ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REPERCUSSIONS OF THE ISRAELI OCCUPATION
FACTS AND FIGURES

October 2008
Introduction

The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) monitors the social and economic conditions in the occupied Palestinian territory and, at the request of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, prepares the Secretary-General’s “Report on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan”.

The combination of intensified closures and sanctions imposed by Israel over four decades of occupation and the recent Palestinian internal conflict has led to a measurable deepening of the socio-economic crisis in the occupied Palestinian territory. The takeover by Hamas of the Gaza Strip in June 2007 led to a de-facto political, social and economic severance of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Israel imposed additional restrictions on the movement of goods and people into and out of the Gaza Strip, thereby causing severe shortages of basic commodities, including food, electricity and fuel. Moreover, increased restrictions on the operations of humanitarian agencies hindered the delivery of humanitarian aid in both the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. All economic, social and public health indicators reveal declining living conditions, social and spatial dismemberment and growing despair.

The growing poverty and humanitarian need in the occupied Palestinian territory can be primarily attributed to the Israeli closure system, which restricts Palestinian access to health and education services, employment and social networks. Additionally, Israeli settlements, the confiscation of land and the construction of the barrier in the West Bank, which contradict the Geneva Conventions and other norms of international law, isolate occupied East Jerusalem, dissect the West Bank into dozens of enclaves and curtail normal economic and social life.

By highlighting the relevant facts and figures, this brochure illustrates the adverse conditions faced by both Palestinians residing in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem and the Arab population in the Occupied Syrian Golan.

Sources and acknowledgements

Unless otherwise indicated in the endnotes, the data included in this brochure were obtained from the Secretary-General’s reports on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan.*

Deaths and injuries

Israeli military operations in the West Bank and Gaza Strip result in hundreds of Palestinians deaths and casualties every year.

1,703 Palestinians have been killed in direct, conflict-related incidents with the Israeli forces in the occupied Palestinian territory between January 2005 and July 2008 – 402 of those fatalities were children.\(^1\)

7,926 Palestinians have been injured in direct, conflict-related incidents between January 2005 and July 2008 – 1,393 of those casualties were children.\(^2\)

76 per cent of fatalities in 2007 occurred in Gaza, with more than 40 per cent of those the result of targeted assassinations.

In July 2008, a 10-year-old Palestinian boy was shot in the head and killed by the Israeli border police following an anti-barrier demonstration in the West Bank.\(^3\)

Arbitrary arrests and detentions

Administrative detention

Administrative detention is legal under Israeli law. On the basis of Military Order Number 1229 of 1988, military commanders are empowered to detain an individual for up to six months, which is extendable for unlimited additional six-month periods.

Between June 2005 and June 2007, Israeli forces carried out 16,287 search operations and made 17,379 arrests/detentions. By the end of July 2008, 3,348 searches and 3,498 arrests and detentions had been made.\(^4\)

8,472 Palestinians were being held in Israeli prisons or army facilities as of 30 July 2008. Out of these, 691 were being held without charge or trial. 313 Palestinian children (aged 18 and under) were in Israeli prisons by the end of July 2008 – 33 of whom were under the age of 16.\(^5\) 700 Palestinian children were arrested in the West Bank in 2007.\(^6\)

Population displacement and home demolitions

In addition to 48 per cent of the Palestinian population in the West Bank and Gaza Strip who are already refugees, the displacement of Palestinians continues within the occupied Palestinian territory as a result of the destruction of property, the confiscation of land and the revocation of residency permits, as well as occasional deportation.

8,269 Palestinians had their residency rights revoked in occupied East Jerusalem between 1967 and 2006. In 2006, 1,363 Palestinians in occupied East Jerusalem had their residency rights revoked, compared to 222 in 2005 and 16 in 2004.\(^7\)
Demolition of Palestinian homes and other structures

Palestinian homes are demolished by Israel as collective punishment, either for being built without a permit or for military purposes.

House demolition is an administrative procedure that is carried out without trial or proof of guilt in court. Punitive home demolitions, which harm the extended family, are meant to deter individual members who carry out or are suspected of being involved in attacks against Israel.

Israel severely restricts construction by Palestinians in the West Bank and East Jerusalem by making it extremely difficult for them to obtain building permits. As a result, they are compelled to build without a permit in order to provide shelter for their families. Homes that are found to have been constructed without a permit are demolished by the Israeli military.

Israel also employs a policy of house demolition, uprooting of orchards and destruction of farmland for military purposes in a practice that is euphemistically referred to as “clearing”. In the Gaza Strip, in particular, many hundreds of acres of agricultural land have been destroyed owing to their proximity to former Israeli settlements, army posts or based on the claim that Palestinians had fired from the land.

Home demolitions in the occupied Palestinian territory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason given for the demolition</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>By July 2008</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Punishment</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>177</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>664</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No permit</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>1 529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>1 404</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>1 819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>573</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>1 824</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>4 012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

While there is a lack of comprehensive data on home demolitions for military purposes before 2004, it is estimated that, in addition to the above figures, more than 12,000 homes were demolished in the West Bank between 2000 and September 2004, and more than 24,000 Palestinians were made homeless by Israeli house demolitions in the Gaza Strip over the same period.
The barrier in the West Bank

By July 2008, 57 per cent of the barrier in the West Bank had been constructed.\textsuperscript{11} When complete, the barrier will measure 723 km – more than twice the length of the 320-km Green Line, the internationally recognized boundary between the West Bank and Israel. The barrier dissects Palestinian land in the West Bank, thereby fragmenting families, social and economic structures and restricting freedom of access and movement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>West Bank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Israel has delineated a “closed zone” between the barrier and the Green Line in Palestinian residential and agricultural areas in the western part of the West Bank.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10,000 Palestinians living in the closed zone between the barrier and the Green Line now require permanent resident permits in order to continue to live in their own homes.

80 per cent of non-resident Palestinians who formerly worked the land in the closed area are without permits to gain access to their land on the other side of the barrier.

87 per cent of the completed barrier will lie within the occupied Palestinian territory. Almost 10 per cent of the West Bank is isolated in the closed zone between the barrier and the Green Line.\textsuperscript{12}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>East Jerusalem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Israel has largely completed the construction of a 168-km section of the barrier through East Jerusalem, thereby separating Palestinian Jerusalem residents from the city.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

60,000 Palestinians living within Jerusalem municipal boundaries are now separated from the city by the barrier, and must cross a checkpoint to access essential services to which they are entitled as residents.\textsuperscript{13}

84,000 Palestinians living in neighbouring West Bank villages that were once closely connected to occupied East Jerusalem are also excluded by the barrier.

Hospitals in occupied East Jerusalem experienced a drop of 50 per cent in patient caseloads as a result of patients being denied access by the barrier.

Barrier restrictions also hamper the ability of 6,000 pupils and 650 teachers from reaching their schools.
Mobility restrictions and closure policies

The imposition by Israel of a comprehensive closure regime is the main cause of deteriorating humanitarian and economic conditions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

**External closure** consists of the control of crossings into and out of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, thereby sealing off these territories from Israel and the rest of the world.

**Internal closure** consists of the use of such physical obstacles as earth mounds, trenches, roadblocks, concrete blocks, barbed wire, gates, restricted roads and manned checkpoints.

West Bank

607 fixed physical obstacles were in place in the West Bank in April 2008, augmented by an average of 66 flying checkpoints.\textsuperscript{14}

1,661 km of by-pass roads crisscross the West Bank on which Palestinian access is prohibited or restricted by a closure regime consisting of approximately 85 checkpoints and 460 roadblocks.\textsuperscript{15}

The “back-to-back” system

The majority of goods going into and out of Nablus, the main commercial centre in the West Bank, must pass through the Awarta crossing. This is currently the only “back-to-back” crossing inside the West Bank and involves a laborious procedure whereby goods are unloaded from one truck, searched, ferried through a barrier of concrete blocks, and loaded onto another truck on the other side. In 2007, Israel announced that it intends to introduce a compulsory back-to-back system for goods throughout the West Bank.

Thousands of incidents of delayed or denied access of United Nations staff have been reported, which significantly hindered the delivery of food aid and medicines and the work of mobile health-care and food distribution teams.
Siege on the Gaza Strip

Israel’s disengagement from the Gaza Strip in September 2005 had raised hopes for socio-economic recovery. However, Israeli mobility restrictions and closure policies continued and were increased following the Palestinian parliamentary elections in 2006. After the takeover by Hamas of the Gaza Strip in mid-June 2007, Israel further intensified border closures and restrictions on access of goods and people to and from the Gaza Strip, thereby imposing almost total closure and isolation of the territory. This isolation resulted in shortages of food, medical and relief items, spare parts for critical health and water sanitation installations and raw materials for Gaza’s commerce and industry.

**Israeli control of border crossings into and out of the Gaza Strip**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crossing</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rafah</td>
<td>Border crossing between the Gaza Strip and Egypt for the movement of people</td>
<td>Closed for more than one year since June 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erez</td>
<td>Border crossing from the Gaza Strip to Israel for the movement of people</td>
<td>Closed for more than two years for workers and more than one year, since June 2007, for other Palestinians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karni</td>
<td>Principle crossing for goods</td>
<td>Closed for more than one year since June 2007, with the exception of a single-lane conveyor belt that operates a few days every week for supplying wheat and animal feed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sufa</td>
<td>Principle crossing for aggregates, now used for commercial and humanitarian supplies</td>
<td>Closed in October 2007, re-opened sporadically since December 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerem Shalom</td>
<td>Crossing for humanitarian supplies</td>
<td>Opened sporadically, but closed since April 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nahal Oz</td>
<td>Crossing point for fuel</td>
<td>Open sporadically</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On average, 75 daily truckloads of goods were permitted to enter the Gaza Strip in June 2008, compared to 450 daily truckloads in January 2007.  

The average daily supply of fuel to the Gaza Strip in June 2008 was approximately 250,000 litres, compared to 700,000 litres in January 2007.  

95 per cent of all industrial establishments in the Gaza Strip had closed down by June 2007, and business productivity fell to 11 per cent of capacity.
Israeli settlements

**International law:** The Fourth Geneva Convention prohibits an occupying power from transferring its own citizens to an occupied territory. The Hague Regulations prohibit an occupying power from making permanent changes in an occupied area except for pressing and strictly military reasons, or unless they are undertaken for the benefit of the local population.

38 per cent of the West Bank consists of settlements and closed military areas that are off-limits or restricted to Palestinians.

The settlements are linked to each other and to Israel by an extensive road network. Palestinians for the most part are either prevented from using these roads or have only restricted access to them. The roads have also fragmented the West Bank into a series of isolated enclaves that Palestinians must access via alternative roads, checkpoints, bridges and tunnels that circumvent the roads reserved primarily for settlers.

473,000 settlers currently live in the West Bank and occupied East Jerusalem in 132 settlements.

An additional 3,000 Israeli settlers occupy West Bank land in 100 “outposts”, which are settlements that have not been authorized by the Government of Israel.

4,000 settler dwelling units were under construction in the West Bank as of December 2007.

Israeli settlements in the Jordan Valley alone consume an equivalent of 75 per cent of the water that the entire West Bank population of approximately 2 million people consumes.
Owing to the lack of electrical power in the Gaza Strip, cuts in fuel supply and a ban on the importation of spare parts since October 2007, water wells and pumping stations throughout the territory have fallen into disrepair or remain idle.

35 per cent of households in the West Bank and 36 per cent of households in the Gaza Strip had piped water in 2007. 47.6 per cent of households in the occupied Palestinian territory dispose of their wastewater through porous cesspits, which leak into the water supply.

95 per cent of water resources (630 million m$^3$ out of 670 million m$^3$ annually) have been closed off by the barrier to Palestinians living in the West Bank.

Every month in 2007, 3,201 trees were uprooted, burned or cut down by Israeli authorities or settlers. 1,749 dunums (1 dunum is equivalent to 4 acres) of arable Palestinian land per month were leveled in 2007. From September 2000 to April 2006, $339 million was lost as a result of bulldozing of cultivated land and uprooting of trees.

In July 2008, 84 million litres of raw and partially-treated sewage per day were being released into the sea along the coast of the Gaza Strip.

Irregular fuel supplies and the lack of spare parts and materials have made it very difficult to treat sewage adequately before releasing it into the sea. In June 2008, the Coastal Municipal Water Utility (CMWU) received some supplies for the first time in more than a year, which enabled it to complete some delayed repairs. However, these supplies constituted only 10-20 per cent of what is required, and during July 2008, CMWU received 50,000 litres of diesel, which represents only 40 per cent of its monthly fuel requirements.
Poverty, unemployment and the economy

The occupied Palestinian territory was the poorest performing economy in the region owing primarily to the boycott of the Hamas Government in 2006 and the subsequent siege of the Gaza Strip. Real GDP in the occupied Palestinian territory in 2006 was $4.5 billion, compared to Yemen at $19 billion, Egypt at $124 billion and Saudi Arabia at $348 billion.\(^{21}\)

Gross domestic product (GDP) growth is estimated to be zero in 2007, following a drop of 5 per cent in real GDP in 2006, which was caused by Israel’s withholding of revenues owed to the Palestinian Authority (PA), the freezing of donor assistance to the PA, strikes by the public sector in 2006, and a private sector that continued to be strangled by the closure regime.\(^{22}\) Per capita GDP in 2007 was estimated to be 40 per cent below its level in 1999.\(^{23}\)

28 per cent of Palestinians were unemployed in 2007 (including discouraged workers). In the Gaza Strip, after factoring in absentee unpaid and discouraged workers, the unemployment rate reached approximately 42 per cent, one of the highest unemployment rates in the world.\(^{24}\)

Post-assistance poverty based on consumption levels was 19 per cent in the West Bank and 52 per cent in the Gaza Strip in 2007. Income-based poverty was 57 per cent in 2007 – 45 per cent in the West Bank and 79 per cent in the Gaza Strip.\(^{25}\)

80 per cent of the residents of the Gaza Strip were dependent on humanitarian aid in 2007, compared to 63 per cent in 2006. In 2007, 28,000 families received emergency cash assistance from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).

### East Jerusalem in numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of residents:</td>
<td>256,820 (34 per cent of the population of Jerusalem)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families under the poverty line:</td>
<td>67 per cent (compared to 21 per cent of non-Arab families)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under the poverty line:</td>
<td>77 per cent (compared to 39 per cent of non-Arab children)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewage line shortage:</td>
<td>70 kilometres of main sewage lines are lacking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of water connections:</td>
<td>160,000 Palestinian residents have no connection to the municipal water network</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Association for Civil Rights in Israel, June 2008.
Public health and food insecurity

The consumer price index for food rose by 23 per cent in the Gaza Strip and 19 per cent in the West Bank from January 2007 to April 2008. \(^{26}\) 38 per cent of the population in the occupied Palestinian territory is food insecure in 2008 – 56 per cent in the Gaza Strip and 25 per cent in West Bank. \(^{27}\) 60 per cent of the refugee population received emergency food aid in 2007.

During 2007, the price of wheat flour increased by 73 per cent in the West Bank and 68 per cent in the Gaza Strip. \(^{28}\) The price of baby milk increased by 30 per cent. The drastic increase in food that is occurring in many regions of the world is especially onerous in the occupied Palestinian territory where per capita GDP has declined by nearly 40 per cent since 1999.

Following the imposition of embargoes on the import of fuel and electricity, hospitals reported shortages of some 60-70 per cent in the diesel supplies required for generating electricity.

40 per cent of the items on the list of essential drugs were at critical levels for most of the year 2007 – 100 out of the 416 items on the list of essential drugs and 203 medical supply items were at level zero in the Gaza Strip in December 2007.

In 2006, 10 per cent of children showed signs of stunted growth in the occupied Palestinian territory. \(^{29}\)

In 2007, the per capita daily consumption of water was 59 litres, down from 80.5 litres in 2006. This is far below the minimum standard recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO) of 150 litres per day and the 350 litres per person per day consumed in Israel.

![Average water consumption per day](chart.png)
Youth and education

14,730 teaching days were lost in UNRWA schools in the Gaza Strip in 2007 owing to violence.

2,000 children in the Gaza Strip were estimated to have dropped out of school in 2007.

66-90 per cent of children in the Gaza Strip failed their mathematics examinations in the 2006-2007 school year.

55 per cent of 8th graders in the West Bank failed their mathematics examinations, and 44 per cent failed their science examinations.

40 per cent of children in the Gaza Strip are suffering from insomnia and 34 per cent are suffering from anxiety.

Youth aged 15-24 account for only 28 per cent of the labour force, and yet accounted for 44 per cent of the unemployed in 2007 (including discouraged workers).

Status of women

The participation rate for women in the labour force was a very modest 16.6 per cent in the second quarter of 2007, compared to 67.8 per cent for men.

Worsening socio-economic conditions in the Gaza Strip seem to be causing increased levels of violence against women. According to the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), 2 in 5 women reported being victims of violence in the Gaza Strip in 2007, up from 1 in 5 in 2006.

12 so-called honour killings were recorded in the Gaza Strip in 2007, up from 4 in 2004.
Occupied Syrian Golan

The Syrian Golan has been under Israeli occupation since 1967. The Israeli Government’s decision to annex the occupied Syrian Golan was deemed illegal by Security Council Resolution 497. Israel prevents the return of the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan expelled in 1967. The border crossing between the occupied Syrian Golan and the Syrian Arab Republic is normally closed, and travel by the Arab residents of the occupied Golan to the Syrian Arab Republic to visit family members is severely restricted by the Israeli authorities, at great hardship to both Syrian and Golan Arabs.

The population of Syrian Arabs living on the occupied Syrian Golan dropped from an estimated 130,000 living in some 200 villages in 1967 to approximately 21,000 in 5 main towns in March 2007. Some 20,000 Israelis have settled in approximately 45 settlements in the area.

The sharp decline in the number of Syrian Arab residents has serious long-term implications that need to be addressed urgently.

The total area of the Syrian Golan is some 1,250 square kilometres, of which 1,150 square kilometres are under Israeli occupation, 100 square kilometres are declared as natural reservations and 400 square kilometres are closed military areas.

Israel uses approximately 500 square kilometres for cattle. Out of the 100 square kilometres of cultivated land, Syrian Arabs have access to only 20 square kilometres, while Israeli settlers have access to the remaining 80 square kilometres.

Israeli settlements are reported to use a disproportionate quantity of water resources for domestic and agricultural purposes. Syrian citizens have restricted access to water, receiving only 20 per cent of their needs, which negatively affects the agricultural output of their land.
ENDNOTES

2 Ibid.
5 B’Tselem, which is available at: http://www.btselem.org/english/statistics/Index.asp
7 B’Tselem, which is available at: http://www.btselem.org/english/statistics/Index.asp
8 Ibid.
9 B’Tselem only has statistics on house demolitions for alleged military purposes starting from 2004.
12 Ibid.
14 Ibid.
22 Ibid.
25 Ibid.
26 World Food Programme (WFP), FAO and UNRWA, “Joint rapid food security survey in the occupied Palestinian territory” (May 2008).
27 Ibid.
28 Ibid.
Only a permanent political settlement, which ends the occupation and gives Palestinians their independence, can fundamentally alter the economic and humanitarian problems of the Palestinian people and bring lasting security for Israel. While I am well aware of the challenges, I believe that with the right mixture of wisdom, realism and political courage – including a major intensification of efforts in the months ahead – we can make historic progress towards the vision of two States, Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security.

Message of the Secretary-General
United Nations Seminar on Assistance to the Palestinian People
SG/SM/11429, PAL/2098
19 February 2008