

spazio-cidio

*confisca di terre per costruire insediamenti ebraici,
demolizione di case e trasferimento di popolazione
(Sari Hanafi)*

HOLLOW LAND

ISRAEL'S
ARCHITECTURE
OF
OCCUPATION

EWAL
WEIZMAN

*'This book is chilling
but essential reading'*
Ahdaf Soueif

2007



OSCAR
STORIA



EYAL WEIZMAN
SPAZIOCIDIO

Israele e l'architettura
come strumento di controllo

MONDADORI

2022

ARIA / CIELO



SUOLO



SOTTOSUOLO



Ben-Zion Luria


“... how useful it would be to have a detailed registry of all Arab villages ... this would greatly help the redemption of the land and aid in liberating the country”

(lettera al Jewish National Fund, 1940)





Village files

 3 languages ▾


Contents hide

[Article](#) [Talk](#)

[Read](#) [View source](#) [View history](#) [Tools](#) ▾

Appearance hide

(Top)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia 

Text

[Origins](#)

Village files were military intelligence documents based on a card index system, with detailed data on every Arab village in Mandatory Palestine. Gathered by the SHAI, they were the basis of Haganah and Palmah operations during the 1940s.^[1] The files answered the need of combat intelligence for the number of men in the village, the number of weapons, the topography and so on, dealt with the research of traces of ancient Jews in the villages, and with the possibility of buying land from the villagers and settling it.^[2]

Small

[Purposes](#)

Standard

[Uses](#)

Large

[Modern use](#)

[See also](#)

Width

[References](#)

Standard

[Further reading](#)

Wide

[External links](#)

Origins

The suggestion for these files came from Luria Ben-Zion, an historian from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, who wrote in 1940 to the [Jewish National Fund](#) (JNF) that "This would greatly help the redemption of the land". [Yossef Weitz](#), the head of the JNF settlement department immediately suggested that they be turned into a "national project". [Yitzhak Ben-Zvi](#) suggested that, apart from topographically recording the layout of the villages, the project should also include exposing the "Hebraic origins" of each village.^[3]

Color

Automatic

Light

Dark



Palmach Squadron, Al-Majdal (Gaza District), 1947

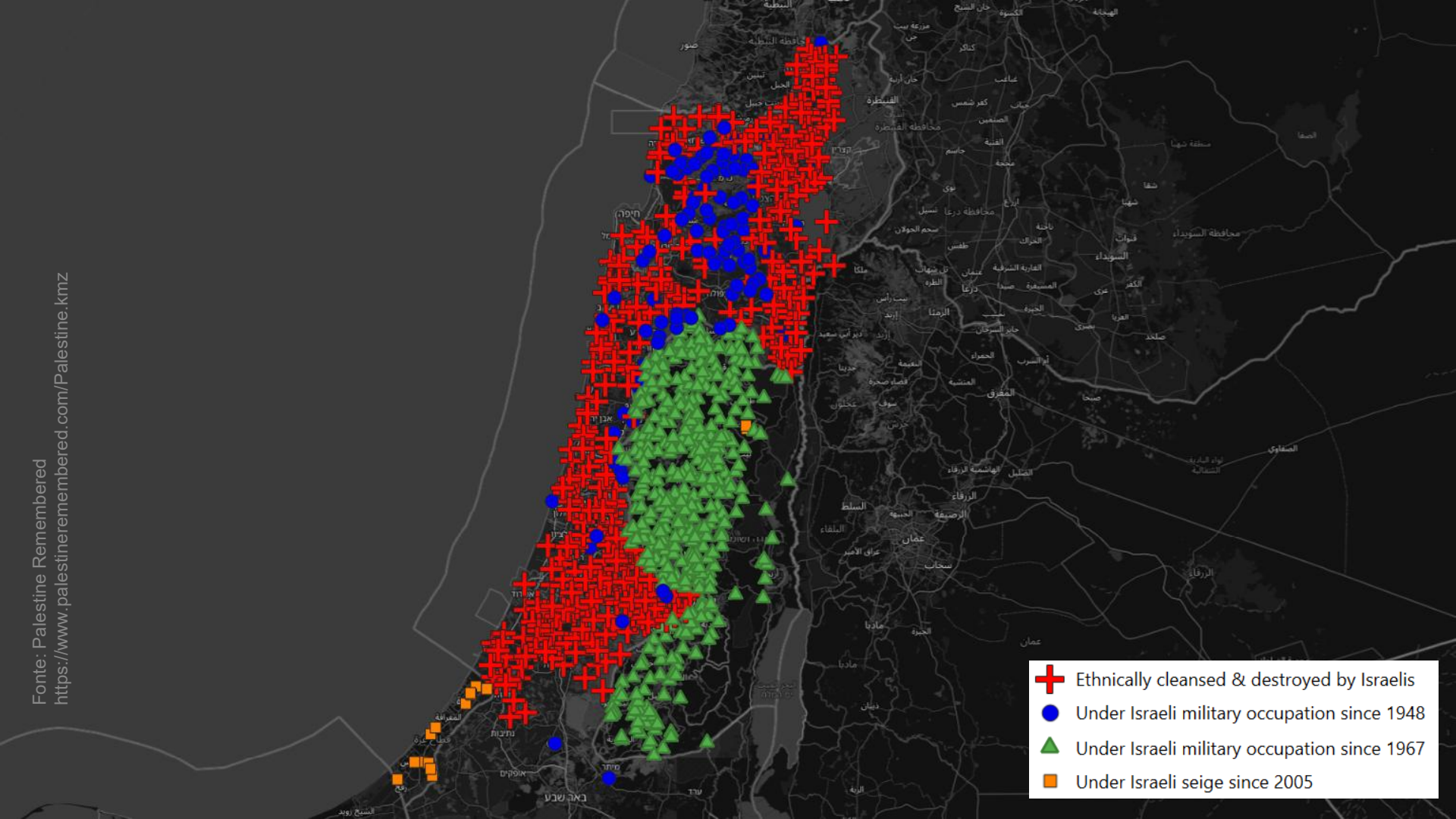
Rona Sela, 2019, *Scouting Palestinian Territory, 1940-1948: Haganah Village Files, Aerial Photos, and Surveys*





https://www.researchgate.net/publication/336826203_Scouting_Palestinian_Territory_1940-1948_Haganah_Village_Files_Aerial_Photos_and_Surveys

438

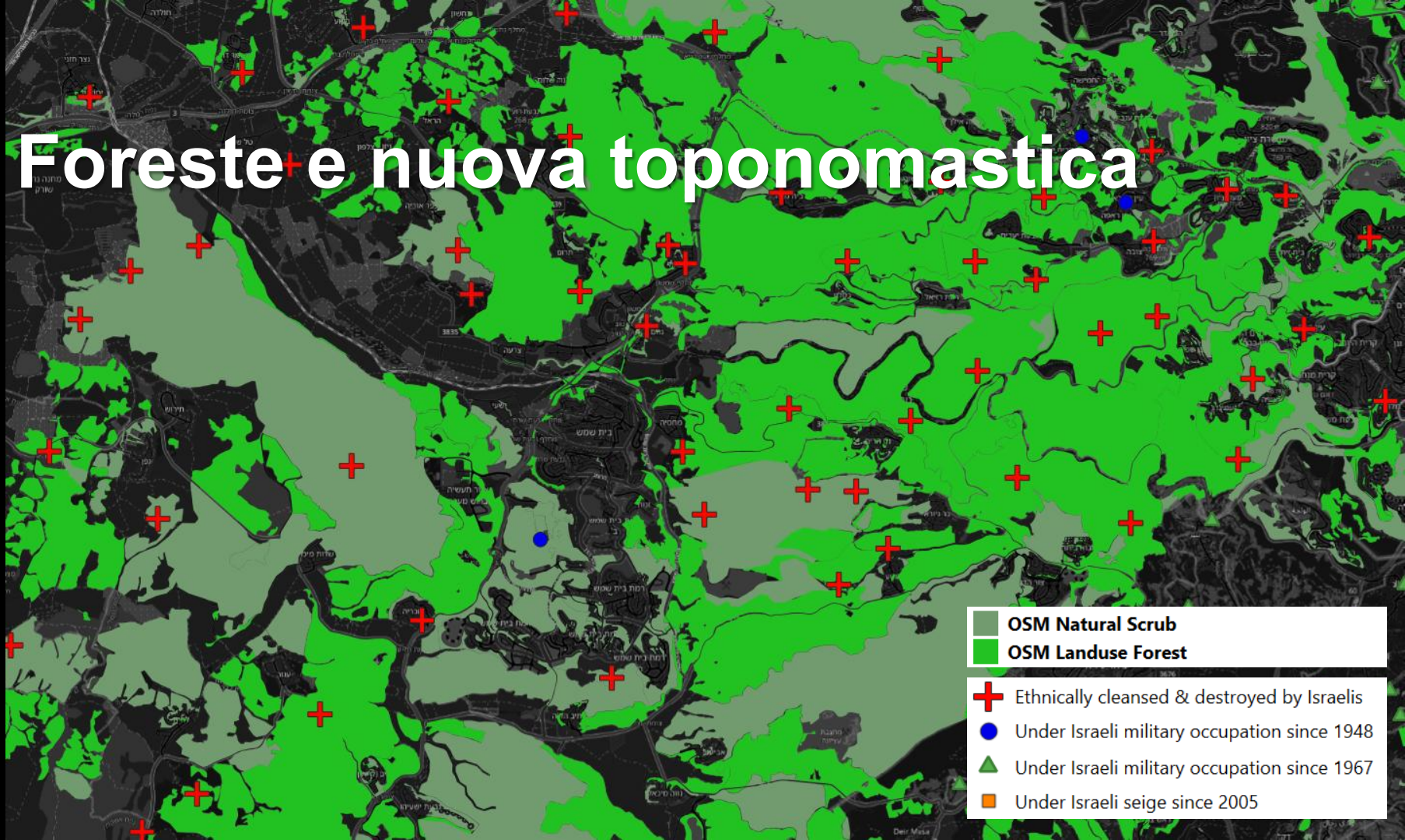
**villaggi e città palestinesi
evacuati e distrutti**
durante la Nakba del 1948







Fonte: Palestine Remembered
<https://www.palstineremembered.com/Palestine.kmz>



-  Ethnically cleansed & destroyed by Israelis
-  Under Israeli military occupation since 1948
-  Under Israeli military occupation since 1967
-  Under Israeli seige since 2005

Foreste e nuova toponomastica



-  OSM Natural Scrub
-  OSM Landuse Forest
-  Ethnically cleansed & destroyed by Israelis
-  Under Israeli military occupation since 1948
-  Under Israeli military occupation since 1967
-  Under Israeli seige since 2005



ENG ▾

Donate ▸

Search 🔍

Contact us



[Home](#) ▸ [About KKL-JNF](#)

About KKL-JNF

Since its establishment in 1901, KKL-JNF has been developing the Land of Israel, strengthening the bond between the Jewish people and its homeland.

- fondato nel 1901 per comprare e sviluppare terra nella Palestina ottomana per l'insediamento degli ebrei
- è un ente non profit dell'Organizzazione sionista mondiale e ha poteri para-statali
- nel 2007 era proprietario del 13% della superficie fondiaria in Israele
- dalla sua creazione, ha piantato più di 240 milioni di alberi, costruito 180 dighe e bacini artificiali e creato più di mille parchi



Fonti: Jewish National Fund / Wikipedia
<https://www.kkl-jnf.org/about-kl-jnf/>
https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fondo_Nazionale_Ebraico



Cimitero di Mamilla

An aerial photograph of the Mamilla Cemetery in Jerusalem. The cemetery is a large, rectangular, walled enclosure. In the center, there is a prominent structure with a dark, pointed roof, likely the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. The surrounding area is densely packed with buildings and structures, typical of an urban environment. The image is in black and white, with a dark overlay.

VII secolo

Gerusalemme Ovest



Find a place



Base maps

- Satellite imagery, 2025
- Aerial imagery, 1940s
- Western Palestine, 1:63,000, 1870s
- Palestine, 1:20,000, 1940s
- Palestine, 1:100,000, 1940s/50s
- Palestine, 1:250,000, 1946
- Israel, 1:250,000, 1951
- Combined Maps, 1930s/40s

Overlays

Places

Download maps

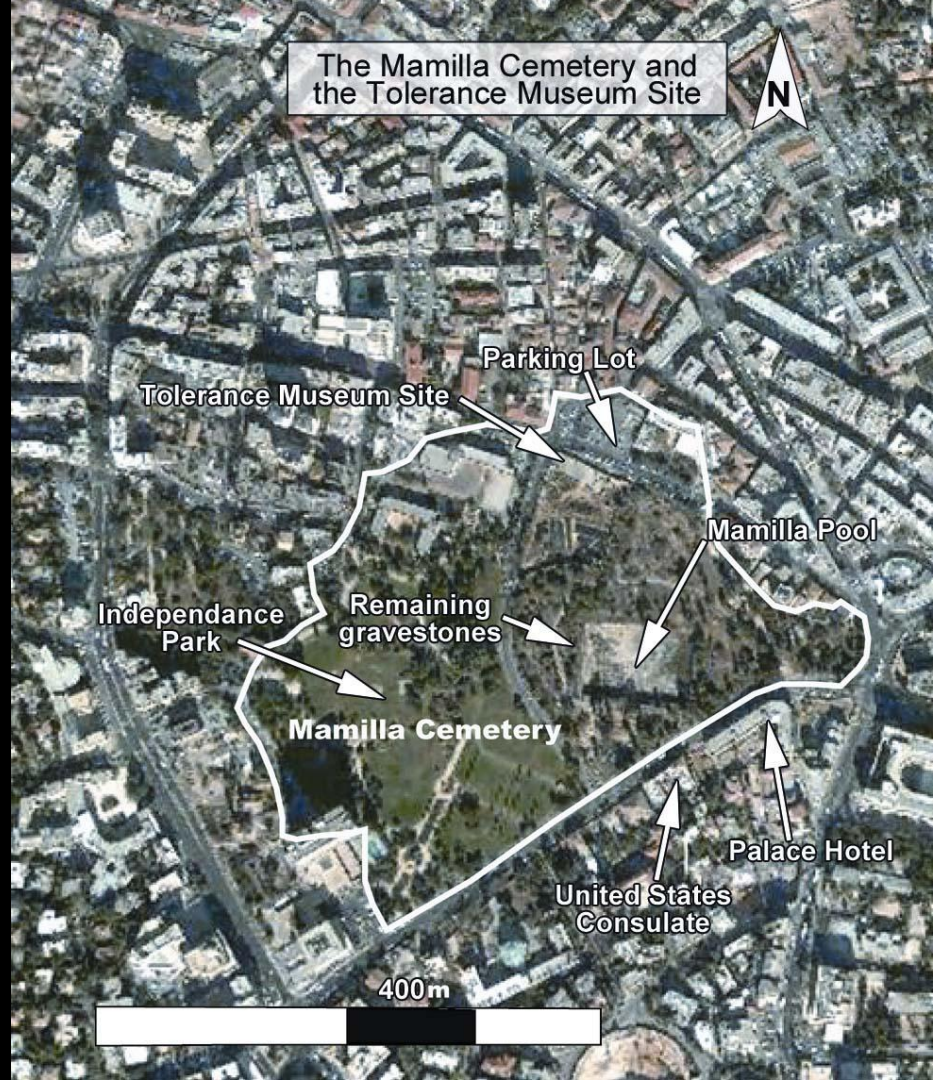
- Toggle split-screen
- Toggle 3D (experimental)

Home



Fonte: Palestine Open Maps

<https://palopenmaps.org/en/maps?basemap=comb1940&overlay=pal1940&color=status&toggles=places|year#14.00,35.2322,31.7778>



The Mamilla Cemetery and the Tolerance Museum Site



Parking Lot

Tolerance Museum Site

Mamilla Pool

Independence Park

Remaining gravestones

Mamilla Cemetery

Palace Hotel

United States Consulate

400m



Palestinian Territories

- Area A
- Area B
- Area C
- Annexed by Israel

West Bank

Gaza

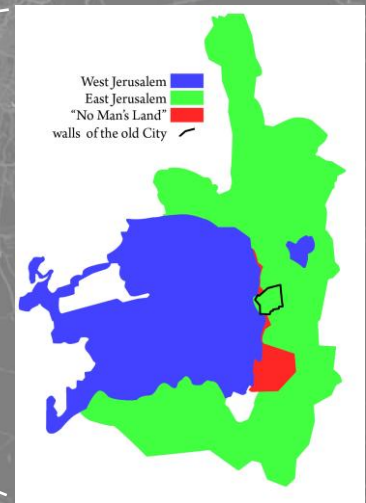
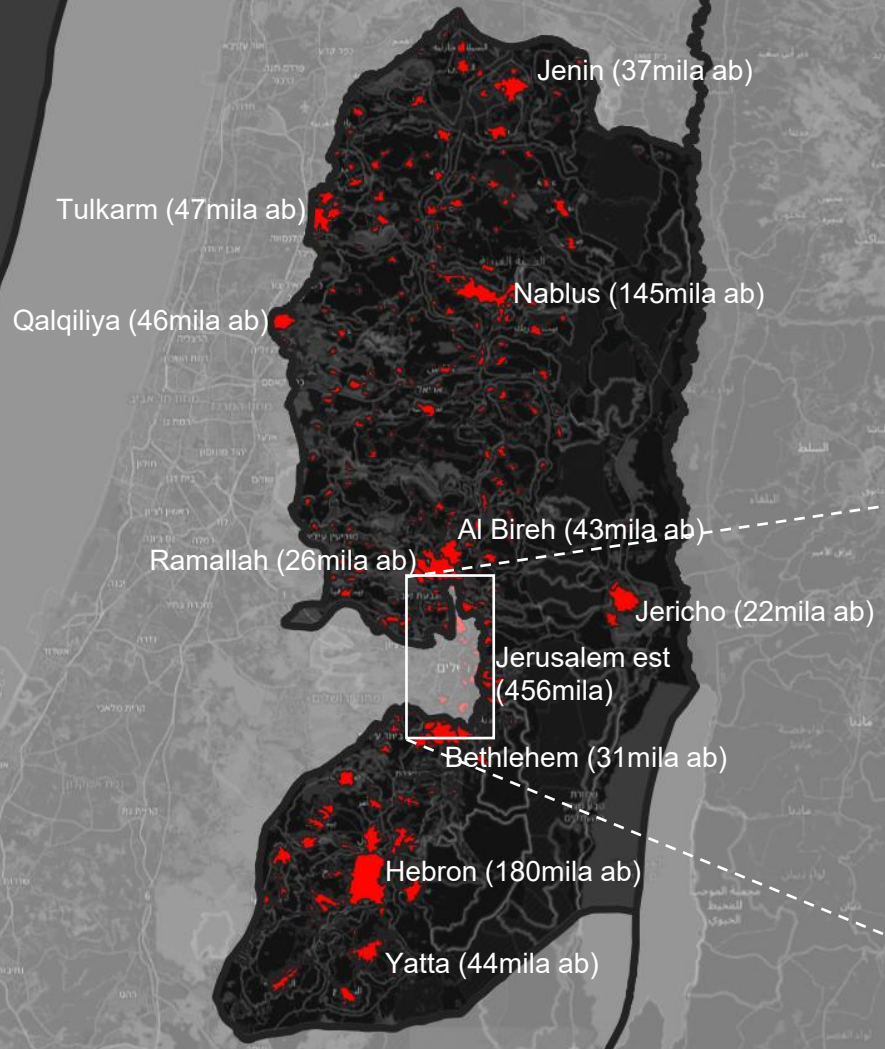
Israel

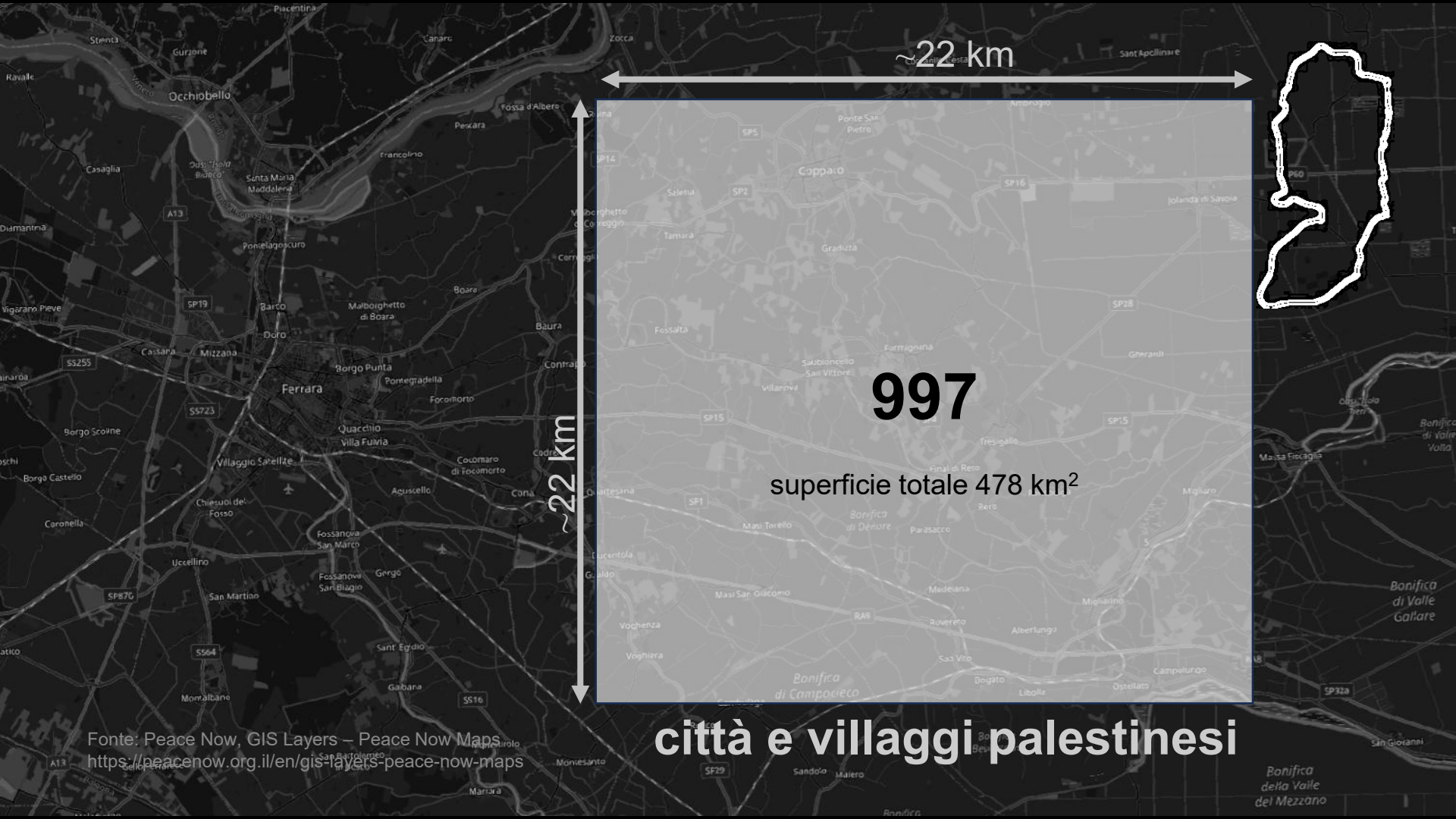
Area A (circa il 18% della Cisgiordania)
Pieno controllo civile e di sicurezza dell'Autorità Palestinese (ANP); comprende le principali città palestinesi come Ramallah, Betlemme, Nablus e Jenin, e ospita la maggior parte della popolazione palestinese

Area B (circa il 22% della Cisgiordania)
Controllo civile palestinese, la sicurezza è gestita congiuntamente da Israele e dall'Autorità Palestinese (l'area comprende villaggi rurali e aree urbanizzate palestinesi)

Area C (circa il 60% della Cisgiordania)
Pieno controllo civile e di sicurezza israeliano; è un territorio continuo che include tutti gli insediamenti israeliani, le basi militari e la maggior parte dei terreni agricoli fertili della regione

Fonte: Anera
<https://www.anera.org/what-are-area-a-area-b-and-area-c-in-the-west-bank/>





~22 km

~22 km

997

superficie totale 478 km²

città e villaggi palestinesi

Fonte: Peace Now, GIS Layers – Peace Now Maps
<https://peacenow.org.il/en/gis-layers-peace-now-maps>

insediamenti israeliani in Cisgiordania

~14 km

427

superficie totale 190 km²

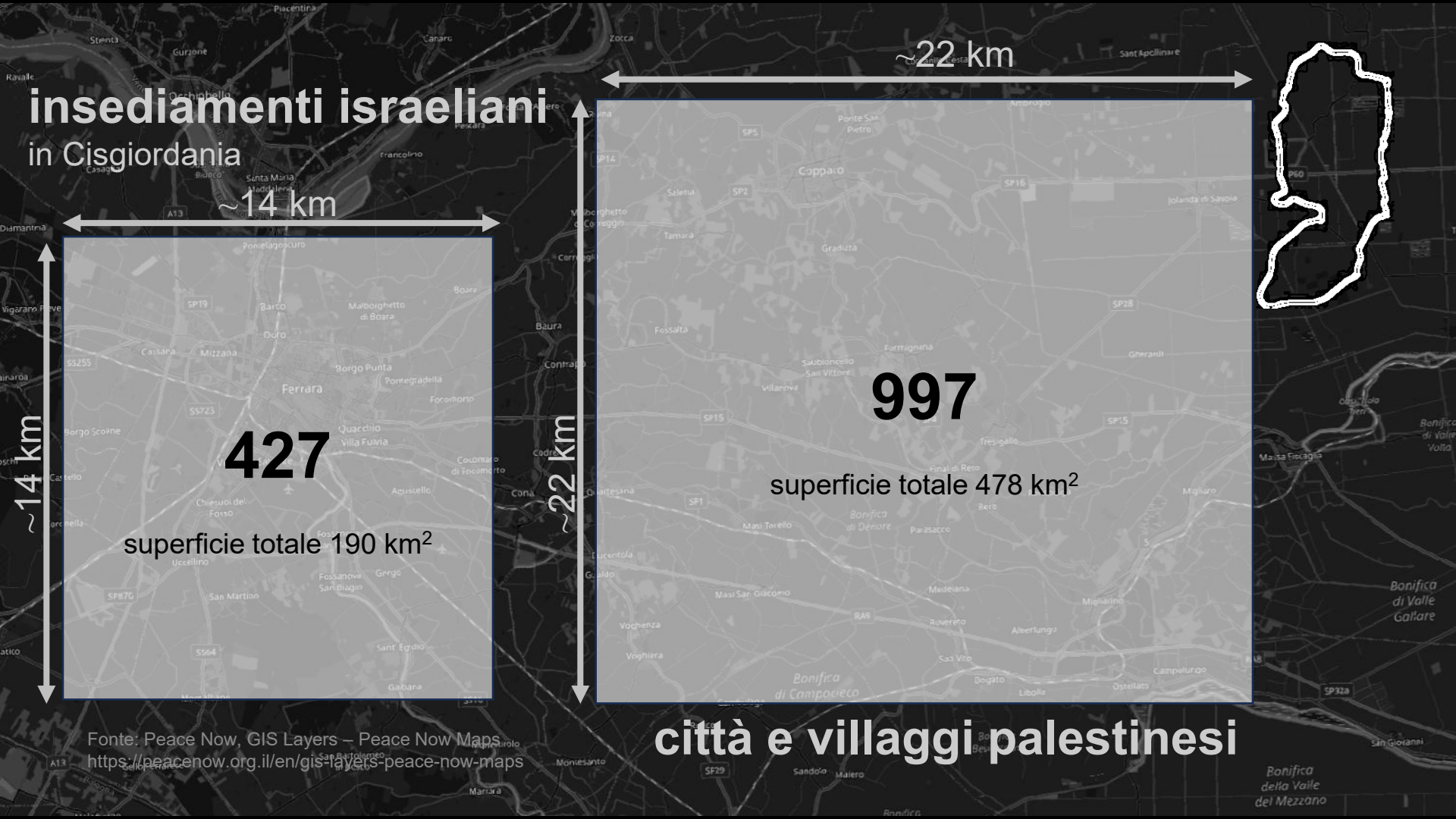
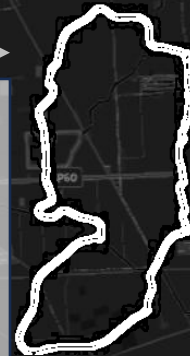
~22 km

997

superficie totale 478 km²

città e villaggi palestinesi

Fonte: Peace Now, GIS Layers – Peace Now Maps
<https://peacenow.org.il/en/gis-layers-peace-now-maps>



insediamenti israeliani in Cisgiordania

~14 km

residenziali

avamposti

nuovo

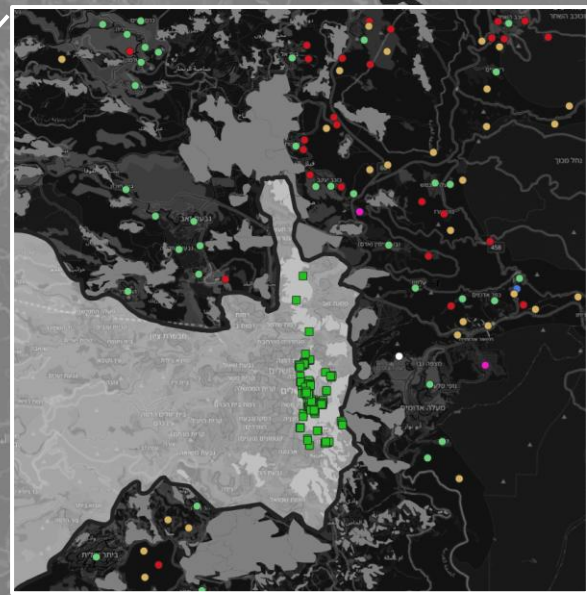
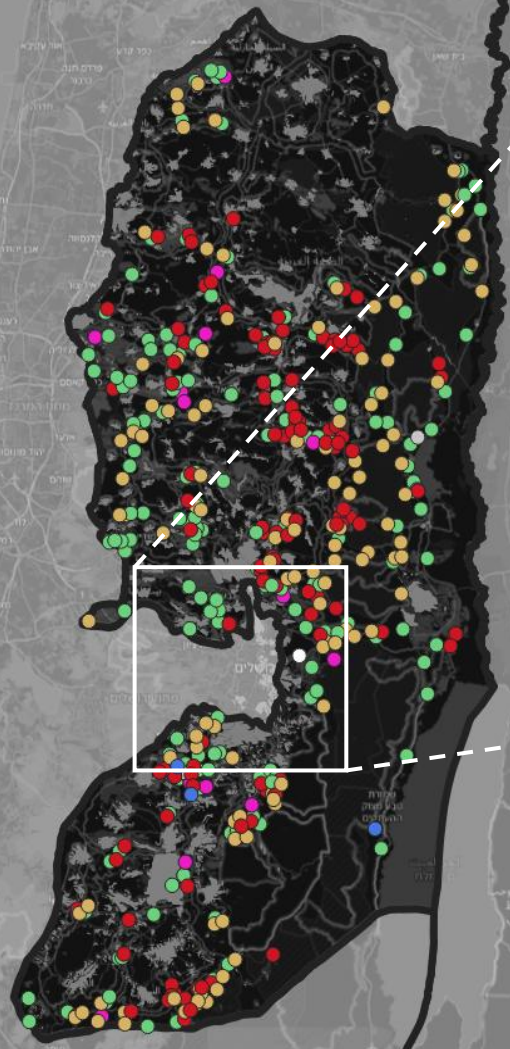
agri

ind

- **164 residenziali** (superficie media: 868.000 m²)
- **120 avamposti** (superficie media: 193.000 m²)
- **121 agricoli** (superficie media: 57.000 m²)
- **14 industriali** (superficie media: 385.000 m²)
- **6 turistici** (superficie media: 46.000 m²)
- **1 pianificato** (superficie prevista: 9.370.000 m²)

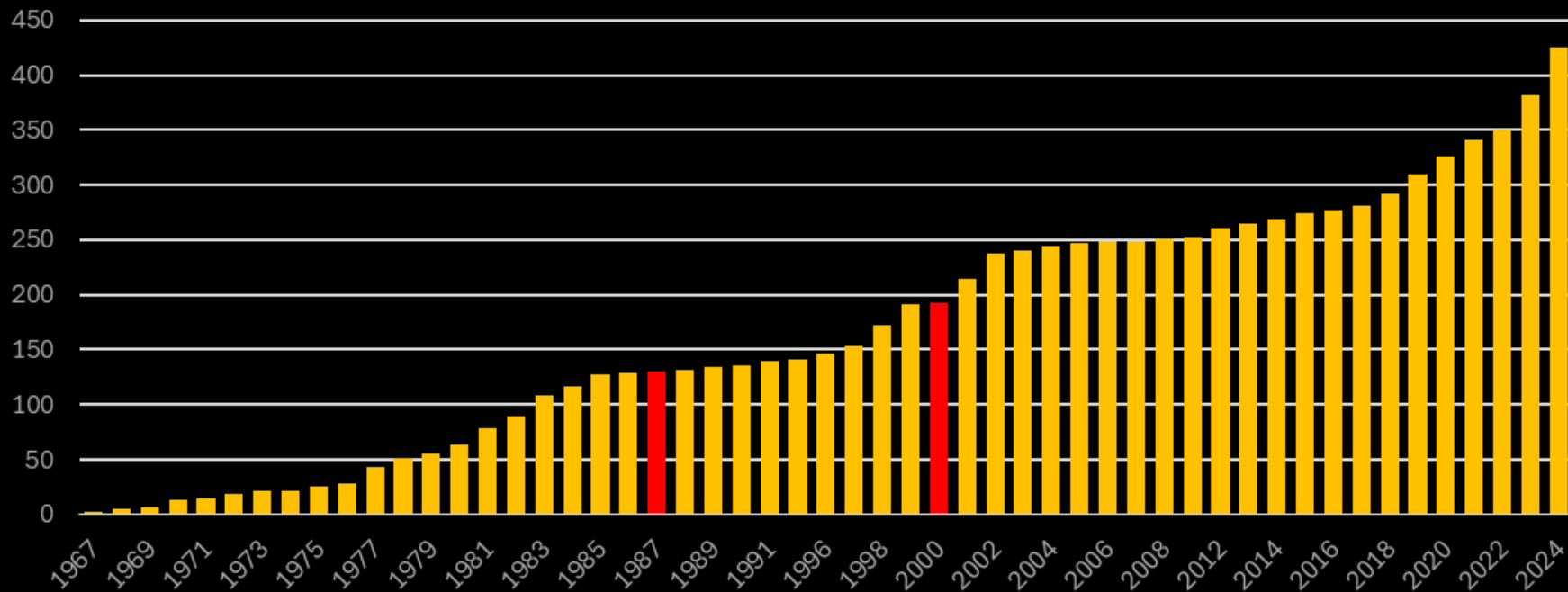
Fonte: Peace Now / GIS Layers – Peace Now Maps
<https://peacenow.org.il/en/gis-layers-peace-now-maps>

■ Jerusalem Micro Settlements



- Settlement [164]
- Farm [121]
- Outpost [120]
- Industrial Area [14]
- Tourism [6]
- Other [2]
- Planned [1]

insediamenti israeliani in Cisgiordania



Fonte: Peace Now / GIS Layers – Peace Now Maps
<https://peacenow.org.il/en/gis-layers-peace-now-maps>

+13%



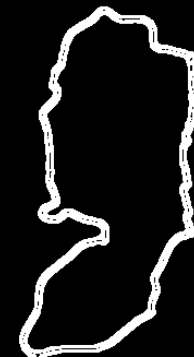
crescita annua media del **numero**
di insediamenti israeliani (dal 1967 al 2024)

insediamenti israeliani ...

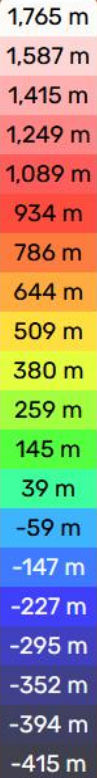
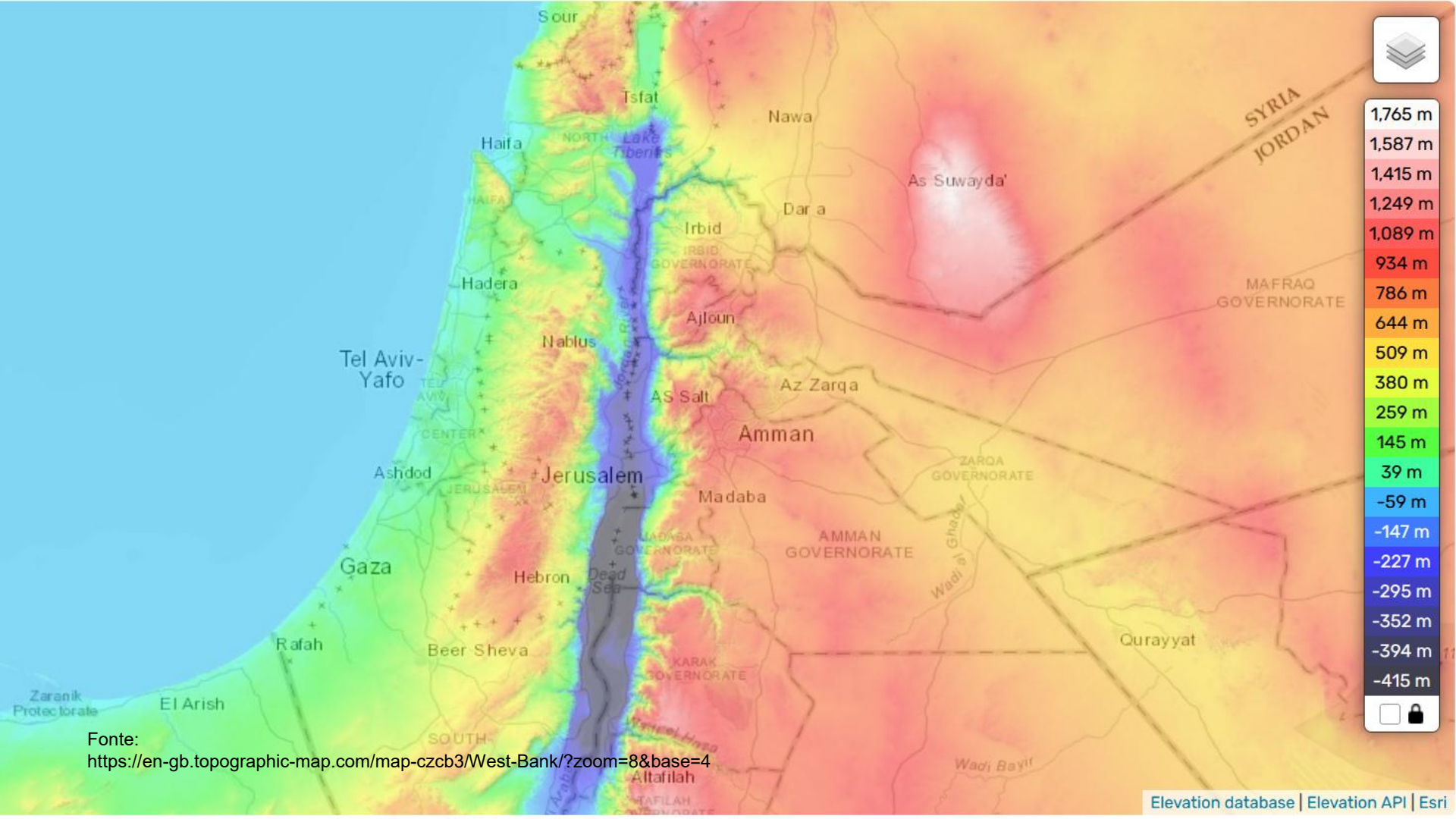
418 (98%) a meno di 5 km

348 (81%) a meno di 2 km

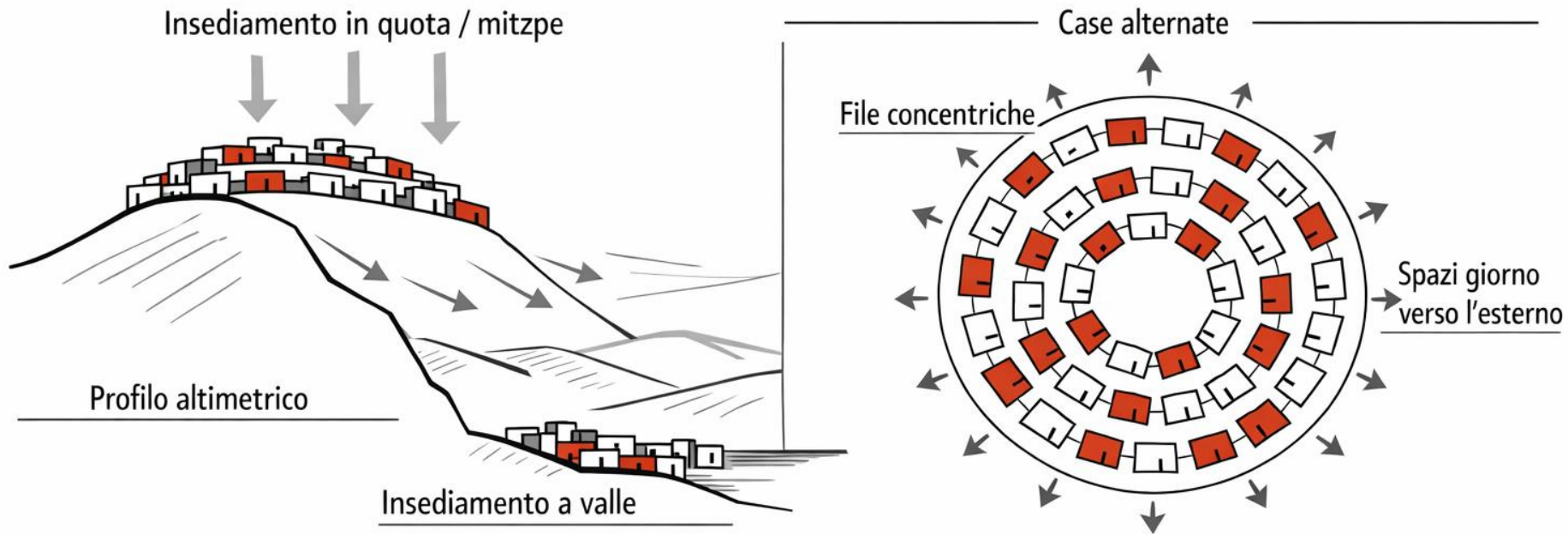
226 (53%) a meno di 1 km



... da città o villaggi palestinesi



Fonte:
<https://en-gb.topographic-map.com/map-czcb3/West-Bank/?zoom=8&base=4>





4 su 10

insediamenti israeliani a quota **+50**
rispetto al villaggio palestinese più vicino

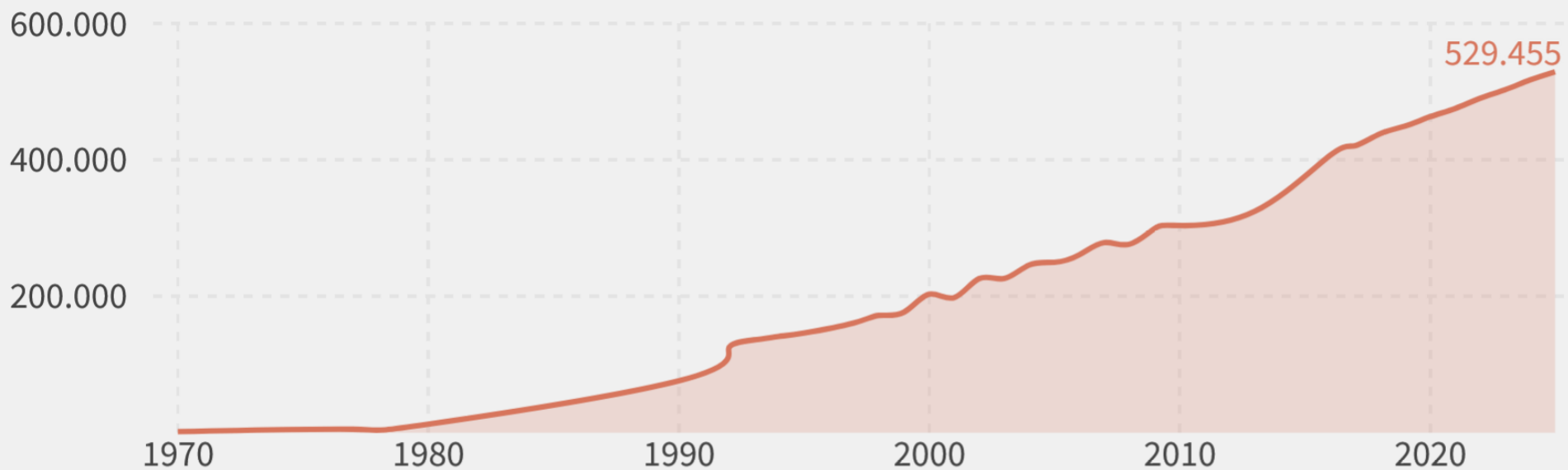
700000



coloni israeliani
in Cisgiordania e Gerusalemme Est
(al 2022)

Fonte: Consiglio ONU per i Diritti Umani, 700.000 Coloni Israeliani Illegalmente in Cisgiordania
<https://www.un.org/unispal/document/human-rights-council-hears-that-700000-israeli-settlers-are-living-illegally-in-the-occupied-west-bank-meeting-summary-excerpts/>

Stime israeliane della crescita dei coloni in Cisgiordania dal 1970



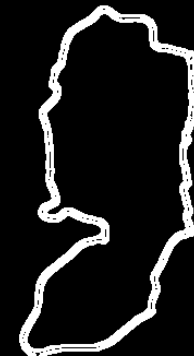
3372



incidenti violenti da parte di coloni
documentati dall'ONU (tra 2012 e 2022)

Fonte: Consiglio ONU per i Diritti Umani, 700.000 Coloni Israeliani Illegalmente in Cisgiordania
<https://www.un.org/unispal/document/human-rights-council-hears-that-700000-israeli-settlers-are-living-illegally-in-the-occupied-west-bank-meeting-summary-excerpts/>

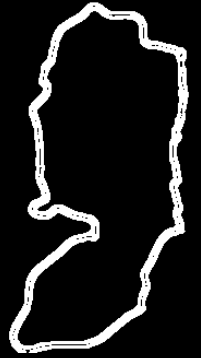
1222



palestinesi feriti da parte di coloni
documentati dall'ONU (tra 2012 e 2022)

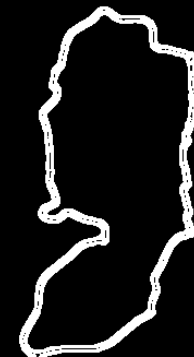
Fonte: Consiglio ONU per i Diritti Umani, 700.000 Coloni Israeliani Illegalmente in Cisgiordania
<https://www.un.org/unispal/document/human-rights-council-hears-that-700000-israeli-settlers-are-living-illegally-in-the-occupied-west-bank-meeting-summary-excerpts/>

~40%



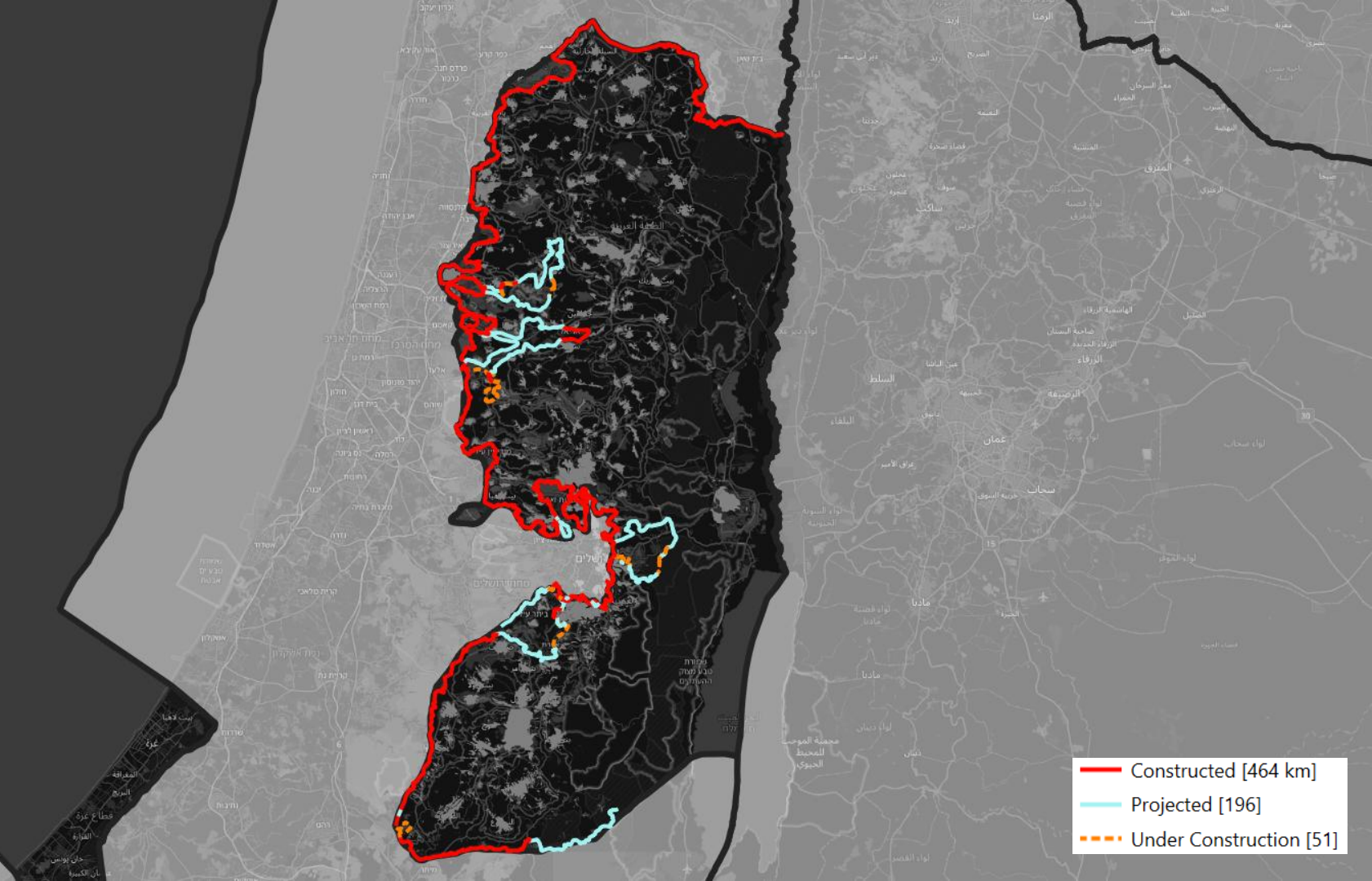
del territorio della Cisgiordania occupato
da **infrastrutture** israeliane

711

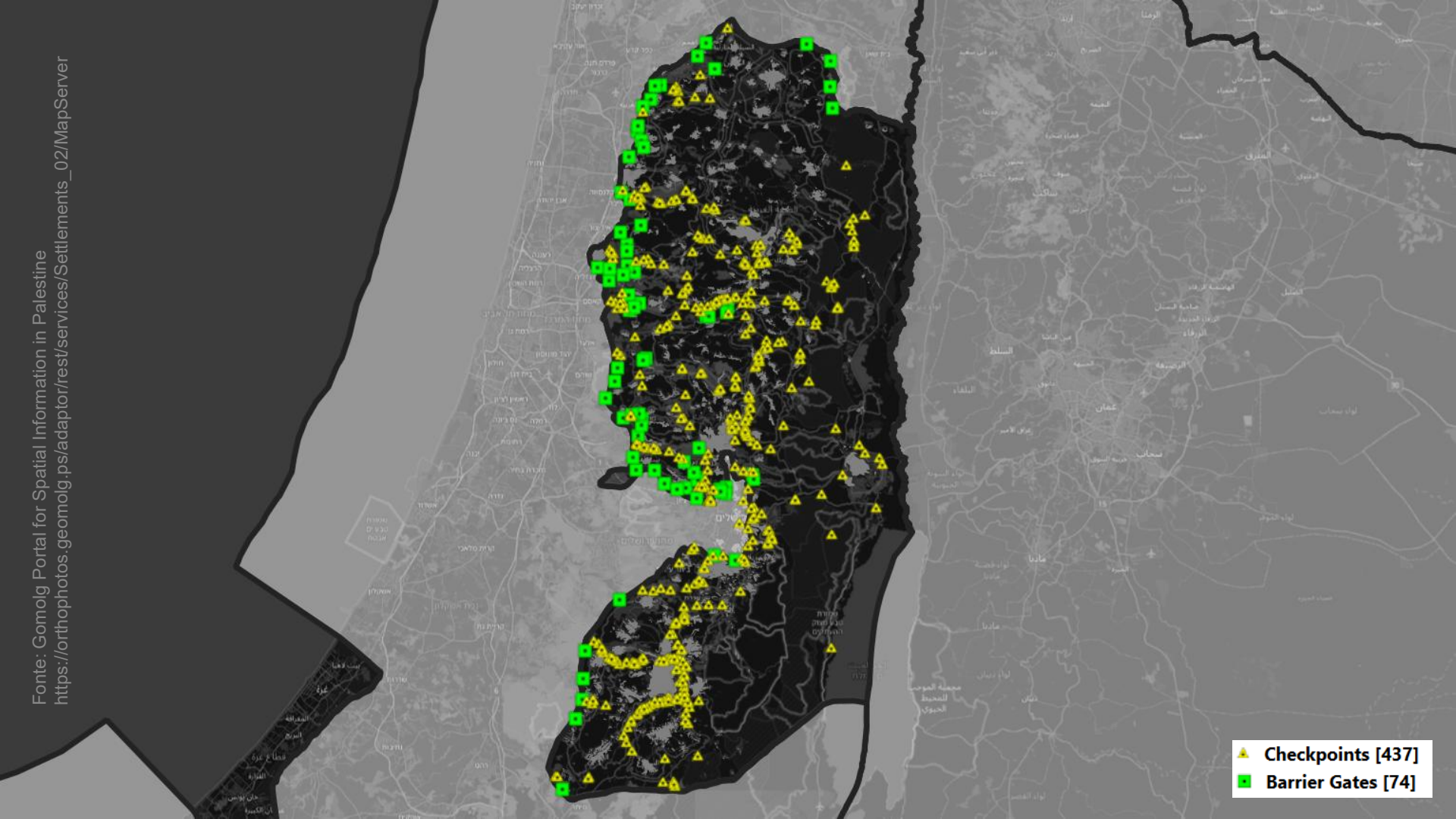


km di **barriere** di separazione
sul confine con Israele
(al 2019)

cemento 70 km
rete metallica 445 km
non definito 196 km



- Constructed [464 km]
- Projected [196]
- - - Under Construction [51]

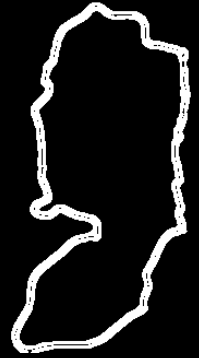


▲ Checkpoints [437]
■ Barrier Gates [74]

3 categorie principali:

- **mancanza di permessi edilizi** (circa l'80%)
- **demolizioni punitive**
- **operazioni militari**

55000



strutture demolite dal 1967
(case, magazzini, ...)



14.448

Structures

22.814

Displaced people

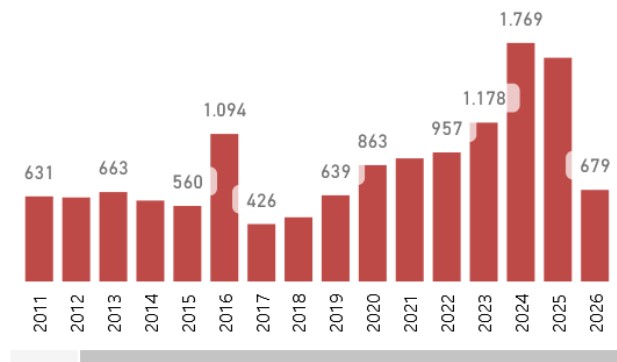
Year

Tutte

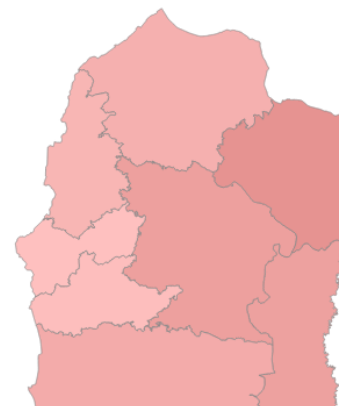
Area

Tutte

Structures by year



Structures by governorate



Pretext for demolition ^

Demolition on the pretext of unlawful construction

Demolition for alleged military purposes

Demolition of houses as punishment

Clear

Area >

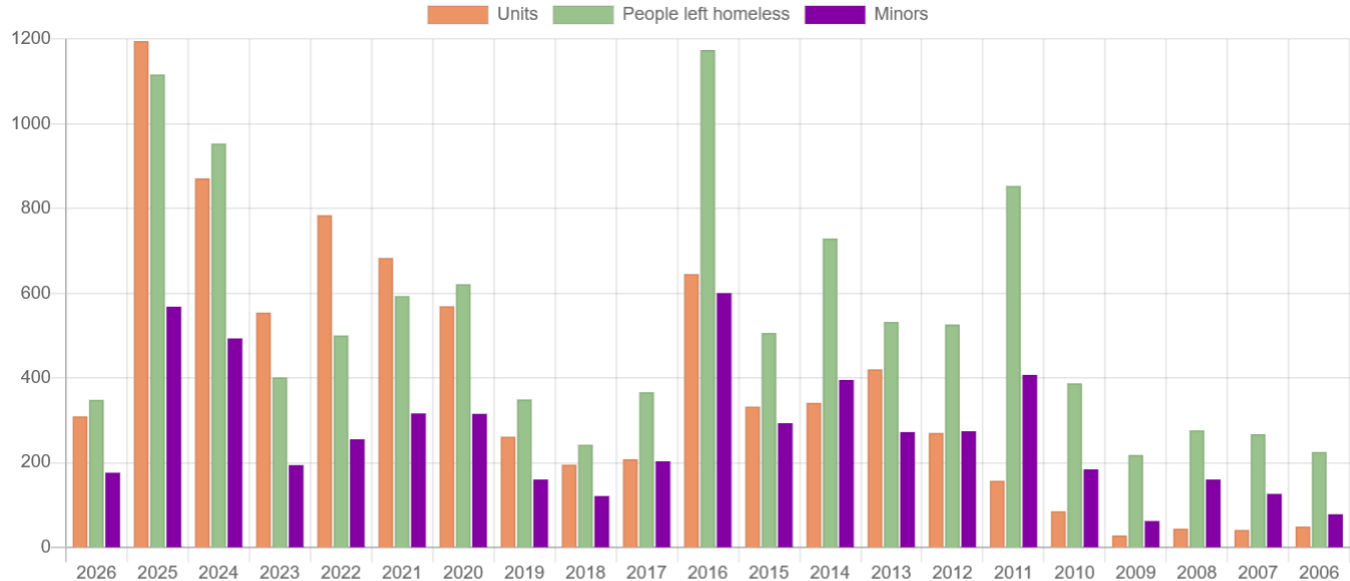
Type of structure ^

- Residential structure
- Non residential structure

The database is brought up to date with the latest information B'Tselem receives.

Data updated until April 30, 2026

Structures demolished by year



21

insediamenti israeliani

9000

coloni



nell'agosto 2005, in vista del ritiro dalla Striscia di Gaza,

Benjamin Netanyahu (ministro finanze)

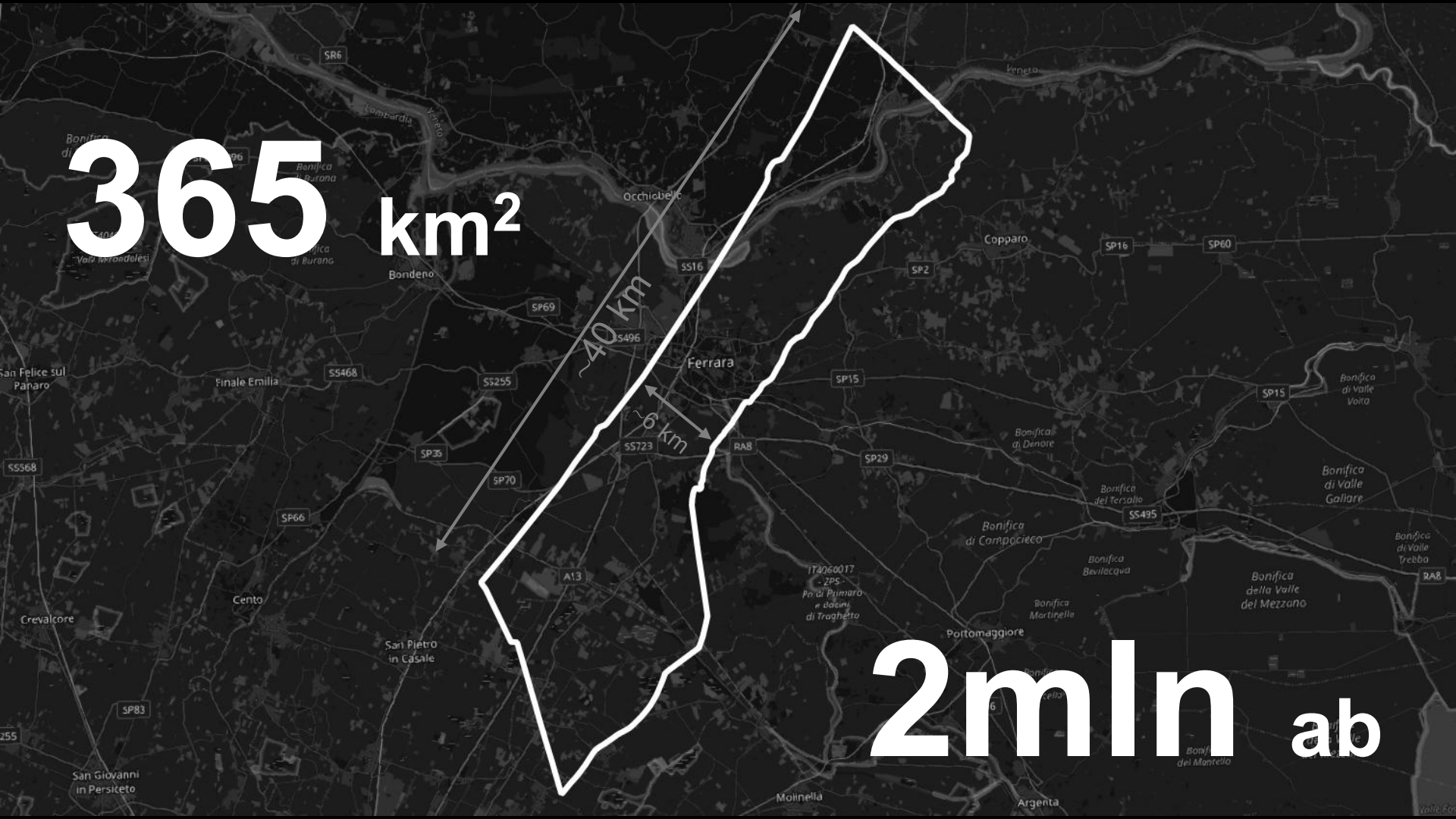
decide di distruggere **tutti** gli edifici civili israeliani

365 km²

~40 km

~6 km

2 mln ab





90%

della popolazione è **sfollata**



72742

morti

(dal 7/10/2023 al 12/5/2026)

Fonte: UNRWA Situation Report #222 on the Humanitarian Crisis in the Gaza Strip and the Occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem
<https://www.un.org/unispal/document/unrwa-situation-report-222-on-the-humanitarian-crisis-in-the-gaza-strip-and-the-occupied-west-bank-including-east-jerusalem/>



172565

feriti

(dal 7/10/2023 al 12/5/2026)

Fonte: UNRWA Situation Report #222 on the Humanitarian Crisis in the Gaza Strip and the Occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem
<https://www.un.org/unispa/document/unrwa-situation-report-222-on-the-humanitarian-crisis-in-the-gaza-strip-and-the-occupied-west-bank-including-east-jerusalem/>



4000

bambini dispersi o sepolti
sotto le macerie (a fine 2024)

Fonte: ACAPS, One year of hostilities: Impact on education in Gaza

https://www.acaps.org/fileadmin/Data_Product/Main_media/20241004_ACAPS_Palestine_-_One_year_of_hostilities__Impact_on_education_in_Gaza_.pdf



17000

bambini non accompagnati
o separati (a fine 2024)

Fonte: ACAPS, One year of hostilities: Impact on education in Gaza

https://www.acaps.org/fileadmin/Data_Product/Main_media/20241004_ACAPS_Palestine_-_One_year_of_hostilities__Impact_on_education_in_Gaza_.pdf



84%

di riduzione della fornitura
di **acqua**

Fonte: Oxfam / Scienza & Pace Magazine, La privazione dell'acqua come arma: il rapporto Oxfam su Gaza
<https://magazine.cisp.unipi.it/rapporto-oxfam-guerra-dellacqua-a-gaza/>



100%

dei **depositi idrici**
distrutti

Fonte: Oxfam / Scienza & Pace Magazine, La privazione dell'acqua come arma: il rapporto Oxfam su Gaza
<https://magazine.cisp.unipi.it/rapporto-oxfam-guerra-dellacqua-a-gaza/>



4,74 litri

di **acqua** per persona al giorno



15 litri


di **acqua** per persona al giorno
standard minimo in situazioni di emergenza

(ONU, OMS, Croce Rossa Internazionale - progetto Sphere)



97%

delle **falde acquifere**
non è potabile



100%

degli **impianti di trattamento**
delle acque reflue distrutti



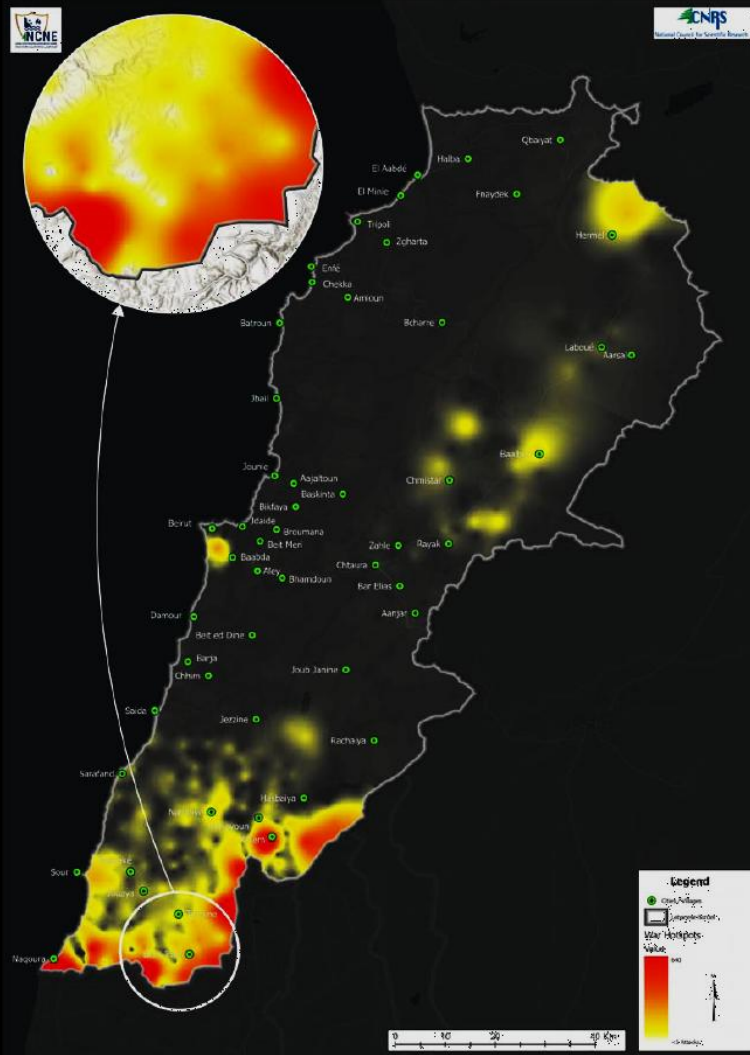
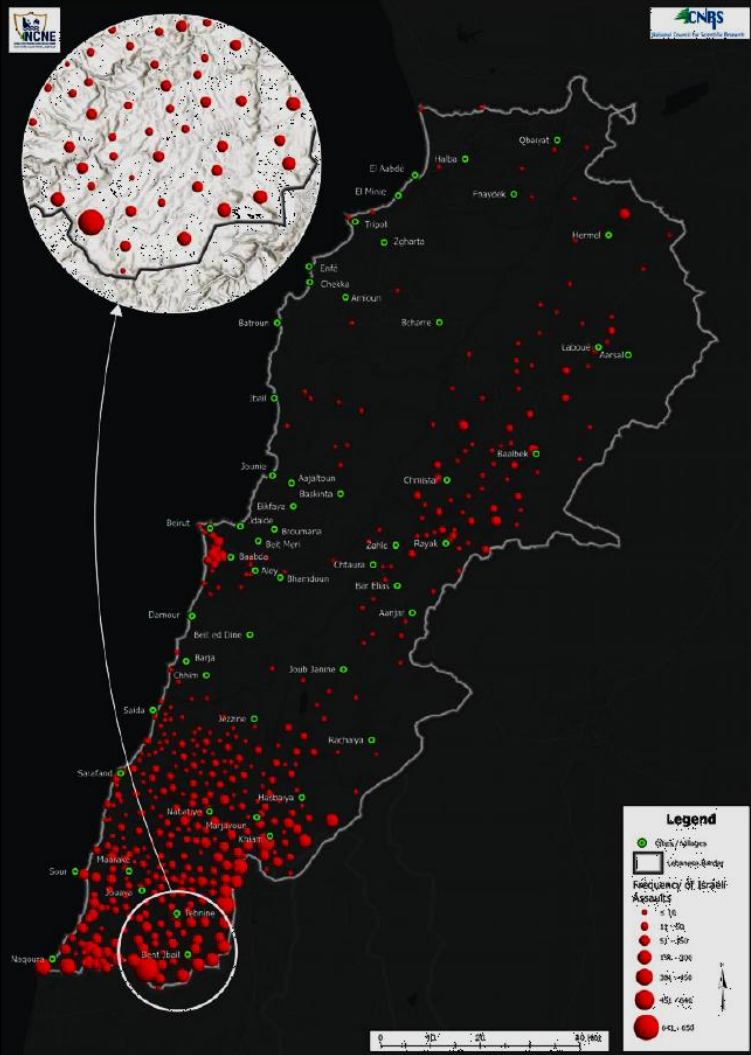
70%

delle **pompe per acque reflue** distrutte



**Section
One**

**Israeli Attacks on Lebanon:
Numbers, Types, and Intensity**



14775

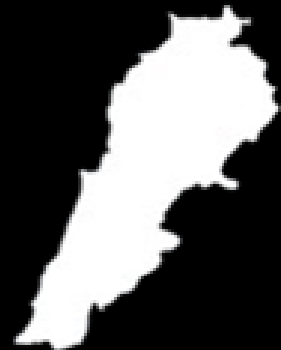


attacchi israeliani
in Libano (2023-2024)

Fonte: CNRS Lebanon, Report on Israeli Offensive against Lebanon 2023–2024

<https://cnrs.edu.lb/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/CNRS-L-report-on-Israeli-Offensive-against-Lebanon-2023-2024-English.pdf>

1,2 milioni



abitanti **sfollati**

Fonte: CNRS Lebanon, Report on Israeli Offensive against Lebanon 2023–2024

<https://cnrs.edu.lb/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/CNRS-L-report-on-Israeli-Offensive-against-Lebanon-2023-2024-English.pdf>



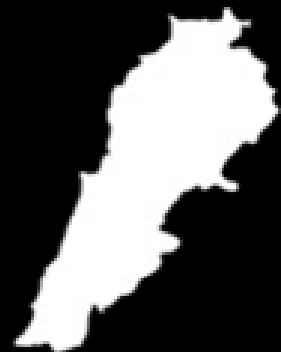
812

incendi da fosforo bianco

Fonte: CNRS Lebanon, Report on Israeli Offensive against Lebanon 2023–2024

<https://cnrs.edu.lb/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/CNRS-L-report-on-Israeli-Offensive-against-Lebanon-2023-2024-English.pdf>

5000

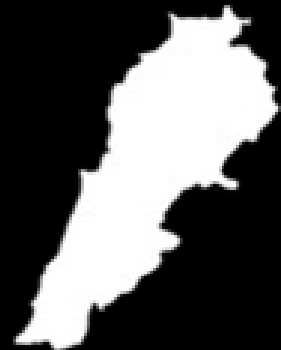


ettari di **copertura forestale** distrutti

Fonte: CNRS Lebanon, Report on Israeli Offensive against Lebanon 2023–2024

<https://cnrs.edu.lb/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/CNRS-L-report-on-Israeli-Offensive-against-Lebanon-2023-2024-English.pdf>

54000



ettari di **terre agricole** colpite direttamente

Fonte: CNRS Lebanon, Report on Israeli Offensive against Lebanon 2023–2024

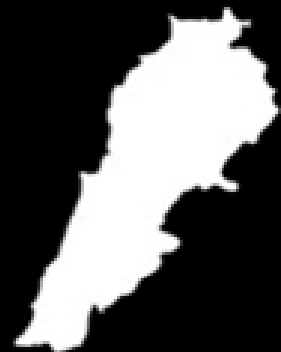
<https://cnrs.edu.lb/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/CNRS-L-report-on-Israeli-Offensive-against-Lebanon-2023-2024-English.pdf>

2154



ettari di **frutteti** distrutti

814

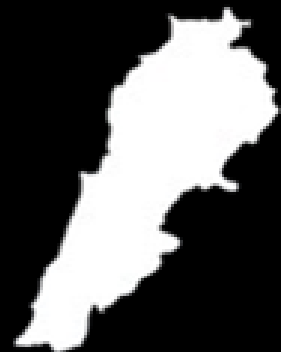


ettari di **oliveti** distrutti

Fonte: CNRS Lebanon, Report on Israeli Offensive against Lebanon 2023–2024

<https://cnrs.edu.lb/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/CNRS-L-report-on-Israeli-Offensive-against-Lebanon-2023-2024-English.pdf>

25 miliardi



di dollari USA di **costo totale** dei danni

Fonte: CNRS Lebanon, Report on Israeli Offensive against Lebanon 2023–2024

<https://cnrs.edu.lb/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/CNRS-L-report-on-Israeli-Offensive-against-Lebanon-2023-2024-English.pdf>

spazio-cidio

processo lungo, lento e pianificato

“Le politiche e le pratiche di Israele, incluse il mantenimento e l’espansione degli insediamenti, equivalgono all’annessione di ampie parti del territorio palestinese occupato”
(OHCHR, A/HRC/58/73, marzo 2025)

Fonte: OHCHR, Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem — Report A/HRC/58/73 (marzo 2025); OCHA oPt, Humanitarian Situation Updates, West Bank (2024–2025).

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/regular-sessions/session58/list-reports>

On the Palestinian side we see how agriculture has responded to politically created water and land scarcity. After the occupation (1967), agriculture in the West Bank is reshaped in large part through Israel's direct and indirect control of labour, land and access to water so as to complement and discourage competition with the Israeli market. The various mechanisms of control exerted can be defined as environmental racism or environmental injustice, the inequitable distribution of environmental burdens and access to environmental goods (Martínez-Alier, 2002), whereby valuable ecological resources are transferred to Israel and environmental bads such as pollution from the settlements are externalized onto the occupied territories (OPT). Agriculture in the West Bank is conditioned through a series of coping strategies as a response to these pressures. This paper demonstrates how competition for resources and dispossession has shaped the landscape and resource use on either side of the green line.

Le terre confiscate nel 1948

Quantità, qualità e basi giuridiche dell'espropriazione

78%

della Palestina mandataria diventa Israele nel 1948 (contro il 52% previsto dal piano ONU)

418

villaggi palestinesi spopolati o distrutti; 714.000 palestinesi perdono le proprie terre

-87%

della superficie posseduta dagli arabi: da 570.000 ha (1945) a 76.800 ha (1949/50)

95%

degli oliveti israeliani nasce da terre arabe espropriate (oltre ad agrumeti e vigneti)

85%

delle terre dei beduini del Negev viene espropriato dal nuovo stato

1,25 mln

di casse di frutta prodotte nel 1951–52 dai frutteti arabi confiscati. L'olio d'oliva è la 3^a voce di export israeliano nel 1949

Le terre confiscate in Cisgiordania (dal 1967)

Espropriazione del suolo, barriera di separazione e controllo idrico

150000 ha

di terra in Cisgiordania presi da Israele dal 1967 (circa il 27% del territorio)

56300 ha

coltivati dagli insediamenti israeliani (3,4% dell'area coltivabile), più 1148 ha di pascoli dei coloni

12200 ha

alienati dalla barriera (dal 2002): 51 comunità separate dalle terre, 100.000+ alberi sradicati, 30+ km di reti idriche distrutte

85%

dell'acqua degli acquiferi della Cisgiordania è utilizzato da Israele (= 25,3% del suo fabbisogno idrico)

6% vs 70%

terreno irrigato dei palestinesi a fronte di quello dei coloni israeliani

34% → 16%

contributo dell'agricoltura al PIL palestinese tra 1970 e 2000: "de-sviluppo" e frammentazione delle proprietà

West Bank: A Data Base of Israeli Land Control and Acquisitions

25X1

Introduction

*Information available
as of 1 June 1986
was used in this report.*

Since occupying the West Bank militarily in 1967, Israel has acquired control of some 319,000 hectares of land, or about 57 percent of the entire territory. Of this total, either the state of Israel or Israeli citizens now have direct possession of about 256,000 hectares—though they are actively using only about 38 percent of the land. In addition, Israel effectively controls another 63,000 hectares owned by Palestinians but on which it has placed land use restrictions. However indicative of the Israeli presence in the West Bank, these aggregate figures capture only a small portion of the emotional impact such land acquisitions are having on Palestinians. Palestinians believe that these land seizures and restrictions inhibit agricultural expansion, curb economic development, and deny them an important part of their cultural heritage. In short, the effect on Palestinian quality of life is very negative.

25X1

**West Bank: A Data Base of Israeli
Land Control and Acquisitions**

25X1

In early 1986, US officials suggested to Israeli Civilian Administration officials that the large number of fraudulent land transfer cases now in Israeli courts presents an excellent opportunity for Israel to freeze new land seizures. In March, Civilian Administration officials verified press reports that it was returning hundreds of hectares, seized in the Janin area in the mid-1970s, to local Palestinians. Although the press later reported the return of another, smaller plot of land north of Hebron, these two unrelated returns have yet to be indicative of a new trend. Indeed, the local Arab press has reported the seizure of almost 500 additional hectares in five different locations.

25X1

Eyal Weizman

Due tipi di trasformazione: da un lato la violenza spettacolare degli eventi (bombe, uccisioni, missili, bulldozer) che attirano l'attenzione dei media; dall'altro avvenimenti più lenti e consequenziali (la costruzione di edifici, strade, tunnel) non meno aggressivi e devastanti.

La colonizzazione, a Gaza, in Cisgiordania, nei Territori, si attua attraverso la modellazione dello spazio, in una costante dialettica di costruzione e distruzione.

Ilan Pappè

Pulizia etnica è processo storico prolungato in cui espulsione, occupazione e cancellazione della memoria operano insieme: confisca di terre, frammentazione dello spazio palestinese ed espansione degli insediamenti, trasformando la geografia in strumento politico di sostituzione.

Alla sottrazione materiale del suolo si accompagna quella simbolica: toponomastica palestinese sostituita da riferimenti biblici, foreste del JNF piantate sopra rovine, frutteti e ulivi ... coprendo e normalizzando una storia di espropriazione e continuità coloniale.