

WARNING THIS DOCUMENT  
CONTAINS GRAPHIC IMAGES  
SOME READERS MAY FIND UPSETTING

Gaza:  
Its History  
The Siege And Its Consequences



Compiled for Sadaka by Caitlin Ni Chonail

SADAKA PAPER 7



Tel.: +353-1-6694707

email: info@sadaka.ie

web: www.sadaka.ie

Sadaka – The Ireland Palestine Alliance  
Fitzwilliam Hall  
Fitzwilliam Place  
Dublin 2  
Ireland



# Contents

<b>Gaza</b> .....	4
Population .....	4
History.....	5
Chronology of Events.....	6
<b>The Siege of Gaza</b> .....	8
'The Largest Open-Air Prison in the World'.....	8
Collective Punishment.....	9
2006 Elections.....	9
Palestinian Rocket Attacks.....	9
Operation 'Summer Rain' .....	10
Operation 'Autumn Clouds.....	10
An 'Enemy Entity'.....	10
Continuing Repression.....	10
Truce.....	10
<b>Operation Cast Lead</b> .....	10
War Crimes.....	11
UN Investigation.....	11
Aftermath.....	12
<b>The Blockade of Gaza</b> .....	12
Movement of People.....	13
Movement of Goods.....	13
Food Situation.....	13
The Sea Blockade.....	14
Gaza Marine Gas Field.....	15
Fuel.....	15
Electricity.....	15
Sewage and Water.....	16
Gazan Economy.....	16
<b>Response of the International Community</b> .....	17
<b>Further Reading and Information</b> .....	17
<b>Appendix I maps</b> .....	18
Gaza Pre-Disengagement 2005.....	18
Gaza Post-Disengagement 2005.....	19
Gaza Refugee Camps.....	20
Gaza Bombing Intensity and Casualties Gaza 27/12/2008 - 18/01/2009.....	21
Gaza Restricted Fishing Zones.....	22



### Gaza

Gaza (Arabic: غزة Ghazza, Hebrew: גֶּזָה "Azza" ), also referred to as 'the Gaza Strip', is a narrow piece of land situated in the south-west corner of historic Palestine and bordering on the Mediterranean. It is approx. 41 kms. (25 miles ) long, and from 6 to 12 kms. (4 – 7.5 miles ) wide at its narrowest and widest points respectively. It occupies an area of only 360 sq.kms. ( 139 sq. miles, equal in area to the Burren district in Co. Clare ). It is bounded by Israel to the north, east and south and by Egypt to the south-west. Its capital, for which it was named, is Gaza City.

### Population

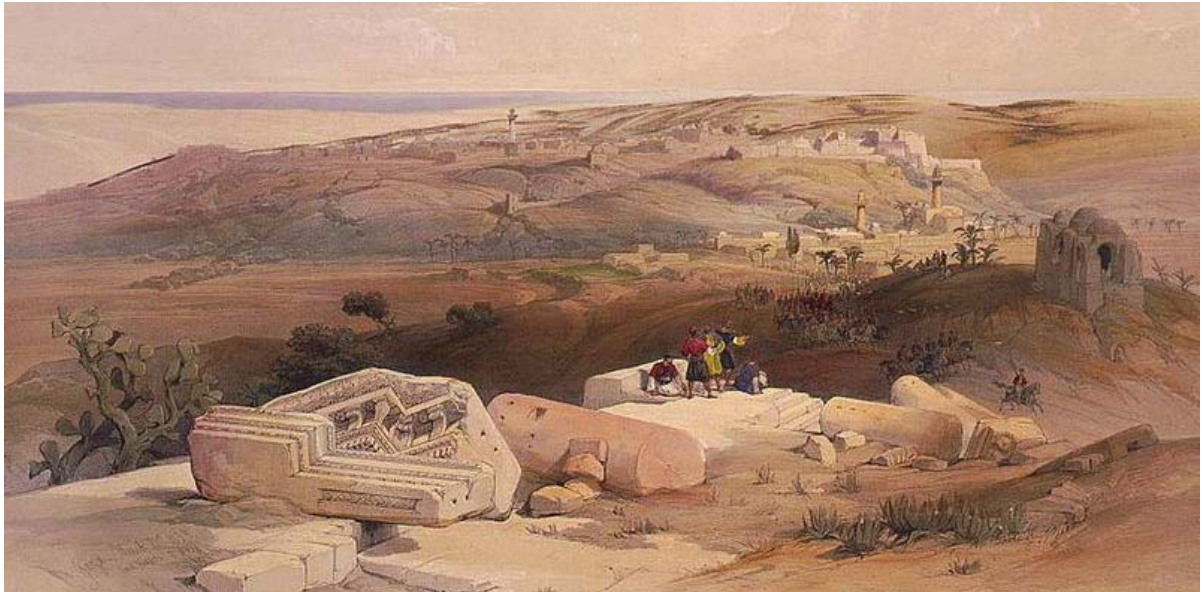
In 2009 the population numbered approx. 1.5 million people, two-thirds of whom are refugees or descendants of refugees who were driven out of other parts of Palestine when the Israeli state was established in 1948. There are no fewer than eight refugee camps in the Gaza Strip : Jabalia, Beach, Nuseirat, Bureij, Maghazi, Deir El Balah, Khan Younis and Rafah.



Gaza has an area of only 360 sq.kms or 139 sq. miles, equal in area to the Burren district in Co. Clare



## The Siege And Its Consequences



Painting of Gaza by David Roberts 1839

### History

Gaza, which originally encompassed the Israeli coastal towns of Ashdod and Askelon, has a long and ancient history with records going back to the 15th Century BC. Following a period of Egyptian rule it became the homeland of the Philistines, a sea-going people of possibly Mycenaean origin. Its geographical location between North Africa and the Levant made it a key intersection of trade and culture and a prize for the various empires of the ancient world including the Assyrian, Greek, Roman and Byzantine. In 635 AD it was captured by the Islamic Rashidun Caliphate and was later fought over by Crusaders and Moslems, including the legendary Salah Ad-Din. In the 16th Century Gaza was incorporated into the Ottoman Empire, under whose rule it enjoyed a long period of relative peace and prosperity. When the Ottoman Turks were defeated in the First World War Gaza became part of the British Mandate of Palestine.



Al-Mathaf "The Museum" is a one-of-a-kind recreation and cultural centre located in Gaza that showcases the district's rich historical past.



### Chronology of Events

- 1947 - The United Nations partitions Palestine without consulting its indigenous people ( see Sadaka website/About Palestine/History )
- 1948 - Zionist forces defy UN Plan and seize extra coastal land including the ancient Arab town of Jaffa, north of Gaza.
- 1948 - State of Israel proclaimed. Arab-Israeli war.
- 1949 - Armistice Agreement between Israel and Egypt sets what are still the current boundaries of the Gaza Strip. Egypt administers Gaza.
- 1956 - Suez Crisis. Israel joins Britain and France to invade Egypt. Israel occupies the Gaza Strip for four months during which time it carries out massacres.
- 1967 - 'Six-Day War'. Israel seizes the Gaza Strip.
- 1970 - 'Gaza Clearances'. Ariel Sharon, head of IDF 'Southern Command' sets out to 'pacify' Gaza.
- 1971 Thousands of homes bulldozed; 16,000 refugees uprooted again; hundreds, including children, beaten and murdered; hundreds more sent to prison in Sinai.
- 1978 - Camp David Accords. But Israel sets up a total of 21 illegal settlements in Gaza.
- 1987 - Israeli military occupation and illegal settlements lead to first Palestinian Intifada ( uprising "s haking off" ).
- 1993 - Oslo Accords grant limited autonomy under the Palestinian National Authority - except for the settlements and the 'military areas'. Israel retained control of the territorial waters and the airspace.
- 2000 - Sharon's provocative act at the Haram-al-Sharif in Jerusalem gives rise to the Second Intifada.
- 2001 - Israel destroys the Gaza Airport and docks.
- 2004 - Sharon announces Israel's intention to withdraw from the Gaza Strip. The intention is to boost Israeli illegal expansion on the West Bank( See The Road Map to Nowhere Tanya Reinhart ).
- 2005 - Israel evacuates the illegal settlements in Gaza. The Israeli army withdraws but only to the border. Israel retains control of Gaza airspace, territorial waters and borders.
- 2006 - Jan. Hamas wins the Palestinian Legislative Elections gaining majorities in both Gaza and the West Bank. The Israeli government, the United States and the EU refuse to recognise the result of the elections and impose sanctions and closures on the Gaza Strip. Result shortage of food and essential supplies. International human rights organisations declare this to be 'collective punishment' of a civilian population, which is outlawed under the Geneva Convention.
- 2006 - June. Israelis launch 'Operation Summer Rain'. Israeli airforce bombards civilian infrastructure : water and electricity plants, schools,hospitals, government buildings, housing etc. destroyed.



## The Siege And Its Consequences

- 2006 - Following the election Hamas spokesmen made it clear they were seeking a long-term truce with Israel if Israel would end its illegal occupation of the Palestinian territories. In a BBC interview Ismail Haniya the elected prime minister, said that Hamas would consider a two-state solution based on the 1967 borders. These peace proposals were ignored by the 'Quartet' ( the US, EU, Russia and the UN ) and by Israel which imprisons elected Hamas representatives on the West Bank.
- 2006 - Developing factionalism and tension between Hamas and their election rivals Fatah who refused to accept the result of the January election. Israel encourages this rivalry and supports the Fatah leadership.
- 2007 - June. Hamas forces Fatah out of the Gaza Strip.
- 2008 - June. Egypt brokers an Israeli/Hamas truce in Gaza.
- 2008 - Nov. 4th. Israeli forces enter Gaza and kill six members of Hamas.
- 2008 - Dec. Israel launches another major attack on the Gaza Strip 'Operation Cast Lead'. It will last until January 2009.



### 'The Largest Open-Air Prison in the World'

Despite evacuating all the Israeli settlers in 2005, the Israeli occupation forces merely withdrew to the borders of Gaza, from which point they maintained control and surveillance over the airspace, territory and adjacent sea.



### The Siege of Gaza

As can be seen from the Chronology the people of Gaza had been subject to Israeli aggression and restriction over a long period of time. The Israeli occupation begun in 1967 ushered in a period of Israeli military and bureaucratic control over Gazan life which would depress the economy and lead to the steady impoverishment of its people (except for the Settlers who lived there as a privileged caste). The Palestinians in Gaza were not free to decide where they could work or travel, who they could trade with nor how their taxes were to be spent. When Israel decided to get out of the Gaza Strip in 2005, in an attempt to shed responsibility for the welfare of its citizens, 65% of Gazans lived below the poverty line and 35% were unemployed.

### 'The Largest Open-Air Prison in the World'



Despite evacuating all the Israeli settlers in 2005, the Israeli occupation forces merely withdrew to the borders of Gaza, from which point they maintained control and surveillance over the airspace, territory and adjacent sea. This security-based border regime adversely affected the Gaza economy which, according to the World Bank, needed two conditions for recovery :

- 1 ) An end to Israeli closure policies and
- 2 ) unobstructed access to world markets.

To facilitate this the United States brokered an Agreement on Movement and Access, announced in November 2005. However, Israel ignored this and seemed deliberately to proceed with measures which would sabotage any prospects for economic recovery : Frequent, prolonged closures and obstruction of goods and people were maintained at the border crossing points, permits to work in Israel were gradually withdrawn while the Israeli army carried out regular military incursions into the territory. Gaza became steadily more isolated, both politically and economically, from the West Bank and from the rest of the world.



## The Siege And Its Consequences

### Collective Punishment

Palestinian resistance actions - home-made rockets fired across the Gaza border - were met with Israeli actions directed against the population as a whole. The weapon of choice was the 'sonic boom'. Low-flying F-16 fighter jets would break the sound barrier above populated areas, creating thunderous shock waves which shook buildings, broke windows, blew off doors, and caused widespread panic, fear, and hysteria, especially among children. Because Israel still controlled the electricity and communications systems, it could cut the power as and when it chose. This had disastrous consequences especially for hospitals and essential public facilities such as water and sanitation plants.

### 2006 Elections



Ismail Haniyeh ( Hamas ) de facto Prime Minister in Gaza

These repressive measures intensified to an alarming degree after Hamas won a majority, in both Gaza and the West Bank, in the January 2006 Palestinian Legislative Elections. The militant stance of the Islamic party provided the Israelis with a pretext for ratcheting up the pressure on the Gaza Strip. Israel was encouraged in this by the refusal of the 'Quartet' - the US, EU, UN and Russia - to honour the result of the democratically-conducted, internationally-observed election. Tax revenues and aid from the World Bank and other international institutions were withheld from the new Palestinian Authority; food supplies were prevented from coming in and Israeli Government Advisor Dov Weissglass joked that the Palestinians were to be 'put on a diet'; a perimeter fence was constructed.

### Palestinian Rocket Attacks

Allegedly in response to home-made rocket attacks, the Israeli military routinely used heavy artillery to fire indiscriminately into civilian areas killing and wounding hundreds of men, women and children.



### Operation 'Summer Rain'

Following the capture of Israeli soldier Gilad Shalit the Israelis launched the first of its large scale military assaults on Gaza. On 27 June Israeli fighter planes carried out airstrikes targetting the civilian infrastructure, bridges and power plants sending most of Gaza into darkness. Borders closed. Food not allowed in. Children suffering from malnutrition. No clean water. An estimated 200-250 artillery shells fired into Gaza daily. Over 200 airstrikes killing approximately 400 Palestinians. Lasts ten weeks.

### Operation 'Autumn Clouds

November 2006. Six-day ground invasion of Beit Hanoun. 50 Palestinians killed. Artillery shells kill 18 from one family. In December a 'ceasefire' is declared but in May 2007 Israel re-invades the Strip.

### An 'Enemy Entity'

Tension between Hamas and Fatah, who have never accepted the result of the 2006 election, continues, exacerbated by Israel seeming to support Fatah. Resulting political instability leads to Hamas forcing Fatah out of Gaza in June 2007. In September the Israeli government brands Gaza an 'enemy entity'. The Israeli High Court approves the political assassination of Hamas figures. Over 60 Hamas ministers and politicians are already in Israeli custody.

### Continuing Repression

The expulsion of Fatah provides Israel with a pretext for continuing its draconian policies against the people of Gaza. Israeli incursions in January and February 2008 lead to 138 Palestinians dead.

### Truce

In June 2008 Egypt brokers a truce between Israel and Hamas. On November 4th Israeli forces enter Gaza and kill six members of Hamas, thus breaking the truce. Hamas retaliates giving Israel a pretext for more aggression. ( See Sadaka Briefing No.6 The Israel-Hamas Ceasefire ).

### Operation Cast Lead





## The Siege And Its Consequences

On 27 December 2008, without warning, Israeli forces began a devastating bombing campaign on the Gaza Strip code-named Operation "Cast Lead". By 18 January 2009 some 1,400 Palestinians had been killed, including 313 children, thousands more were wounded. Once more the Israelis targeted the civilian infrastructure including houses, hospitals, schools, markets, businesses and government buildings. Large areas of Gaza were razed to the ground. What made the assault particularly cruel and lethal was that the Gaza people were blockaded in to the Strip and had no means of escape.

### War Crimes



A distressed paramedic holding the charred remains of an infant one of the 313 children killed in Israel's 'Operation Cast Lead'

Certain features of the assault have led to Israel being accused of war crimes. For example :

- indiscriminate bombing of civilian areas
- illegal use of certain weapons most notably white phosphorous, dime bombs and flechettes
- deliberate targeting of medical personnel, endangering their lives, and preventing them from dealing with the dead and wounded
- cold-blooded executions of unarmed civilians.

Although the stated aim of the invasion was to end rocket attacks into Israel by armed groups affiliated with Hamas and other Palestinian factions, an article in the Israeli press entitled "Disinformation, Secrecy and Lies: How the Gaza Offensive Came About" ( Barak Ravid, Haaretz 27/12/08 ), revealed that Israel had been planning the assault for six months, even as it entered into a truce with Hamas.

### UN Investigation

In response to an international outcry the United Nations set up an investigation in April 2009. The 'fact-finding mission' was led by Justice Richard Goldstone whose final report ( see 'Gaza Documents' ) concluded that war crimes had indeed been committed during the assault. The 'Goldstone Report' was contested by Israel but was endorsed by the UN Human Rights Council on 16th October 2009 and by the EU on 10th March 2010.



### Aftermath



Children amidst the ruins of a Mosque after Israel 's ' Operation Cast Lead '

Because of the continuing Israeli blockade of Gaza, essential supplies to repair the damage can still not get in : Medicines for the wounded; construction materials and technical equipment to rebuild the vital installations, public buildings, roads and houses. Food and clean water continue to be in desperately short supply.

### The Blockade of Gaza

The main routes in and out Gaza have for decades been subject to Israeli restriction. Then In 1994 Israel built a 'separation barrier' along the entire land border of the Gaza Strip. It is made up of wire fencing with posts, sensors and buffer zones. In 2001 the Israeli airforce destroyed the airport. Unable to move goods and people by air or through the antiquated sea port, that left only the six land crossing points :

- Erez, Nahal Oz, Karni, Sufa and Kerem Shalom into Israel
- Rafah into Eryp ( Monitored by the EU and Israel ).

It has been Israel's arbitrary closure of these crossing points - isolating Gaza and separating it from the other Palestinian territories - that has collectively punished the Gazan people and led through the years to the slow destruction of the Gazan economy.

When in 2007 unresolved factionalism led Hamas to expel Fatah representatives from the Strip, Israel took the opportunity to institute an all-out blockade. Even before 'Operation Cast Lead' this punitive measure was having a devastating effect on all aspects of life in Gaza, most crucially the health of the inhabitants and the economy.



## The Siege And Its Consequences

### Movement of People

Travel permits from the Israeli government are required for entry and exit from the Strip. Israel allows the passage of people into and out of Gaza only "in humanitarian and exceptional cases" \*. Family ties in themselves do not constitute sufficient humanitarian justification for travel, so, for example, relatives, including spouses and children may not travel to and from Gaza to the West Bank nor to other places such as Jordan or Egypt; medical personnel cannot travel to upgrade their skills in international medical centres; students may not leave Gaza to study in the West Bank or abroad; sportspeople, such as members of the Palestinian football team, may not travel to train or to compete; merchants and business people may not travel for trade purposes.

\* However, there are many examples of Israeli denial of travel permits to serious and emergency medical cases.

### Movement of Goods

The blockade prevents Gaza from exporting any goods and restricts imports to a limited amount of basic humanitarian aid. 'Dual use' items such as fertiliser and steel rods are not allowed in for 'security' reasons. Other than that, no specific list of what is and is not allowed in has been published, and items gaining entry vary over time. UNRWA's list of household items that have been refused entry at various times includes light bulbs, candles, matches, books, musical instruments, crayons, clothing, shoes, mattresses, sheets, blankets, pasta, tea, coffee, chocolate, nuts, shampoo and conditioner. The list can be bizarre, allowing cinnamon but not coriander, allowing mineral water but not fruit juice. Footballs and plastic toys too have been specifically banned! (See Gaza Documents for 'Permitted Imports' ) Many other items - ranging from cars to fridges to computers - are generally refused entry. As part of its 'economic warfare' Israel also prohibits the import of raw materials for industry.

Following 'Operation Cast Lead' Israel refused to allow construction materials into Gaza, so roads, houses, hospitals, schools, vital installations and workplaces still lie in ruins. In addition, Israel refused to allow in medical equipment and drugs urgently needed to treat the wounded and disabled. Immediately following the assault, international medical teams, including burns specialists, were not allowed into Gaza to assist the doctors there.

### Food Situation



## Gaza Its History



The UN's Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) says 61% of Gazans are "food insecure". UNRWA states that 80% of Gazan households rely on some kind of food aid. Border closures and fuel shortages sometimes interfere with food distribution.

Unrwa rations provide about two-thirds of dietary needs, and so need to be supplemented by dairy products, meat, fish and fresh fruit and vegetables. Some of these items are grown locally, some allowed in from Israel, and some smuggled in through tunnels under the Egypt-Gaza border. However the high levels of unemployment and the steady impoverishment of the population mean that more and more Gazans cannot afford to buy these basic items. A UN survey conducted in 2008 found more than half Gaza's households had sold their disposable assets and were relying on credit to buy food. UNRWA reports that many cannot afford soap, stationery or safe drinking water. The food shortages have not been helped by Israel's destruction of Gaza's agricultural sector - fields, orchards and greenhouses - during 'Cast Lead'. According to the World Health Organization, one third of children under five and women of childbearing age are anaemic.

### The Sea Blockade



Historically, fishing has always been an important part of the Gazan economy, providing a healthy revenue for the thousands of people connected with it. However, following the Oslo Accords an 'Interim Agreement' was signed in 1994/5 in Washington DC between Israel and the PLO which, among other things prohibited Gazan fishermen from fishing more than twenty nautical miles off their own coastline. However, Israel never honoured even this restrictive agreement and never allowed fishing beyond twelve nautical miles. Citing 'security', Israel has over the years forced the fishermen into an ever-shrinking fishing zone. Having arbitrarily named six nautical miles as the present limit, in practice the Israeli navy currently confines the fishing boats to three nautical miles off the coast of Gaza. If the fishermen dare to sail any further they are fired upon, boarded or rammed, wounded, abducted or even killed by the Israeli navy. The narrow fishing zone means the catches are meagre and the fishing stocks depleted. There is an additional danger of poisoning as the fish caught close to shore are in waters polluted by the raw sewage which flows into the sea - a dangerous side-effect of Gaza's destroyed sewage system. The total catch now is less than 500 tons per year - so another Palestinian industry destroyed.



## The Siege And Its Consequences

### Gaza Marine Gas Field

Those who study Gazan affairs think it is no coincidence that in the late nineties a rich gas deposit was discovered at 25-30 kilometres off the Gazan coast. It would have an estimated yield of one trillion cubic feet of gas worth approximately four billion dollars and would last for fifteen years. It was following this find that the Israeli navy started forcing the fishermen further and further into the shore.

### Fuel



Since 2007 Israel reduced fuel imports to Gaza. According to Oxfam no petrol or diesel for vehicles has been allowed in from Israel since November 2008, except for fuel for UN cars. Vehicle fuel enters from Egypt through the tunnels. The amount of cooking gas allowed in has generally fluctuated between about a third and a half of requirements according to Oxfam figures.

### Electricity

Gaza's only power plant relies on fuel for its operation. Israeli restriction on fuel supplies therefore impinge directly on the plant's ability to provide electricity. The plant has shut down completely several times after running out of fuel because the Nahal OZ crossing was closed. It was out of fuel for most of the Israeli operation in January 2009, leaving two-thirds of Gazans without power at the height of the crisis. Since early 2008, the power plant has received enough fuel to operate at only about two-thirds of its capacity. In April and May 2010, fuel supply fluctuated, with the plant only able to operate at between 20 and 50% of its capacity. Power cuts remain frequent. Research by Oxfam in April 2010 showed houses across Gaza without power for 35-60 hours a week.



### Sewage and Water



A view of a sewage lagoon in the northern Gaza strip

The blockade has taken its toll on Gaza's water and sewage network. Lack of spare parts has made repairs difficult. Intermittent power supplies have made pumps reliant on generators, which in turn have lacked spare parts and fuel. The WHO says 'Operation Cast Lead' worsened an already bad situation. Before the operation, it says Gazans had only half the water they needed according to international standards, and 80% of water supplied did not meet WHO drinking standards. At the height of the January fighting, half of Gaza's population had no access to piped water. Gaza's sewage treatment body estimates that at least 50m litres of raw or poorly-treated sewage is released into the sea daily. Some of Gaza's sewage is stored in huge lagoons, one of which burst in 2007 causing at least five deaths.

### Gazan Economy



One of many factories destroyed by Israeli bombing of the Gaza Strip

The Gazan economy has been devastated by Israeli closure policy. According to the UN, the blockade has caused the economy "irreversible damage" and that when aid is discounted, 70% of Gazan families live on less than a dollar a day



## The Siege And Its Consequences

per person. The World Bank states that unemployment has soared to approx. 40%. The closures have devastated the private sector. Before 2007, up to about 750 trucks of furniture, food products, textiles and agricultural produce left Gaza each month, worth half a million US dollars a day. Under the blockade, the only exports allowed have been a small number of trucks of strawberries and flowers. Even production for local needs has come to a virtual standstill because raw materials are usually refused entry. Some industrial premises have resumed limited production using goods brought in from the tunnels.

Before the blockade, 3,900 industrial premises were operating, employing 35,000 people - by June 2008, only ninety were still functioning, employing only 860 people according to the Palestinian Trade Center. During 'Operation Cast Lead' an estimated total of \$140m of damage was done to Gaza businesses according to a Palestinian enterprise body, the Palestinian Private Sector Coordinating Council.

### Response of the International Community

Despite Israel's many breaches of international law and its continuing strangulation of Gaza, the 'Quartet' still continue to support Israel and even to reward it. Israel is the highest recipient of US aid - currently 3 billion dollars per year. The 'Euro-Mediterranean Agreement' through which Israel enjoys privileged trading relations with the European Union is still in place. Israel has recently been admitted to the OECD (See Sadaka Paper No.5). However, a growing international solidarity movement, based in many countries is determined to bring help to the Palestinians. For example, the number of ships attempting to break the Gaza blockade in order to bring in humanitarian supplies is increasing. The recent dramatic events aboard the Turkish 'MV. Mavi Marmara' where Israeli commandos murdered nine human rights activists have caused outrage across the world. Politicians and public figures have called for the siege of Gaza to be lifted entirely. Israel however has so far only consented to an 'easing' of the blockade.

### Further Reading and Information

" Why the Siege of Gaza must be lifted entirely " Sadaka Briefing Paper No.10

<http://www.sadaka.ie/Articles/Briefings.html>

#### Reports

Human Rights in the OPT. by Special Rapporteur John Dugard .....	UNESCO Commission on Human Rights
Gaza Labour Market 2008 .....	UNWRA
Israeli Attacks on Medical Personnel in Gaza. ....	Palestinian Centre for Human Rights (PCHR) Gaza Operation 'Cast Lead
22 days of Death & Destruction .....	Amnesty International
Health in Gaza - May 2009 .....	World Health Organisation
Gaza - 1.5 million people trapped in Despair .....	International Committee of the Red Cross
The Goldstone Report .....	United Nations

#### Useful Websites

[www.pchrgaza.ps/](http://www.pchrgaza.ps/)

[www.palestinechronicle.com](http://www.palestinechronicle.com)

[www.ocha](http://www.ocha)

[www.gisha.org](http://www.gisha.org)

[www.shourimshtika.org](http://www.shourimshtika.org) (Breaking the Silence )

#### Further Reading

The Road Map to Nowhere: Tanya Reinhart

My Father was a Freedom Fighter - Gaza 's Untold Story: Ramzy Baroud

Drinking the Sea at Gaza: Amira Hass



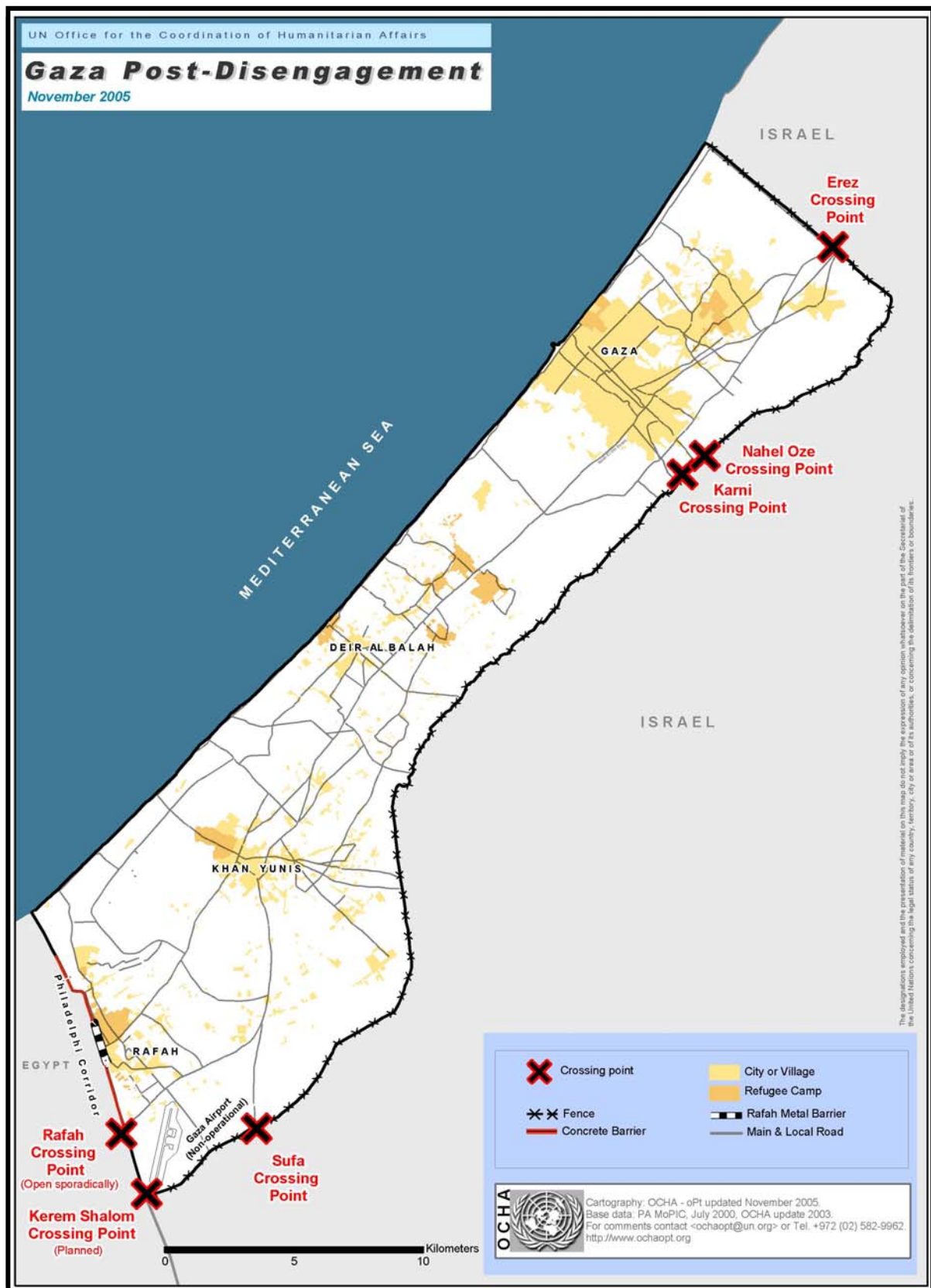
Appendix I Maps



Gaza Pre-Disengagement 2005



## The Siege And Its Consequences



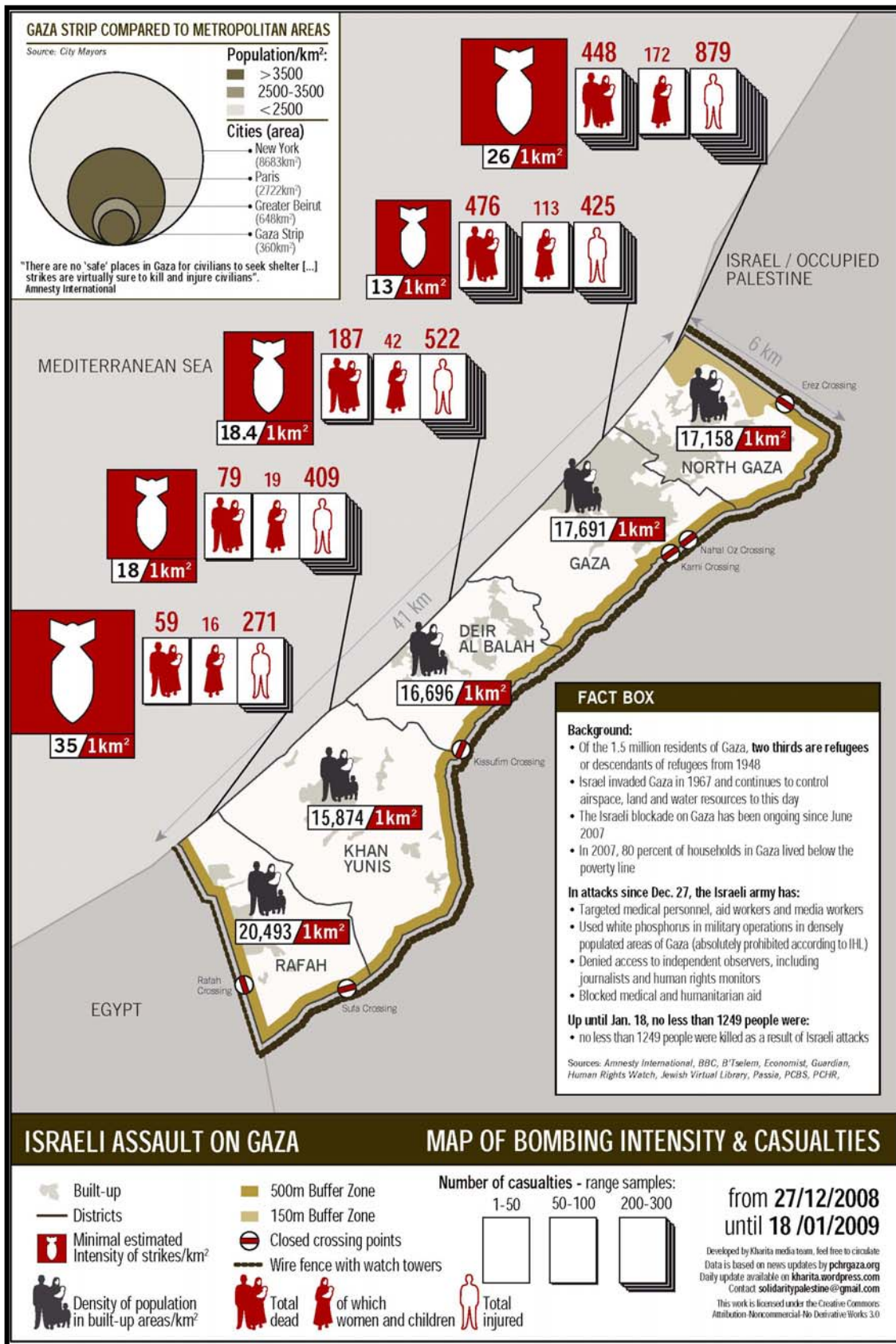
Gaza Post-Disengagement 2005



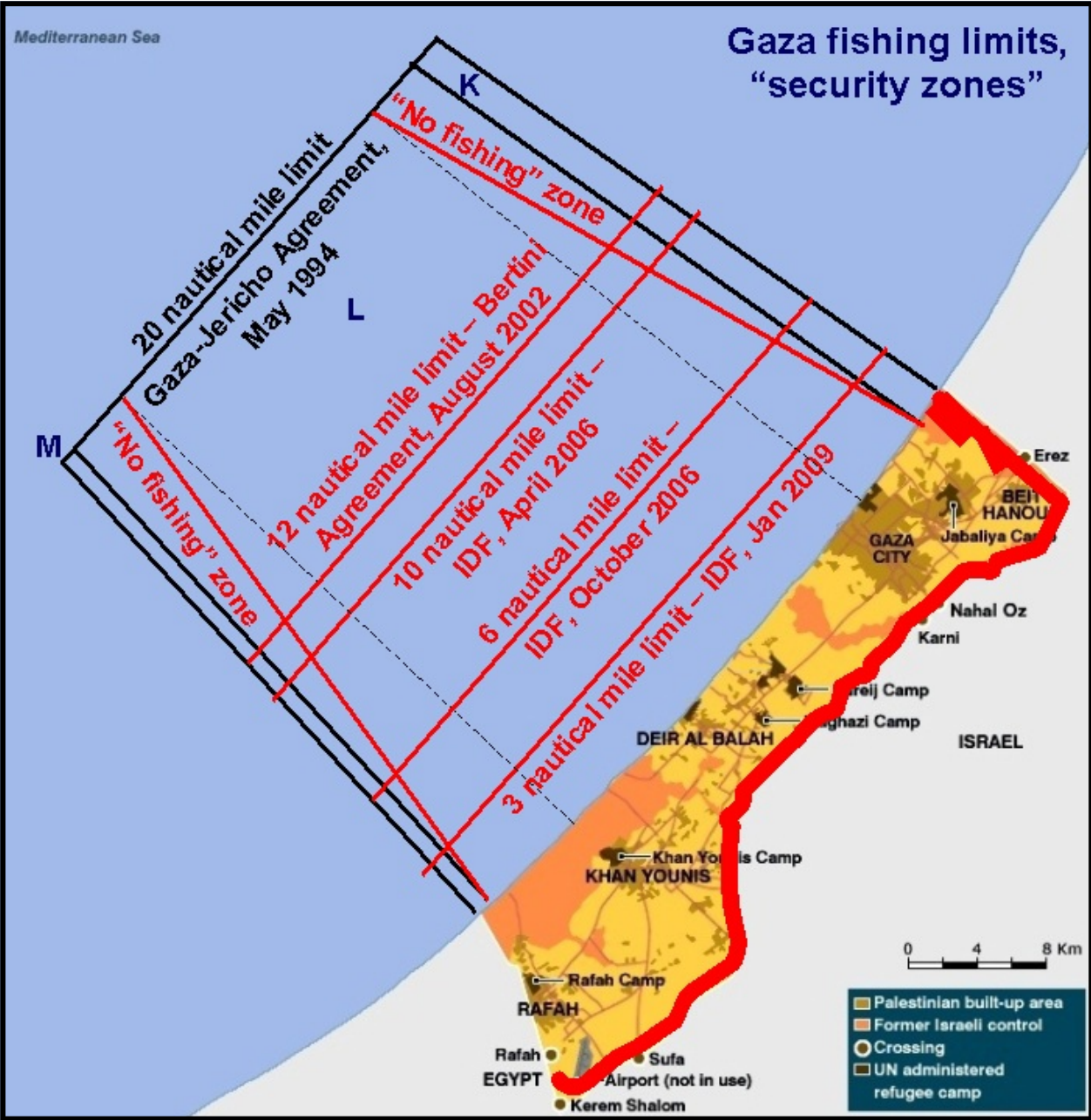
Gaza Refugee Camps



## The Siege And Its Consequences



Map of Bombing Intensity and Casualties Gaza 27/12/2008 - 18/01/2009



Gaza Restricted Fishing Zones



## The Siege And Its Consequences



Sadaka - an Arabic term meaning “friendship” - is an Association established in Ireland in 2009 to promote the cause of Palestine throughout Ireland,, raising public awareness and engaging in political dialogue. It aim is to persuade those in Government to champion the cause of justice for the Palestinian people.

The Board of Sadaka consists of: Marie Crawley (Chair), Noreen Byrne (Secretary), Adnan Shabab (Treasurer), Dr. David Morrison, Philip O'Connor, Des McGuinness, Alan Lonergan and Elaine Murtagh.

**If you would like to join Sadaka or to donate to its campaign, contact us at:**

Sadaka - The Ireland-Palestine Alliance  
Fitzwilliam Hall  
Fitzwilliam Place  
Dublin 2  
Ireland

Tel.: +353-1-6694707  
email: [info@sadaka.ie](mailto:info@sadaka.ie)  
web: [www.sadaka.ie](http://www.sadaka.ie)

**Bank account: Permanent TSB, Henry St., Dublin 1  
NSC 990619 A/c 16595221**



DESIGN FOR SADAKA.IE