



اتحاد جمعيات المزارعين الفلسطينيين
Palestinian Farmers Union (PFU)

ISRAELI SETTLER VIOLATIONS



June 2026 | West Bank, Palestine

KEY PATTERNS OF VIOLATIONS

June 2026 witnessed one of the most severe escalations of settler violence in recent years, resulting in over \$23 million in agricultural losses, the destruction of 16,576 trees, 1,877 documented violations, and the denial of access to more than 47,000 dunums of Palestinian farmland.

Israeli settlers intensified attacks against Palestinian farmers across the West Bank, targeting agricultural land, water resources, livestock, infrastructure, and productive assets. The violations were concentrated in Hebron, Ramallah, Jenin, Salfit, Nablus, and Tulkarm, with particularly severe impacts on farming communities dependent on agriculture and livestock production.

The scale and diversity of these violations demonstrate a systematic pattern aimed at weakening Palestinian agricultural production, restricting access to land and resources, and undermining the resilience of rural communities.

👉 The documented violations demonstrate that attacks against Palestinian agriculture are no longer isolated incidents but form part of a systematic pattern targeting the entire agricultural system from land and water resources to fruit trees, livestock, and agricultural infrastructure. Field data also indicates a growing role of settlers in carrying out attacks compared to previous periods, often accompanied by military protection that contributes to increasing the scale of losses and restricting farmers' ability to protect their livelihoods.

AGRICULTURAL LOSSES

The agricultural sector sustained extensive and deliberate damage throughout June 2026.

Key Agricultural Losses

- 16,576 trees damaged, uprooted, burned, or destroyed
- 6,780 mature olive trees targeted
- More than 2,500 dunums of agricultural land bulldozed or damaged
- Fruit-bearing trees, including olive, grape, almond, and citrus trees, were extensively targeted
- Agricultural lands across multiple governorates suffered systematic destruction and degradation
- Beehives were burned and destroyed, including documented attacks in Eastern Nazlat Issa, Tulkarm
- Farmers were prevented from harvesting crops and accessing agricultural lands

The targeting of mature olive trees represents a particularly severe blow to Palestinian agriculture, as these productive assets require decades to replace and constitute a critical source of income for farming families.

WATER AND AGRICULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Water resources and agricultural infrastructure remained a primary target during June.

Documented violations included:

- Destruction of water networks serving hundreds of dunums of farmland
- Damage to irrigation systems essential for agricultural production
- Demolition of agricultural facilities, including:
 - Agricultural barracks
 - Greenhouses
 - Storage facilities
- Theft and confiscation of agricultural machinery and equipment
- Continued destruction of infrastructure supporting agricultural production



The destruction of water and agricultural infrastructure significantly increases production costs and reduces farmers' ability to sustain agricultural activities.

LIVESTOCK LOSSES

Livestock producers experienced serious losses throughout the reporting period.

Key Livestock Impacts

- 378 sheep stolen
- Direct targeting of livestock production facilities
- Attacks on animal production farms
- Theft and destruction of productive assets supporting rural livelihoods

These attacks threaten one of the most important sources of income for Palestinian rural communities, particularly in areas heavily dependent on livestock production.



LAND ACCESS RESTRICTIONS

Restrictions on access to land continued to intensify as:

- More than 47,000 dunums of agricultural land became inaccessible to Palestinian farmers
- Farmers were prevented from reaching their lands and crops
- Agricultural activities were disrupted by settler violence and military restrictions
- Harvesting operations were delayed or accelerated due to fear of attacks and crop destruction.

One notable example occurred in Sinjil, where farmers were forced to harvest wheat earlier than planned due to fears that settlers would burn their crops before the harvest season.

ECONOMIC IMPACT

The direct economic impact of settler violations during June 2026 reached unprecedented levels.

Key Economic Indicators:

- Total direct losses: \$23,072,331
- 322 farmers directly affected
- Extensive destruction of productive agricultural assets
- Significant increases in rehabilitation and recovery costs
- Loss of agricultural income and market opportunities
- Damage to long-term agricultural investments, particularly olive groves and livestock assets
- Broader Economic Consequences
- Reduced agricultural productivity
- Increased production costs
- Loss of rural household income
- Greater dependence on external assistance
- Weakening of local agricultural markets
- Long-term damage to agricultural sustainability



The unprecedented scale of financial losses demonstrates a significant escalation in the economic targeting of Palestinian agriculture.



SOCIAL IMPACT

The consequences of settler violence extend beyond economic losses and directly affect the social stability of Palestinian rural communities.

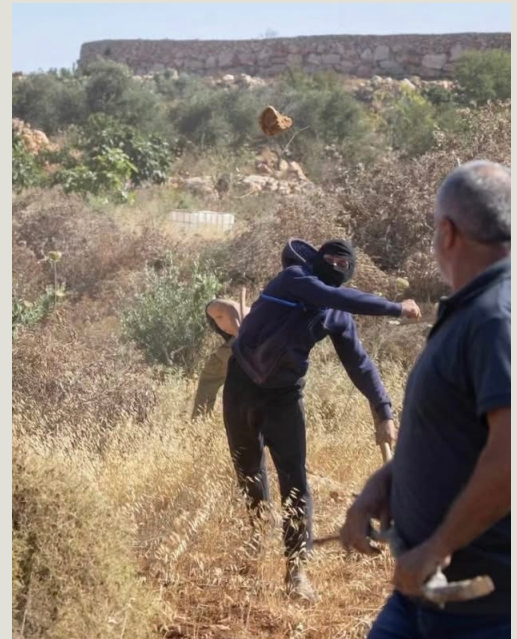
Key Social Impacts:

- 322 farmers directly affected
- Increased insecurity among farming families
- Growing fear of attacks during agricultural seasons
- Restrictions on access to land and livelihoods
- Increased pressure on rural communities to abandon agricultural activities
- Heightened vulnerability among family's dependent on farming and livestock production



Social Consequences

- Threats to food security
- Erosion of agricultural resilience
- Increased economic vulnerability
- Reduced capacity of communities to remain on their land
- Weakening of traditional agricultural livelihoods



👉 These violations directly undermine the ability of Palestinian farmers to sustain their livelihoods and maintain their presence on their land.

MOST AFFECTED GOVERNORATES

Hebron

- Most heavily affected governorate
- Accounted for more than 70% of damage estimates in some assessments
- Extensive attacks on agricultural land, trees, and farming infrastructure

Bethlehem & Jerusalem

- Lower levels of damage compared to other governorates, but violations remained continuous and persistent

Ramallah & Al-Bireh

- High levels of agricultural losses
- Significant attacks targeting farmland and productive assets
- Major losses affecting agricultural production and rural livelihoods

Salbit, Nablus, and Tulkarm

- Noticeable escalation in the frequency and intensity of settler attacks

Farmers Forced to Harvest Early in Sinjil

Case study 1

In the town of Sinjil, north of Ramallah, Palestinian farmers were forced to begin harvesting wheat earlier than planned due to growing fears that settlers would set fire to their fields before the harvest season.

The threat of crop burning has become a recurring reality for farming communities located near settlements and settlement outposts. Instead of harvesting at the optimal agricultural time, farmers rushed to collect their crops in an attempt to minimize potential losses.



This violation reflects the broader impact of settler violence, where fear alone becomes a tool that disrupts agricultural production and undermines farmers' ability to manage their land effectively.

Livestock Theft in Umm Safa

Case study 2

During June 2026, sheep belonging to Palestinian farmers in the village of Umm Safa, northwest of Ramallah, were reportedly stolen under the protection of Israeli occupation forces.

The incident illustrates a growing pattern in which livestock theft is increasingly accompanied by military presence, limiting farmers' ability to protect their property or seek accountability.



For affected families, the loss of livestock represents not only an immediate economic blow but also the destruction of a primary source of income and food security.

COLLECTIVE IMPACT

The violations documented during June 2026 reveal an unprecedented escalation in the targeting of Palestinian agriculture.

Key indicators include:

- 1,877 documented violations
- 16,576 damaged trees
- More than 47,000 dunums denied to farmers
- 378 sheep stolen
- \$23.07 million in direct losses
- 322 affected farmers

The evidence indicates a systematic pattern aimed at:

- Weakening Palestinian agricultural production
- Restricting access to land and water resources
- Increasing economic pressure on farming communities
- Undermining food security
- Eroding the resilience of rural populations

The combination of land restrictions, infrastructure destruction, theft, and attacks on productive assets poses a direct threat to the sustainability of Palestinian agriculture and rural life.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?



▼ PFU CALL FOR

- Urgent international intervention to stop ongoing violations against Palestinian farmers
- Immediate protection for farmers, herders, and agricultural lands
- Accountability for settler violence and attacks on farmers.
- Protection and rehabilitation of damaged agricultural infrastructure and water systems
- Compensation programs for affected farmers and rural communities
- An end to restrictions preventing access to agricultural land and resources
- Targeted sanctions on violent settlers and officials involved in settlement expansion and attacks against farmers.
- Travel bans and entry restrictions against settlers implicated in violence and human rights violations
- A ban on the import and trade of settlement products in international markets

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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