The Wall in the West Bank

This map depicts the entire completed and presented Wall according to the Israeli military’s recommendations, which is to run the length of close to 620 kilometers. The map clarifies the overall implications of the Wall to isolate large tracts of lands from their owners and create relatively “larger” and “non-Palestinian” Palestinian cantons and enclaves.

Over 200 communities are directly affected by the Wall, either by being isolated outside of the projected cantons or by being separated from their lands by the Wall. Close to one-half of the West Bank is walled in, the other half in areas expected to be in the illegally-controlled “Israeli-part” of the West Bank. In these areas, settlement expansion and creation are expected to dramatically increase in the process of Israel’s so-called control of these areas.

Local Impacts 1: Basic Structures

- Palestinian Settlements
- Israeli Settlements
- Jerusalem Security Wall
- Green Line
- Palestinian Authority Areas
- Israeli Authority Areas
- Palestinian (International) Law

Local Impacts 2: Qalqilya and Surroundings

- West Bank Map Legend
- Israeli Settlements
- Israeli (Re)Constructed Settlements
- Israeli Roads
- Palestinian Settlements
- Palestinian Roads
- PalestinianAuthority Areas
- IsraeliAuthority Areas
- Settlement Expansion
- Green Line

Regional Impacts

- Jerusalem
- Jericho
- Nablus
- Ramallah
- Bethlehem
- Hebron
- Gaza Strip

Basic Numbers

- West Bank Land Areas After the Wall
- Affected Palestinian Population
- Palestinian Lands 1947 - 2003

The control of lands, the encircling of countless communities and the destruction of potential num and urban growth only further highlights the goals of the Wall. The magnitude of the Wall is clear, in that, ultimately, no community will remain free from its effects. No viable state is possible, an end to the Occupation of lands occupied in 1967 is farther away.

The Diagram below shows the impacts of the Wall at a regional level, that of the Palestinian Districts. Impacts are depicted according to a range of “incomparability moderate” to “extreme” based on aggregate criteria such as territorial cohesion, isolation of Palestinian lands and communities, and road connectivity.

In November 2003, evidence has surfaced of an additional so-called “security barrier” Wall, it is meant to separate Palestinian suburbs like the rain from the city, while claiminyg settlements like Ma’ale Adumim to the city.