area confiscated, old and new, to “83.5 dunums” with the aim of establishing, consolidating and expanding the Al-Tayyiba military crossing leading to the occupied Palestinian land of 1948.

On March 18, 2021, the so-called commander of the Israeli occupation army issued a military order bearing the number (20/26/T) to seize lands under the pretext of using them for “security” purposes. It is clear from the attached maps that these lands are located in the villages of Sarta, Haris and Burqin, and the total area of the seizure order is: 34 dunums with the aim of establishing a new colonial road that will isolate all the lands that lie east of it, which will be confined between the proposed street and the industrial



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zone (Burkan), and it also aims to connect (Burkan) settlement with the Israeli bypass road No. (5), with another settlement road, to expand the Barkan settlement.



On the twelfth of May of 2021, the Israeli occupation issued the military order under the title “Order Concerning the Administration of Regional Councils (Judea and Samaria) (No. 783) 1979- 5739, regulations regarding regional councils (under the Ma’ale Makhmash settlement control- border modification) ( Matti Binyamin Regional Council), 2021- 5781, which provides for an increase in the current area of influence of the Israeli settlement of Ma’aleh Michmas in the Ramallah governorate as shown on the map.





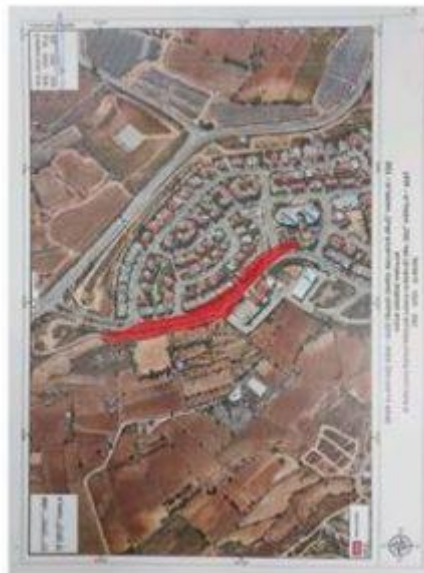
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On the twelfth of May of 2021, the Israeli occupation issued a military order under the title “Order Concerning the Administration of Regional Councils (Judea and Samaria) (No. 783) 5739 - 1979, Regulations Concerning Regional Councils (Under Alon Shevut Settlement control - Border Adjustment) Gush Etzion Regional Council, 5781-2021, which provides for an increase in the current area of influence of the Israeli settlement of Alon Shivut in the Bethlehem Governorate, as shown on the map.





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On 14 February 2021, the Israeli occupation issued a military order entitled “Cancellation of an order regarding the declaration of a protected forest from the Mandate period (Emmanuel settlement) (Judea and Samaria), 5781-2021, in preparation for the exploitation of the area targeted for Israeli settlement construction to increase the area of the aforementioned settlement. Since the area was classified as a nature reserve, it was not possible to build in the area, which prompted the Israeli authorities to cancel the classification of the land as a nature reserve in order to be able to implement settlement construction in it.

**To conclude,**

All forms of Israeli settlement activities in the occupied West Bank and under any pretext are considered a systematic circumvention of the rules of international law and resolutions of international legitimacy, as each of the confiscation orders issued by Israel is illegal and contradicts UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 which state that The legitimacy of the Israeli military occupation of the Palestinian territories, which includes all confiscations, the construction of Israeli settlements, illegal outposts and bypass roads, the construction of the segregation wall, the destruction of Palestinian property and restriction of their movement, and that all colonial practices carried out by Israel since the 4th of June of 1967 until this day are illegal, null and void.

The international community must be responsible for the Israeli violations against the Palestinian people to compel Israel to stop all colonial expansion projects in the occupied Palestinian territories, and to refrain from its attempts to legitimize what is illegal, while instead of being creative in confiscating Palestinian property, Israel must comply with the rules of international law and international conventions and treaties before the



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world that will witness the burial of the peace process and the two-state solution.

For the Israeli occupying state, the international silence towards the Israeli colonialism and illegal violations in the occupied Palestinian territories constitutes a green light for Israel to move forward with its expansionist colonial plans, which will have dire consequences in the occupied Palestinian territories and in the entire region.

In addition, the systematic Israeli measures that take place throughout the occupied Palestinian territories on a daily basis constitute war crimes and collective punishment. It is clear that the Palestinians residing in Palestine are languishing under the so-called “evil triangle”, which is made up of the Israeli occupation army, the Israeli Civil Administration and Israeli settlers. These three parties form the triangle that suffocates the Palestinians by spoiling their daily lives in the integrated illegal and aggressive measures and activities that started from targeting Palestinian lands and homes, restricting movement, besieging Palestinian gatherings and confiscating them in separate enclaves, confiscating property and targeting lives.