

## BACKGROUND

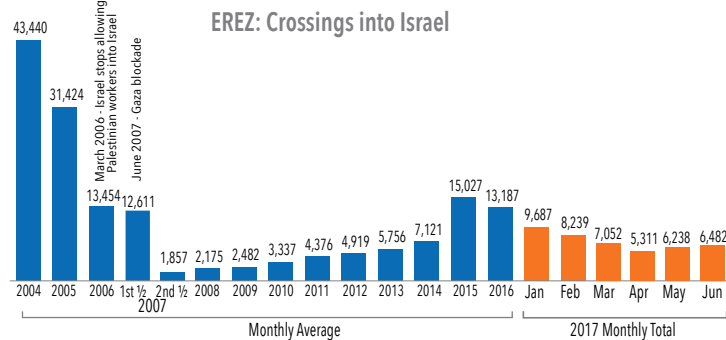
Longstanding restrictions on the movement of people and goods to and from Gaza have undermined the living conditions of approximately two million Palestinians in that area. Many of the current restrictions, originally imposed by Israel in the early 1990s, were intensified after June 2007, following the Hamas takeover of Gaza and the imposition of a blockade. These restrictions continue to reduce access to livelihoods, essential services and housing, disrupt family life, and undermine 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

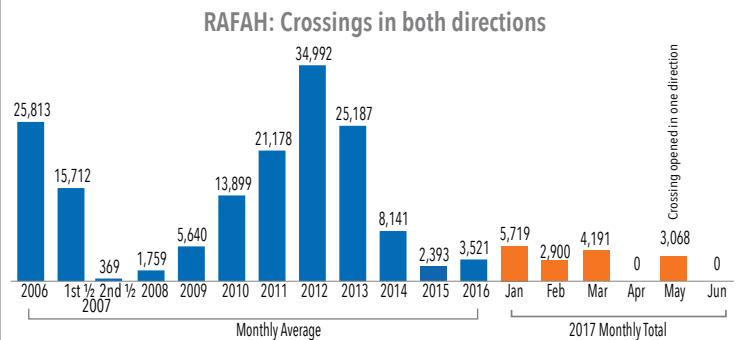
- Opened on 26 days (closed on four Saturdays).
- Despite a slight increase compared with the previous two months, the volume of crossings during June marked a 22% and 59% decline compared to the monthly averages in the first quarters of 2017 and 2016, respectively.
- Less than half of the 1,921 applications for exit permits for patients referred to medical treatment outside Gaza were approved by Israel and the rest were either rejected or had not been answered at the time of the scheduled medical appointments (WHO).
- 56% of the applications for exit permits by UN national staff in June were approved on time, 35% received no response by the scheduled date of travel, and 6% were rejected.
- Erez Crossing is open from Sunday to Thursday for all permit holders (primarily medical cases, merchants, internationals and aid workers), and on Fridays for exceptional humanitarian cases and internationals.



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

### RAFAH CROSSING

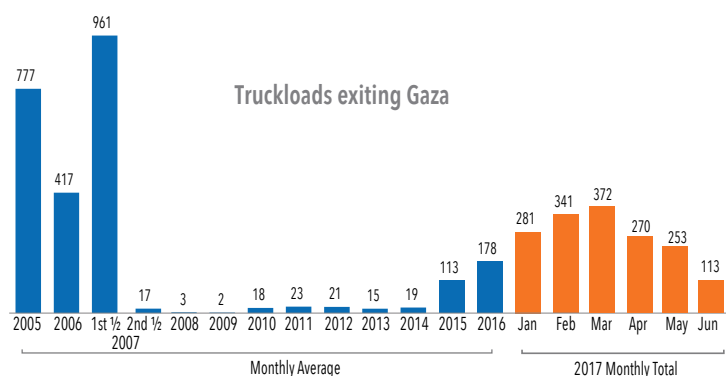
- Closed in both directions during the entire month, except for two days during which, only some de facto authorities' officials were allowed through.
- In the first half of 2017 the crossing opened on 16 days, compared to 32 and 44 days in the whole of 2015 and 2016, respectively.
- At least 20,000 Palestinians are pre-registered and waiting to cross into Egypt, according to the local authorities in Gaza.
- Prior to the closure of the crossing in 2014, a monthly average of 4,000 people crossed Rafah for health-related reasons (WHO).



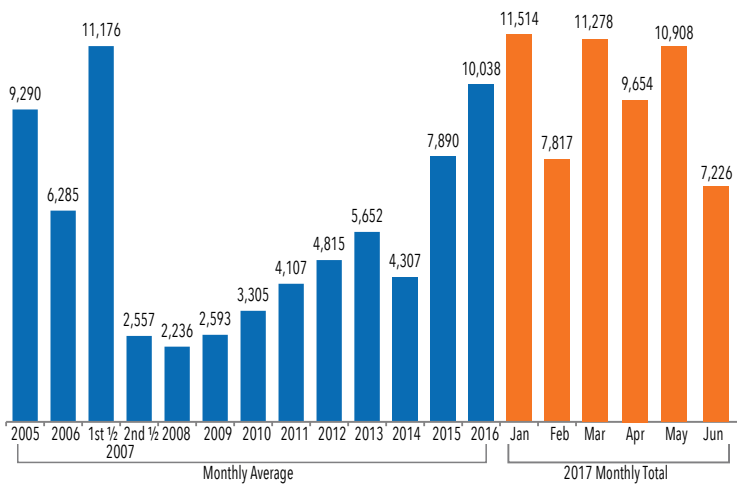
## MOVEMENT OF GOODS FROM AND INTO GAZA

### EXIT OF GOODS

- Kerem Shalom crossing is currently the only regular commercial route between Gaza and the external world.
- Exit of goods took place on 15 days.
- The volume of truckloads that exited was 20% below the equivalent figure in June of 2016, and 88% below the monthly average in the first half of 2007, before the imposition of the blockade.
- Goods exited to the following destinations:
  - 74 truckloads of agricultural products, 3 of non-edible consumables, 4 of clothing and 2 of furniture, to the West Bank;
  - 25 truckloads of agricultural products and scrap aluminum to Israel; and
  - 5 truckloads of agricultural products to international markets.



### Truckloads entering Gaza\*\*

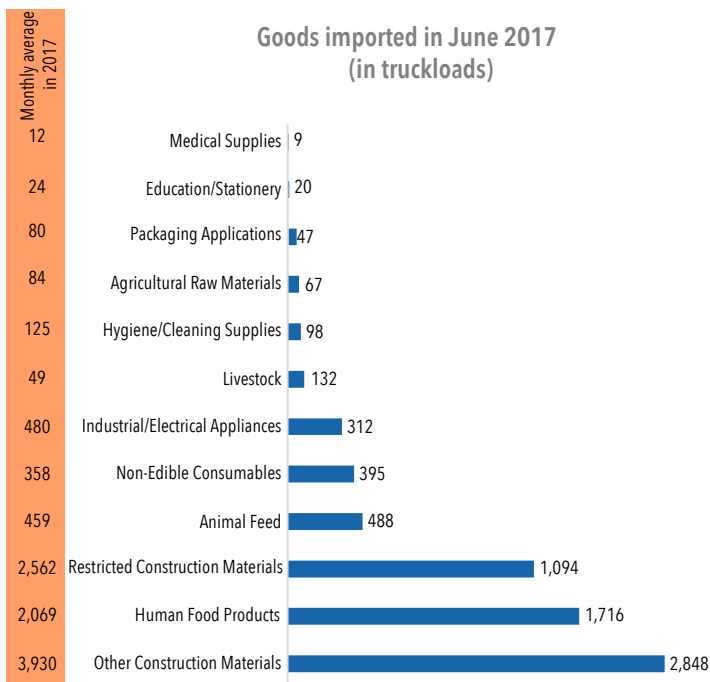


### ENTRY OF GOODS

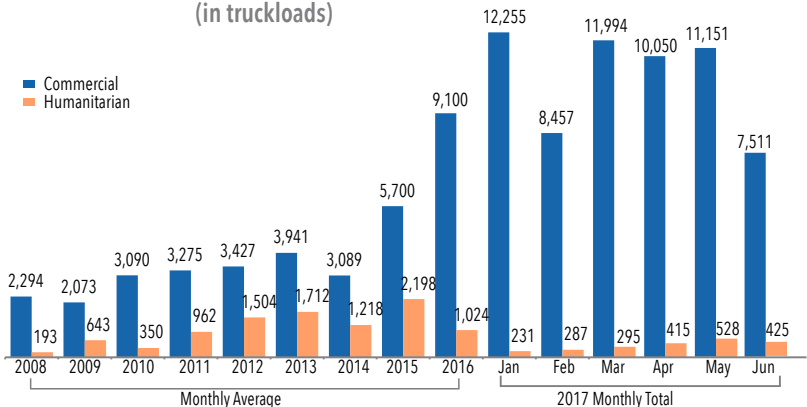
- Kerem Shalom Crossing operated on 20 days\*.
- The volume of goods that entered this month was 29% below the monthly average recorded since the beginning of 2017 and 35% below the monthly average in the first half of 2007 (before the blockade). This volume is the lowest since July 2015.
- 5% of the imported truckloads were designated for humanitarian aid agencies.
- 3,942 truckloads carried construction materials, constituting the largest category of imports (50%).
- 28% of truckloads with construction materials carried items defined by Israel as 'dual use' items, approved via the Gaza Reconstruction Mechanism (GRM).
- Karni, Sufa and Nahal Oz crossings with Israel remained closed.

\* Closed on four Fridays, four Saturdays and two days for Muslims holidays.  
 \*\* Figures exclude truckloads carrying fuel

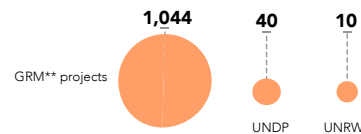
### Goods imported in June 2017 (in truckloads)



### Humanitarian vs. commercial imports (in truckloads)



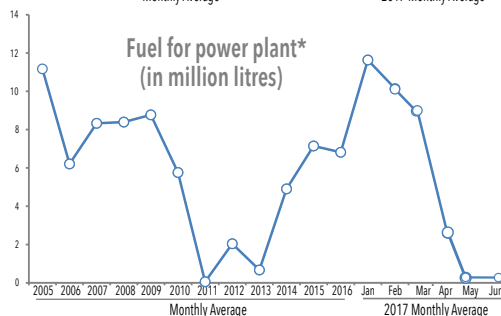
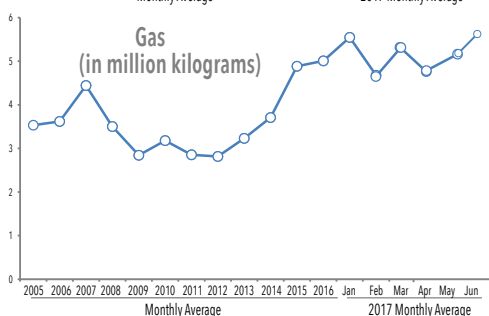
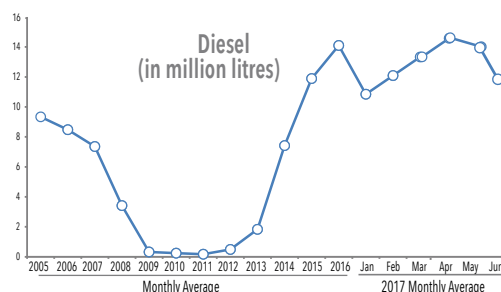
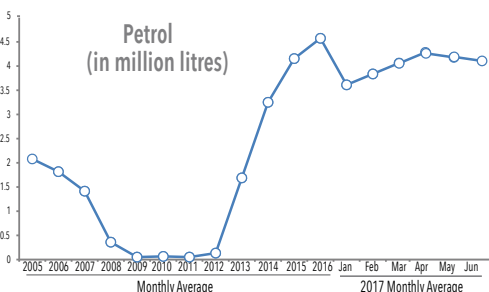
### Entry of restricted basic construction materials in June per sector (in truckloads)\*



\* Primarily includes cement and steel bars; aggregates were removed from the "dual use" list in 2015.

\*\* The GRM is a temporary agreement between the Government of Palestine, the Government of Israel and the United Nations, reached in September 2014, to allow the entry of items defined by Israel as having a "dual" civilian/military use. These include building materials for repairs and reconstruction of private housing and infrastructure damaged or destroyed during hostilities, as well as new projects not related to hostilities.

### FUEL IMPORTS INTO GAZA



### FUEL IMPORTS

Kerem Shalom opened on 25 days for the import of fuel, allowing the entry of:

- 16.1 million litres of petrol and diesel; and
- 5,793 tons of cooking gas, which represents around 77% of the estimated needs of around 7,500 tons, according to the Gas Station Owners' Association.
- The Rafah crossing opened for 5 days during June for fuel entry, the vast majority for the Gaza Power Plant (GPP), allowing it to resume partial operations on 21 June, after shutting down for two months.

\* Excluding fuel imported from Egypt, regarding which figures are not available.