BACKGROUND

Longstanding restrictions on the movement of people and goods to and from Gaza have undermined the living conditions of 1.8 million Palestinians in Gaza. Many of the current restrictions, originally imposed by Israel in the early 1990s, were intensified after June 2007, following the Hamas takeover of Gaza and the imposition of a blockade. These restrictions have reduced access to livelihoods, essential services and housing, disrupted family life, and undermined people’s hopes for a secure and prosperous future. The situation has been compounded by the restrictions imposed since June 2013 by the Egyptian authorities at Rafah Crossing, which had become the main crossing point used by Palestinian passengers in the Gaza Strip, given the above restrictions on the Israeli-controlled crossings.

MOVEMENT AND ACCESS OF PEOPLE*

EREZ CROSSING

- In November, Erez crossing was open for 26 days.
- The number of crossings during November increased by 6% compared to the monthly average in the previous ten months.
- Accessible only to Israeli issued permit holders, primarily medical and other humanitarian cases, merchants, and aid workers.
- This month, the Israeli authorities announced the application of stricter conditions for the issuance of permits to patients’ companions under the age of 55.

RAFAH CROSSING

- Rafah was closed on all days during November 2015.
- The crossing has been closed since 24 October 2014, except for 37 days.
- There are at least 30,000 Palestinians registered as humanitarian cases waiting to leave Gaza via Rafah.

MOVEMENT OF GOODS FROM AND INTO GAZA

EXIT OF GOODS

- Kerem Shalom operated on 21 out of 26 scheduled days during daytime (08:00 - 19:00).
- 150 truckloads of goods exited Gaza, the largest such figure in a single month since the imposition of the blockade in 2007. The goods included:
  - 92 truckloads of agricultural products, furniture and clothing destined to West Bank;
  - 34 truckloads of agricultural products and scrap metal destined to Israel;
  - 24 truckloads of agricultural products destined to international markets.

* The figures reflect number of times people crossed, but not the actual number of people crossing.

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Information on the status of border crossings and numbers of truckloads is based on data provided by the Gaza Ministry of National Economy, UNRWA, UNESCO and Paltrade (Palestine Trade Center).
FUEL IMPORTS INTO GAZA

Humanitarian vs commercial imports (in truckloads)

Breakdown of goods imported in November 2015 (in truckloads)

- Medical Supplies: 7
- Education/Stationery: 35
- Packaging Applications: 54
- Vehicles/Transporters: 64
- Agricultural Raw Materials: 77
- Livestock: 82
- Hygiene/Cleaning Supplies: 112
- Non-Edible Consumables: 287
- Industrial/Electrical Appliances: 464
- Animal Feed: 581
- Human Food Products: 1,875
- Restricted Construction Materials: 2,410
- Other Construction Materials: 5,441

Humanitarian vs commercial imports (in truckloads)

Entry of restricted basic construction materials in November per sector (in truckloads)*

- Private Sector through the GRM**
- UNRWA
- UNDP
- Palestinian Water Authority
- UNICEF

* Primarily includes cement and steel bars, aggregates removed from dual use materials list.
** The GRM is a temporary agreement between the Government of Palestine and the Government of Israel, brokered by the United Nations in September 2014, to allow the entry of dual use items, including building materials for repairs and reconstruction of private housing and infrastructure damaged or destroyed during the hostilities, as well as new projects not related to damages during hostilities. Prior to the GRM, the import of construction materials was limited to international organizations, following a lengthy approval procedure, but not for the private sector or shelter self-help programs.

FUEL IMPORTS

Kerem Shalom remained the only crossing available for the import of fuel, allowing the entry of:
- 16.4 million liters of petrol & diesel.
- 6.8 million liters of industrial fuel for the Gaza power plant.
- 5,079 tons of cooking gas.