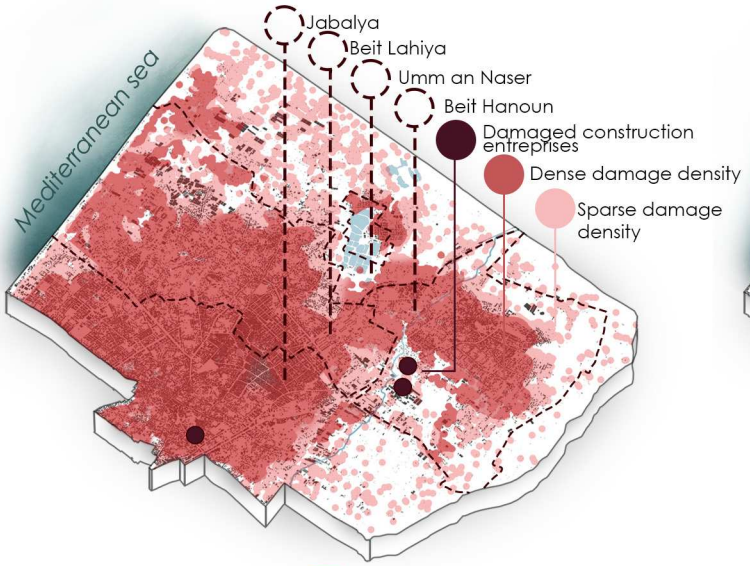

CEASEFIRE
ECOCIDE
27,5 kmq
of damaged cropland
37,614
damaged buildings
601 km
damaged roads
Population decline
Damaged facilities
Damaged housings
Environmental contamination
Collapse of the economy
Damaged cropland
Destroyed urban green areas
Food shortage
Electricity blackout
Lack of collective spaces
Lack of self-determination
North Gaza
Mediterranean Sea
WELCOME TO
NORTH GAZA
GAZA STRIP, PALESTINE
11th i-Rec student competition
University of Florence
Department of Architecture
Supervisor: Roberto Bologna
Students: Gehan Batnini, Matilde Borri, Ghitha Dadsi
Italy, May 2025

Post-war critical issues

Damaged building assessment

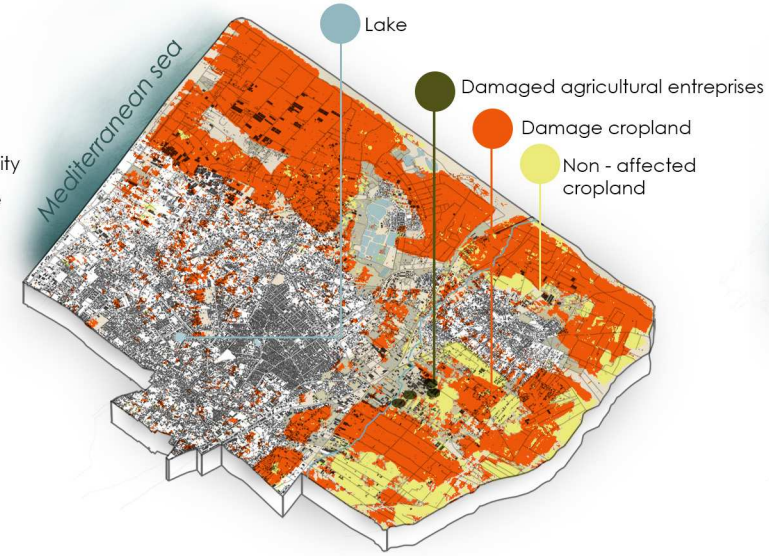


37 614 of damaged building

8701300 t of debris

3 of damaged construction entreprises

Damaged cropland assessment

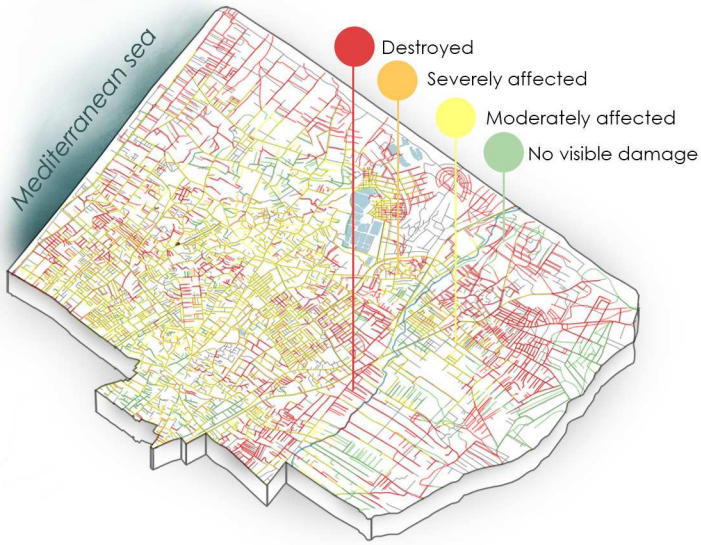


27,5 kmq of damaged cropland

453 of damaged greenhouses

4 of damaged agricultural entreprises

Damaged road assessment



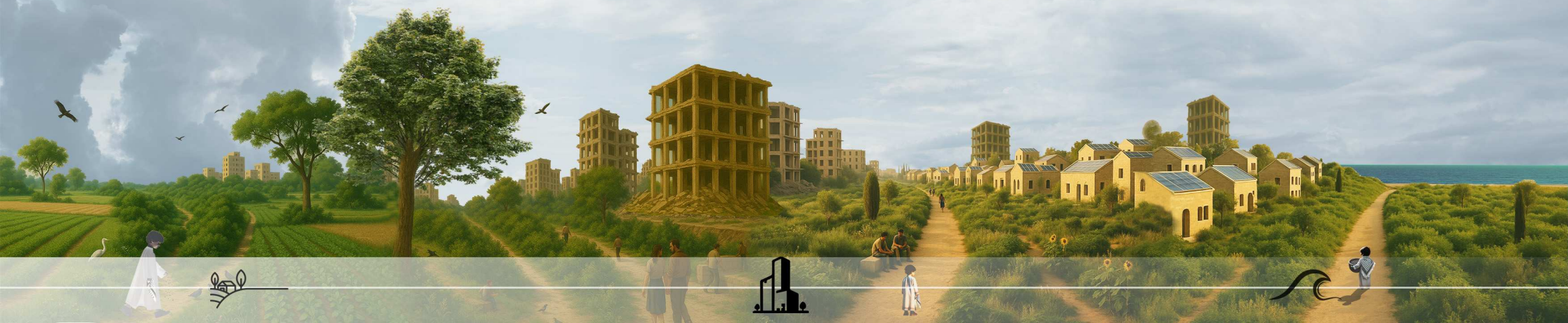
601 km of damaged roads

100% of destroyed utility corridors

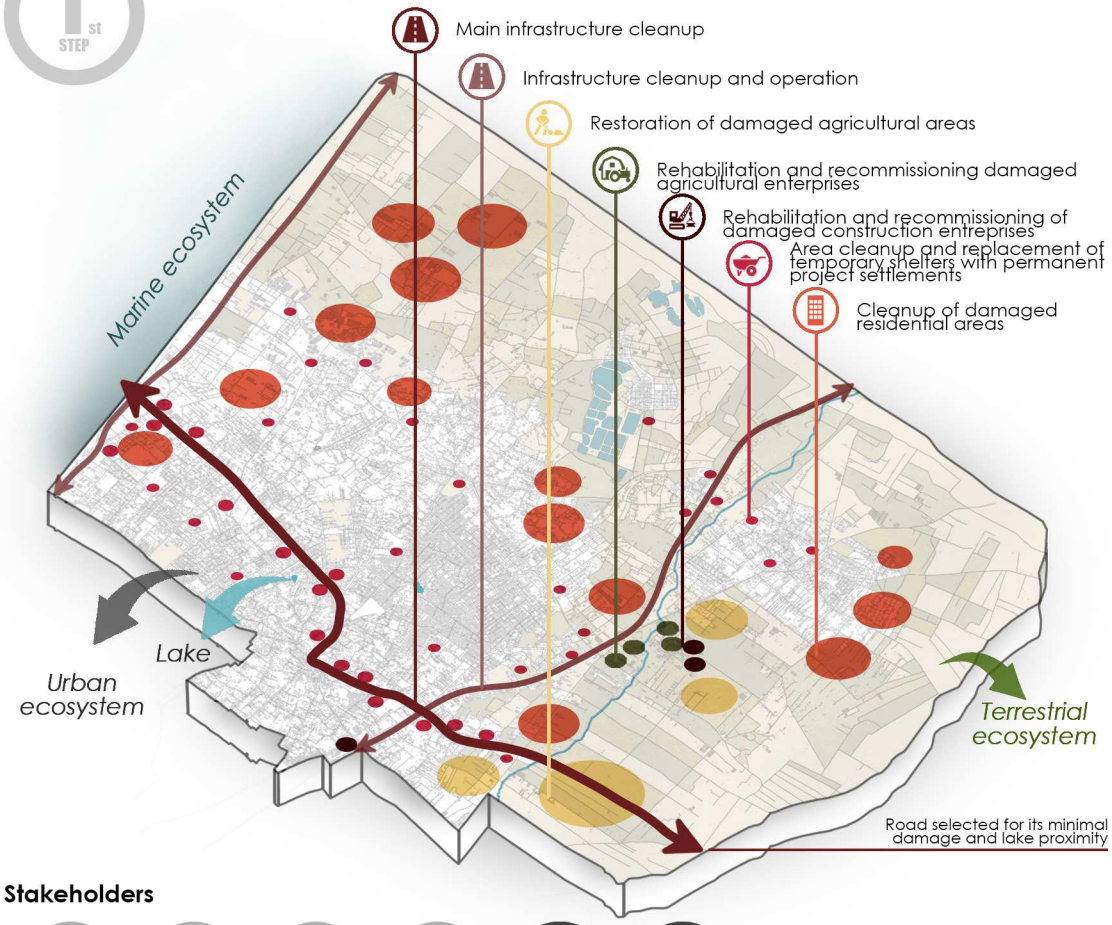
Source: Unosat

"From the fields to the sea, nature will run free"

This project envisions the creation of a continuous **ecological corridor** that **reconnects** the agricultural, urban, and marine **ecosystems** once fragmented by war and urban sprawl.



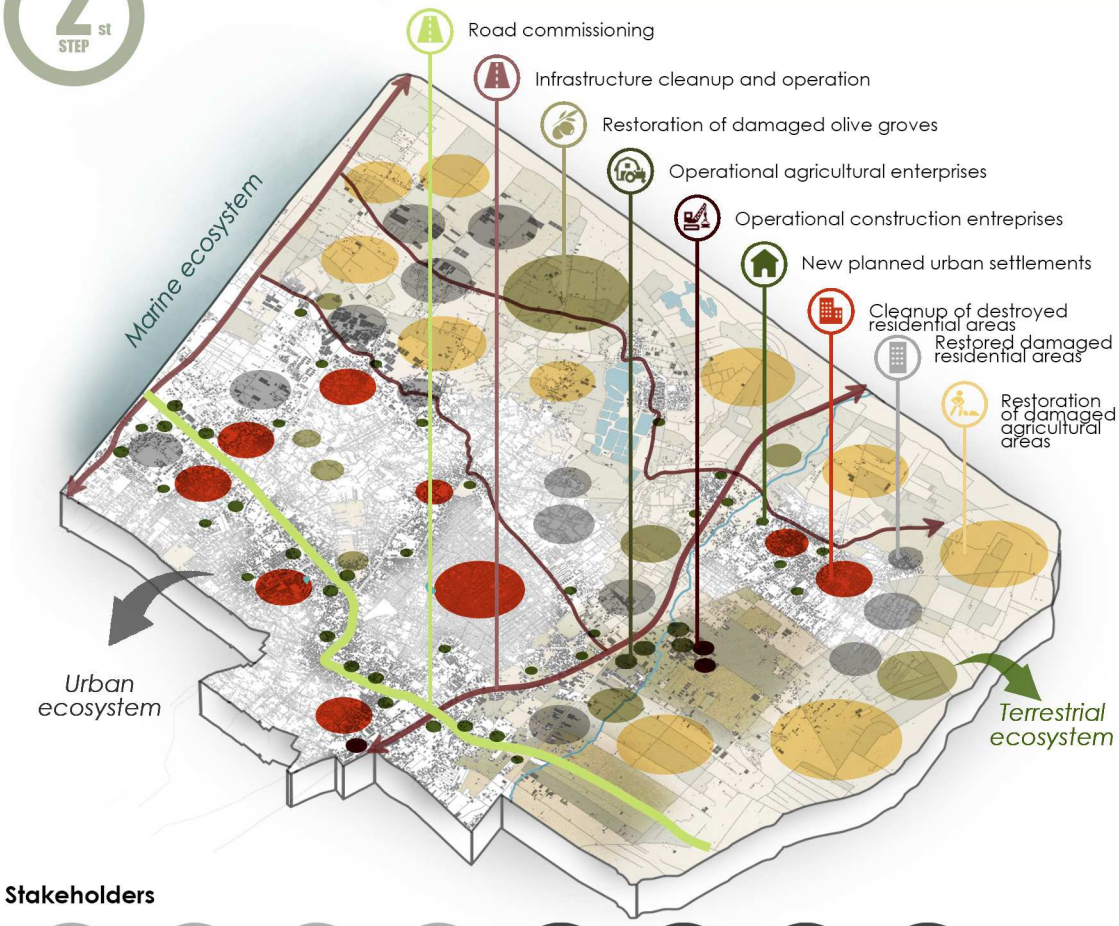
1st STEP — Debris Removal



Stakeholders

ONU · World Bank Group · League of Arab States · NGO · Local communities · Local govern-ment

2st STEP — Sowing and harvest operations



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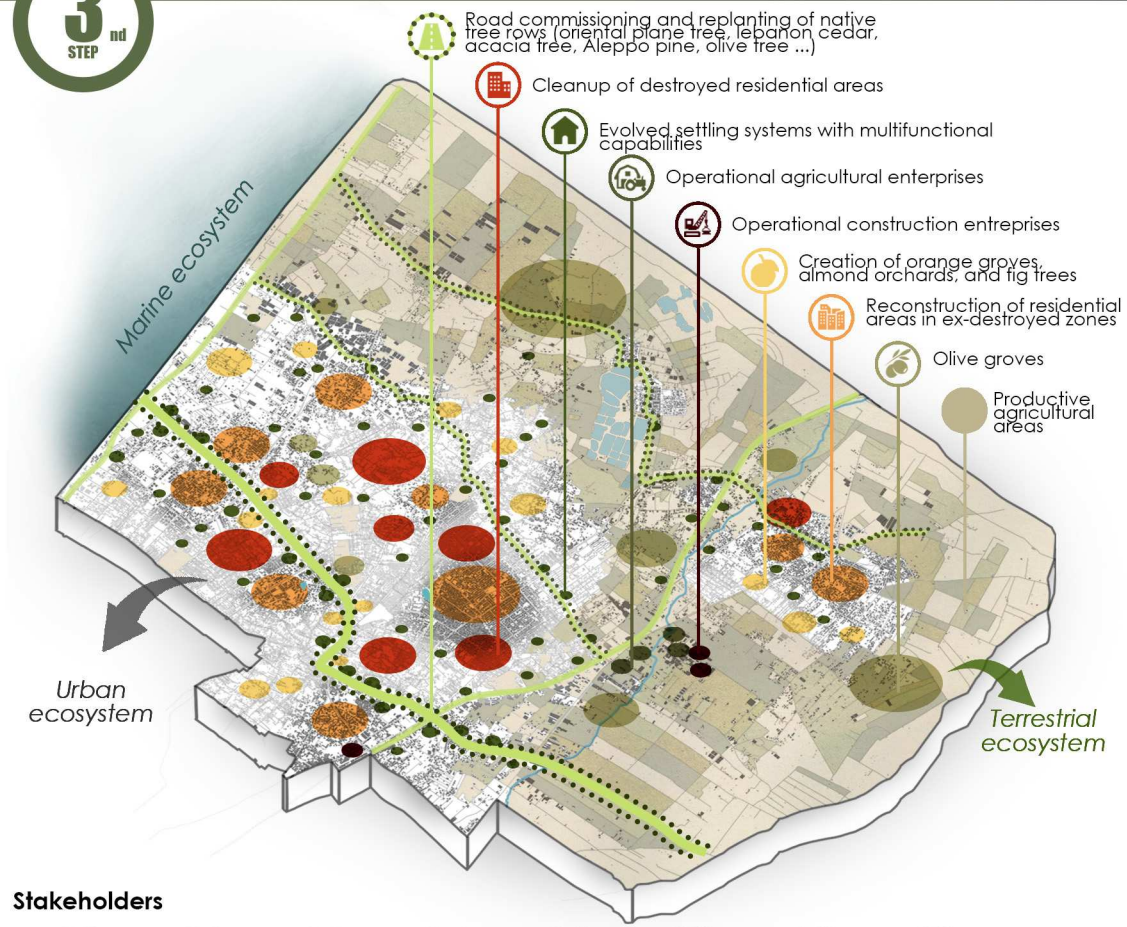
2025 **2050** **2075**

3nd STEP — Rebuilding and restoration



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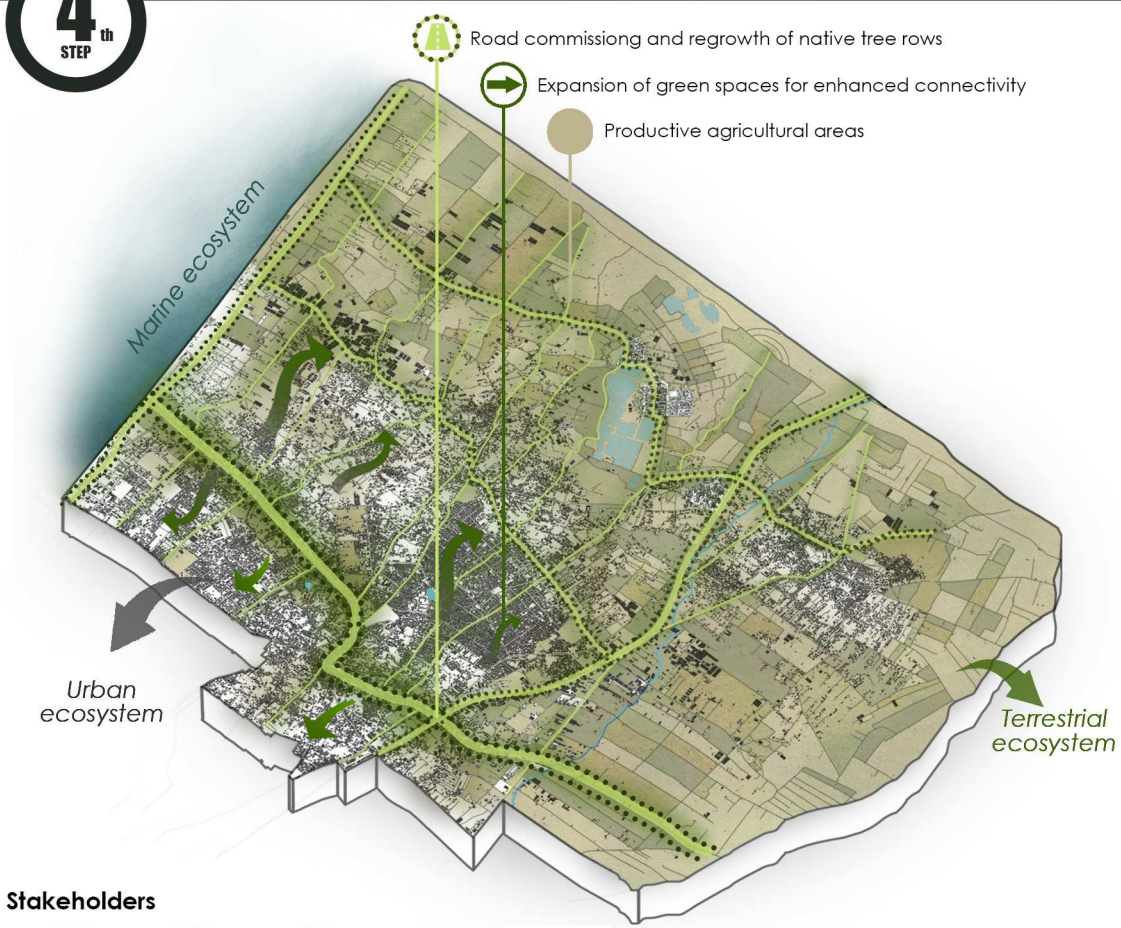
4th STEP — A Growing vision



Stakeholders

Local communities · Local govern-ment · Constructions entreprises · Agricultural entreprises

2075 — 2100

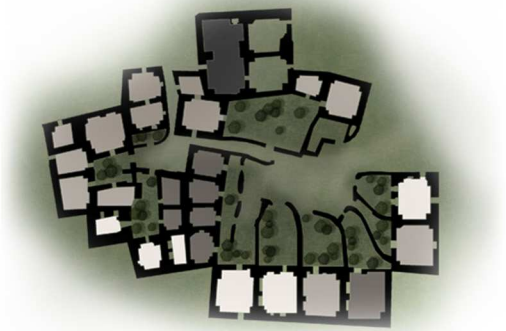
Settlement evolution

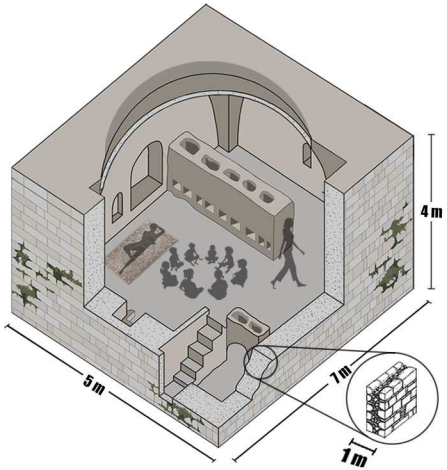
Since 1948, Gaza's urban architecture has shifted from communal, nature-connected settlements with single-room stone dwellings to more restricted developments.

As access to traditional building materials became limited, urban growth became more constrained, leading to significant changes in Gaza's structural and social landscape.

- public square
- places of public utility
- community gardens
- housing area for family units

Original single habitat cell





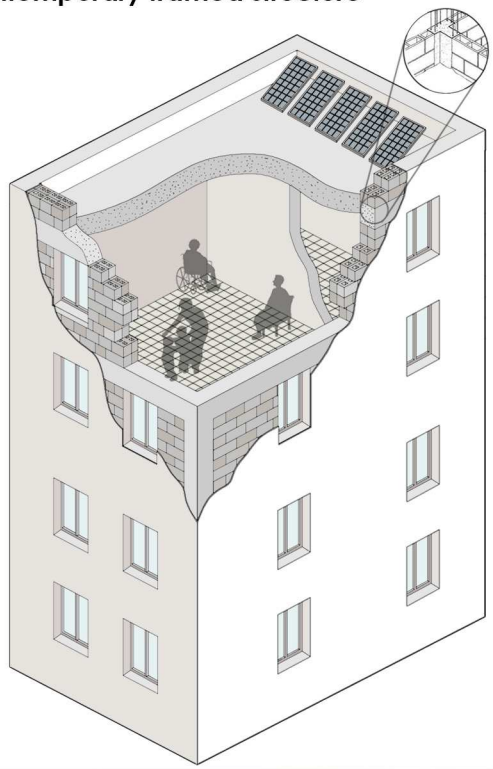
Source: *The Palestinian Village Home* by Suad Amiry

After 1948, Gaza's population growth led to multi-story buildings. Following the 2023 war, the Gaza Strip was devastated.

Builders rely on limited Israeli-sourced cement, and housing units, often 9 m² , expand vertically.

Traditional forms gave way to dense towers, creating urban chaos.

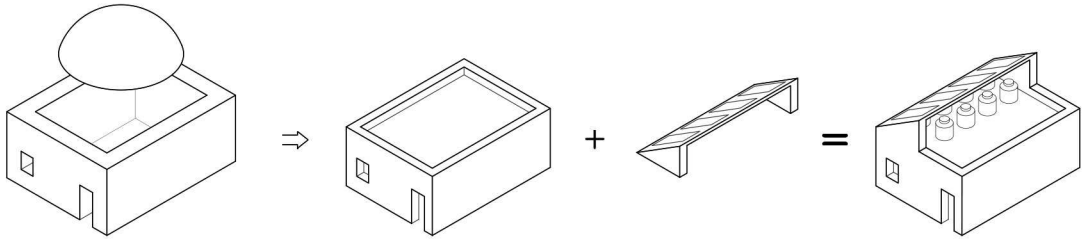
Contemporary framed structure



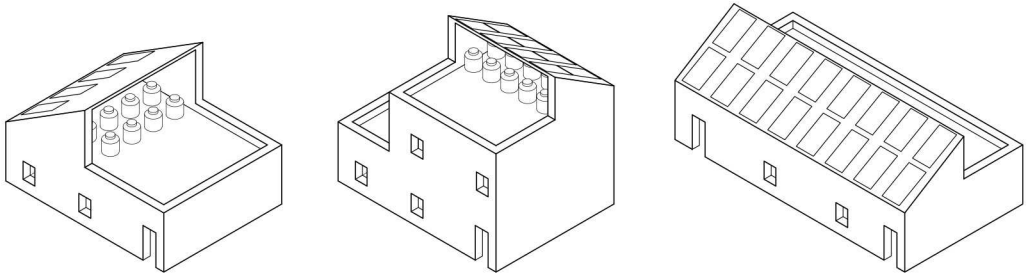
1948

Design of the base module and settlement strategy

The housing module retains its original design, reinterpreted with available materials, to create a lightweight metal framework that covers the rainwater collection system, with photovoltaic panels on top.

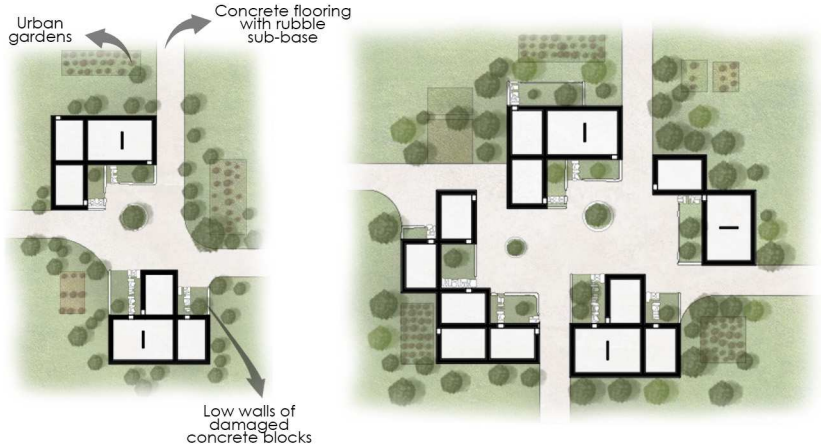


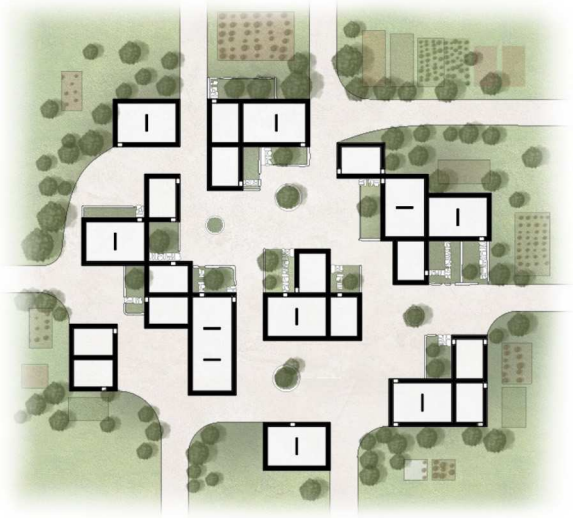
The module serves as a foundation for various housing solutions, adaptable in size once the emergency phase ends, offering flexibility to meet future needs.

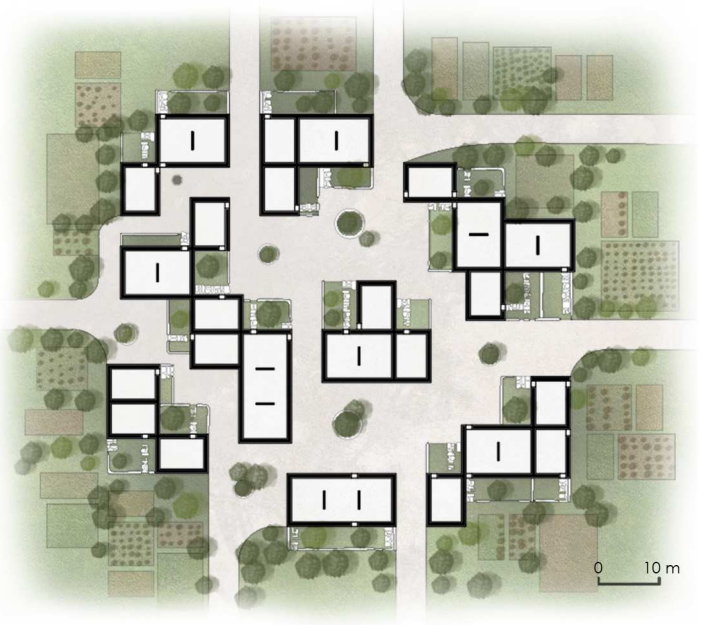


Settlement system

The new settlement system adapts to available space and offers flexibility in size once the emergency phase ends.







How is the settlement system developed?

2 years — **3 years**

Since February 2025, UN and Arab League-funded bulldozers and shelters arrived.

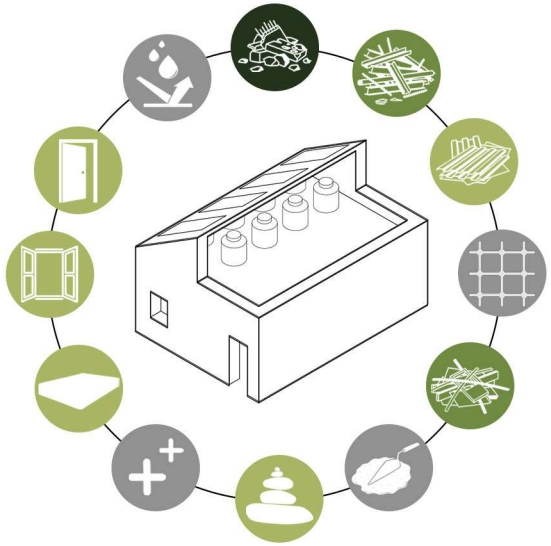
Locals are clearing rubble and receiving support to build new settlements and infrastructure.

Locals rebuild homes with rubble, using pre-war construction skills.

In months, modular units form a sustainable, integrated settlement.

Recycling to rebuild: the aggregative module built from rubble

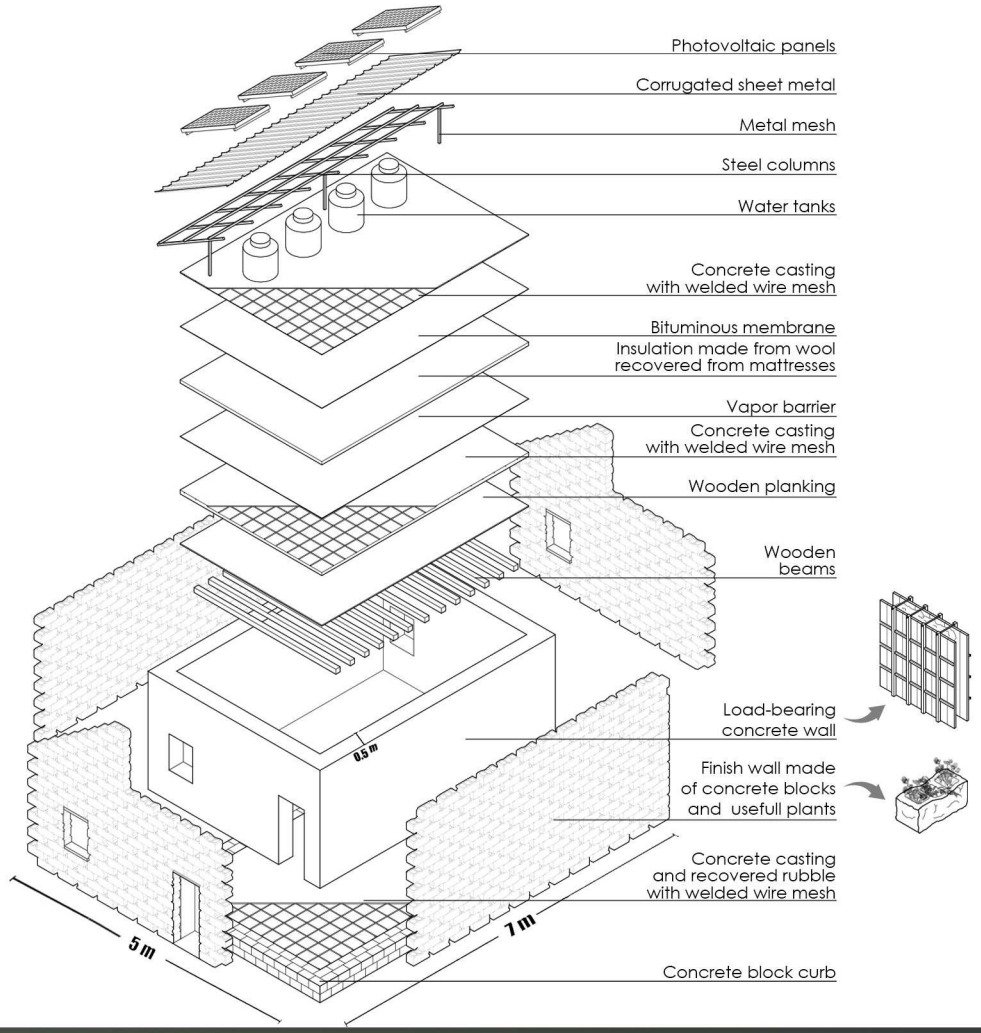
In a post-war context, reusing rubble becomes the most sustainable solution—reducing waste while turning debris into architectural expression. Concrete, identified as the most abundant material, is first processed by local communities. Already in the 2021 conflict, they had developed rudimentary machines to roughly crush and reuse it (Source: Al Jazeera).



This section outlines the construction materials used in the housing module.

Legend

- Concrete
- Metal
- Corrugated sheet
- Welded wire mesh
- Wood
- Cement mortar
- Stone
- Admixtures
- Mattresses
- Window
- Door
- Waterprof membrane
- Reused, recycled, and imported materials
- Reused and imported materials
- Reused materials
- Imported materials



How and to what extent will the housing module be built?

7 days

The module construction starts with excavation and foundation work, followed by a brief curing period.

14 days

The second phase involves building load-bearing walls.

21 days

The third phase consists of the construction of the roof.

1 month

The final phase involves applying the facade's finishing layer.


2100
After the emergency phase, buildings evolved in size to meet family needs and in function, becoming schools, shops, and other essential community spaces.