



اتحاد جمعيات المزارعين الفلسطينيين
Palestinian Farmers Union (PFU)

ISRAELI SETTLER ATTACKS ON PALESTINIAN FARMERS



September 2026 | West Bank, Palestine

KEY PATTERNS OF ATTACKS

2,450 documented settler violations, US\$6,139,880 in estimated economic losses, 5,664 olive trees over 100 years old damaged or destroyed, 450 dunums confiscated, 1,355 dunums bulldozed, three Palestinians killed and 165 farmers injured marked a severe escalation in attacks against Palestinian farmers, agricultural land and rural communities during September 2026.

Of the documented violations, 1,368 involved attacks against Palestinian civilians, 802 involved agricultural destruction and theft, and 280 involved restrictions on farmers' access to their land and settler land takeover.

Agricultural and property losses included at least 38,000 m² of greenhouses and 8,780 m² of agricultural structures destroyed; 615 livestock and poultry stolen or killed; 22 water tanks damaged; four agricultural springs demolished; and 78 homes and 27 vehicles burned. Seven new settlement outposts were established, further intensifying pressure on Palestinian agricultural land.

Together, these violations reflect an interconnected pattern of violence against farmers, destruction of agricultural production, restrictions on land and water access, and settlement expansion, threatening Palestinian livelihoods, food security and the sustainability of rural communities.



AGRICULTURAL LOSSES

Agricultural destruction was particularly extensive in Jenin, where thousands of olive and fruit trees were uprooted, burned or damaged, alongside widespread losses of field crops and other productive agricultural assets.

Governorate	Locality	Agricultural losses
Jenin	Rummana	2,759 olive trees uprooted or burned, including 2,407 aged 21–30 years
	Arraba	2,107 olive trees damaged, including 137 over 100 years old; 860 almond-family trees and 310 grapevines
	Deir Abu Da'if	1,563 olive trees uprooted or broken; vegetables on 5 dunums and field crops on 22 dunums destroyed
	Silat ad-Dhahr	825 olive trees uprooted, including 288 over 100 years old
	Zububa	689 olive trees uprooted; wheat and barley crops damaged across 32 dunums
	Arabuna	250 olive trees uprooted and 20 almond-family trees burned
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	Beit Rima	Approximately 400 mature olive trees uprooted
	Turmus Ayya	Approximately 300 mature olive trees cut
Bethlehem	Al-Khader	210 olive trees approximately 20 years old burned, alongside 40 almond-family trees
	Al-Manshiya	40 olive trees and 40 fig trees uprooted
	Nahalin	Olive trees, grapevines, cactus plants and almond-family trees damaged
Nablus	Burin	117 olive trees uprooted
	Qusra	330 grapevines uprooted and 50 almond-family trees burned
	Salem	145 olive trees and 150 grapevines uprooted, alongside other fruit trees



AGRICULTURAL LOSSES

Tubas	Atuf	150 olive trees cut or broken
	Al-Hadidiya	Approximately 12,250 kg of olives lost from more than 490 irrigated trees following water cuts
Hebron	Yatta-Khallat al-Ma'asir	260 olive trees and 50 almond-family trees uprooted
	Khallat al-Hummus	360 olive trees damaged through breaking and grazing
	Beit Ummar	Approximately 2,000 zucchini and tomato seedlings destroyed
Salfit	Deir Ballut	354 mature trees uprooted
	Kafr ad-Dik	95 mature olive trees cut or broken
	Khallat al-Haramiya	Almond trees and grapevines damaged
Tulkarm	Beit Lid	130 olive trees cut, alongside damage to avocado trees, fruit trees and seedlings

Additional agricultural destruction affected other localities across Jenin, Ramallah, Bethlehem, Nablus and Hebron.

The destruction of mature olive trees and perennial crops represents a long-term loss of productive capacity, affecting future harvests, household income and the continuity of agricultural livelihoods.

LIVESTOCK, BEEHIVES AND AGRICULTURAL ASSETS

Livestock theft and the destruction of productive agricultural assets directly affected farmers' livelihoods. Major incidents included:

- **Deir Dibwan, Ramallah:** 300 sheep stolen from two farms, along with an agricultural tractor and a water tanker. Farm fences were also damaged.
- **Beita, Nablus: 32 sheep stolen.**
- **Deir Ballut, Salfit:** Four sheep and 150 broiler chickens stolen, and an agricultural trailer destroyed.
- **Khallat al-Haramiya, Salfit:** Agricultural equipment and metal supports stolen, with hundreds of metres of fencing and water tanks damaged.
- **Arraba, Jenin:** Livestock and poultry shelters, beehives, bird and rabbit farms, water tanks and agricultural equipment damaged or destroyed.



WATER AND AGRICULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Water infrastructure was extensively targeted, disrupting irrigation, damaging productive farmland and threatening agricultural continuity.

Major incidents included:

- **Khallat al-Hummus, Hebron:** 22 water tanks damaged, alongside 900 metres of irrigation networks and 800 metres of agricultural fencing.
- **Beit Ummar, Hebron:** Four agricultural springs demolished and filled in, affecting water sources serving dozens of dunums of irrigated grapes and vegetables.
- **Beit Furik, Nablus:** Water pumps, tanks, drip irrigation pipes and irrigation networks serving 11 dunums damaged or destroyed.
- **Atuf, Tubas:** Irrigation networks serving eight dunums destroyed.
- **Nahalin, Bethlehem:** A water well with a capacity of 50 m³ damaged, alongside retaining walls and agricultural facilities.
- **Shuweika and Nur Shams, Tulkarm:** A 48 m³ water reservoir demolished, together with damage to irrigation networks.
- **Deir Abu Da'if, Jenin:** Agricultural wells, tanks, pipelines and irrigation networks destroyed, with agricultural equipment and materials confiscated.
- **Arraba, Jenin:** Water tanks and irrigation networks damaged.
- **Yatta-Khallat al-Ma'asir, Hebron:** An agricultural well damaged.



PROPERTY AND VEHICLE ATTACKS

- **Arrana, Jenin:** 37,000 m² of greenhouses destroyed.
- **Zububa, Jenin:** A 1,000 m² greenhouse destroyed.
- **usra, Nablus:** Approximately 8,400 m² of agricultural structures destroyed, alongside 500 metres of fencing.
- **Silat ad-Dhahr, Jenin:** A 380 m² agricultural shed destroyed, alongside agricultural fencing and other facilities.
- **Deir Abu Da'if, Jenin:** Agricultural rooms, buildings, retaining walls and fences demolished or bulldozed.



- **Arraba, Jenin:** Greenhouses, livestock and poultry shelters, beehives and other agricultural facilities destroyed or damaged.
- **Shuweika and Nur Shams, Tulkarm:** Two sheep shelters and an agricultural room demolished.
- **Beit Lid, Tulkarm:** An agricultural room burned.
- **Nahalin, Bethlehem:** Agricultural rooms and a poultry shelter demolished.
- **Al-Aqaba, Tubas:** An agricultural structure occupying two dunums destroyed.

LAND ACCESS, CONFISCATION AND SETTLEMENT EXPANSION

Land confiscation, bulldozing, settlement expansion and restrictions on access continued to threaten Palestinian agricultural livelihoods.

Major incidents included:



- **Deir Nizam, Ramallah:** Approximately 170 dunums bulldozed, hundreds of olive trees uprooted and a security fence established.
- **Beit Rima, Ramallah:** Approximately 31 dunums bulldozed.
- **Silat ad-Dhahr, Jenin:** 30.8 dunums bulldozed and 17 dunums confiscated.
- **Qabatiya, Jenin:** 7.498 dunums taken for a road providing access to a settlement outpost.
- **Ni'lin, Ramallah:** A five-kilometre settlement road opened, accompanied by olive-tree removal.
- **Al-Aqaba, Tubas:** 15 dunums confiscated, while farmers were prevented from accessing crops on 35 dunums.
- **Bardala, Tubas:** Crop losses across 77 dunums due to restrictions preventing farmers from accessing their land.
- **Atuf, Tubas:** Two dunums bulldozed.
- **Yatta-Khallat al-Ma'asir, Hebron:** 20 dunums seized, alongside destruction of agricultural assets.



Additional Land-Control Measures

- **Kafr Jammal, Tulkarm:** An evacuation and confiscation notice covered 32 dunums, including ten dunums of greenhouses supporting ten farming families and 22 dunums containing an orchard, an olive-seedling nursery and an apiary.
- **Qalqilya:** Approximately 667 dunums were designated as archaeological areas, including 330 dunums in Kafr Thulth, 137 dunums in Jayyus and 200 dunums in Immatin.
- **Settlement expansion:** New settlement outposts were established on land belonging to Al-Mughayyir, Ramallah, and Tell, south of Nablus, among other locations.



The land subject to notices, archaeological designations and access restrictions is distinct from completed confiscation. These measures nevertheless increase the risk of restricted agricultural use and undermine farmers' ability to cultivate and maintain their land.

Pastoral settlement farms were estimated to control more than 1.1 million dunums, approximately one-third of Area C in the West Bank. This reflects the broader extent of land under pastoral settlement control, rather than land newly confiscated during September.



HUMAN AND SOCIAL IMPACT

The three Palestinians killed during September were identified as **Omar al-Na'san, Khalil Abu Alia and Omar Mohammad Kamel**.

- **Salfit:** Farmer Nael Abu Oweisa was injured during a settler attack on his land.
- **Masafer Yatta, Hebron:** An elderly Palestinian man was beaten by a settler. He had previously lost a leg after being shot by a settler.
- **Beit Rima, Ramallah:** Children witnessed the uprooting of olive trees by Israeli forces, illustrating the emotional and social consequences of agricultural destruction.

The burning of homes and vehicles, destruction of productive assets and repeated attacks on farmers have increased insecurity and placed additional pressure on Palestinian families to abandon agricultural activities or leave their land.

ECONOMIC IMPACT

The economic consequences of September's attacks extend beyond the immediate financial value of destroyed or stolen assets.

The destruction of mature olive trees reduces productive capacity and future harvests for years. Damage to irrigation networks, wells and springs interrupts cultivation and increases production costs, while livestock theft removes productive assets and sources of household income.

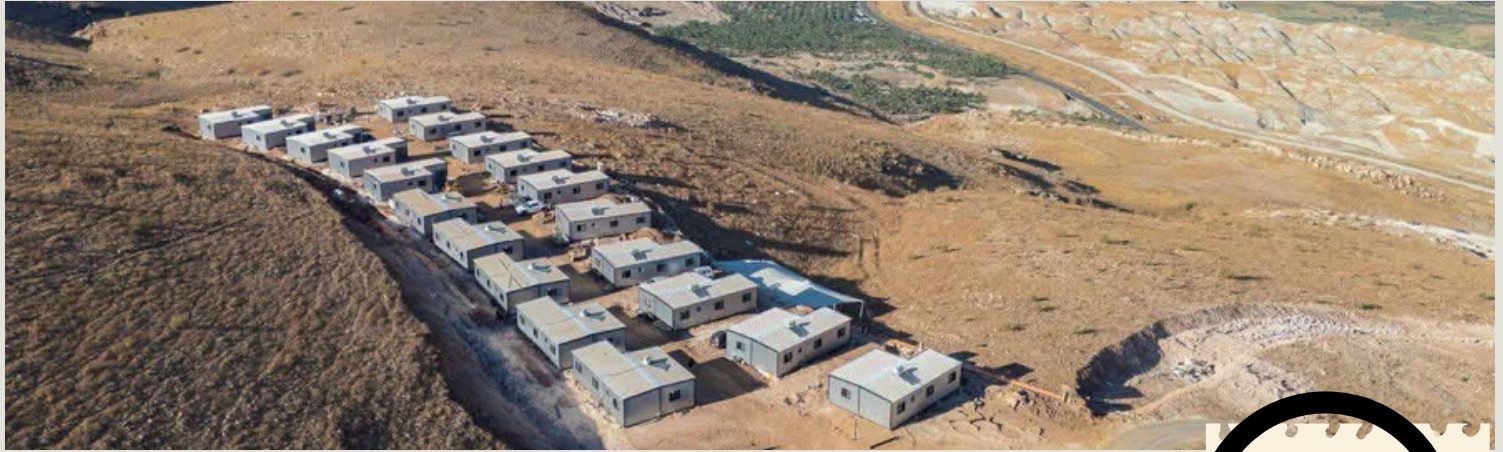
Restrictions on land access further prevent farmers from maintaining their crops, harvesting produce and investing in future agricultural production.

These combined impacts undermine household income, agricultural productivity, food security and the long-term economic resilience of Palestinian farming communities.



COLLECTIVE IMPACT

September's attacks reflect an interconnected pattern of violence, agricultural destruction, land confiscation and restrictions on access to productive resources. Together, these violations undermine Palestinian food security, threaten rural livelihoods and increase pressure on farming communities to abandon their land.



Abdel Fattah Fares, Deir Nizam

Case
study

Abdel Fattah Fares, a 68-year-old farmer from Deir Nizam in Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate, sits among the remains of his destroyed olive trees, a powerful illustration of the losses Palestinian farmers experienced during September 2026.

In Deir Nizam, approximately 170 dunums of agricultural land were bulldozed, hundreds of olive trees were uprooted, and a security fence was established. For farmers like Abdel Fattah, the destruction of mature olive trees represents more than the loss of a single harvest. It threatens years of agricultural investment and future production.

His experience reflects the challenges facing Palestinian farmers whose livelihoods depend on maintaining access to their land and protecting the trees they have cultivated for generations.



WHAT CAN BE DONE?



▼ PFU CALL FOR

- Immediate international protection for Palestinian farmers, herders and rural communities facing settler attacks.
- Urgent measures to halt settler violence, land confiscation, agricultural bulldozing and settlement expansion.
- Effective accountability measures for attacks against Palestinian farmers, civilians and the destruction of agricultural livelihoods.
- Targeted sanctions and travel restrictions against individuals credibly implicated in settler violence and serious violations.
- Measures to prevent settlement products from entering international markets, consistent with applicable international and domestic law.
- Emergency compensation and rehabilitation for farmers who have lost trees, crops, livestock, agricultural structures and equipment.
- Immediate protection and restoration of water sources, wells, irrigation networks and agricultural infrastructure.
- International support to safeguard Palestinian food security, rural livelihoods and farmers' continued access to their land.

All statistics and documentation in this report were collected and verified by the Palestinian Farmers Union (PFU) through its network of field coordinators across the West Bank.

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