



THE AL-ARISH-GAZA-SDEROT ECONOMIC CORRIDOR

A Strategic Framework for Regional Stabilization and Growth

Executive Concept Brief

Submitted by: Nexus/Infra & MENA2050

The reconstruction of Gaza is a defining economic and security challenge with profound regional and global implications. Experience from fragile and post-conflict regions shows that recovery efforts based solely on humanitarian assistance, without a structured economic and institutional framework, cannot deliver lasting stability. Gaza cannot be rebuilt as an isolated enclave; without integration into a broader regional economic architecture, it risks remaining disconnected, politically fragile, and vulnerable to renewed radicalization.

The **Al-Arish-Gaza-Sderot (AGS) Economic Corridor** is proposed as a practical, phased framework to anchor Gaza's reconstruction within a wider model of regional connectivity and economic integration. Linking northern Sinai in Egypt, Gaza, and southern Israel, the corridor is designed to transform a post-conflict area into a governed economic space aligned with regional trade, infrastructure, and connectivity initiatives, including the India-Middle East-Europe Corridor (IMEC).

The AGS framework rests on a clear premise: sustainable stabilization in Gaza requires aligned economic incentives and coordinated cooperation between Egypt and Israel, supported politically and financially by key regional partners and international stakeholders, and anchored by international legitimacy and oversight. The corridor reinforces this cooperation through shared infrastructure, economic interdependence, and transparent governance, thereby reducing incentives for isolation, informality, and extremism.

A defining feature of the AGS Economic Corridor is the deployment of a **digital backbone as enabling infrastructure**. Beyond its technological function, the digital backbone serves as a tool for coordination, trust-building, and regulation. It supports interoperable systems for logistics, border procedures, energy and water management, payments, and reconstruction monitoring. Digital connectivity is



expected to optimize traffic flows, streamline supply chains, reduce costs by an estimated 8–30 percent, and increase returns on investment. The digital backbone also aligns the corridor with IMEC’s evolution toward a networked, digital-first regional architecture.

Nexus/Infra, in partnership with **MENA2050** and an international team of experts, is responsible for designing the strategic architecture and sequencing of the AGS corridor. This includes organizing and coordinating reconstruction-related initiatives and regional development efforts, conducting a decision-grade feasibility and phasing study to determine what can realistically be implemented, in what order, and under which governance and financing conditions, and preparing mutual recognition agreements where relevant. Nexus/Infra also leads the design of the technology interoperability plan and the digital integration framework that enables transparency, interoperability, and enforceable rules. The consortium’s role is to structure, coordinate, and de-risk the framework, not to operate or control implementation.

The corridor translates Gaza’s reconstruction needs into structured investment opportunities for regional and international private sector partners across construction, logistics, energy, water, waste management, agri-food processing, and digital services. By organizing these activities within phased, digitally monitored frameworks, the corridor reduces political and operational risk, facilitates market entry, and creates scalable pathways for private investment.

The Al-Arish–Gaza–Sderot Economic Corridor offers a rare opportunity to advance a reconstruction model that is regionally embedded rather than isolated, aligning governments, development partners, and the private sector around a shared stabilization and growth agenda. Public and philanthropic capital is intended primarily to de-risk early phases and enable the mobilization of private capital at scale. Early feasibility work and pilot implementation are designed to test viability, establish enforceable frameworks, and demonstrate proof of concept. If successful, the model provides a practical pathway for shifting Gaza from a trajectory of economic isolation and instability toward one of connectivity and shared regional responsibility, with potential applicability to other fragile or post-conflict settings.