



ACF-INTERNATIONAL

GAZA BLOCKADE: HELP THEM GROW



Thanks

The ACF team in oPt and in Spain for their support and feedback.

© Action contre la Faim, member of the ACF International Network (ACF-IN)

Reproduction is permitted providing the source is credited, unless otherwise specified. If reproduction or use of textual and multimedia data (sound, images, software, etc.) are submitted for prior authorization, such authorization will cancel the general authorization described above and will clearly indicate any restrictions on use.

Authors: Pauline Chetcuti and Louise Finan, Action contre la Faim

Cover copyright: © Brigitte Grignet

Design graphic: Céline Beuvin

Recycled paper Cyclus Print

Legal registration: July 2013

Action contre La Faim, 2013 - 4, rue Niepce 75014 Paris

To support us, consult our website: www.actioncontrelafaim.org

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The economy in Gaza has steadily declined over the past ten years as a result of conflict, restrictions and the blockade, which is now in its sixth year. The effects of this economic decline have been devastating for the entire population in Gaza, forcing the majority of the population to rely on humanitarian aid for their survival. Gaza's economy was once productive with many people employed in the export economies of manufacturing, fishing and farming and accessing labour market in Israel.

Today, access restrictions to agricultural land and to the sea, destruction of assets including boats and green-houses, the high prices of inputs, the shrinking local market and closed crossings for trade with the West Bank, Israel and internationally have led to the almost near devastation of the agriculture sector in the Gaza strip. In addition, the lack of research into new market opportunities and the limited institutional support given to farmers has decreased the opportunity for any growth in the sector.

Farmers and fishermen now rely more and more on humanitarian aid to support their families, whether that be food or cash aid. Some projects which have supported a small number of farmers to maintain their businesses, have been introduced; however, without systematic and strategic long-term commitments by donors, even these farmers will struggle to maintain their livelihoods.

Through the testimonies of farmers and fishermen of Gaza, this paper highlights the difficulty of maintaining agriculture activities while the blockade is still in place. It also stresses the need for long-term, development oriented assistance from the international community.

MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

- Lift the blockade in its entirety as civilians are the first to suffer from its consequences and allow the free movement of people and goods in and out Gaza, to Israel, the West Bank and internationally;
- Chose long-term, sustainable funding strategies, that include development of the agriculture sector;
- Support the designing and implementation of a common strategy regarding agricultural development, in particular focusing on improving farmers' knowledge of local and international markets, through capacity building to improve use of resources and capacities currently available in Gaza.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
TABLE OF CONTENTS	4
INTRODUCTION	5
• BACKGROUND ON THE BLOCKADE	5
• LEGAL BACKGROUND	6
• METHODOLOGY	6
PART I - THE BLOCKADE AND AGRICULTURE: A FRUITLESS COMBINATION	7
• IMPACT OF THE BLOCKADE ON FISHERMEN	9
• WATER	10
• SOIL	11
PART II - REALITIES OF THE MARKET AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT	12
• DEVELOPING NEW MARKETS AND PRODUCE	12
• COOPERATIVES	13
• DEPENDENCE ON INTERNATIONAL AID	13
PART III - WHAT NEXT FOR GAZA?	14
• THE BLOCKADE	14
• THE PROVISION OF LONG-TERM ASSISTANCE	14
• THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR	14
PART IV - REFERENCES	15

INTRODUCTION

There are currently 4.29 million Palestinians living under Israeli occupation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Of these, 1.64 million live in the Gaza Strip. The population of registered refugees and others numbers approximately 2.1 million, constituting over 75% of the population in Gaza.¹ According to Gaza's ministry of agriculture, there are more than 35,000 farmers in Gaza. The 196,000 square kilometres of land suitable for farming are located in the north, the centre and the south of Gaza. However, most of it is either destroyed or not farmed due to lack of resources.

Severe restrictions on imports and exports from and to Israel and Egypt, and abroad, have crippled Gaza's productive economy including that of manufacturing, fishing and farming. The official unemployment figure is 31.9% (compared to 18.7% in 2000).²

While many sectors of the economy have been affected by the Gaza blockade, this paper will focus exclusively on the agriculture sector and the difficulty farmers and fishermen have faced over the past number of years in maintaining and developing their livelihoods. Through extensive interviews with farmers and fishermen in Gaza, respondents largely identified the blockade as the main, and sometimes only, obstacle to maintaining their livelihoods. As the productivity of the agriculture sector has shrunk, the need for humanitarian aid and assistance has grown dramatically, a situation which is un-sustainable for the people of Gaza, and for the international community supporting them. It is now an urgent necessity to revive the agriculture sector in Gaza through the immediate lifting of the Blockade and by the provision of sustainable and long-term assistance to farmers and fishermen, encouraging

recovery of the sector. Also, free movement of people to the West Bank and Israel would allow unemployed or partially employed agricultural labour force to be employed out of Gaza.

• Background on the blockade

While the Gaza blockade officially started almost six years ago in June 2007 following Hamas's election³ in Gaza, the access restrictions imposed on Gazans began during the second intifada in 2000/2001. Many Gazans who relied on farming and construction work in Israel as their main source of income, were denied permits to leave Gaza from this period onwards. The access restrictions for Gazans were further intensified following the capture of an Israeli soldier, Gilad Shalit in 2006 and the blockade enforced in full in 2007.

The Gaza blockade has severely restricted the movement of people and goods by land, and fully restricted movements by air and sea into and from Gaza. The only transit point for goods into and out of the Gaza Strip, the Israeli Kerem Shalom crossing, is also regularly closed for security reasons or during religious holidays. Therefore, to circumvent the blockade, many goods are passing through smuggling tunnels dug under the border with Egypt.

In addition, a quasi-ban on exports, in particular to Israel and the West Bank which until 2007 accounted for 85% of the market for Gaza, hampers any real development in Gaza.

As a result, more than a third of the active population, and almost half of young people are unemployed. 44% of the population is food insecure and 80% rely on some form of international aid, according to the UN.

1 - CAP 2013 oPt.

2 - Cheat Sheet - GISHA 11 April 2013

3 - MEPs Oversee historic Election: http://www.eu-un.europa.eu/articles/es/article_5621_es.htm.

• **Legal background**

The International Court of Justice (ICJ), international NGOs, the UN, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and most legal experts hold that Israel is the occupying power of the Gaza Strip and has legal obligations with regard to Gaza, particularly under International Humanitarian Law (IHL).

Israel's disengagement in 2005 has not changed the overall legal classification of the Gaza Strip as occupied territory. In practice, however, the Palestinian Authority (PA), Hamas and UNRWA assume responsibility for providing assistance.⁴

The current blockade of the Gaza Strip is a denial of basic human rights in contravention of international law and amounts to collective punishment. Israel is obliged, under International Humanitarian and Human rights Law, to allow the movement of people and goods at the level required to maintain normal life. Egypt and the Palestinian authorities are also obliged, under IHL, to facilitate unimpeded passage of humanitarian goods.

It is Israel's obligation to allow regular travel between Gaza and the rest of the occupied Palestinian territory, which continues to share a single economy, a single education system, a single healthcare system and countless familial, cultural and social ties.

• **Methodology**

This paper is based on field interviews and desk research, focusing on the point of view of local actors and beneficiaries. The study shows the reality of the situation as lived and perceived by the persons directly affected by the crisis, from a qualitative point of view, and do not quantify the phenomenon exhaustively.

The authors have interviewed around 20 persons, in groups or individually, and visited many households of various economic backgrounds, all involved in agricultural activities.

Interviews with humanitarian and development donors and INGOs operating in the field of study have also been conducted.

*4 - Sanctuary in the city?
Gaza case study, HPG,
December 2012.*

THE BLOCKADE AND AGRICULTURE: A FRUITLESS COMBINATION

PART I



[Crossing at Erez. Photo April 2013, copyright PC]

The blockade has had a direct impact on the population of Gaza, impeding any sustainable economic production due to the difficulty of exporting products and importing inputs. For small and large scale farmers alike, it has become almost impossible to carry out any agricultural activities without assistance from aid agencies. "Israeli restrictions remain the biggest constraint facing Palestinian private sector growth."⁵ The longer Gaza remains closed to national and international trade, the harder it will be to restart agriculture activities once the borders open again and it is vital that steps are now taken to ensure the reinvigoration of this sector.

• Crossings

Kerem Shalom, which is the sole functioning crossing for goods to and from Gaza, can often be closed several days per week, for varying reasons (it was closed on five out of seven days during

the week 9-15 April 2013). Israeli authorities closed the crossing on the 9th and 11th of April in response to the firing of rockets by Palestinian armed groups at southern Israel, and on 15 and 16 April due to Israel's Remembrance and Independence Day.⁶

• Access Restricted Areas

In Gaza, farmers and herders have been prevented or restricted from accessing 35% of Gaza's arable land because of the Israeli-imposed Access Restricted Areas (ARA) along the northern and eastern border.⁷ Over the past six years, access to these areas has been limited to varying degrees, from 1,500 metres from the border fence to an unwritten unofficial agreement following the November 2011 ceasefire between Hamas and Israel, allowing farmers to access land up to of 300 meters from the border fence.⁸ However, there is still no publicly available information to back this up.

5 - *Stagnation or Revival?, Palestinian Economic Prospects Economic Monitoring Report to the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee, March 21, 2012, The World Bank.*

6 - *OCHA Protection of Civilians, 9-15 April 2013.*

7 - *OCHA CAP 2013.*

8 - *The Access Restricted Areas in the Gaza Strip, January-December 2011, available: <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ARA%20Update%202011.pdf>*

1. IMPACT OF THE BLOCKADE ON FARMERS

The uncertainty and changing restrictions on access have made it difficult and dangerous for farmers to access and cultivate this land on a regular basis. Farmers who own or have leased land in these areas described having to abandon their land and livelihoods, after a life-time of farming. Many who return to work the land in these areas risk injury due to sniper fire from Israeli soldiers and from Explosive Remnants of War (ERWs). In addition, during episodes of conflict, many green houses have been destroyed and trees uprooted, and farmers have not been able to go back to their fields to repair their materials.



[Basil ready for export – Gaza, April 2013, copyright PC]

**Abed Arahman Lawalha,
a small farmer of Rafah,
beneficiary of ACF CFW projects.**

"I used to have up to five dunums of green houses, where I could grow tomatoes and cucumbers. It was all destroyed by Israel."

"In 2005, before the blockade, I would earn around 2000 NIS per 2 to 3 weeks, of benefits, after having paid all expenses. Today, I make around 600 NIS per month. I need to cover for 12 people. I have a small carriage which I use to collect vegetables from other farmers and I sell their vegetables at the local market."

The blockade has severely hampered the ability of large scale farmers in Gaza to import the necessary goods for cultivation, to trade with the West Bank and to export to Israel and Europe. The traditional lucrative export crops for large scale farmers in Gaza have been strawberries, flower and cherry tomatoes which are in high demand during the winter season in Europe. The agriculture sector in the Gaza Strip has the potential to export 2 300 tons of strawberries, 55 million carnation flowers, and 714 tons of cherry tomatoes per annum in addition to locally consumed products.⁹ However, the annual level of exports from Gaza in 2011 was less than 3% of pre blockade levels.¹⁰

**Jamal and Ramadan,
two farmers who are part of a group of
three managing a herbs farm**

Competition with foreign markets has led farmers in Gaza to turn to other crops which may be more profitable, herbs being the best solution. Vegetables are seasonal, and herbs are produced year long, require low water usage, are sold at high prices and therefore are profitable. The production is mainly for export and only a small amount is produced for the local market (cherry tomatoes). Sweet peppers are sometimes exported to Egypt through the tunnels.

Impact of the closure of the crossings: On 8 April 2013, 2 tons of mint and 1 ton of basil were ready to be shipped out of Gaza but because the crossing was closed, the herbs started to wilt and had to be burnt. "There is no local market for herbs. It's around a week's work that is wasted. There were many Jewish holidays during the week therefore the borders were closed. Then rockets were fired and as retaliation the borders were closed again."¹¹

9 - Paltrade, Special Report on Gaza Strip: Two Years through Siege, 7 July 2009.

10 - See AIDA report available at: <http://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/aida-gaza-blockade-factsheet-5-fallacies.pdf>.

11 - Was also reported at <http://www.jpost.com/National-News/Gaza-farmers-burn-tons-of-herbs-after-border-shut-309686>.

The damage the blockade has caused to the agriculture market in Gaza cannot be understated. Producers who were once reliable suppliers of agriculture products to the West Bank, Israel and beyond, no longer can guarantee any level of supply. With unpredictable closures of the crossing points,

the reliability of Gaza producers is challenged and this has led to buyers turning to new markets in other Middle Eastern countries who can supply on demand and to producers accepting selling their production half price.

2. IMPACT OF THE BLOCKADE ON FISHERMEN

Although an agreement between the government of Israel and the Palestinian Authority signed in 1993 guaranteed Gazans the right to fish up to 20 nautical miles (nm) from their shores, this agreement has never in reality been enacted. Like the ARAs, the fishing limit has changed year on year, sometimes month on month typically ranging from 12nm to 1.5nm, limiting fishermen's ability to plan for where and what they can fish for. This represents a reduction in fishing areas of 85% since the signature of the Oslo Agreements.

As a result of rocket fire from Gaza, on March 21, 2013 Israel again limited the fishing zone off the coast of Gaza to 3 nautical miles (5.556km) for two months¹², after having extended it to 6 nautical miles in November 2012. This reduction came just before the start of the main sardine fishing season which lasts only two to three months. Many fishermen had prepared for the new sardine fishing season by investing in new fishing equipment bought through loans on the agreement the loans would be paid back on the

profits of the catch. However, with the sardine season lost, many of these fishermen are now heavily in debt once more, with little hope of returning to a profit anytime soon.

In practice, fishermen have often been restricted to 1.5 nautical miles. As a result, catches are decreasing: the 2011 fishing catch amounted to a total of 1,492 MTs, only 82% of the amount of 2010 (1,810 MTs) and 52% of the amount caught before the 3-nautical-mile restriction was imposed. This year's total fish production from January until July represents only 44% of the catch during the same period in 2008. Decline in fish production is mainly attributable to the decline in adult sardine catches.¹³

Fish is no longer imported from Israel since December 2010 and the local market therefore relies solely on the local catch and imports from Egypt.¹⁴



[Gaza city harbour. Photo April 2013, copyright PC]

Fishermen syndicate Gaza city¹⁵:

Jamal Ishmail Baker

(50 years old, has been a fisherman for 35 years).

"There are 3700 fishermen in Gaza, covering 45000 households. Before the blockade, we used to catch 70 to 100kg of fish per boat per day. Today it's around 3kg per boat, for the local market only".

His son Kadir had his boat destroyed by the Israeli forces on 28 November 2012, while he was fishing. He was in the water for 4 hours before he got captured by the IDF and kept on their boat for interrogation for another 4 hours before being taken to Ashdod. Today, Kadir has lost hope in fishing and does not go out at sea anymore.

12 - Expansion of the Gaza Strip's Designated Fishing Zone, IDF, 21/05/2013, available at: <http://www.idf.il/1153-19004-EN/Dover.aspx>.

13 - OCHA CAP 2013

14 - WFP food security and market monitoring, Nov-May 2012.

15 - Interview took place in Gaza City on 14 April 2013.



[Boat destroyed during escalation of violence in 2012. Photo April 2013, copyright PC]

16 - Op.cit. note 11.



[Fishermen. Photo April 2013, copyright PC]

The fishing zone is often restricted “due to rocket fire from the Gaza Strip toward Southern Israel”¹⁶ although such restriction has limited leverage to prevent or help reduce rocket fire. On the contrary, in addition to imposing a collective punishment on the fish industry, many young fishermen feel dispossessed and lose all willingness to go back at sea and risk losing their boats or even their lives to catch small fish.

**Fishermen syndicate in Rafah,
Nizarlhawyash. 15 April 2013**

“Israel has closed the sea during the fish season (April). What is the reason for changing the sea limit – why did they bomb the syndicate? I can feel that the sea is occupied”.

2. WATER

17 - *Stagnation or Revival?, Palestinian Economic Prospects Economic Monitoring Report to the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee, March 21, 2012, The World Bank.*

18 - *“Gaza in 2020: A liveable place?”, UNCT, August 2012.*

The current available water resources for Gaza constitute a limiting factor on meeting the growing domestic demand and the prospects for growth in the agricultural sector.¹⁷ The lack of suitable water for agriculture in Gaza is one of the largest factors affecting agriculture production. The coastal aquifer on which Gaza sits has become increasingly polluted and research has estimated

the aquifer may be totally unusable as early as 2016, only three years from now.¹⁸ Sewage and seawater which have leaked into this aquifer, now means that the majority of traditional wells used by farmers are contaminated and not suitable for growing export crops such as strawberries and tomatoes.

Repeated military incursions have caused extensive damage to water systems necessary for agriculture. It is estimated that the Israeli military destroyed around 370 agricultural wells and related irrigation networks in the Gaza Strip during the second Intifada (Palestinian uprising). Of these, only 100 had been rehabilitated by 2008. During Operation Cast Lead, damage to agricultural infrastructure, including water and irrigation networks was estimated at US\$ 77.8 million. The continued blockade on the Gaza Strip prevents entry of the materials necessary to repair, rehabilitate and maintain infrastructure.¹⁹

3. SOIL

The blockade imposes restrictions on import of materials²⁰, including a range of chemicals (including certain fertilizers) which could have a dual use. In addition, the lack of an effective regulation system for agro-chemicals has resulted in the intensive use of low quality agrochemicals (often smuggled through the tunnels), otherwise banned as responsible for causing serious environmental and health hazards for both farmers and consumers. In particular, the quality of the soil in many parts of Gaza has decreased due to the over use of the chemicals, creating a situation of chemical "dependence".

Not only is the quality of the water a problem, but so is the supply of water and ability to irrigate. Electricity supplies in Gaza are rationed, typically eight hours on and eight hours off, limiting a farmer's ability to pump water for irrigation purposes. To mitigate both problems, some farmers are turning to the production of herbs which need less water and more saline resistant crops such as cucumbers.

On the long-term, shifting to organic farming therefore represents a promising "market-based" alternative solution, which can be applied at least for a segment of the market. Research²¹ indicated that demand on safe agricultural products is rising. Relatively better off consumers are willing to pay higher prices for safe agricultural products. Such results indicate the potential for bringing such activities to reality.



[Green houses in Khan Yunis. Photo April 2013, copyright PC]

19 - Fact sheet Ewash Advocacy Task Force 6: <http://www.ewash.org/files/library/Factsheet%206%20-%20A4.pdf>.

20 - Lists of Controlled Entry Items, available at: http://www.mfa.gov.il/mfa/foreignpolicy/peace/humanitarian/pages/lists_controlled_entry_items_4-jul-2010.aspx.

21 - Testimony of Dr. Ahmed Abu Shaban.

REALITIES OF THE MARKET AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

1. DEVELOPING NEW MARKETS AND PRODUCE

A number of steps to reinvigorate the agriculture sector through a number of donor funded programmes have already been taken. These projects have been supporting farmers to continue producing usual crops such as strawberries and to test new crops such as herbs. However, these projects do not target every farmer in Gaza, and even where successful in helping farmers to produce a successful harvest, farmers are still faced with the problem of trying to export their crops.

**Strawberry farmer,
Mansour Al Budi, 14 April 2013**

"I am 43 years old and have been a strawberry farmer for 24 years. I started in the 1970's, during the "red gold" period. I used to grow strawberries all year round, and they would sell at very high prices: I was doing very well at that time. Strawberries would sell very well on the European market.

I used to farm 3000 dunums but today I can only farm 800. The reasons for that are the closure of the crossing, the high prices of input and the low prices for strawberries.

In addition, I now face stark competition from Egypt, Tunisia or Spain, despite the higher quality of my strawberries!

Considering the war, the closure and the market competition, I am now growing tomatoes for the local market as it helps balancing the loss of the strawberries; otherwise I would have to sell the land."



*[Mint being processed for export.
Photo April 2013, copyright PC]*

These challenges cannot be overcome without investment in research into potential new markets and opportunities for these farmers. Based on this research a common approach and strategy for the agriculture market in Gaza should then be developed. At present although some actors have begun to research and test what may and may not work, there has been little effort to standardise these approaches.

2. COOPERATIVES

In addition, the lack of organised cooperatives in Gaza is seriously impeding the growth of small farmers. Small producers have higher cost per unit and less competence to bargain the output prices or market it directly to the end consumers. Collective action is therefore needed to overcome these constraints and cooperatives could be sustainable solutions on the mid- to long term.



[Carnation for export, Gaza Strip. Photo April 2013, copyright PC]

3. DEPENDENCE ON INTERNATIONAL AID

Today, more than 70% of the population relies on humanitarian aid.²² International humanitarian aid is providing a life line to the majority of Gazans and is still very much needed. The majority of respondents reported having contracted debts in the last years, mainly from family members, and all respondents reported having to rely on aid to cover part or all of the households' expenses.

Respondents also often called for measures to improve their self-reliance, citing their capacity to recover quickly (in one or two years) from the crisis, should the blockade be lifted; though evidence suggests that Palestinians in Gaza are increasingly aid-reliant and that the simple easing of the blockade would not be enough to create sustainable development.

Undoubtedly, there is a need to provide longer term funding in addition to humanitarian aid, to ensure farmers and their families can build sustainable businesses.

Hani Qudaih, vegetable farmer

"I used to share 5 dunums, located near the border, with my three brothers.

During the high season (4months), I could make 800\$ per month, around 3000\$ per season. I used to be wealthy.

If I could access my land I would not need assistance. It would take one or two years to recover and I would be independent again.

Today I can't live without aid, even if it does not cover all expenses. I never needed aid before. Before I was helping people – now I need help from people."

22 - The Gaza cheat sheet – GISHA, 11 April 2013.

WHAT NEXT FOR GAZA?

1. THE BLOCKADE

The blockade, including the sustained and frequent closures of the crossings and other restrictive measures on accessing land and sea, contributes to a cycle of conflict that increases aid dependency and harms prospects for peace and security.

The diplomatic community must advocate for the following:

- Lift the blockade in its entirety;
- Ensure full freedom of movement of people and goods between Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, as well as imports and exports to Israel and internationally.

2. THE PROVISION OF LONG-TERM ASSISTANCE

oPt has been the second largest recipient of humanitarian aid for the last ten years due to the protracted crisis, with US\$6.5bn spent between 2001 and 2010.²³ In Gaza, unless the international community agrees to a fundamental shift in the delivery of aid, the current crisis will continue to last for years.

Practically, multi-year funding would allow interventions that have longer term impacts and yield benefits beyond the lifetime of the actual response. In a context like Gaza, with chronic emergency and phases of armed conflict, long term funding would allow agencies to react more appropriately and/or quickly to changing conditions, resulting in reduced levels of needs and strengthened capacity to bear sudden shocks.²⁴

Today, there is an obvious need for a shift from the humanitarian, sectorial approach to

assistance, to a long-term, global development-oriented approach. Mitigating the devastating impacts of the blockade through humanitarian assistance has worked to some extent, but there is still a need for robust funding and development strategies must be designed and implemented for Gaza, based on aid effectiveness principles that include long-term assistance into key services. While relief assistance is still very much needed, a response based on factors like levels of education, unemployment and access to land and resources should be developed.

- Donors need to shift towards long-term, sustainable financial support;
- Donors should support the development of industries in Gaza, including agricultural sector in order to support development and independence of beneficiaries from humanitarian aid.

3. THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Until the blockade is lifted, growth within the agriculture sector needs to be supported so it can once again become a sustainable economy allowing farmers and fishermen to maintain their livelihoods.

- Donors and the humanitarian community should invest and engage more in research to develop a global strategy for agriculture in Gaza;
- Donors should support the development of cooperatives when they implement agriculture activities;
- Donors should fund and support the designing and implementation of a governmental strategy regarding agricultural development, in particular focusing on improving farmers' knowledge of local and international markets, through capacity building to improve use of resources and capacities currently available in Gaza;
- The international donor community needs to support the building of an institutional framework towards a strategic plan, with clear goals, based on local capacities and economic research and analysis.

23 - "Top 20 recipients of international humanitarian aid, 2001-2010", in *Global Humanitarian Assistance (GHA) Report 2012*.

24 - *Value for Money of Multi-year Approaches to Humanitarian Funding*, Courtenay Cabot Venton, April 2013.

REFERENCES

- OCHA/WFP, *Between the Fence and a Hard Place, Humanitarian Impact of Israeli-Imposed Restrictions on Access to Land and Sea in the Gaza Strip*, August 2010.
- *Beyond ceasefire, ending the blockade of Gaza*, Oxfam, 6 December 2012.
- "Gaza in 2020, a liveable place?" UNCT, August 2012.
- OCHA CAP 2013.
- *Dashed Hopes, continuation of the Gaza Blockade*, 2011.
- *Easing the blockade*, OCHA, March 2011.
- WFP "Gaza: eased or un-eased?" *Changes on Gaza Market and Household Conditions following Israel's 20 June 2010 New Access Regime*.
- *Sanctuary in the City? Urban displacement and vulnerability in the Gaza Strip*, HPG Working Paper, December 2012.
- 2012 UNRWA emergency appeal.
- *Gaza's Children: Falling Behind, The effect of the blockade on child health in Gaza*, Save the children & Medical Aid for Palestine.
- "Stagnation or Revival? Palestinian Economic Prospects, 21 March 2012", the World Bank.
- *Sanctuary in the city? Urban displacement and vulnerability in the Gaza Strip*, Simone Haysom and Wasseem el Sarraj, HPG Working Paper, December 2012.
- "Gaza closure: not another year!", ICRC, 14-06-2010.



ACF INTERNATIONAL

CANADA

7105 rue St-Hubert, Bureau 105
H2S 2N1 Montréal, QC, Canada
E-mail : info@actioncontrelafaim.ca
Tel : +1 514 279 4876
Fax : +1 514 279 5136
Web : www.actioncontrelafaim.ca

FRANCE

4 rue Niepce
75662 Paris, cedex 14, France
E-mail : info@actioncontrelafaim.org
Tel : +33 (0) 1 43 35 88 88
Fax : +3 (0) 1 43 35 88 00
Web : www.actioncontrelafaim.org

SPAIN

C/Caracas 6, 1º
28010 Madrid, España
E-mail : ach@achesp.org
Tel : +34 91 391 53 00
Fax : +34 91 391 53 01
Web : www.accioncontraelhambre.org

UNITED STATES

247 West 37th, Suite #1201
New York, NY 10018 USA
E-mail : info@actionagainsthunger.org
Tel : +1 212 967 7800
Fax : +1 212 967 5480
Web : www.actionagainsthunger.org

UNITED KINGDOM

First Floor, rear premises,
161-163 Greenwich High Road
London, SE10 8JA, UK
E-mail: info@actionagainsthunger.org.uk
Tel : +44 208 293 6190
Fax : +44 208 858 8372
Web : www.actionagainsthunger.org.uk

