



إتحاد الغرف التجارية الصناعية الزراعية الفلسطينية

Federation of Palestinian Chambers of Commerce, Industry & Agriculture

Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

Week 17: November 19–25, 2024.

In this Report:

- For the third week in series, without entering any type of frozen meat and chickens, and for the sixth week in series, without entering any type of dairy and eggs.
 - The occupation continues to prevent the entry of raw materials necessary for industrial and agricultural production, which thwarts any attempts of economic recovery.
 - The Israeli occupation continues to prevent private sector merchants from importing commodities into Gaza Strip.
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- The Success Story of the "Green Girls Group" page 21
 - The case of the week: " Flour Crisis in Gaza during the Reporting Period (October 12-18, 2024)..... page 22

December 14, 2024

Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

1 Executive Summary:

- This report, of weekly market analysis in Gaza Strip, covers the period from 19/11/2024 to 25/11/2024.
- All crossings were completely closed on, Friday 22/11/2024. Rafah crossing remained closed.
- This week there was about 4% decrease in the number of trucks passing into Gaza Strip compared to the previous week.
- During the reporting period, 539 trucks with a total of 11,096 tons of commodities entered Gaza Strip. These trucks entered from four crossings, Karm Abu Salem crossing (KAS) 212 trucks, Erez 272 trucks, Route 96 Gate 30 trucks and Kissufim 25 trucks. No trucks entered through the Palestinian/Egyptian Rafah crossing, or any other crossing.
- The Israeli coordination platform, **for the Private Sector**, has been closed since 2nd of October 2024, no coordination requests have been placed or approved since then.
- This week, the flow of trucks through Rout 96 Gate and Kissufim continued, but with slower pace compared to the previous week, both in the number of trucks and in the number of working days.
- Karm Abu Salem (KAS) and Kissufim operates mainly for the southern part, Erez crossing operates for the Northern part, and Rout 96 Gate serves both sides.
- All trucks that entered Gaza Strip during the reporting period are humanitarian aid, and no commodities entered for the private sector except for 18 trucks of cooking gas.
- The Humanitarian Assistance entering Gaza Strip does not meet the minimum needs of the population with limited quantities of some food items, hygiene materials, shelter equipment, fuel, medicines and medical supplies only.
- Some basic commodities trickles to private sector and are sold in local markets. The origin of these commodities is from humanitarian coordination's sold to the private sector.
- There is no prioritization, sufficiency or stability in the flow of goods, leading to extremely high local market prices, there is an increase in food items prices by more than 2000% compared to what it was before the war.
- The private sector should be allowed to import food items again, and expand the types and quantities of goods, cover all areas in distribution, to stabilize prices and make essential goods available to people. Also, the number of importers should be Increased.
- The private sector Importers should be allowed to import and enter goods for Northern part of Gaza Strip using all available crossings.
- Lack of storage and cold storage prevent wholesalers and retailers from storing reasonable quantities of goods to help stabilize the markets.

2 Distribution of the Population in Gaza Strip:

The continuation of the extensive military operations of the Israeli occupation army in the north of Gaza Strip, the lack of food and the sharp rise in food items prices, have forced additional numbers of Palestinian families to be forcibly displaced towards the south of Gaza Strip. Reports issued by organizations working in the field of distributing humanitarian aid in the northern Gaza Strip indicate that the population there ranges between 400-450 thousand people, which constitutes 19% of the total population of Gaza Strip before the war, and there are approximately 1,625,000 people in the southern part of Gaza Strip, which constitutes 72% of the total population, and the remaining 200,000 people 9% are currently outside Gaza strip.



Figure (1): Map of dividing Gaza Strip into North and South of Gaza Valley

The data in Table (1) indicate that about 44% of the goods that entered Gaza Strip during the reporting period were through (KAS) and Kissufim crossings, and the Israeli occupation continues to impose restrictions on the entry of these goods into the northern part of Gaza Strip. Therefore, the vast majority of goods that entered through them remained in the southern part of Gaza Strip, and the goods that entered through Erez crossing constitute about 50% still in the North part. Meanwhile, there is no accurate information available about the destination of the goods that entered through Gate 96, whether to the north or south of Gaza Strip, which represents the remaining 6% of the total goods that entered Gaza Strip during the reporting period.

It is worth noting that the food shortage is no longer limited to the north side of Gaza Strip only, as was the case in previous weeks, but has also extended to the south side, which is also suffering from a severe shortage of basic food commodities, vegetables, meat and flour. While the north part of Gaza Strip suffers greatly from a shortage of food, vegetables, meat and eggs, there are some items somewhat available there, such as clothes, shoes and hygiene, while in the south these items are not available.

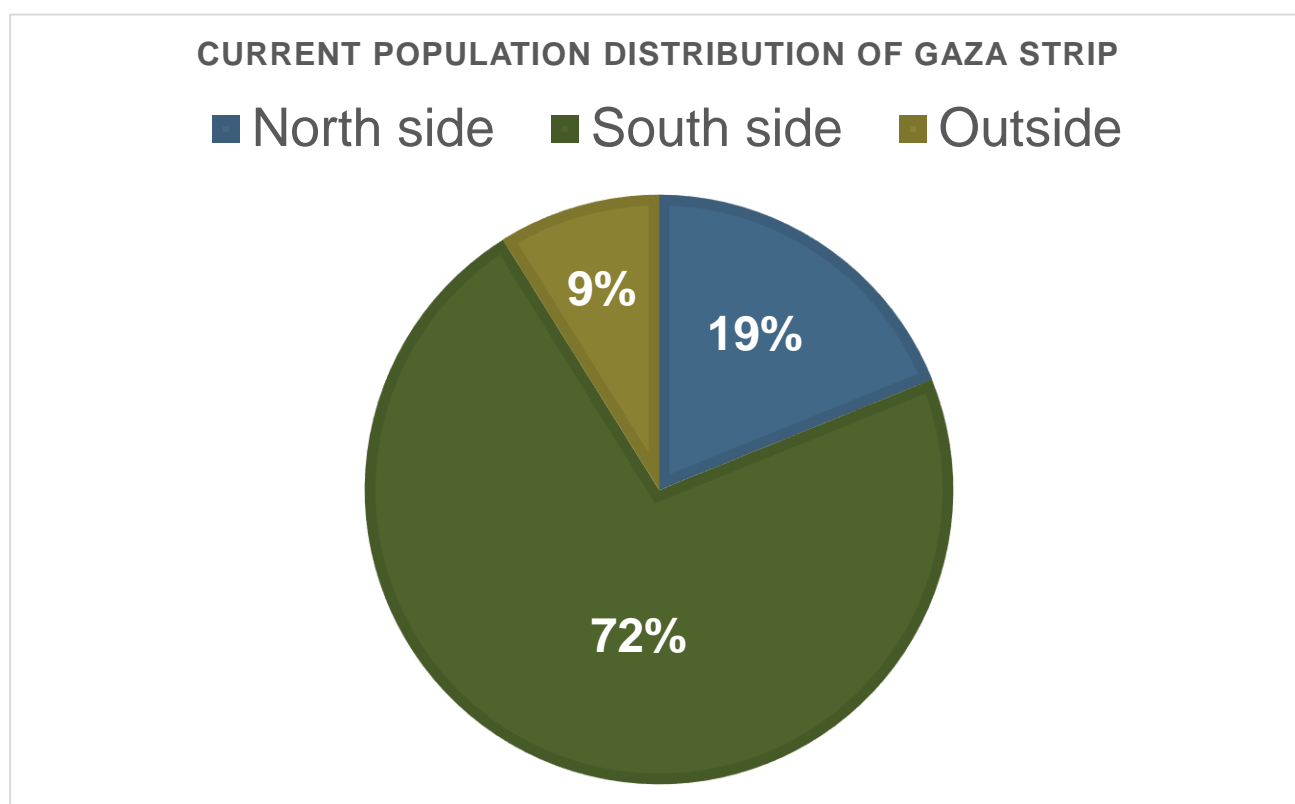


Figure (2): Currently population distribution of Gaza Strip.

The following figure shows the distribution of goods between the north and the south according to the number of trucks. The figures in this figure are based on the quantity of goods entering through the Kas, Kissufim and Erez crossings, including Gate 96, and do not include trucks passing from the south of the Gaza Strip to the north, because they constitute a very small percentage and there are no accurate statistics on them.

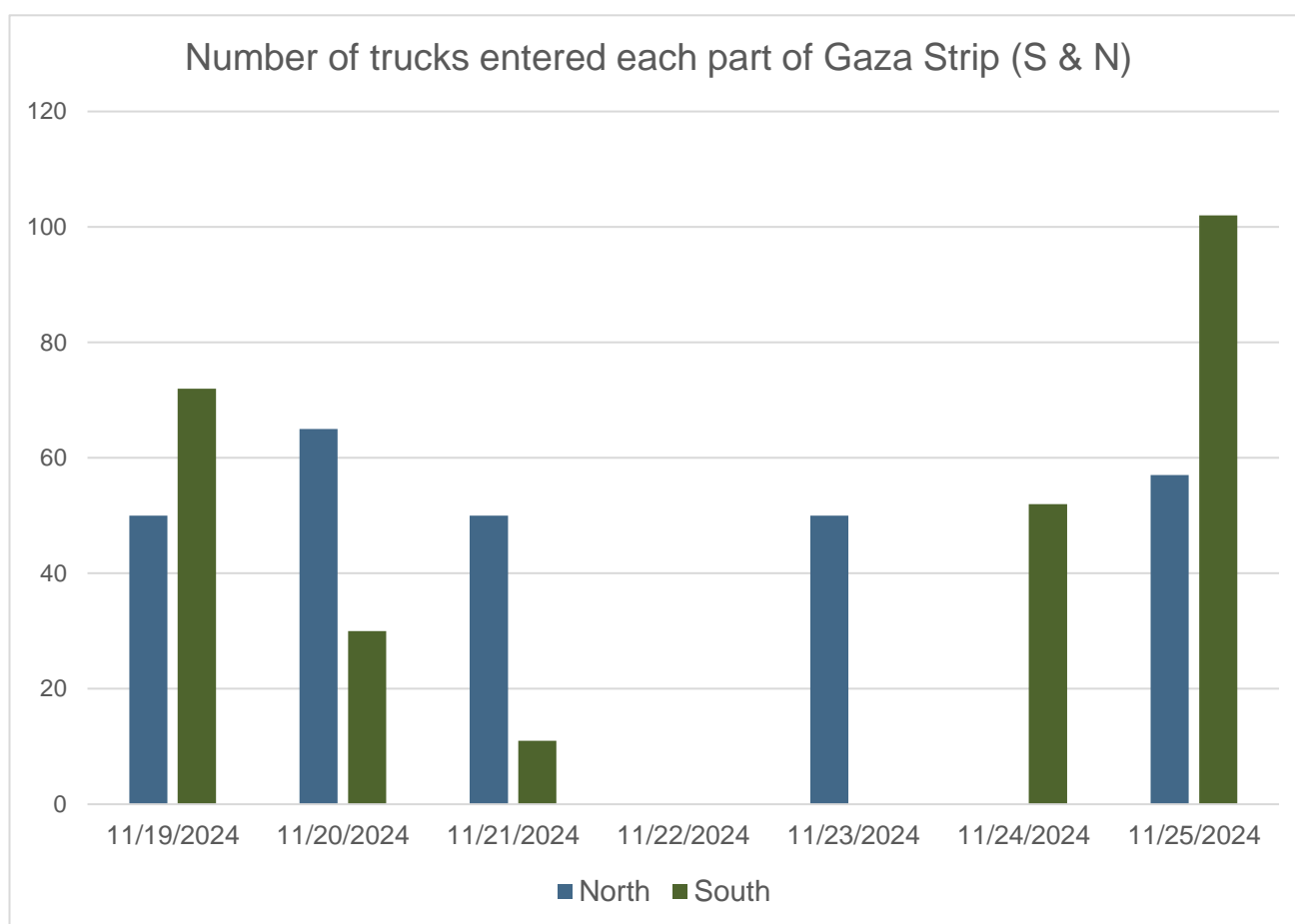


Figure (3): Number of trucks entered each part of Gaza Strip (South, North)

3 Daily Crossing Points Status:

This week Rafah Crossing remains closed at all times. (KAS) crossing recorded a significant decrease in the number of trucks passed through it into Gaza Strip in favor of Erez crossing. Erez crossing alone constituted about 50% of the total number of trucks this week, while (KAS) constituted about 40%, and the remaining 10% was distributed between Rout 96 Gate and the Kissufim crossing. Both Rout 96 Gate and Kissufim crossing operated one day a week. Rout 96 Gate operated on Sunday 24/11/2024 and only 30 trucks passed through it, while Kissufim crossing operated on Monday 25/11/2024 and only 25 trucks passed through it. The two main crossings, (KAS) and Erez, were closed for two days each this week, (KAS) was closed on 22/11/2024 and 23/11/2024, while Erez was closed on 22/11/2024 and 24/11/2024. On Tuesday 19/11/2024, 122 trucks passed into Gaza strip through the two main crossings, 72 trucks through (KAS) and 50 trucks through Erez. On Wednesday 20/11/2024, the number decreased to 95 trucks, passed through (KAS) 30 and Erez 65. On Thursday 21/11/2024, the number decreased again to reach 61 trucks, passed through (KAS) 11 and Erez 50. On Friday 22/11/2024, all crossings were closed and no trucks passed on that day. On Saturday 23/11/2024, only 50 trucks passed through Erez, and no trucks passed through any of the other crossings. On Sunday 24/11/2024, 52 trucks passed through (KAS) and Gate 96, 22 and 30 trucks respectively. Monday 25/11/2024 had the largest number of trucks

during the reporting period, 159 trucks passed through 3 crossings, 77 through (KAS), 57 through Erez and 25 through Kissufim.

Table (1): Number of trucks entered through each corossing in the reporting period.

Day	Date	Number of Trucks					Total
		Rafah	Erez	Route96	Karm Abu Salem (KAS)	Kissufim	
Tuesday	19/11/2024	0	50	0	72	0	122
Wednesday	20/11/2024	0	65	0	30	0	95
Thursday	21/11/2024	0	50	0	11	0	61
Friday	22/11/2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saturday	23/11/2024	0	50	0	0	0	50
Sunday	24/11/2024	0	0	30	22	0	52
Monday	25/11/2024	0	57	0	77	25	159
Total		0	272	30	212	25	539

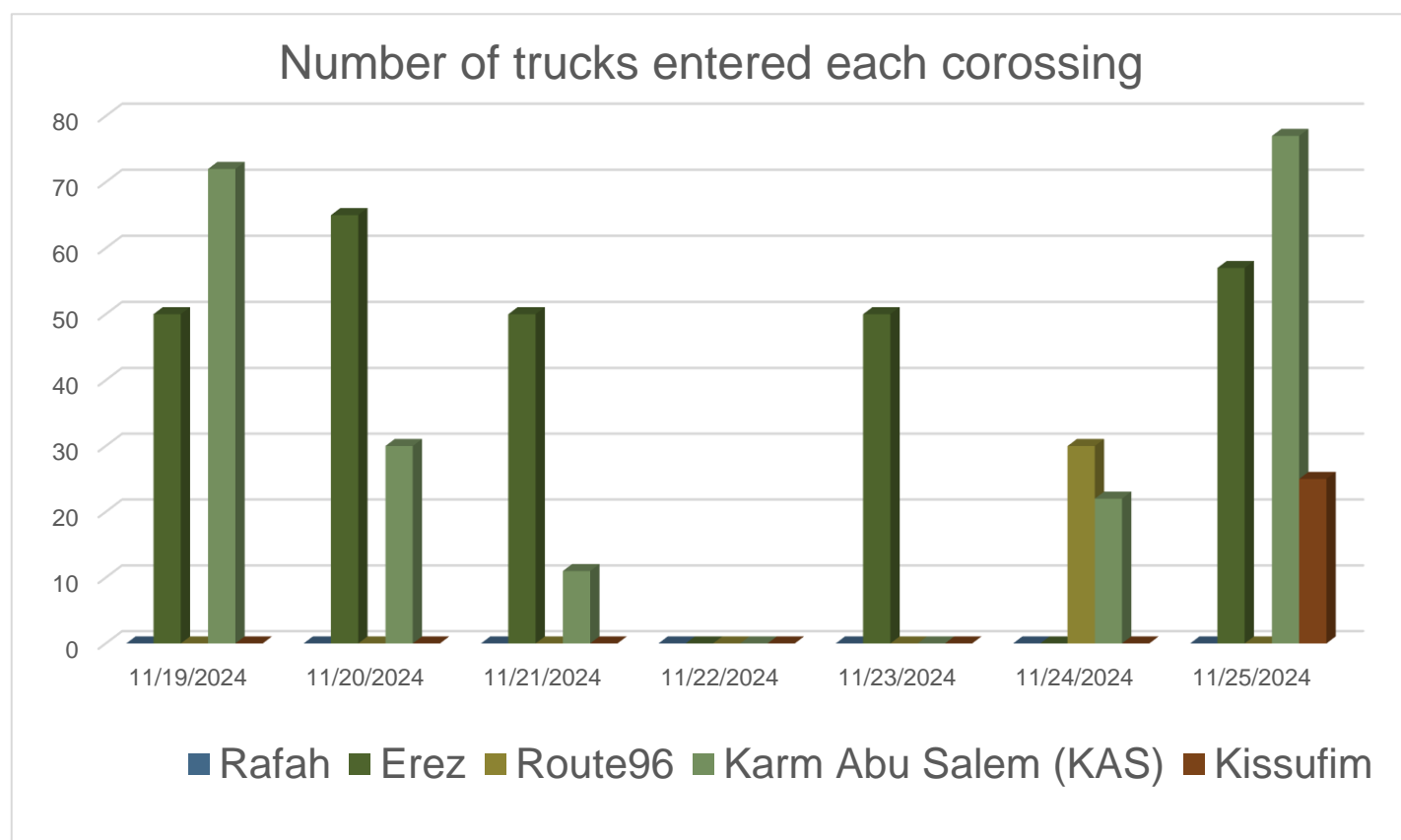


Figure (4): Number of trucks entered from each corossing

The daily average number of trucks this week is equal to the average of the previous week at about 77 trucks per day. Commodity prices are still very high compared to previous weeks.

4 Entering Commodities:

4.1 Commodities Classification:

This week, the types of commodities entering Gaza Strip, in the north and south, are divided into 7 main categories: food items – shelter equipment – medical supplies – combined aid – fuel – cooking gas – UN & NGOs equipment. There is no prioritization or stability in the importation of these goods. This lack of prioritization and stability has affected local market prices, as will be explained later, in the market analysis section. There is no proper geographic distribution to the entering commodities, neither in quantities nor in varieties. The following tables show the categories of entering commodities and their amount in tons and trucks, on daily basis:

Table (2): Types and ammount of commodities in Tons.

Date	Types and Amounts of Commodities (Tons)							Total
	Medical Supplies	Shelter Equipment	Mixed Aid	UN and NGOS equipment	Fuel	Cooking Gas	Food items	
19/11/2024	0	330	1244	0	0	112	930	2,616
20/11/2024	0	75	330	N/A	5	0	1510	1,920
21/11/2024	0	45	1100	0	103	0	100	1,348
22/11/2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23/11/2024	0	180	0	0	0	0	695	875
24/11/2024	80	45	15	N/A	297	142	580	1,159
25/11/2024	30	210	390	0	0	138	2410	3,178
Total	110	885	3,079	NA	405	392	6,225	11,096

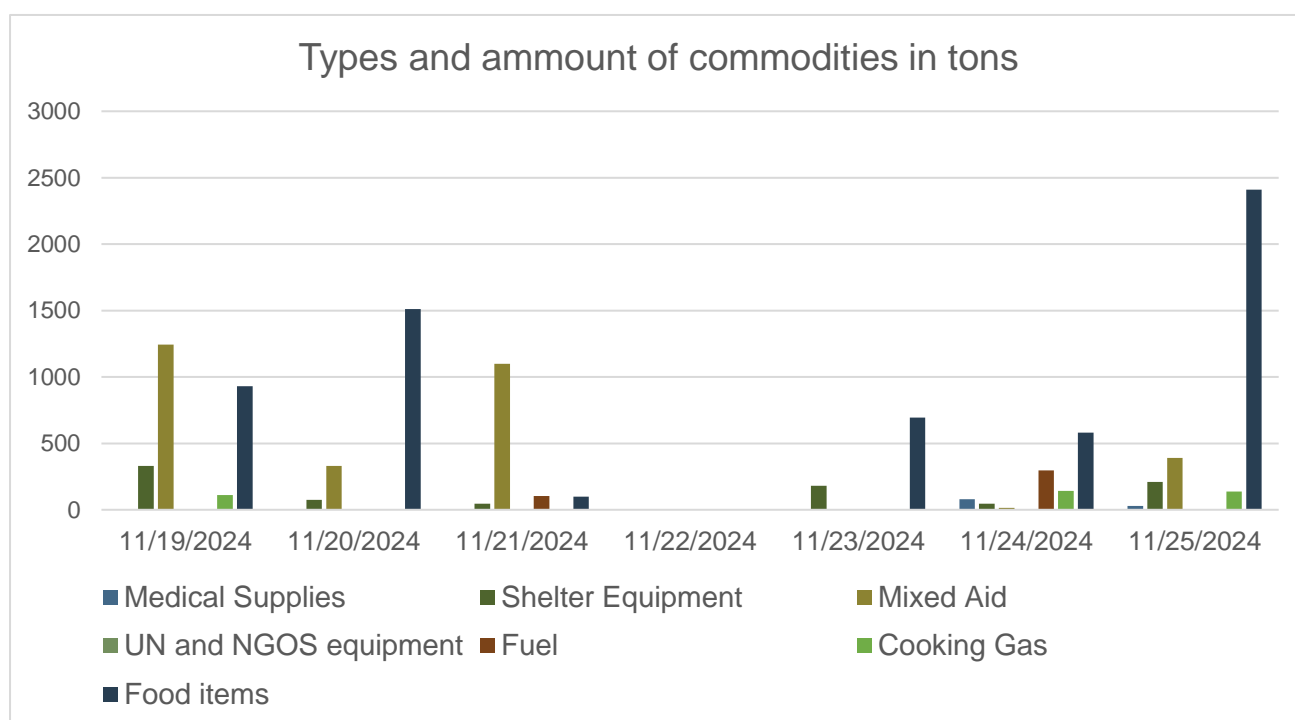


Figure (5): Types and ammount of commodities in tons.

Table (3): Types and ammount of commodities by Trucks.

Date	Types and Amounts of Commodities (Trucks)							Total
	Medical Supplies	Shelter Equipment	Mixed Aid	UN & NGOS equipment	Fuel	Cooking Gas	Food items	
19/11/2024	0	22	57	0	0	6	37	122
20/11/2024	0	5	22	2	1	0	65	95
21/11/2024	0	3	50	0	3	0	5	61
22/11/2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23/11/2024	0	12	0	0	0	0	38	50
24/11/2024	4	3	1	1	8	6	29	52
25/11/2024	2	14	26	0	0	6	111	159
Total	6	59	156	3	12	18	285	539

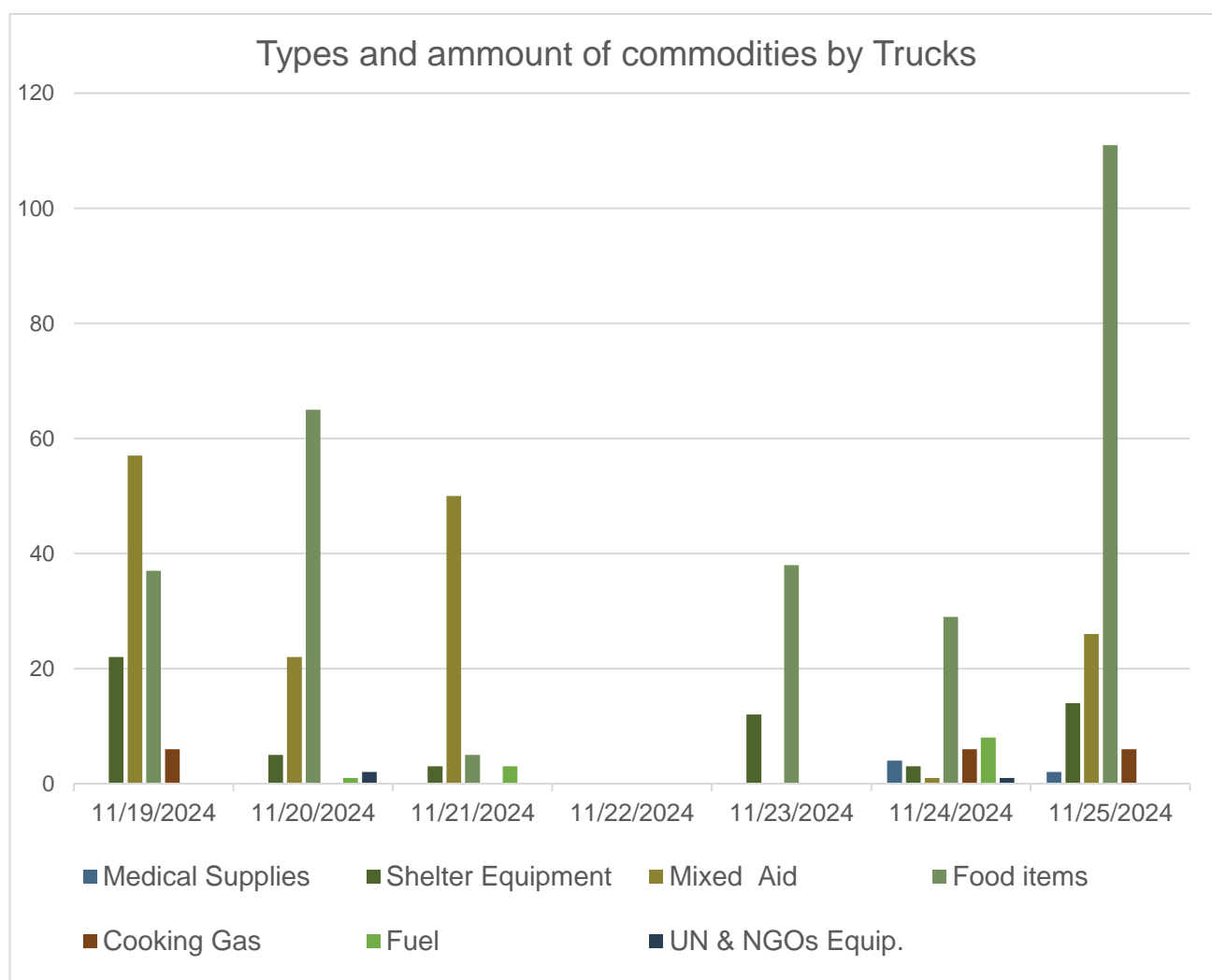


Figure (6): Types and amount of commodities by Trucks.

4.2 Food items details:

The share of food items continued to decline for the second week respectively, it reached to less than 56% of the total amount of commodities entered Gaza Strip this week, which warns of a food catastrophe and rings the alarm bell for more than 2 million people on both sides of Gaza Strip.

1. Basic items such as (oil - sugar - flour - rice - legumes - ...).
2. Vegetables and fruits.
3. Frozen meat including (red meat - chicken - fish).
4. Food parcels.
5. Eggs and dairy products.
6. Other items such as (spices and seasonings - biscuits - noodles).
7. Water.

The following table shows the quantities of each of the sub-categories in tons:

Table (4): Amount of each food item sub-categories by tons.

Date	Food items categories amount (Tons)							Total
	Water	dairy and eggs	Food parcels	Frozen meat	Fruit and vegetables	basic items	Other	
19/11/2024	0	0	160	0	20	630	120	930
20/11/2024	0	0	0	0	0	780	730	1,510
21/11/2024	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	100
22/11/2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23/11/2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	695	695
24/11/2024	0	0	420	0	0	0	160	580
25/11/2024	0	0	0	0	0	1170	1240	2,410
Total	0	0	580	0	120	2,580	2,945	6,225

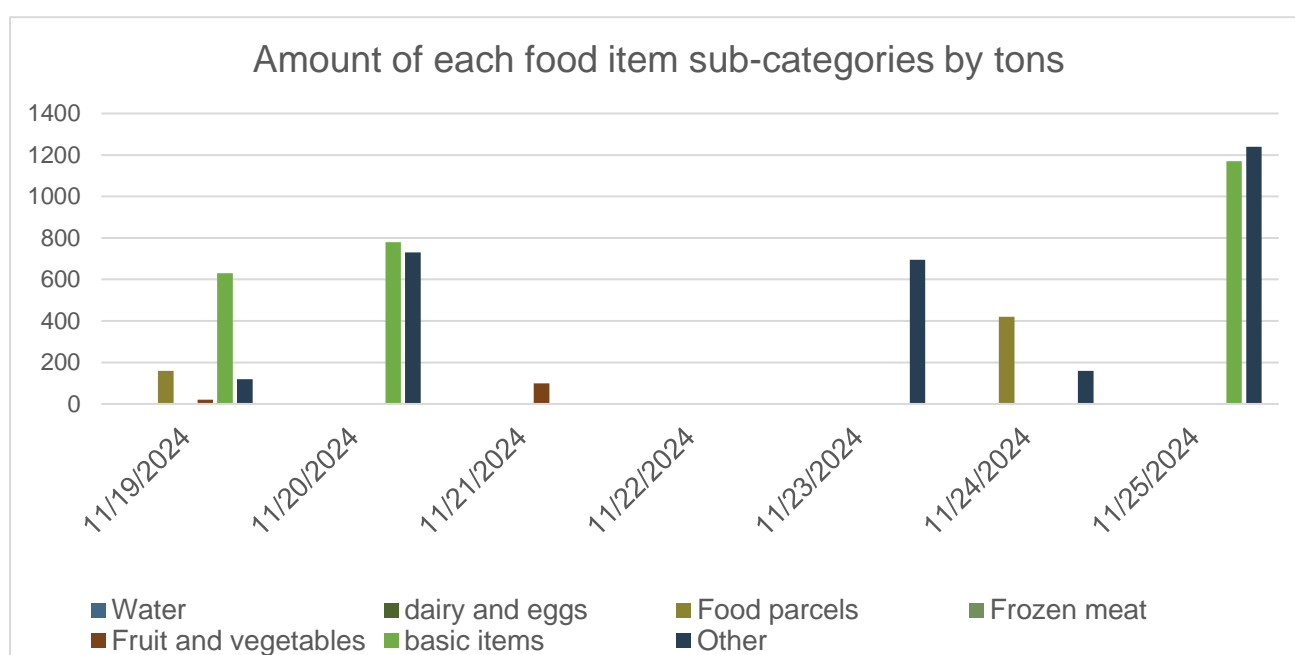


Figure (7): Amount of each food item sub-categories by tons.

Table (5): Amount of each food item sub-categories by trucks.

Date	Food items categories amount (Truck)							Total
	Water	dairy and eggs	Food parcels	Frozen meat	Fruit and vegetables	basic items	Other	
19/11/2024	0	0	6	0	1	25	5	37
20/11/2024	0	0	0	0	0	34	31	65
21/11/2024	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
22/11/2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23/11/2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	38
24/11/2024	0	0	21	0	0	0	8	29
25/11/2024	0	0	0	0	0	54	57	111
Total	0	0	27	0	6	113	139	285

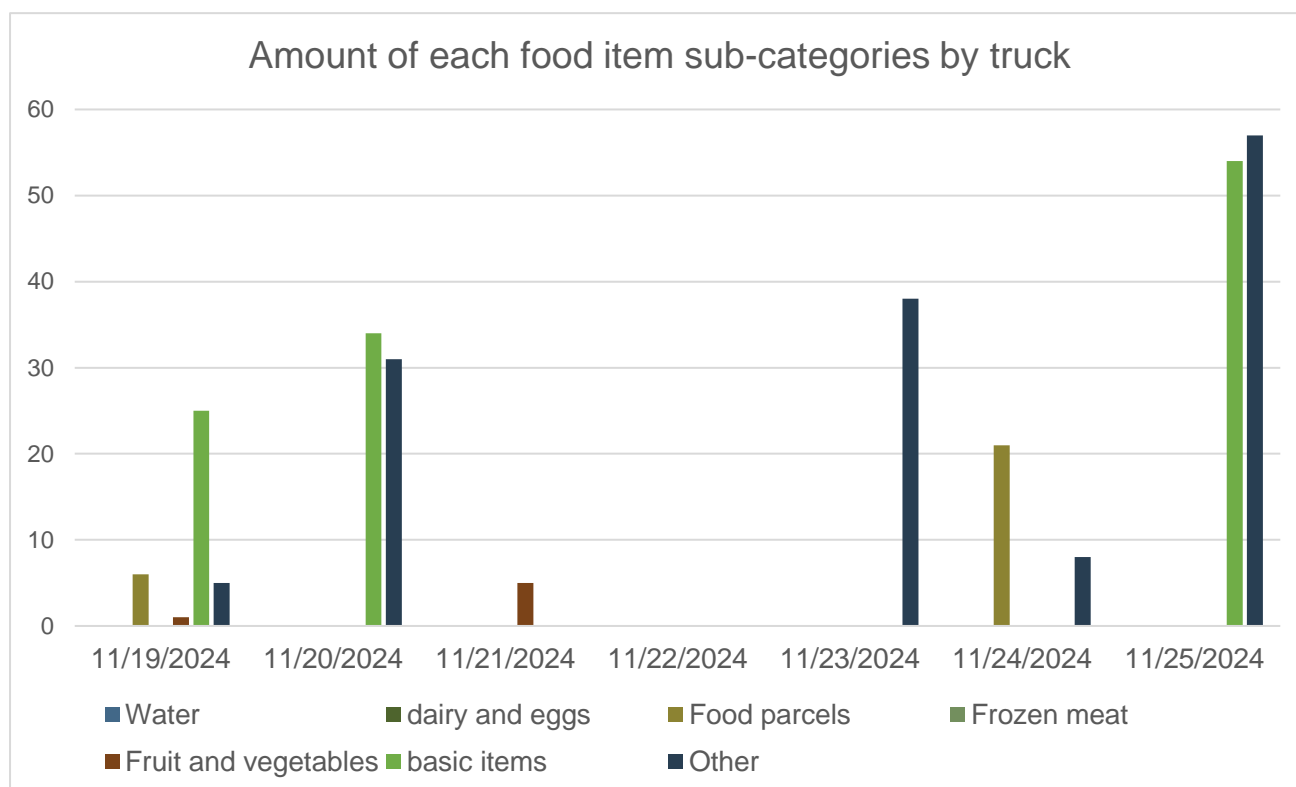


Figure (8): Amount of food item sub-categories by trucks.

4.3 Commodities Providers:

The commodities entered Gaza Strip during the report period vary between the private sector and humanitarian sector. While the private sector is limited to cooking gas, the humanitarian sector aid extends to food items, medical supplies, shelter equipment, UN & NGOs equipment and combined aid. The private sector entered only 3% of the total number of trucks for this period. The following table shows the commodities entering according to the source (private sector – humanitarian aid):

Table (6): commodities entering according to the provider (private sector - humanitarian aid)

Date	Items	Private Sector		Humanitarian Aids		Total Number of trucks	Total amount by tons
		Trucks	Tons	Trucks	Tons		
19/11/2024	Food items	0	0	37	930	37	930
	Cooking Gas	6	112	0	0	6	112
	Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	NA
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	NA
	Mixed Aid	0	0	57	1244	57	1244
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	22	330	22	330
	Medical Supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal 1		6	112	116	2504	122	2616
20/11/2024	Food items	0	0	65	1510	65	1510
	Cooking Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fuel	0	0	1	5	1	5
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	2	NA	2	NA
	Mixed Aid	0	0	22	330	22	330
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	5	75	5	75
	Medical Supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal 2		0	0	95	1920	95	1920
21/11/2024	Food items	0	0	5	100	5	100
	Cooking Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fuel	0	0	3	103	3	103
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Aid	0	0	50	1100	50	1100
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	3	45	3	45
	Medical Supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal 3		0	0	61	1348	61	1348
22/11/2024	Food items	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cooking Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Medical Supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal 4		0	0	0	0	0	0
23/11/2024	Food items	0	0	38	695	38	695
	Cooking Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	12	180	12	180
	Medical Supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal 5		0	0	50	875	50	875
24/11/2024	Food items	0	0	29	580	29	580
	Cooking Gas	6	142	0	0	6	142

Date	Items	Private Sector		Humanitarian Aids		Total Number of trucks	Total amount by tons
		Trucks	Tons	Trucks	Tons		
	Fuel	0	0	8	297	8	297
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	1	N/A	1	N/A
	Mixed Aid	0	0	1	15	1	15
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	3	45	3	45
	Medical Supplies	0	0	4	80	4	80
Subtotal 6		6	142	46	1017	52	1159
25/11/2024	Food items	0	0	111	2410	111	2410
	Cooking Gas	6	138	0	0	6	138
	Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Aid	0	0	26	390	26	390
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	14	210	14	210
	Medical Supplies	0	0	2	30	2	30
Subtotal 7		6	138	153	3040	159	3178
Total		18	392	521	10,704	539	11,096

5 Daily market prices for essential items:

Data about market prices are collected from the markets in the south side of Gaza Strip. Prices were collected in the “humanitarian area” (South of Wadi Gaza), specifically in Nuseirat, Deir al-Balah, and Khan Younis markets. It was noted that there was an increase in some items prices by more than 2000% compared to what it was before the war, such as onion and potato. This increase is attributed to several factors, the most important of them are the availability of the item and the volume of demand on it (supply and demand, and lack of prioritization). Prices of many goods have a sharp fluctuation from day to day, in direct correlation with changes in the status of the crossings and the types and quantities of imported goods (instability of supplies flow). The prices for the reporting period, from 19/11/2024 to 25/11/2024 are as follows:

Table (7): Daily market prices ILS/Kg for essential items (South of Gaza Strip)

#	Item	19/11	20/11	21/11	22/11	23/11	24/11	25/11	Average	St. Dev
1	Flour	500	320	320	400	400	600	600	448.57	119.92
2	Onion	70	55	65	45	45	40	40	51.43	12.15
3	Sugar	25	20	20	40	40	35	33	30.43	8.73
4	Macaroni	25	20	22	28	28	11	11	20.71	7.25
5	Garlic	50	50	60	50	50	60	60	54.29	5.35
6	Pepper	50	40	50	40	40	48	48	45.14	4.88
7	Oil	45	35	40	45	45	40	35	40.71	4.50
8	Lemon	30	30	40	35	35	35	35	34.29	3.45
9	Potato	45	45	N/A	45	45	40	40	43.33	2.58
10	Orange	N/A	25	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	22	23.50	2.12

11	Rice	25	25	26	28	28	28	28	26.86	1.46
12	Eggplant	17	20	17	17	17	17	18	17.57	1.13
13	Tomato	45	45	45	45	45	42	45	44.57	1.13
14	Cucumber	20	20	20	20	20	18	18	19.43	0.98
15	Kidney beans	8	NA	9	9	9	9	9	8.83	0.41
16	Bottled water box	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50.00	0.00

From the previous table, goods can be grouped according to the severity of price fluctuations based on the standard deviation value into three categories:

5.1 Fixed-price goods:

These are goods whose standard deviation is (0), meaning that their prices were stable and did not change throughout the reporting period, these goods are (bottled water box).

5.2 Stable-price goods:

These are goods whose standard deviation ranges between (0-1), meaning that their prices changed at slight rates during the reporting period, these goods are (Kidney beans – Cucumber).

5.3 Volatile-price goods:

These are goods whose standard deviation is greater than (1), meaning that they witnessed sharp fluctuations in prices during the reporting period, these goods are (flour – Onion – Sugar – Macaroni – Garlic – Pepper – Oil – Lemon - Potato– Orange).

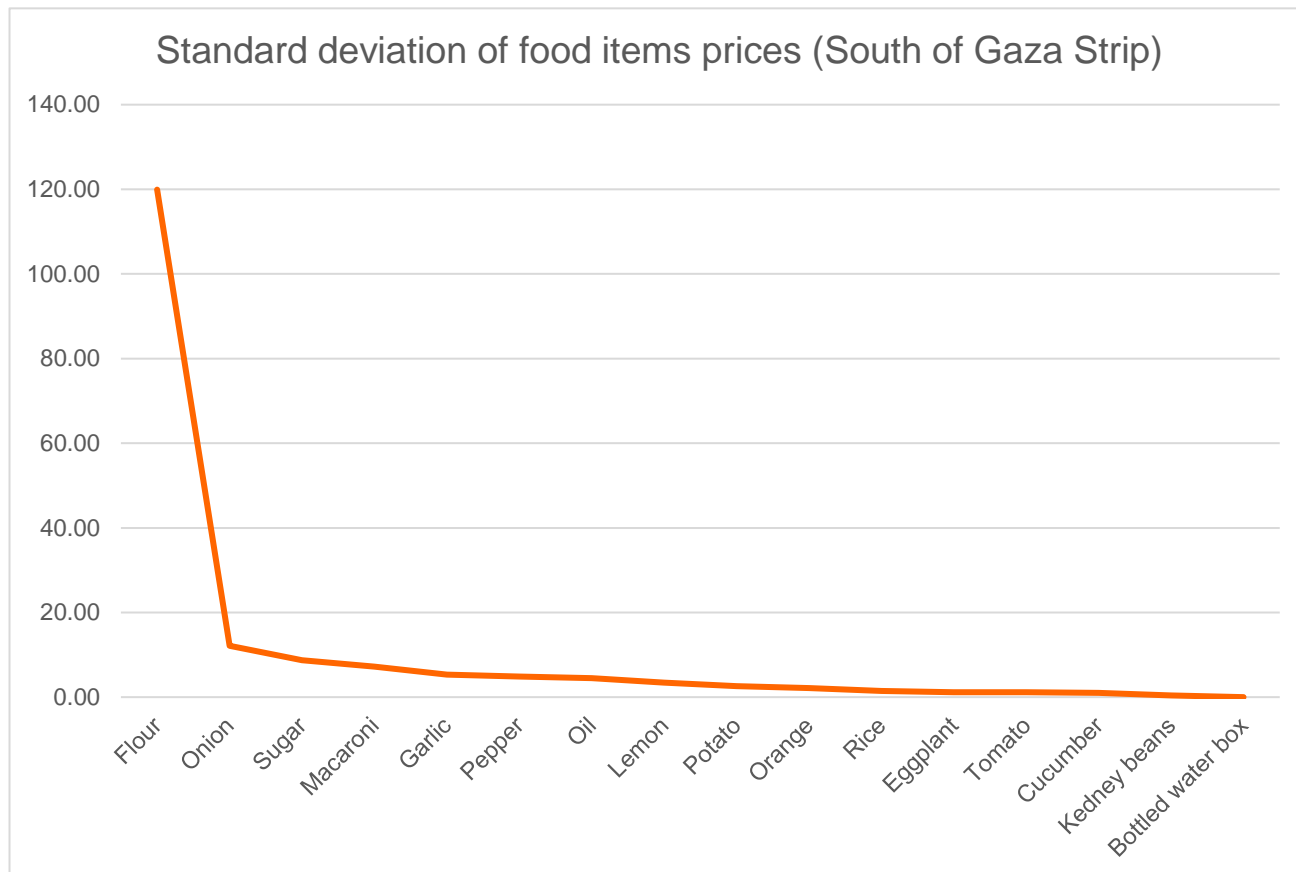


Figure (9): Standard deviation of food items prices (South of Gaza Strip)

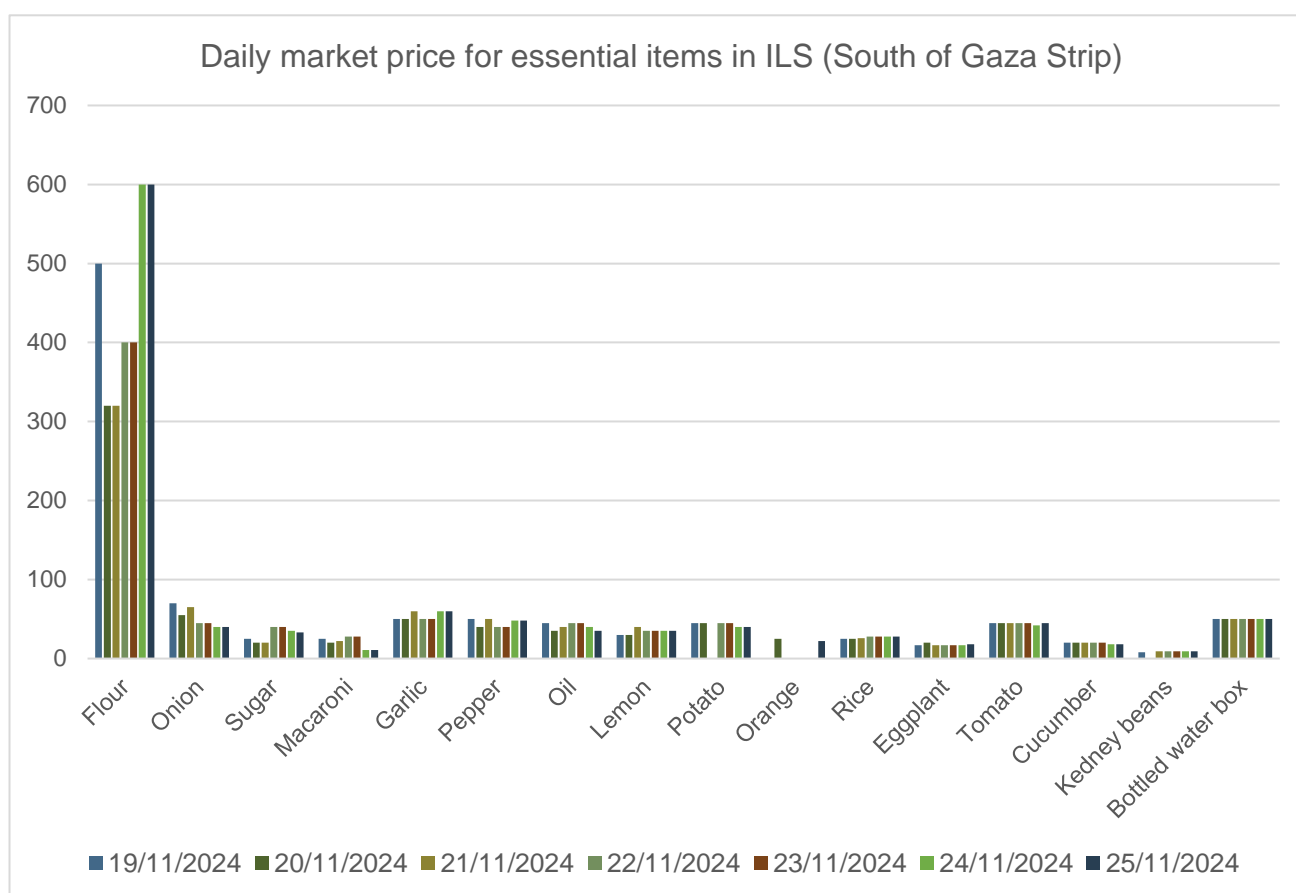


Figure (10): Daily market price for essential items in ILS (South of Gaza Strip)

5.4 Retailers Price Analysis from 19/11/2024 – 25/11/2024:

As an example:

- Product 1: **Flour**.
 - Opening Price: 500.
 - Closing Price: 600.
 - Percentage Change: 20%.
- Product 2: **Pepper**.
 - Opening Price: 50.
 - Closing Price: 48.
 - Percentage Change: -4%
- Product 3: **Oil**.
 - Opening Price: 45.
 - Closing Price: 35.
 - Percentage Change: -22%
- Product e: **Sugar**.
 - Opening Price: 25.
 - Closing Price: 33.
 - Percentage Change: 32%

5.4.1 Importers prices:

By comparing commodity prices between importers and retailers, we find that retailer prices to consumers are approximately 30% higher than importers (wholesalers) for basic materials, vegetables and fruits, and 40% for frozen meat. This is considered, to some extent high percentage, and is attributed to the high costs of sales services such as: transportation, security escort, storage, refrigeration and energy.

5.4.2 Market Conditions in Gaza:

- Truck Movement Variations:
 - During this report, there was stability of the commodities flow rate comparing to the previous week, the total is 539 trucks, distributed between Karm Abu Salem, Erez, Kissufim and Gate 96. Erez crossing witnessed an improvement in commodities flow rate comparing to the previous week. Completely shut of all crossings were observed on 22/11/2024, impacting the availability of goods on the following days.
- Variety and Quantity of Goods:
 - During this week, the flow rate of commodities was almost equal to the previous week, the supply is still far from meeting the demand, especially in food items, this affected market prices. The quantities entered Gaza Strip are very small compared to the required level, and are not sufficient for the population daily needs.

5.5 Market price in the Northern part of Gaza Strip:

This week, 13 food items price were obtained from the northern part of Gaza Strip. The prices still indicate unprecedented levels of increase. When comparing the average prices of these items with the average prices of the same items in the south of Gaza Strip, where prices of goods reached more than 20 times higher than they were before the war, we note the following: The price of eggplant in the north is more than 5 times higher than its price in the south, and in the south, its price is about 8 times its original price before the war. The prices of cucumber, pepper, garlic and tomato in the North is about 4 times higher than their prices in the south. The flour is the only item which price is lower in the north than in the south, the flour price in the north is about 94% below of its price in the south during the reporting period. This decrease in flour prices in the North is attributed to the entry of more than sufficient quantities of flour into the north as humanitarian aid, as well as the operating of number of bakeries there.

Table (8): Price of food items in the northern part of Gaza Strip (ILS/Kg).

#	Item	19/11	20/11	21/11	22/11	23/11	24/11	25/11	Ave.	St. Dev.
1	Garlic	200	200	200	280	280	200	220	225.714	37.80
2	Sugar	NA	NA	80	120	120	NA	105	106.250	18.87
3	Pepper	220	160	200	200	200	200	200	197.143	17.99
4	Cucumber	NA	80	NA	100	100	65	NA	86.250	17.02
5	Potato	50	55	70	65	65	55	65	60.714	7.32

6	Eggplant	100	80	100	95	95	100	100	95.714	7.32
7	Flour	16	24	24	25	25	35	25	24.857	5.52
8	Lemon	50	50	40	40	40	50	50	45.714	5.35
9	Onion	50	60	50	60	60	55	50	55.000	5.00
10	Rice	40	40	45	NA	NA	45	45	43.000	2.74
11	Oil	80	80	80	75	75	75	75	77.143	2.67
12	Tomato	NA	NA	NA	160	160	NA	160	160.000	0.00
13	Egg	450	NA	450	450	450	450	450	450.000	0.00

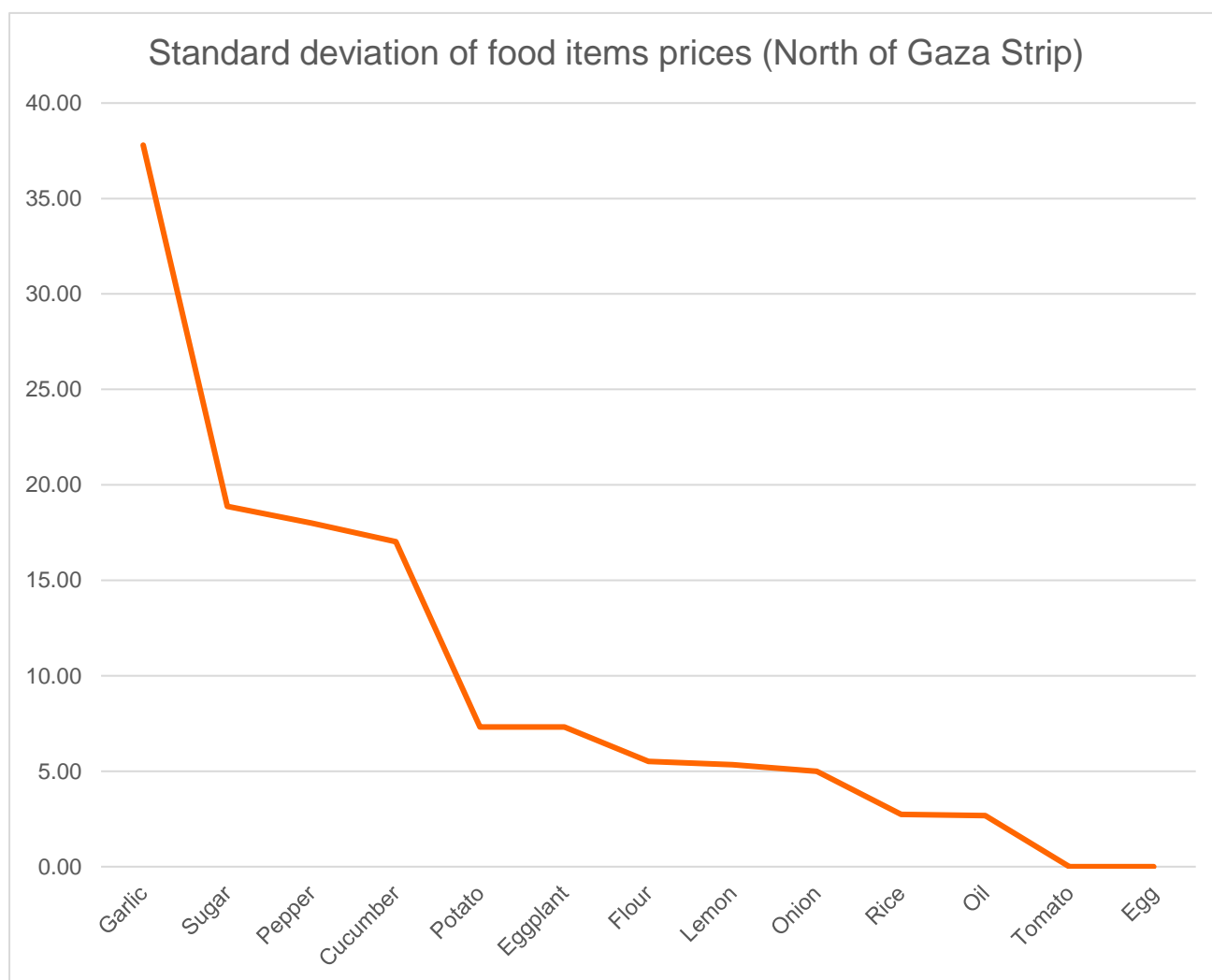


Figure (11): Standard deviation of food items prices (North Gaza).

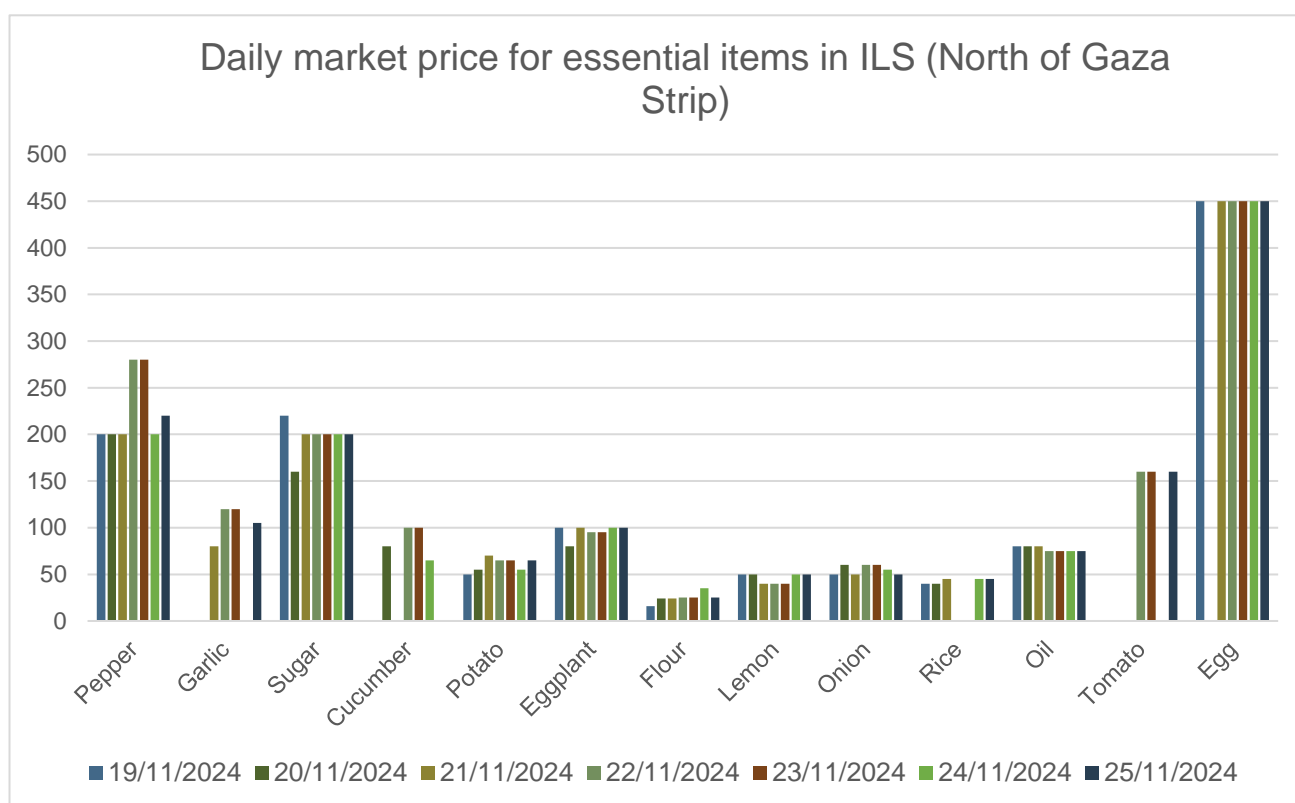


Figure (12): Daily market price for essential items in ILS (North of Gaza Strip)

5.6 Comparison of Prices:

The data indicates that the average of prices in the South of Gaza Strip during the reporting period are significantly higher than they were before the war, and the amount of increase varies from one item to another. For example, the prices of onion and potato reached more than 20 times higher than what they were before the war. Some items reached from 10-14 times higher (pepper, flour, tomato). Some items reached from 7-9 times higher (sugar, cucumber, eggplant, lemon). The prices of garlic and oil reached more than 4 times higher. The rice was the least increasing item, its current price up to twice its price before the war.

In the North part of Gaza Strip, the price increase was unprecedentedly sharp, the price of pepper reached about 65 times higher than what it was before the war. The prices of eggplant and cucumber reached more than 40 times higher. Some items price ranged between 20-39 times higher (tomato, sugar, potato, onion, garlic). Some items prices ranged between 4-10 times higher (lemon, rice, oil). However, flour price had decreased from what it was before the war by about 29%. This sharp decrease is attributed to the entry of large quantities of flour by humanitarian organizations and the operating of many bakeries.

Table (9): comparison between prices before and after the war

#	Item	Prices before the war	Average of price (South)	% Of Change	Average of price (North)	% Of Change
1	Garlic	10	54.29	443%	225.71	2157%
2	Pepper	3	45.14	1405%	197.14	6471%

3	Tomato	4	44.57	1014%	160.00	3900%
4	Sugar	3	30.43	914%	106.25	3442%
5	Eggplant	2	17.57	779%	95.71	4686%
6	Cucumber	2	19.43	871%	86.25	4213%
7	Oil	8	40.71	409%	77.14	864%
8	Potato	2	43.33	2067%	60.71	2936%
9	Onion	2	51.43	2471%	55.00	2650%
10	Lemon	4	34.29	757%	45.71	1043%
11	Rice	9	26.86	198%	43.00	378%
12	Flour	35	448.57	1182%	24.86	-29%

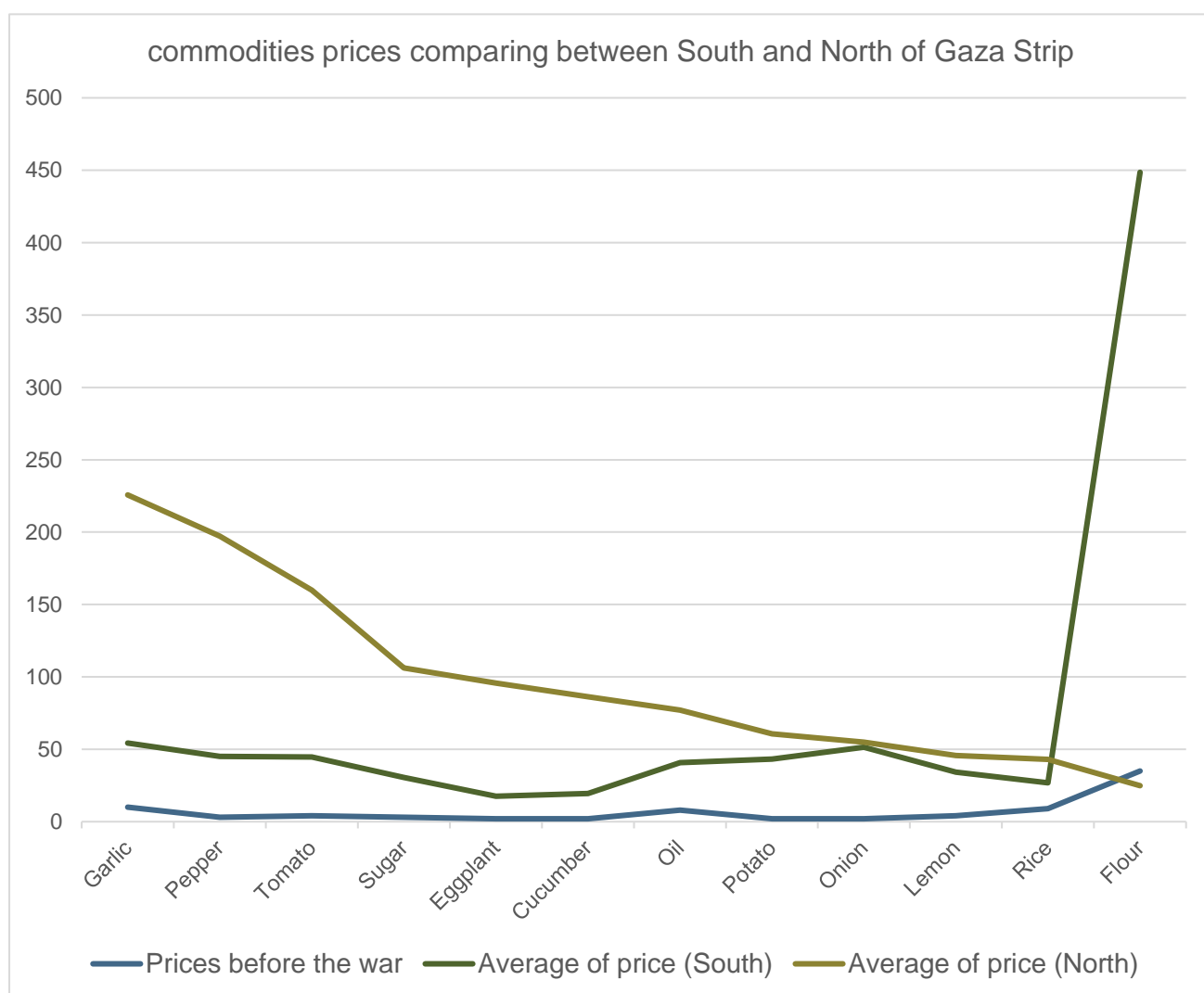


Figure (13): commodities prices comparing between South and North of Gaza Strip.

6 Coordination Mechanism:

- The Israeli coordination platform has been closed since 2nd of October 2024, no coordination requests has been placed or approved since then.

6.1 Difficulties:

- Israeli Authorities have implemented their trade policy and completely stopped the entry of private sector goods into Gaza.
- The allowed basic commodities to enter Gaza Strip, through humanitarian sector, is much limited and does not respond to residents' basic needs.
- The delivery of aid into Gaza remains unreliable due to crossings and routes access restrictions and ongoing security issues.
- High transportation costs within Gaza due to high fuel and spare parts prices.
- Lack of cash liquidity and closure of all Bank branches except one or two ATM is magnifying the malnutrition and hunger crisis.
- Lack of storage and cold storage which prevents wholesalers and retailers from storing reasonable quantities of goods to help stabilize the markets.
- Lack of power to maintain goods cold chain and enable e-payments over the internet.
- Lack of clothing and sheltering material such as tarpaulin and nylon sheets has caused a sharp increase in its prices in the market.

7 Recommendations:

1. Immediate increase (in quantity and variety) of humanitarian aid entering Gaza Strip to include variant nutritious needs, with focus on areas suffering from malnutrition and famine in the Northern part of Gaza Strip, through coordination with International Organizations.
2. Allow the private sector to import food items again, and expand the types and quantities of goods, cover all areas in distribution, and stocking in the Southern and Northern parts of Gaza to stabilize prices and make essential goods available to people.
3. Increase the number of importers who are allowed to bring basic commodities into Gaza Strip.
4. Allow access to power through solar energy to enable maintain the cold chain for dairy products and frozen meats and vegetables.
5. Allow cooking Gas to enter Northern part of Gaza Strip.
6. Increase cooking gas entering Gaza to enable people cook their food properly.
7. Increase the amount of commodities entering the Northern part of Gaza Strip to ensure that aid reaches those in need without delay.
8. Allow private sector Importers to import and enter goods for Northern part of Gaza Strip using all available crossings.
9. Allow access to hygiene products since it is causing a major concern of disease spreading among population such as hepatitis A, scabies, etc.
10. Allow humanitarian and commercial trucks access the different crossings and all routes to shorten travel distances and avoid routes controlled by looters, in order to avoid paying high sums of money for security escorts.
11. Allow Gaza traders to import directly through international ports to avoid paying high prices and commissions

12. Partner between Chambers of Commerce, as the umbrella for the private sector, with donor projects such as Tasdeer's, Anera and WFP to support the back to business for trade, industry and agriculture.
13. Promote electronic Wallets and other means of e-payments among consumers and retailers' network. Enable retailers receive e-payments and electronic cash vouchers of the humanitarian organizations, by restoring power and internet to their shops.
14. Allow private sector to import other basic commodities such as hygiene material, medicines, sheltering material, clothes and footwear, etc.
15. Urgently allow to bring agricultural and livestock production supplies into Gaza Strip, and support small farmers with seeds, tools and fertilizers to reduce dependence on external supplies and provide local food sources.
16. Provide sufficient quantities of fuel and truck spare parts to transportation companies at normal prices to reduce commercial transportation costs and limit the unjustified rise in commodity prices in the markets.
17. Provide the necessary funding to rehabilitate commercial facilities including storage and cold storage facilities that can easily return to work to contribute to early recovery and market stability.
18. Find effective, accountable and transparent mechanisms to coordinate the entry of commodities from the crossings and strengthening the role of chambers of commerce in managing this situation, to ensure proper prioritization and distribution.
19. Lift all imposed restrictions on the Private Sector to import all humanitarian needs and commodities such as school stationary, sheltering material, etc.
20. Find and promote mechanisms to control markets, prevent monopoly and control prices as much as possible.

The Success Story of Green Girls Group



The Success Story of the "Green Girls Group" Project Led by Ghada Samir Qadeh:

Despite the significant challenges and destruction faced by the "Green Girls Group" project during the war, with the first site in Khaza'a being destroyed and the second site partially damaged in eastern Khan Younis, Ghada Samir Qadeh succeeded in restarting the project using limited resources. Thanks to her determination and creativity, the project continued to produce 2 tons of vegetables per month and provided jobs for seven workers, contributing to the local economy and offering sustainable income for families.

Ghada and her team relied on innovative solutions, such as collecting rainwater and using alternative energy sources, to overcome the resource shortages that hindered their work. These innovations helped the project maintain vegetable production despite the difficult conditions.

To ensure the project's long-term sustainability and success, there is a need to hire more workers and provide them with stable wages, as well as secure fertilizers and pesticides, and improve energy and water sources. Additionally, rehabilitating the damaged site has become crucial to ensure a safe working environment, which will enhance the project's ability to continue producing vegetables and meeting the needs of the local market.



8 Issue of the Week: "Trucks and Aid Looting "

8.1 Situation before the war:

Before the current war on Gaza, there was a strong security system in Gaza that controlled transportation operations, making truck looting and theft rare. Private sector trucks operated efficiently and safely, especially in sensitive areas such as the Karm Abu Salem and Erez crossings.

8.2 The impact of the war on Trucks and Aid Looting:

With the outbreak of the war on Gaza, the security infrastructure collapsed significantly, due to the Israeli targeting of the Blue Police who are in charge of enforcing law and order. This targeting has led to the disintegration of the Blue Police eliminating the possibility to enforce law and order. This situation opened the way for large-scale looting and theft of trucks, especially those loaded with humanitarian aid. This security disintegration has also



led to the emergence of armed groups targeting these trucks. While and the Israeli forces often turned a blind eye to these operations, it kept targeting the Blue Police, which further exacerbated the crisis.

8.3 The current context and statistics on trucks and aid looting:

Since the beginning of the war on Gaza, the looting of aid trucks has increased dramatically, which has directly affected the availability of humanitarian supplies. According to UNRWA data, only 65 aid trucks of UNRWA were able to enter Gaza during the past month. Many of these lootings and thefts are carried out by armed gangs who impose "transit taxes" on trucks, sometimes reaching 50% of the value of the truck's contents or an amount of up to \$2,700 per truck at the minimum. Thefts and lootings are active in specific areas, near the borders, such as Rafah and eastern Khan Younis area.

These lootings and thefts increase the suffering of the people of Gaza, as prices rise to unprecedented levels, including basic food items such as flour and bread prices.

8.4 Areas most vulnerable to truck looting and theft:

The areas that witnessed the highest rates of thefts include:

- Al-Shawka area in Rafah.
- Bani Suhaila in Khan Yunis.
- The new Kissufim road in Deir al-Balah.
- Beit Hanoun and eastern Jabalia in northern Gaza.

8.5 Conclusion:

Truck theft during the current war is not just an economic issue; it is a humanitarian crisis that affects the distribution of aid and the availability of basic goods. As this phenomenon worsens, it becomes imperative for the international community to intervene at the Israeli side to open more crossings and routes to deliver the humanitarian aid in a safer manner. This intervention would strengthen security protection and secure transportation routes to ensure that supplies reach the population.

9 Conclusion

This week witnessed a slight decrease in the number of trucks passed into the Gaza Strip compared with the previous week by approximately 3.5%. The number of trucks decreased from 559 in the previous week to 539 this week. The goods flow rate is still far from meeting the needs of the population, and commodities are still limited to a specific group of items. Furthermore, the private sector is still banned from importing commodities since 02/10/2024. Despite that the role of the private sector is the largest in meeting the needs of the population, all goods currently enter Gaza is humanitarian aid only. Trucks entered through 4 crossing: (KAS) and Kissufim in the South, Erez in the South and Rout 96 Gate located on the dividing line between the north and south of Gaza Strip. Erez crossing returned to dominate the largest share of the number of trucks that passed into Gaza Strip during the reporting period. The occupation continues to prevent the entry of raw materials necessary for industrial and agricultural production, which thwarts any attempts at economic recovery.

The data during the current reporting period indicates that the Israeli occupation continues to practice a policy of collective punishment against the residents of Gaza Strip, as the private sector is denied from entering any goods into Gaza, except for limited quantities of cooking gas. The residents of the northern part of Gaza Strip also continue to suffer from famine, due to the severe restrictions on the entry of goods in general and the total blocking of private sector goods to enter the Northern part, in particular. Prices of basic commodities has reach unprecedented increase in both parts of Gaza Strip.

**All photos in this report are used with consent.*