which is explicitly prohibited under international humanitarian law by Article 33 of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

However, Dov Weisglass, then a senior advisor to Prime Minister Ehud Olmert, explained that the Israeli policy towards Gaza was designed “to put the Palestinians on a diet, but not to make them die of hunger”.

Beginning in the early 1990s, the Israeli government introduced incremental measures to restrict the movement of people and goods between Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, as well as cutting off Gaza from the rest of the world.

In 2005, Israel withdrew its settlers and military from all areas in central Gaza to the border areas. However, Israel has not ended its occupation and continues to have effective control over Gaza’s coastline, airspace, land perimeter and border crossings (partly in coordination with Egypt), and key aspects of infrastructure, including electricity supply and high-speed data services.

In 2007 restricting the movement of people and goods into and out of Gaza.

The nearly 15-year illegal Israeli blockade impacts every aspect of daily life in the Gaza Strip and deprives its 2.1 million population (41% is less than 15 years old) of fundamental rights.

Israel’s deliberate separation policy, as articulated by Israeli officials, consists of two parts: the blockade, in which Gaza’s population and land are physically separated from the rest of the OPT and the political isolation of Gaza’s de facto government, to which the majority of the international community participates.

The separation policy has had devastating implications for civilians in Gaza, limiting the import of essential goods, including materials necessary for reconstruction, shutting down Palestinian internal trade and export to international markets and preventing Palestinians in Gaza from leaving to visit family, access health care, seek employment, or access education services and professional training in the West Bank and abroad. The detrimental impact of the blockade and suffering of the entire population of the Gaza Strip amounts to collective punishment.

The Government of Israel has stated that the aim of the blockade has been to isolate Hamas and to stop Palestinian rocket fire into Israel.

However, Dov Weisglass, then a senior advisor to Prime Minister Ehud Olmert, explained that the Israeli policy towards Gaza was designed “to put the Palestinians on a diet, but not to make them die of hunger”.

While there are legitimate concerns regarding Israel’s security, the security narrative cannot be used as a sweeping justification to violate the rights of civilians, and to stifle the sustainable development and economic sovereignty of a future Palestinian state.
What is known today as the Gaza Strip, originally a region in Mandatory Palestine, was created through the armistice agreements between Israel and Egypt in 1949. From that time until 1967, the Strip was under Egyptian control, cut off from Israel as well as the West Bank, which was under Jordanian rule. In 1967, the connection was renewed when both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip were occupied by Israel. The 1993 Oslo Accords define the Gaza and the West Bank as a single territorial unit within which freedom of movement would be permitted. However, starting in the early 90s, Israel began a gradual process of closing off the Strip, since 1997, it has enforced a full closure. Forbidding all and every except some cargo, Israel continues to control many aspects of life in Gaza, most of its land crossings, its territorial waters and airspace.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number or Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food insecure people</td>
<td>1.4 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>2.1 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People in need</td>
<td>1.57 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td>44.7 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hours electricity per day</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open airport and seaport</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open crossings (2 out of 5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People below the USD 5.5 a day line</td>
<td>59.3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaza GDP growth in the first half of 2021</td>
<td>0.3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaza GDP decline since blockade</td>
<td>27 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since the start of the blockade in 2007, more than 2 million residents of the Gaza Strip are unable to exercise their right to freedom of movement and are confined in an area of 365km².

**ONLY PRODUCTS VITAL FOR SURVIVAL WERE ALLOWED TO ENTER**

From 2007-2010, Israel denied import of ordinary consumer goods such as jam, dry food items, fruit, fruit juices, chocolate, candies, books, musical instruments, shampoo, wheelchairs, and crayons, stationery, A4 paper, soccer balls, and livestock such as chicken, donkeys, and cows. It allowed into Gaza only basic humanitarian products “vital for the survival of the civilian population”.

In 2012, following a legal battle by the Israeli NGO Gisha, COGAT released a document calculating the minimum number of calories necessary to keep Gazans from malnutrition and avoid a humanitarian crisis. This number was converted to a number of daily truckloads, with the number decreasing to account for food produced in Gaza, and further on the basis of the “culture and experience” of the residents of the Gaza Strip.

**IMPACT RESTRICTIONS ON MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE**

On average, some 172 Palestinians were allowed every day out of Gaza via Israel in 2021 (January - October). This is a 60% decrease compared to 2007 before the blockade (420), and a 99% decrease of the figure in September 2000 (26,000), prior to the Second Intifada.

Israel has decreased the permits for daily workers, traders and businesspeople to enter Israel from 300,000 (year 2000) to 10,000 today (October 2021). According to the Palestine Trade Center (PalTrade), if crossing permits were issued for 10,000 and 20,000 workers, this would contribute somewhere between US$18 million and US$36 million to the Gaza economy per month.

Israeli authorities only allow a certain category of people to leave Gaza to Israel or the West Bank through the Erez crossing, which includes staff of international organisations, people traveling for medical reasons and their companions; traders and exceptional humanitarian cases.

Permit requests may be rejected any time, and processing time for permits may reach up to 50 days (visiting critically ill relatives) and over 20 working days for urgent medical visits.

Palestinians exiting through the Erez crossing are forbidden to carry suitcases, toiletries, laptops and food (even for the travel). These restrictions do not apply to international travelers.

**IMPACT RESTRICTIONS ON MOVEMENT OF GOODS**

Since the start of the Israeli imposed blockade in 2007 the number of operational commercial crossings reduced from four to one.

The volume of goods exiting Gaza in 2021 so far (321) has decreased almost 60% compared to the total monthly number of truckloads that left Gaza during 2005 (777). Increasing the export numbers, together with improvement of crossings conditions, proper application of international dual use standards, and facilitating the movement of people to the levels of pre-blockade would significantly boost the Gaza economy and potentially result into tens of thousands of new jobs.

**DUAL-USE IS ARBITRARY AND NON-TRANSPARENT**

Israel restricts the entry of thousands of goods listed as “dual-use” - civilian goods with a potential military use. There are two lists, requiring “special approval” to be brought into the Occupied Palestinian Territory. The first applies to Gaza and the West Bank. The second list of additional items applies to the Gaza Strip only.

The dual-use lists pose disproportionate challenges to Gaza’s economy, and go far beyond the internationally accepted gold standard, the Wassenaar Arrangement. The lists contain items such as wood, aggregates, steel bars, and cement, that are not internationally recognized as “dual-use.” These essential construction materials, like many other items on the “dual-use” list are needed in homes, hospitals, and office buildings throughout the world.

Currently, the process of listing materials as “dual-use” appears arbitrary and is non-transparent. The process also fails to take into account the civilian nature of these materials and their necessity to internationally funded aid efforts.

**ECONOMIC COST OF PROLONGED CLOSURE**

For the period of 2007-2018, UNCTAD estimated that the cumulative economic cost of the Israeli occupation in Gaza under the prolonged closure and severe economic and movement restrictions and military operations would amount to $16.7 billion; equivalent to six times the value of the GDP of Gaza and 107 percent of the Palestinian GDP.

According to the World Bank, movement and access restrictions have resulted in a closed economy. Recent data shows that since 1994, Gaza’s compounded annual growth rate was only 1%, compared to 3.9% in the MENA region (excluding high-
income countries), resulting in a dramatic decline of the contribution of Gaza’s economy to the Palestinian economy from 36% in 1994 to 18% in 2021. As a result, the Gaza GNI per capita is now less than a third of the West Bank’s, whereas in 1994 it represented 87%. GNI per capita in the West Bank is 303% higher than in Gaza, whereas the difference in 1994 was 8% only.

Gaza’s investment-to-GDP ratio has shrunk and real capital stock in Gaza declined by 20% from 1994 to 2020. The total Factor Productivity (TFP) contribution to growth has fallen by about 0.6% per annum from 1997 to 2020. The May 2021 escalation is estimated to have destroyed 2% of Gaza’s capital stock.10

Restrictions on online and electronic payment systems

People in Gaza have no access to 3G and 4G mobile networks, as the frequency spectrum bands required for those services have not been released by the Israeli authority, despite an agreement between Israel and the Palestinian Authority signed in 2015.

While some websites do not recognize the existence of the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT), other platforms only use online e-paying systems such as PayPal that are not available for Palestinians in Gaza or the West Bank.

Restrictions on online and electronic payment systems have severe consequences for many Palestinian companies and freelancers, hindering growth and preventing the conduct of international business. Palestinians must have equal access to financial services to participate in the global market.

The unemployment rate in Gaza is over 44% (62% among youth and almost 80% among women), which forces young entrepreneurs to think outside of the box to seek employment opportunities and make a living. With the global rise of freelancing and working online, talented youth in Gaza attempt to utilize online working platforms, but are let down when facing severe obstacles with online payment systems.

“Without access to PayPal, Palestinian businesses, entrepreneurs, startups and freelancers are at a great disadvantage. While there are other payment portals, none are as widely recognized or trusted as PayPal. As a result, to continue business many Palestinian businesses, entrepreneurs and freelancers must relocate their businesses overseas and as a result often do not contribute to Palestine’s economy and must endure an additional ‘tax’ for conducting business that includes the additional costs associated with establishing a business in a foreign country.”

7amleh – Arab Center for the Advancement of Social Media

ISRAELI RESTRICTIONS ON “DUAL-USE” ITEMS NOT IN ALIGNMENT WITH INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

Israel restricts the entry of thousands of items both to the West Bank and Gaza through the Defense Export Control Law (2007) and the Defense Export Control Order (2008). Different countries adopt different protocols on regulating trade in dual-use items, however international best practice is established by the Wassenaar Arrangement, a voluntary export control regime, signed by 42 countries.

Israel’s official dual-use lists cannot be changed without a legislative process involving the Minister of Defense, however Israeli security officials grant themselves permission to ‘add’ or ‘remove’ items ad hoc, citing a document titled “Decision B/44” of the Ministerial Committee on Security. There is little transparency about this decision or the decision-making process it confers.

Examples of controlled essential items on Israel’s dual use list beyond the Wassenaar Arrangement:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boat engines</td>
<td>Water and sewage pumps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pesticides and fertilizers</td>
<td>Drilling pumps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel pipes (for water infrastructure)</td>
<td>Cement mixers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paint thinners</td>
<td>Cranes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical cables</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water generators</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“Israel is obliged to strike a balance between civilian needs in Gaza and measures it takes to protect the security of Israeli citizens. Israel faces complex security challenges, but severe restrictions on entrance of essential items (deemed “dual-use” by Israel) are disproportionate to the threat they ostensibly pose and are wielded in a manner that violates the basic rights of Gaza residents.”

Gisha – Legal Center for Freedom of Movement

Source: Gisha, 2021

Right to Live Without a Blockade
Movement of People

DAILY AVERAGE OF TRAVELERS OUT OF EREZ

Source: OCHA, 2021

Movement of People

DAILY AVERAGE OF TRAVELERS OUT OF RAFAH

Source: OCHA, 2021

Right to Live Without a Blockade
MOVEMENT OF GOODS
EXIT OF GOODS IN TRUCKLOADS VIA KEREM ABU SALEM/SHALOM

GOODS ENTERING GAZA MONTHLY / YEARLY

GOODS EXITING GAZA MONTHLY / YEARLY

Source: OCHA, 2021

Right to Live Without a Blockade
Right to Live Without a Blockade

KEY CHALLENGES TO THE AGRICULTURE AND AGRIBUSINESS SECTOR

A high potential trade & export hub prior to the blockade

HIGH POTENTIAL EXPORT SECTOR Prior to the blockade, the Gaza Strip had a comparatively modern sector exporting cash crops such as carnations, citrus fruits, barley, wheat and strawberries. Gaza had the potential to export 2300 tons of strawberries, 55 million carnation flowers, and 714 tons of cherry tomatoes per annum. If Gaza had the same access to production inputs as the West Bank, growth rates would have been three times higher than the current rates. The blockade has eroded the productive base of the economy. The combined size of the manufacturing and agriculture sectors fell from 27% of GDP in 1994 to 17% in 2021.\textsuperscript{xvi}

DUAL USE Farmers in Gaza indicate that the prevention of importing inputs, so called ‘dual use-materials’, remain among the largest challenges of the blockade. Prices of essential inputs such as pesticides, fertilizers, seeds, plastic materials and steel pipes (used for greenhouses) are up to triple the market value and resulting into major financial losses. Consequently, farmers use alternative varieties against higher prices and lower qualities, affecting production quality. Dual use restrictions on agricultural inputs result into an average of 30% higher production costs.\textsuperscript{xxi}

EXPORT AND TRADE Specific commodities are allowed to be traded from Gaza to the West Bank [see table]. Today, Israel only allows for the export of goods from Gaza to the Israeli market, with requirements and procedures that reach the stage of incapacitation. Before the blockade, 80% of processed food items made in the Gaza Strip used to be sold in Israel and the West Bank. Food products including date paste, cookies, and potato chips had been a significant part of the Gaza economy prior to the blockade. Israel inexplicably bans the exit of processed foods from Gaza into Israel, and severely limits it to the West Bank and to international markets.

DELAY AND STATUS OF CROSSINGS The majority of traders in the West Bank only order fresh produce from Gaza when the price is lower than Israeli produce. Traders in Gaza are never guaranteed that the shipments will actually make it to the West Bank, due to arbitrary rejections, or due to frequent delays at the crossings. The process for trade and export is long and costly and the conditions at Kerem Abu Salem crossing jeopardize the quality of products.

BUFFER ZONE The buffer zone – also known as “access restricted areas” (ARA) - covers approximately 62.6 square kilometers and about 35 percent of the total agricultural land of the Gaza Strip and 15 percent of its total area.\textsuperscript{xxiv} Access to areas within 300 meters of the perimeter fence with Israel is prohibited and areas several hundred meters beyond are not safe, preventing or discouraging agricultural activities. Israel uses life ammunition against civilians approaching the fence. The manner in which the restrictions are enforced harms lives and livelihoods: these areas are vital for the fishing and agricultural industries. Israel has also sprayed herbicides in the land-restricted areas, damaging crops.\textsuperscript{xxv}

REDUCTION OF FISHING ZONE Since the blockade, fisherfolk have only been allowed to fish between 3-15 nautical miles off shore. With most of the fish at least nine miles out at sea, they have already been struggling to make a living and now; 85% of fisherfolk are reliant on international aid.\textsuperscript{xxvii} Israeli occupation has limited fishing zones and infrastructure that is more than 20-30 years old.\textsuperscript{xxviii} Farmers and fisheries using equipment and infrastructure that is more than 20-30 years old.

ISRAELI MILITARY OFFENSIVES The continuous cycle of military offenses has major consequences for farmers. During the May 2021 escalation, around 88 hectares [ha] of rain-fed crops, irrigated vegetables and orchards were either destroyed by direct impact of missiles or burned by the fires generated by the missiles.\textsuperscript{xxix}

Israeli prolonged blockade and military offensives resulting into:

\begin{itemize}
  \item Reduction of agriculture and food industries contribution to GDP from 26% (2005) to 12% (2018).\textsuperscript{xxx}
  \item Average wages of farmers and small-scale producers less than $200 per month [NIS 650].\textsuperscript{xxxi}
  \item Agricultural sector contribution to Gaza’s GDP increases slightly from 9.5% [in 1994] to 9.9% (2020).\textsuperscript{xxxi}
  \item $1.5 billion sectoral loss between 2007-2017. \textsuperscript{xxxii}
  \item $16.7 billion total economic cost of the Israeli occupation on the Gaza Strip during the past decade [from 2007 to 2017]. \textsuperscript{xxxii}
\end{itemize}
• Israel allows the following agricultural crops to be traded from the Gaza Strip to the West Bank (Category I): tomatoes, cucumbers, eggplant, zucchini, chili peppers, cabbage, cauliflower, cherry tomatoes, dates, sweet potatoes, strawberries, fish, cow skins, carrots and pumpkin.

• The following agricultural crops are pending final approval to be traded from the Gaza Strip to the West Bank (Category II): potatoes, (salty) onions, legumes (including peas - green beans), cantaloupe, watermelon, radish, broccoli, artichoke, green onion leaves, mint, basil, leafy plants (including mallow - spinach - chard - lettuce - parsley - watercress), frozen strawberries for processing and table eggs, fresh fish through (expanded polystyrene) EPS preservation boxes, olive oil, date paste (Ajwa).

• Export of eggplants, tomatoes and strawberries from Gaza to the Israeli market, must follow requirements and procedures that reach the stage of incapacitation.

• Israel inexplicably bans the exit of processed foods from Gaza into Israel, and severely limits it to the West Bank and to international markets. In theory Palestinian businesses are allowed to export all manufactured products from the Gaza Strip to international markets through Kerem Abu Salem / Kerem Shalom Crossing. Both agricultural and non-agricultural products face difficulties reaching international markets due to high transportation costs, delay in loading and unloading trucks, long travelling routes, restrictions on movement of business owners.

Source: Palestinian General Administration for Crossings and Borders (GACB), March 2021

### Agricultural inputs on dual use-list

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. Soil fertilizers</th>
<th>B. Fertilizers rich in nitrates</th>
<th>C. Fishing-related items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adokeem Super</td>
<td>Magnesium Nitrate</td>
<td>Polyester resin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metaprome 98</td>
<td>Potassium nitrate</td>
<td>MEKP: Methyl Ethyl Ketone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metaprome 980</td>
<td>Sodium nitrate</td>
<td>Peroxide medium activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metaprome 100</td>
<td>Boron nitrate</td>
<td>for hardening polyester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Calcium nitrate</td>
<td>resin and gelcoat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Iron nitrate</td>
<td>Special paint of fiberglass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N-P-K (20,19,18,17,16,15,14)</td>
<td>Fiberglas Mat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urea (C0(NH2)2) CH4N2O</td>
<td>Boat engines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Palestinian General Administration for Crossings and Borders (GACB), 2021
RECOMMENDATIONS

1. End the blockade of Gaza, as the primary cause of the crippled economy: The international community must reaffirm UN Security Council Resolution 1860 and demand Israel’s compliance with international law, starting with an end to the blockade, and make bilateral and multilateral relations with the Government of Israel conditional on progress toward such an end. The international community must re-introduce mechanisms and principles proposed as part of the 2005 Agreement on Movement and Access (AMA).

The UN & third states must facilitate dialogue with a broad range of vested stakeholders with the overall objective to develop a political and economic roadmap for the overall development of Gaza, which will have to incorporate and address the issue of movement and access of people and goods. Engagement is required with the Palestinian authorities, private sector and CSO’s, that looks at the actual needs which will bring an end to the humanitarian crisis, and revives Gaza’s economy.

The international community must connect new reconstruction efforts to a time-bound plan to end the blockade, including benchmarks and accountability mechanisms.

2. Open all crossings to allowing (commercial and humanitarian) goods and people to freely enter and leave Gaza: As part of wider measures to open all the crossings and help to normalize economic life in Gaza, ensure priority is given to allowing goods to freely enter and leave Gaza. Israel should re-open the crossing it closed previously, including Karni, and allow all crossings to operate at full capacity.

In coordination with the Palestinian Authority (PA), Gaza de facto authorities and the governments of Egypt and Israel, alternative trade routes to third countries could also be explored via an upgraded Rafah crossing. However, any move to upgrade Rafah does not in any way lessen the necessity for the Government of Israel to open all other crossings (including Karni) since the primary markets for goods from Gaza are in Israel and the West Bank, and it is Israel, not Egypt, that is the occupying power. Furthermore, any measures to open Rafah or upgrade its facilities should not be allowed to undermine intra-Palestinian reconciliation or perpetuate the further isolation of Gaza from the West Bank.

3. Remove restrictions on entrance of items and allow additional exports: Given the impact of the Israeli government restrictions on these items on civilian life and on donor funded reconstruction efforts, the government of Israel should align its dual-use policy with the Wassenaar Arrangement, the international gold standard. Access must be granted for items that are needed for the civilian population. This could start with certain priority items needed for industry and construction, however, limited de-listing of certain items facilitating the entry of construction materials is not a substitute for ending the blockade.

The international community must work effectively with the parties to the conflict to ensure the crossings to Gaza are open for people and goods in a manner consistent with international law. The crossings can be equipped with technology used world-wide in airports and border crossings, allowing for the free flow of people and goods while taking all the necessary precautions that keep citizens safe. Any access mechanism, especially if brokered by the international community, should aim to achieve full access and completely lift the Israeli siege.

4. Improve conditions at Kerem Abu Salem/Shalom crossing: Despite the severe restrictions on exports from Gaza, since 2014 some products, including agricultural produce, fish, furniture and textiles are allowed to exit Gaza through the Kerem Abu Salem / Shalom crossing for either export overseas or as transfer to the West Bank. However, severe restrictions are in place on products exported to the Israeli market as well as to the West Bank. Export still remains restricted to only a few approved companies. Improvements would include creating shaded and refrigerated areas to shield produce from the elements and to increase the allowed height of items stacked on trucks to improve cost-effectiveness, enabling increased volumes to be traded and exported.

5. Remove restrictions to sea and land-restricted areas: According to the Oslo Accords, Palestinians should be able to access 20 NM of fishing area (notwithstanding the fact that international law, including IHL, should be the standard against which Israeli’s actions are assessed – Oslo cannot supersede this). Calling for expansion of the fishing zone is a step towards a full lift of the blockade and does not substitute calling to end the blockade, which is illegal under international law.

6. Open dialogue with all parties: Open dialogue with all parties, including the de facto authorities in Gaza, is necessary to amend and implement the 2005 AMA. The opening of crossings for civilians and commercial goods is imperative for poverty alleviation and respect for human rights and should therefore not be contingent on Palestinian Authority and the Gaza de facto authorities reconciliation (although that is crucial) or the resumption of formal peace negotiations between the PA and the Government of Israel. The international diplomatic and financial boycott of Gaza’s de facto government has marginalized Palestinians living in the Gaza Strip and contributed to exacerbate the intra-Palestinian divide. The international community should actively support the current (though stalled) reconciliation process.

7. Donors must support long-term economic development and enhance production: Donors should leverage humanitarian investment to support the recovery of livelihood assets and boost private sector investments to support longer-term economic and social development. It is critical to maintain and restore the connection between Gaza and the West Bank (including East Jerusalem) to guarantee the economic viability of all Palestinians. In order to increase trade and economic production there is also a need to strengthen the skills and capacities of workers. Workers who were employed before the closures on Gaza have had little exposure to new techniques and technologies, and few opportunities for training and professional exchange outside of Gaza. There is a need for investment in vocational training and capacity-building, as well as the ability for the youth to leave Gaza on study programs, and to develop business networks – particularly in the West Bank.

8. Trade with the outside world: For a sustainable recovery, Gaza needs to be able to trade effectively with the outside world, and this requires actions by all parties. This includes scaling up development, financial mechanisms, and technical support to the private sector in the Gaza Strip, including strengthening export capacities and application of international standards.
TIMELINE:
MOVEMENT AND ACCESS RESTRICTIONS 1967-2021

1967
Israel militarily occupies the Palestinian territory and declares it a closed military area. Freedom of movement is severely limited, but travel between the West Bank and Gaza is allowed.

1972
Palestinians from Gaza and the West Bank with a General Exit Permit are allowed to enter Israel during the day to work.

1983-1987
First Intifada

1991
Israel opens a "Safe Passage" route designed to allow Palestinians to move relatively freely between the West Bank and Gaza, negotiated under the Oslo Accords.

1999 (October)
Signing of the Gaza-Jericho agreement between Arafat and Rabin [follow up treaty to the Oslo Accord]

2000
A general closure of the OPT is imposed. Palestinians need military issued permits to enter Israel and to travel between Gaza, the West Bank and East Jerusalem. The permit system is formalised by the Oslo Accords.

2000 (September)
The "Safe Passage" is closed by Israeli authorities in October 2000 and has not been reopened since.

2005 (September)
Israel completes its disengagement from the Gaza Strip by withdrawal of its settlers and military from all areas in central Gaza to the border areas.

2006 (January)
Palestinian Legislative Elections resulting into Hamas winning the elections.

2006 (June)
Israeli military offensive ["Operation Summer Rains"], lasting nearly two months.

2007 (June)
The Agreement on Movement and Access (AMA) is signed between the PA and Israel, including arrangements on the construction of a seaport and airport.

2007 (June)
Military conflict between Fatah and Hamas in the Gaza Strip. Hamas takes control over Gaza.

2007 (June)
Start of the Israeli blockade by full Israeli military control over land, sea and air. The amount of fuel and electricity sold by Israel to Gaza is reduced.

2010 (May)
Israel published a list of items not permitted into Gaza "dual-use list".

2010 (June)
Closure of Sufa Crossing by Israeli authorities.

2010 (June)
Closing of Nehal Oz Crossing by Israeli authorities - used to transfer fuel and cooking gas.

2010-2017
Israel allows import of specific goods only those deemed as "vital for the survival of the civilian population".

2017 (October)
Egyptian authorities announce it would open Rafah Crossing for travel on a daily basis.
2014 (July - August)
Israeli military offensive ("Operation Protective Edge"), lasting 51 days

2012 (November)
Israeli military offensive ("Operation Pillar of Defense"), lasting 8 days

2011 (March)
Permanent closure of Karni (Almuntar) Crossing by Israeli authorities, incl. conveyor belt

2014 (September)
The Gaza Reconstruction Mechanism (GRM) is established as a tripartite agreement between the PA and Israel, brokered by the UN, to allow construction materials to enter Gaza

2014 (November)
Permission to trade furniture, textile and other limited goods from Gaza to West Bank markets. The first truckload of Gaza-made clothing left for the West Bank. Transfer of goods resumes.

2015 (March)
Israel starts restricting the entrance of wood planks into Gaza. The first exports from Gaza to Israel since 2007 were permitted

2019 (December)
Israel permits Gazan farmers to sell strawberries into Israeli markets, in addition to eggplants and tomatoes

2018 (March)
The Great March of Return protests start on March 30th, the commemoration of Land Day

2018 (February)
Egypt reopens Salah al-Din border, on the Gaza-Egypt border

2021 (May)
Israel Military Offensive ("Operation Guardian of the Walls") on Gaza (11 days)

2021 (May)
Israel closes Kerem Abu Salem/Hashim Crossing, blocking entrance to humanitarian aid and fuel and bans all access to Gaza’s sea space

2021 (September)
Israel lifts the full ban on the entry of items and equipment for Gaza’s communications infrastructure, including internet cables. Goods go via Egypt for the first time in September via Salah al-Din (trucks of scrap metal)

2021 (June)
Dramatic changes and more restrictions are introduced, and then gradually reversed, including block the entry of thousands of tons into Gaza, and closing the sea access
NOTES


6. Putting Palestinians “On a Diet”: Israel’s Siege & Blockade of Gaza | IMEU


10. OCHA, November 2021 (private correspondence)


12. Report Ad Hoc Liaison Committee, November 2021

13. UN (2021). UNSCO Report to AHLC, November 2021. UN report calls for coordinated response to address rapid deterioration in Palestinian economic and fiscal situation | UNSCO (unmissions.org)

14. Permits issued since the blockade are for ‘traders’ and not officially for workers. It’s unclear how many of the 3,227 valid trader permits are actually held by day laborers.

15. OCHA, November 2021 (private correspondence)


20. Al Mesan (2021) Farming in a buffer zone, the conditions Gaza farmers face under closure. Al Mesan Center For Human Rights


23. Syndicate of Fisheries and Altawfeek cooperative (private correspondence, October 2021)


26. Interview with the Syndicate of Fisheries and the Altawfeek Cooperative (October 2021)


