



إتحاد الغرف التجارية الصناعية الزراعية الفلسطينية

Federation of Palestinian Chambers of Commerce, Industry & Agriculture

Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

Week 22: December 24 – 30, 2024.

In this Report:

- 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.
- The flow of goods into Gaza Strip is currently on a downward curve after witnessing some increase in the past few weeks.
- The prices of goods decreased by varying percentages during this week compared to the previous weeks, but they are still significantly higher than they were before the war.
- The Success Story of the "Anas Abu Harbid " page 19
- Issue of the Week: "Newly Established Stalls and Small Projects due to the war" page 20

January 16, 2025

Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

1 Executive Summary:

- This report, of weekly market analysis in Gaza Strip, covers the period from 24/12/2024 to 30/12/2024.
- This week witnessed an increase of about 14% in the number of trucks passing into Gaza Strip compared to the previous week.
- During the reporting period, **1,290** trucks with a total of **25,625¹** tons of commodities entered Gaza Strip.
- The trucks entered from three crossings, Karm Abu Salem (KAS) 946 trucks, Erez 254 trucks, Route 96 Gate 90 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.
- Karm Abu Salem (KAS) and Kissufim operate 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 coordinated aid, and no commodities entered for the private sector except for 30 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.
- There is no prioritization or stability in the flow of these goods. Small amounts of goods trickle into the local markets, leading to extremely high local market prices. The increase in some food items prices is more than 1800% 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.

¹ This number doesn't include the load of 49 trucks, there is no information about their contents in tons, these trucks were loaded by UN & NGOs equipment and essentials infrastructure equipment.

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 9% (200,000) people 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 73% of the goods that entered Gaza Strip during the reporting period were through (KAS) crossing, and the Israeli occupation continues to impose restrictions on the entry of these goods into the northern part of the Gaza Strip. Therefore, the vast majority of goods that entered through (KAS) crossings remained in the southern part of Gaza Strip, and the goods that entered through Erez crossing constitute about 20% remained in the north. Meanwhile, there is no accurate information available about the destination of the goods that entered through Route 96 Gate, whether to the north or south of the Gaza Strip, which represents the remaining 7% of the total goods that entered Gaza Strip during the reporting period.

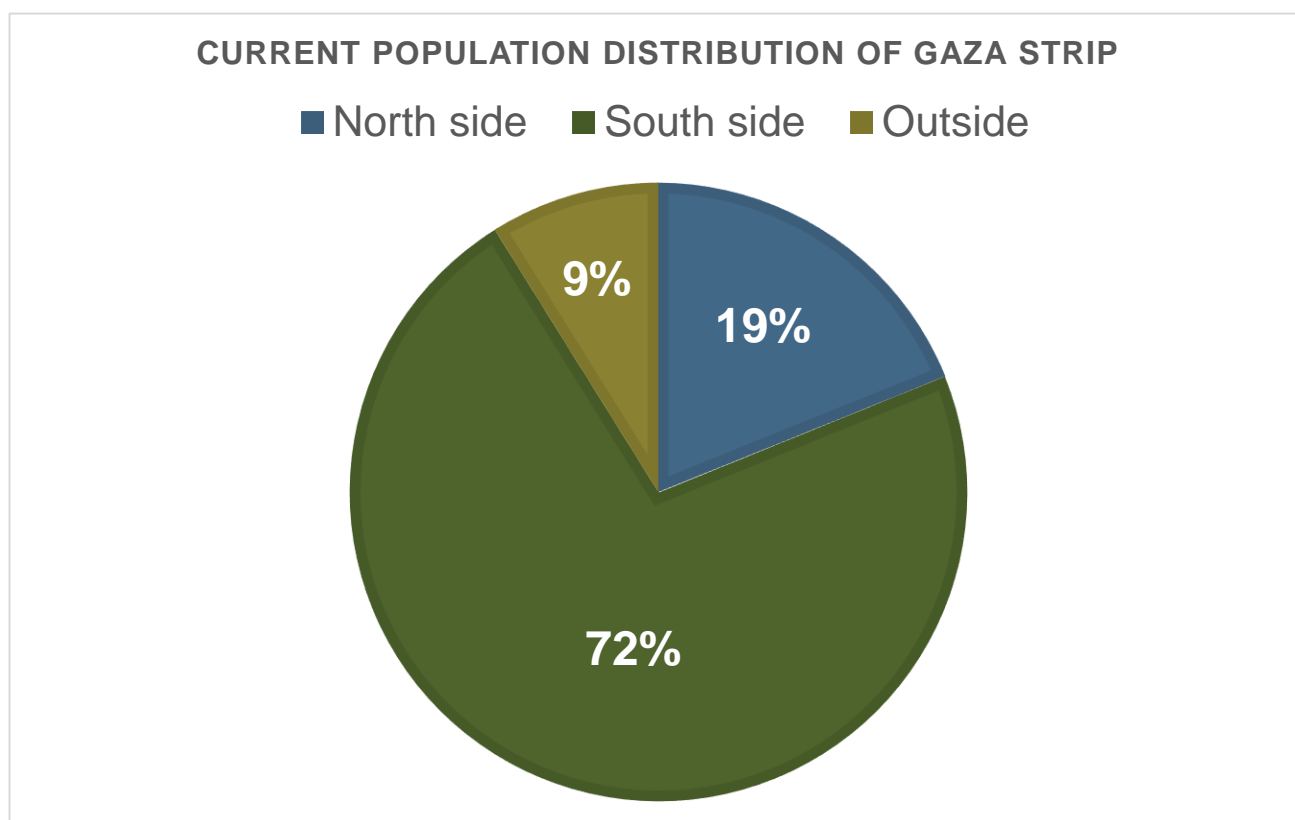


Figure (2): Currently population distribution of Gaza Strip.

The following figure shows the distribution of goods between the north and the south according to the number of trucks, taking into consideration that, the quantity of goods entering from (KAS) remain in the South, while the goods entering from Erez remain in the North, with neglecting the trucks passing from the south of Gaza Strip to the north and vice versa, because they constitute a very small percentage and there are no accurate statistics on them.

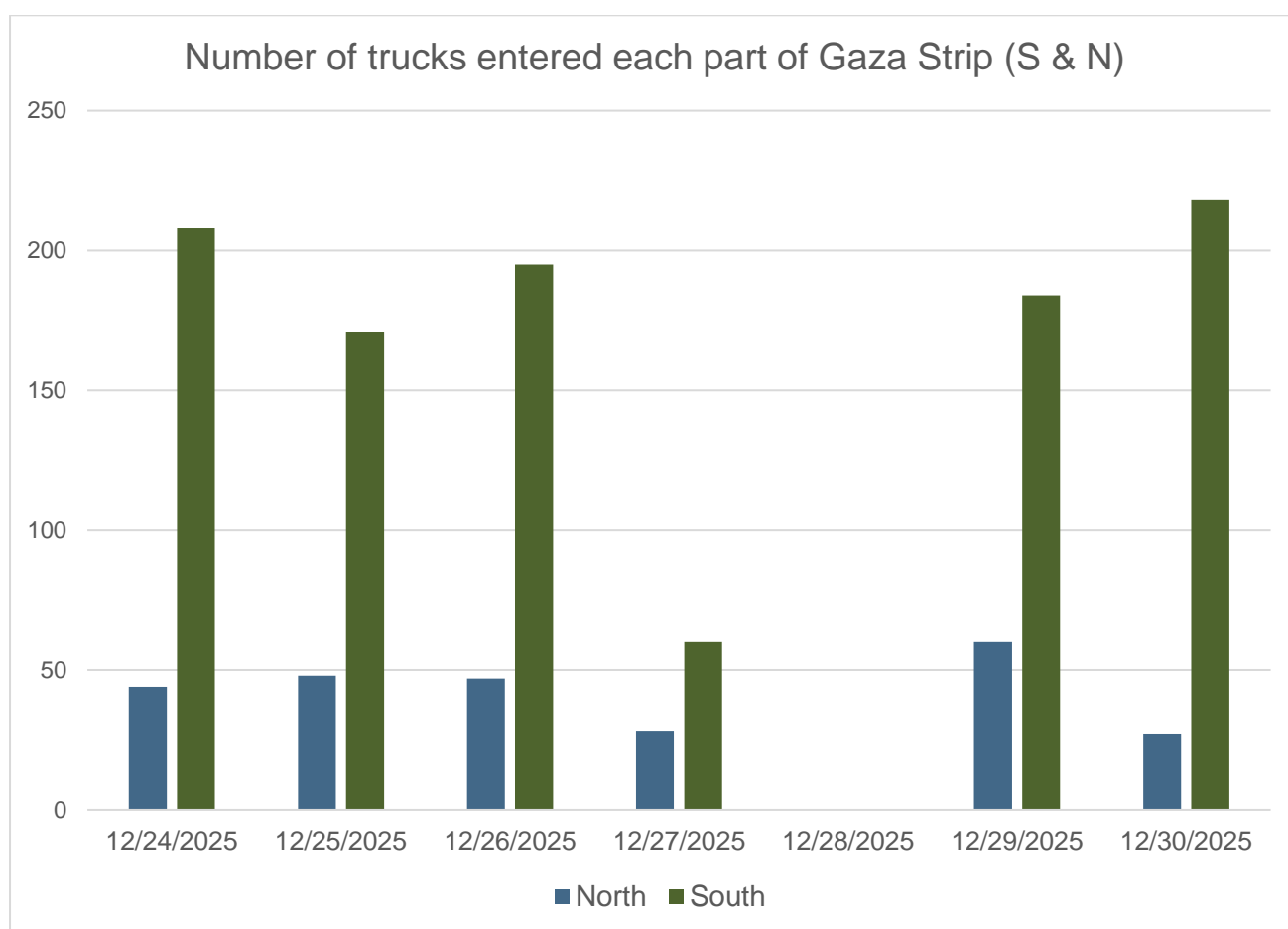


Figure (3): Number of trucks entered each part of Gaza Strip (South, North)

3 Daily Crossing Points Status:

This week, Rafah crossing was closed all the time, as was the case in all previous weeks. The total number of trucks increased by about 14%. The daily average number of trucks increased to 184 trucks compared to 162 in the previous week. 1,290 trucks passed into Gaza Strip while it was 1,134 in the previous week. These trucks entered through 3 crossings: (KAS), Erez and Route 96 Gate. Kissufim crossing was closed this week. Tuesday 24/12/2024 recorded the highest number of trucks in a single day during the reporting period, 252 trucks entered through three crossings: 156 trucks through (KAS), 44 through Erez, 52 through Route 96 Gate. On Monday 30/12/2024, 245 trucks entered through two crossings, 218 trucks through (KAS) and 27 through Erez. Friday 27/12/2024 witnessed the lowest number of trucks, 88 trucks entered through two crossings, 60 trucks through (KAS) and 28 trucks through Erez. All crossings were closed on Saturday 28/12/2024. On Sunday 29/12/2024, 244 trucks passed through two crossings: 184 through (KAS) and 60 through Erez. On Thursday 26/12/2024, 242 trucks passed through two crossings: 195 through (KAS) and 47 through Erez. On Wednesday 25/12/2024, 219 trucks passed through three crossings: 133 through (KAS), 48 through Erez and 38 through Route 96 Gate.

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

Day	Date	Number of Trucks					Total
		Rafah	Erez	Route 96	Karm Abu Salem (KAS)	Kissufim	
Tuesday	24/12/2024	0	44	52	156	0	252
Wednesday	25/12/2024	0	48	38	133	0	219
Thursday	26/12/2024	0	47	0	195	0	242
Friday	27/12/2024	0	28	0	60	0	88
Saturday	28/12/2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sunday	29/12/2024	0	60	0	184	0	244
Monday	30/12/2024	0	27	0	218	0	245
Total		0	254	90	946	0	1,290

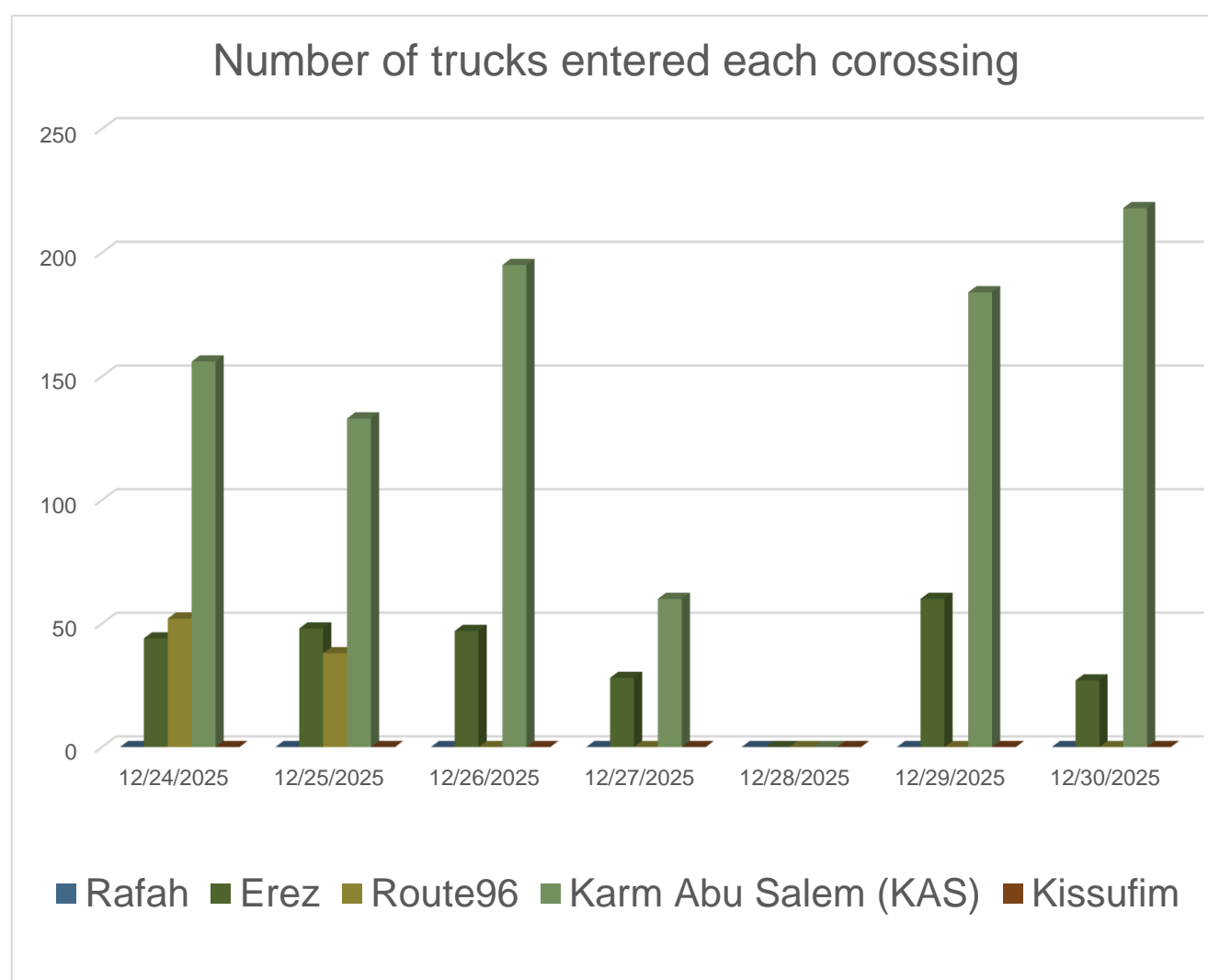


Figure (4): Number of trucks entered from each corossing

4 Entering Commodities:

4.1 Commodities Classification:

This week, the types of commodities entering Gaza Strip, in the north and south, are divided into 8 main categories: food items, shelter equipment, medical supplies, combined aid, fuel, cooking gas, UN & NGOs equipment and essential infrastructure 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)							
	Food Items	Shelter Equip.	Medical Supplies	Mixed Aid	Fuel	Cooking Gas	UN and NGOS Equip.	Essential Infrastructure Equip.
24/12/2024	3,561	441	55	686	173	134	NA	NA
25/12/2024	4,335	160	90	0	0	138	NA	0
26/12/2024	4,220	255	0	360	217	136	0	NA
27/12/2024	1,090	400	0	0	0	0	0	0
28/12/2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29/12/2024	3,205	570	90	300	0	138	NA	NA
30/12/2024	4,110	600	20	0	5	136	NA	0
Total	20,521	2,426	255	1,346	395	682	NA	NA

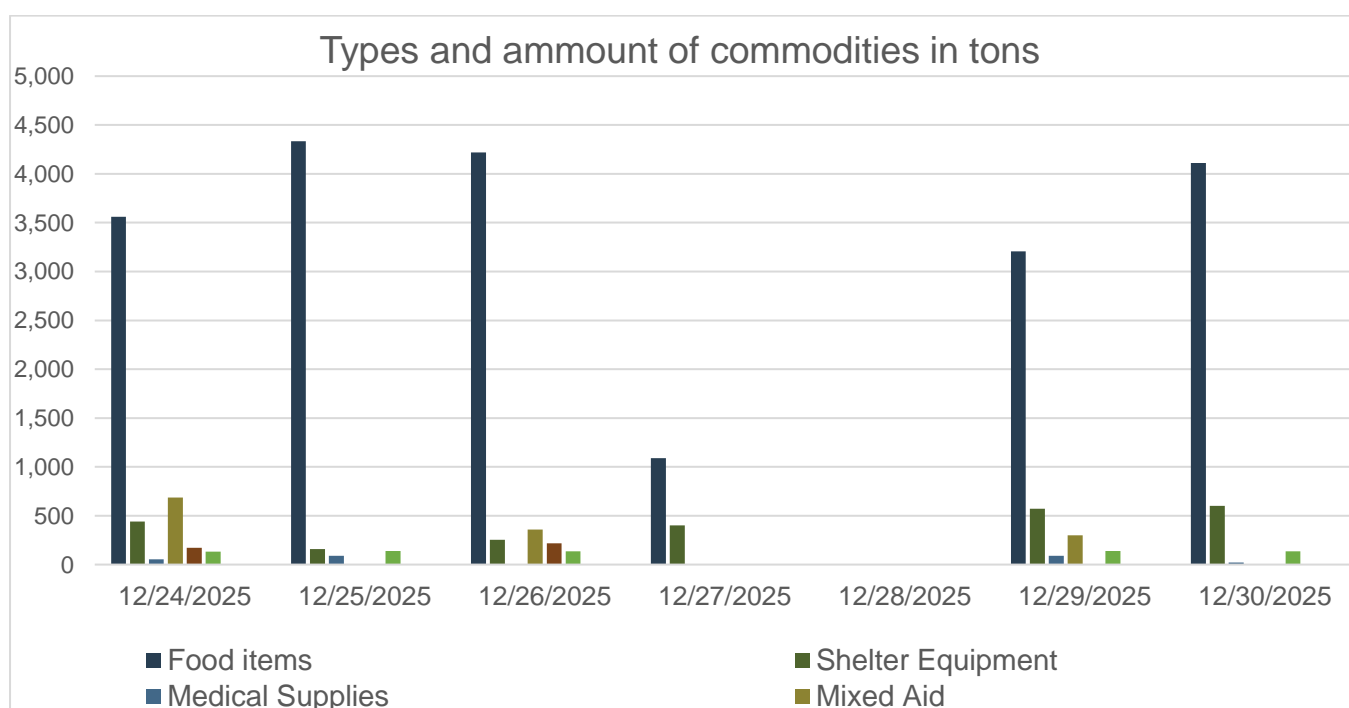


Figure (5): Types and ammount of commodities in tons.

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

Date	Types and Amounts of Commodities (Trucks)								Total
	Food Items	Shelter Equip.	Medical Supplies	Mixed Aid	Fuel	Cooking Gas	UN & NGOs Equip.	Essential Infrastructure Equip.	
24/12/2024	150	30	7	44	4	6	9	2	252
25/12/2024	180	10	11	0	0	6	12	0	219
26/12/2024	189	17	0	24	5	6	0	1	242
27/12/2024	57	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	88
28/12/2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29/12/2024	152	38	9	20	0	6	8	11	244
30/12/2024	190	40	2	0	1	6	6	0	245
Total	918	166	29	88	10	30	35	14	1,290

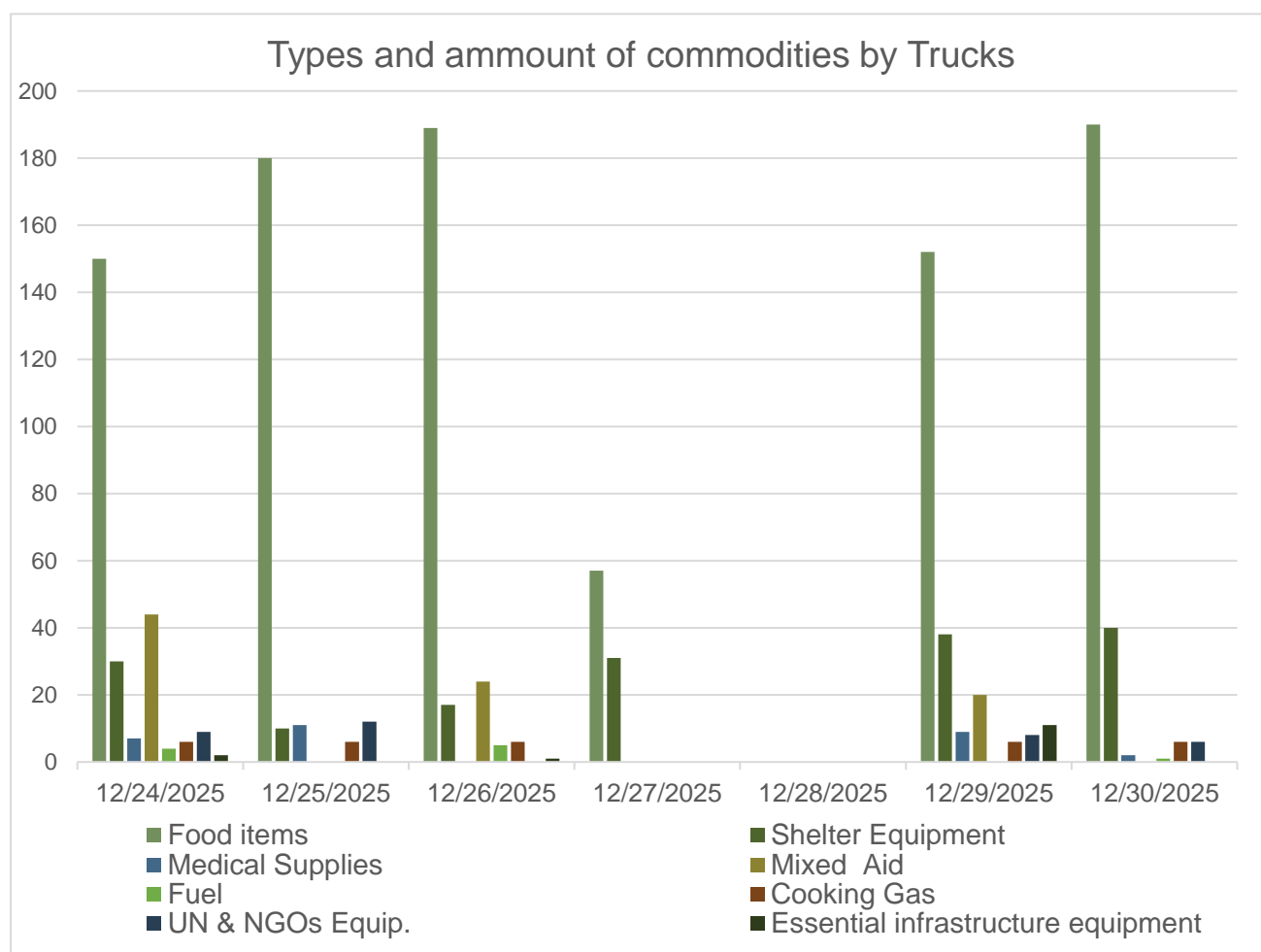


Figure (6): Types and ammount of commodities by Trucks.

4.2 Food items details:

The share of food items raised to reached about 73% of the total amount of commodities entered Gaza Strip this week, while the share was about 65% in the previous week.

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
	basic items	Food parcels	Fruit and vegetables	Frozen meat	dairy and eggs	Water	Other	
24/12/2024	1,938	68	0	0	0	40	1,515	3,561
25/12/2024	2,250	0	200	0	0	0	1,885	4,335
26/12/2024	1,890	150	120	0	0	80	1,980	4,220
27/12/2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,090	1,090
28/12/2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29/12/2024	810	0	0	0	0	40	2,355	3,205
30/12/2024	1,380	0	460	0	0	0	2,270	4,110
Total	8,268	218	780	0	0	160	11,095	20,521

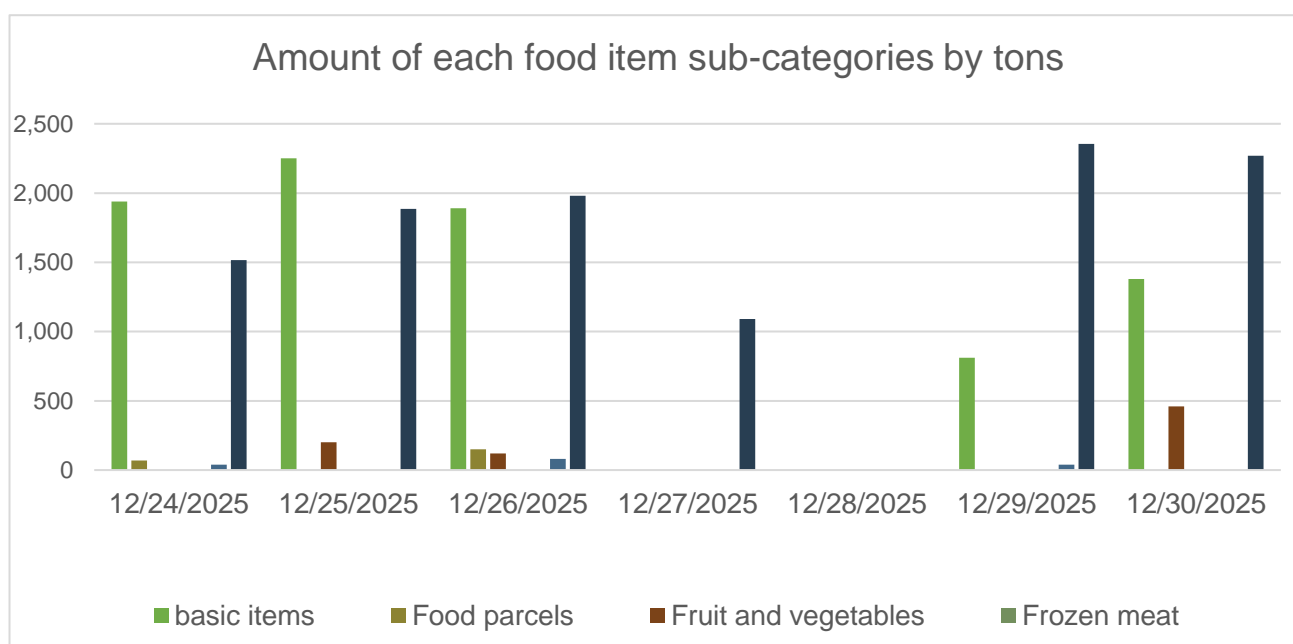


Figure (7): Amount of each food item sub-categories by tons.

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

Date	Food items categories amount (Truck)							Total
	basic items	Food parcels	Fruit and vegetables	Frozen meat	dairy and eggs	Water	Other	
24/12/2024	81	3	0	0	0	2	64	150
25/12/2024	93	0	8	0	0	0	79	180
26/12/2024	85	7	5	0	0	4	88	189
27/12/2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	57
28/12/2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29/12/2024	39	0	0	0	0	2	111	152
30/12/2024	64	0	21	0	0	0	105	190
Total	362	10	34	0	0	8	504	918

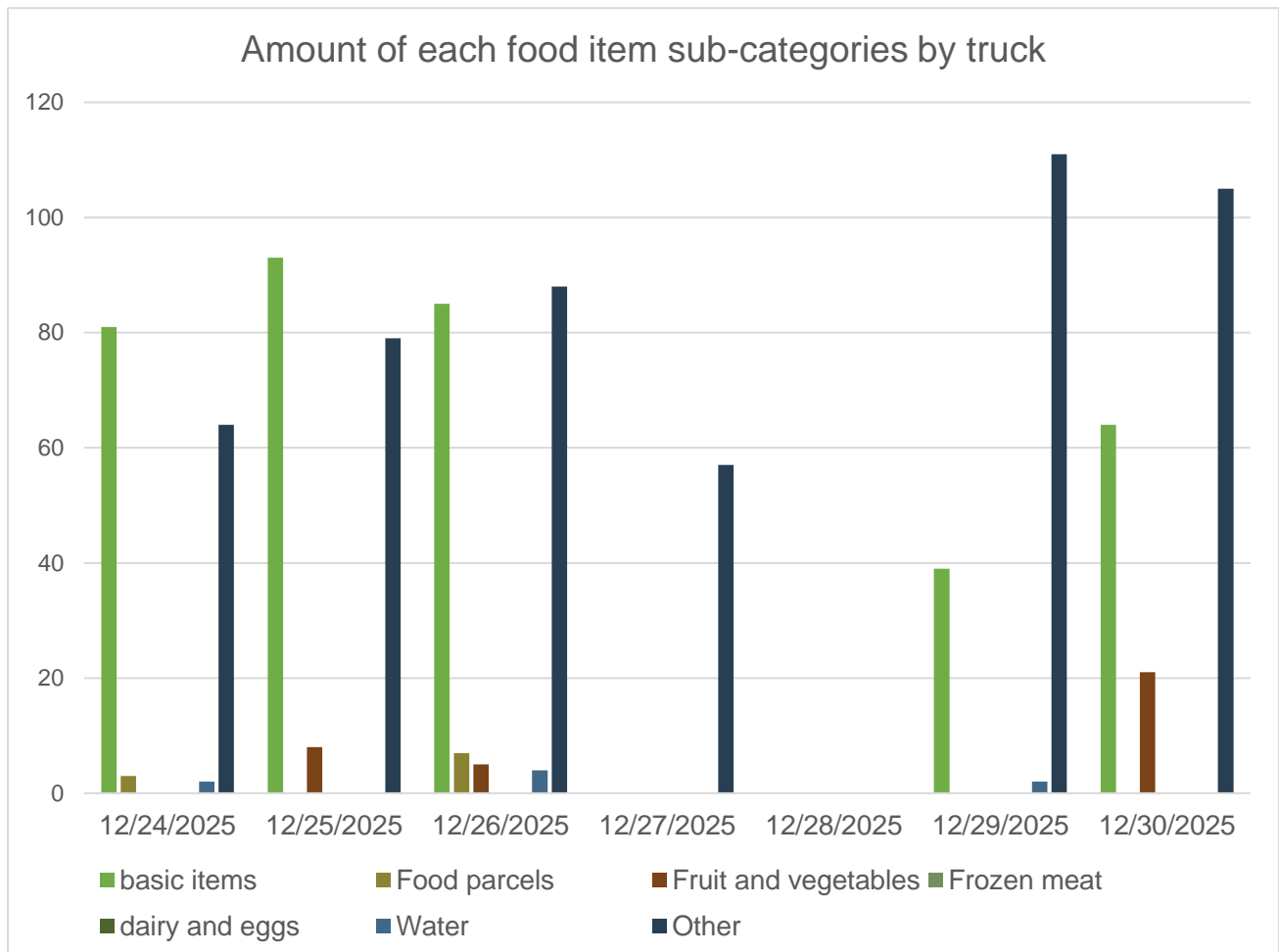


Figure (8): Amount of food item sub-categories by trucks.

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 less than 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 Aid		Total Number of trucks	Total amount by tons
		Trucks	Tons	Trucks	Tons		
24/12/2024	Food items	0	0	150	3,561	150	3,561
	Cooking Gas	6	134	0	0	6	134
	Fuel	0	0	4	173	4	173
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	9	NA	9	NA
	Essential infrastructure equip.	0	0	2	NA	2	NA
	Mixed Aid	0	0	44	686	44	686
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	30	441	30	441
	Medical Supplies	0	0	7	55	7	55
Subtotal 1		6	134	246	4,916	252	5,050
25/12/2024	Food items	0	0	180	4,335	180	4,335
	Cooking Gas	6	138	0	0	6	138
	Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	12	NA	12	NA
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	10	160	10	160
	Medical Supplies	0	0	11	90	11	90
Subtotal 2		6	138	213	4,585	219	4,723
26/12/2024	Food items	0	0	189	4,220	189	4,220
	Cooking Gas	6	136	0	0	6	136
	Fuel	0	0	5	217	5	217
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	NA
	Essential infrastructure equip.	0	0	1	NA	1	NA
	Mixed Aid	0	0	24	360	24	360
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	17	255	17	255
	Medical Supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal 3		6	136	236	5,052	242	5,188
27/12/2024	Food items	0	0	57	1,090	57	1,090

Date	Items	Private Sector		Humanitarian Aid		Total Number of trucks	Total amount by tons
		Trucks	Tons	Trucks	Tons		
	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
	Essential infrastructure equip.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	31	400	31	400
	Medical Supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal 4		0	0	88	1,490	88	1,490
28/12/2024	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
	Essential infrastructure equip.	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 5		0	0	0	0	0	0
29/12/2024	Food items	0	0	152	3,205	152	3,205
	Cooking Gas	6	138	0	0	6	138
	Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	8	NA	8	NA
	Essential infrastructure equip.	0	0	11	NA	11	NA
	Mixed Aid	0	0	20	300	20	300
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	38	570	38	570
	Medical Supplies	0	0	9	90	9	90
Subtotal 6		6	138	238	4,165	244	4,303
30/12/2024	Food items	0	0	190	4,110	190	4,110
	Cooking Gas	6	136	0	0	6	136
	Fuel	0	0	1	5	1	5
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	6	NA	6	NA
	Essential infrastructure equip.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	40	600	40	600
	Medical Supplies	0	0	2	20	2	20
Subtotal 7		6	136	239	4,735	245	4,871
Total		30	682	1,260	24,943	1,290	25,625

5 Daily market prices for essential items:

Data about market prices are collected from the markets in both sides of Gaza Strip. In the south side, prices were collected in the “humanitarian area”, specifically in Nuseirat, Deir al-Balah, and Khan Younis markets. While in the North side, prices were collected in the main markets of Gaza city, Al-Zawya and Al-Sahaba markets.

5.1 Market prices in the South:

From the following table, we find that the price of flour was the highest increasing item compared to what it was before the war. its price during this week reached more than 13 times higher than what it was before the war, followed by Banana, Cucumber and Tomato, whose prices reached about 12 times higher, while onion, potato and Eggplant reached about 11 times higher. Otherwise, the prices of some items ranged between 5-10 times, such as (Lemon, Macaroni, Orange, Sugar, Apple, Pepper), the prices of rice, garlic and oil were 2-3 times what they were before the war. Kidney bean was the least increasing item, its price increased by only 29% compared to what it was before the war. To measure the impact of the increase in the commodities flow rate during the past three weeks on prices, we measured the percentage of change in prices in the current week comparing to the average prices in the previous three weeks. The comparison results show that the prices of 10 out of 17 items decreased in the current week from their average prices in the previous three weeks. Flour was the item with the largest decrease by 37%, followed by sugar 34% and then tomato 32%. The least decreased was Macaroni by 211% and then oil by 12%. As for the seven commodities whose prices increased, peppers and beans had the highest increase, followed by lemons, cucumbers, eggplants, oranges and rice.

Table (7): Average of daily market prices ILS/Kg for essential items (South)

#	Item	Pre-war Prices	Price Average (current week)	% Of change compared to pre-war price (Current Week)	Price Average (previous 3 weeks)	% Of change compared to the price in the current week
1	Flour	35	453.57	1196%	714.29	-37%
2	Sugar	3	17.21	474%	26.14	-34%
3	Tomato	2	23.21	1061%	34.00	-32%
4	Banana	2.5	30.00	1100%	41.00	-27%
5	Apple	5	28.71	474%	37.51	-23%
6	Garlic	10	24.86	149%	31.38	-21%
7	Potato	2	22.64	1032%	26.11	-13%
8	Onion	2	22.64	1032%	25.93	-13%
9	Oil	9	21.57	140%	24.52	-12%
10	Macaroni	2.5	18.57	643%	20.88	-11%
11	Rice	8	24.57	207%	24.33	1%
12	Orange	4	27.50	588%	27.21	1%

13	Eggplant	2	21.43	971%	19.98	7%
14	Cucumber	2	23.36	1068%	21.62	8%
15	Lemon	4	34.29	757%	30.21	13%
16	Kedney beans	7	10.71	53%	9.00	19%
17	Pepper	10	55.71	457%	45.33	23%

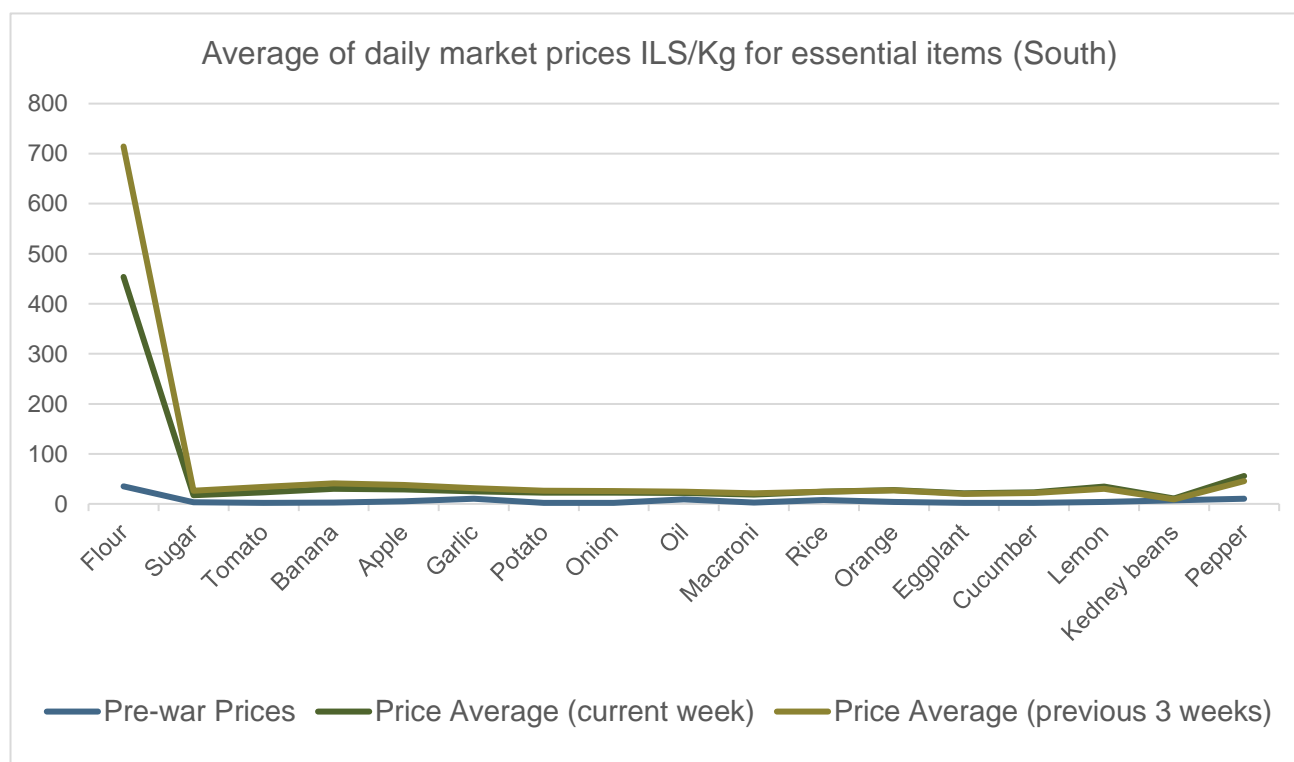


Figure (9): Average of daily market prices ILS/Kg for essential items (South)

5.2 Market prices in the North:

From the following table, we find that the price of pepper was the highest increasing item compared to what it was before the war, its price during this week reached about 58 times higher than what it was before the war, followed by eggplant, whose price reached more than 35 times higher. While egg reached about 31 times higher, the prices of (potato, banana, onion, Sugar) ranged between 12-17 times, the prices of (lemon, orange, garlic, oil, rice) ranged between 4-7 times. Flour was the only item whose current price is below its price before the war by about 22%. To measure the impact of the increase in the commodities flow rate during the past three weeks on prices, we measured the percentage of change in prices in the current week comparing to the average prices in the previous three weeks. The comparison results show that the prices of 11 out of 13 items decreased in the current week from their average prices in the previous three weeks. Garlic was the item with the largest decrease by 65%, followed by onion 58%. The least decreased was Pepper by 3% and then Eggplant 10%. The two items whose prices increased were Rice and Flour.

Table (8): Average of daily market prices ILS/Kg for essential items (North)

#	Item	Pre-war Prices	Price Average (current week)	% Of change compared to pre-war price (Current Week)	Price Average (previous 3 weeks)	% Of change compared to the price in the current week
1	Garlic	10	64.64	546%	184.29	-65%
2	Onion	2	25.21	1161%	59.96	-58%
3	Potato	2	34.71	1636%	66.67	-48%
4	Lemon	4	28.00	600%	49.29	-43%
5	Banana	2.5	34.90	1296%	60.16	-42%
6	Sugar	3	36.71	1124%	62.29	-41%
7	Oil	9	46.79	420%	69.05	-32%
8	Orange	4	27.83	596%	39.68	-30%
9	Egg	12	375.71	3031%	441.43	-15%
10	Eggplant	2	70.50	3425%	78.45	-10%
11	Pepper	10	580.00	5700%	595.56	-3%
12	Rice	8	32.00	300%	30.95	3%
13	Flour	35	27.14	-22%	25.00	9%

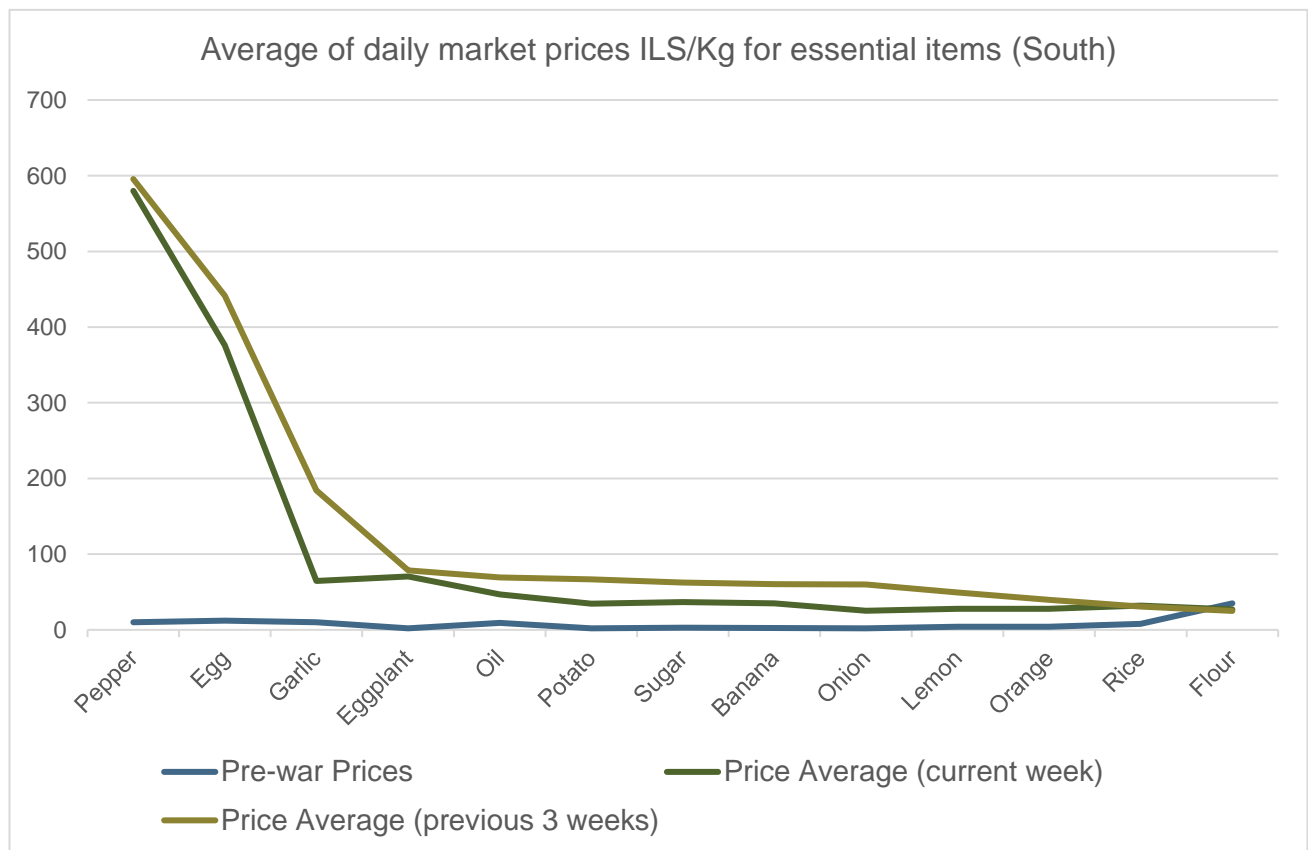


Figure (10): Average of daily market prices ILS/Kg for essential items (North)

5.3 Comparison of Prices:

pepper recorded the highest price difference between the north and the south. Its price in the north was more than 10 times higher than in the south, while potato, rice, banana, onion and orange had the least difference, their prices in the north did not exceed 100% higher than their prices in the south. Flour is the only item whose price in the north was lower than in the south, its price in the North is about 94% below its price in the South.

Table (9): comparison between prices average between South and North of Gaza strip

#	Item	Pre-war Prices	Price Average (South)		Price Average (North)		% Of change between South and North (current week)
			current week	previous 3 weeks	Price Average (current week)	Price Average (previous 3 weeks)	
1	Pepper	10	56	45	580	596	941%
2	Eggplant	2	21	20	71	78	229%
3	Garlic	10	25	31	65	184	160%
4	Oil	9	22	25	47	69	117%
5	Sugar	3	17	26	37	62	113%
6	Potato	2	23	26	35	67	53%
7	Rice	8	25	24	32	31	30%
8	Banana	2.5	30	41	35	60	16%
9	Onion	2	23	26	25	60	11%
10	Orange	4	28	27	28	40	1%
11	Lemon	4	34	30	28	49	-18%
12	Flour	35	454	714	27	25	-94%

5.4 Retailers Price Analysis from 17/12/2024 – 23/12/2024:

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. 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 in the rate of goods flow compared to the previous week, with a total of 1,290 trucks, distributed between (KAS), Erez, Kissufim and Route 96 Gate. (KAS) crossing constituted the largest share of trucks by more than 73 % of the total trucks.
- Variety and Quantity of Goods:
 - During this week, the flow rate of commodities was 14% above the rate of 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.

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 basic commodities 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 the entry of cooking Gas to the 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 Anas Abu Harbid



Anas Abu Harbid, a pharmacist from northern Gaza, lived an experience full of challenges and difficulties that played a major role in changing the course of his life, and shifting his career. Anas worked for a large pharmaceutical company, and had a promising professional future. Like many other Gazans he lost everything as a result of the current war on Gaza. Anas house was destroyed, lost his job, became homeless and without a source of income.

Anas had no choice but to save himself, as he was forced to flee to the southern part of Gaza, where he settled in a displacement camp in Al-Zawaida area. He lived in the Camp with his family for three months, supporting himself by relying solely on humanitarian aid. However, over time, the amount of aid began to decrease and was no longer sufficient to cover his family basic needs. However, Anas did not give up, he decided to be proactive and strive to improve his situation independently. He started with a simple idea where he would buy supplies from merchants in Deir al-Balah market and sell them to residents of the Displacement Camp, he would buy surplus aid from his neighbors and sell it at reasonable prices, using his organizational skills to work with two of his friends who joined him in this simple project. Over the weeks, the project began to grow gradually, Anas expanded his business to include selling vegetables and fruits. Accepting electronic payment methods, allowed him to increase transactions between him and his customers, and attract more customers, this was a turning point in his life.

Anas was not satisfied with what he had achieved, as he aspired for more. He knew that the project needed further expansion to become more sustainable and provide him with a steady income. He thought about renting a commercial store outside the camp area to be able to reach a more customers and provide more diverse products. He also needed energy to operate his store, so he began searching for renewable energy sources to meet his needs.

Despite all challenges, Anas remained determined to succeed. His goal was to turn his small project into a solid business and register it officially after the war ends. He also aspires to employ more local workers to create job opportunities in a community suffering from unemployment and poverty. Today, it can be said that Anas has become a role model for resilience. From someone who lost everything, he turned into an entrepreneur who started from scratch and succeeded in building his own project that not only provided him with a steady income, but also provided an opportunity for others to work and contribute to improving their living conditions. Anas Abu Harbid is a living example of a person's ability to endure, adapt, and achieve success despite all difficult circumstances.



8 Issue of the Week: "Newly Established Stalls and Small Projects during the war"

8.1 Reasons for Their Emergence:

Gaza's economy was in a recovery phase prior to the start of the war, working to grow in spite of significant obstacles made worse by the embargo that had been in place since 2007. According to 2023 World Bank projections, 49% of Gazans were unemployed, and 53% of the population lived in poverty. In addition, the cost of necessities had increased dramatically due to inflation, with yearly increases ranging from 10% to 15%. The economy's backbone, the agriculture sector, was hampered by export limitations and scarce resources. For many families, self-employment and



small-scale trading provided a lifeline despite these challenges. The war devastated Gaza's economy, destroying infrastructure and suspending numerous critical economic sectors. According to recent figures, Gaza's unemployment rate has risen to 81%, indicating how difficult it is for inhabitants to find work under present conditions. Inflation has reached a historic 270%, resulting in huge increases in basic goods prices and a substantial fall in citizens' purchasing power. Furthermore, the poverty rate has reached 86%, with more than half of the people in grave financial straits. These figures illustrate Gaza's deteriorating economic and living situations.

8.2 Description of the new stalls and stands

These stalls are modest businesses conducted by people with no prior experience in the sector. They are dispersed throughout overcrowded displacement zones, such as school gates, shelters, and camps, where vast numbers of people live in terrible and dangerous conditions. Many residents have turned to selling things as a result of job losses and a lack of alternative economic options. Typically, these sellers sell commodities they obtain as free aid,



with prices varying depending on demand and importance of the supplies. They also work with large-scale traders to provide them with food goods at variable costs. The vendors then offer these commodities to the general public, adding a 15% profit margin to wholesale rates, depending on product availability or scarcity. However, some stall owners take advantage of the situation by drastically hiking prices based on supply and demand, making vital

commodities available only to a small portion of the populace. This condition symbolizes Gaza's population's economic and social problems, with modest stalls serving as emblems of survival in the face of adversity.

8.3 Financial Practices in Stalls and Kiosks:

Different regions of Gaza have different financial policies for stalls and kiosks. Vendors are primarily concerned with collecting cash payments for their items and insist that the currency be new and not worn out. For example, the ten-shekel coin is often overlooked. Electronic payments and bank transfers have recently been adopted in response to the difficulty many citizens have in accessing cash. However, items sold using these electronic payments are about 26% more expensive than those purchased with cash. It is found that a substantial fraction of vendors in specific places, such as the city of Nuseirat (about 40%), accept electronic payments, making transactions faster and safer for clients. In Deir al-Balah, this ratio does not surpass 30%, whereas in Khan Younis, it is approximately 25%. Electronic payments account for half of all transactions in the northern Gaza Strip. This difference is related to the expansion of technology and citizens' capacity to utilize current payment methods despite tough security and economic conditions.

8.4 Problems and Impacts of Stalls and Kiosks on Prices and Citizens:

The existence of stalls and kiosks in Gaza causes various issues for residents, most notably an unreasonable increase in costs due to a lack of adequate regulation over these businesses. Prices are determined arbitrarily, resulting in rapid and brutal price increases. Kiosk operators take advantage of the circumstances to make quick profits at the expense of residents who are already struggling with the economic crisis. In order to sustain cash flow, stalls and kiosks may cut the prices of goods purchased from traders via electronic transfers, resulting in losses rather than profits. This cash is subsequently sold to commission traders at up to a 20% markup, posing substantial challenges for genuine businesses who cannot compete with these exorbitant pricing. As a result, citizens perceive those commercial stores have raised their prices significantly, despite the fact that the prices supplied are appropriate. Stalls are frequently located in densely populated regions, generating traffic congestion, particularly along major routes with considerable public transportation and truck traffic. This hampers movement and leads to a disordered environment, which has a detrimental impact on daily life.

8.5 Conclusion:

Gaza's continual economic hardships, including wars and blockades, have made stalls and kiosks a crucial source of income for households. While they provide some temporary employment opportunities, their unregulated proliferation and poor repercussions for prices and product quality place an additional burden on citizens, increasing their economic problems.

8.6 Recommendations:

1. **Encourage Electronic Payments:** Given the increasing prevalence of electronic payment methods in some areas, it is recommended to expand this service to all regions. This includes establishing a clear regulatory framework for the operation of

stalls and kiosks, including regular monitoring of the prices of goods sold to ensure fairness and prevent exploitation.

2. **Train Kiosk Owners:** To help kiosk owners become more adept at managing their businesses, negotiating with suppliers, and adhering to ethical trade standards, training programs ought to be made available to them. This would guarantee the delivery of high-quality products and help increase the effectiveness of consumer interactions.
3. **Start Awareness programs:** To teach people how to tell the difference between fair rates and those that are inflated by kiosks, it is crucial to start public awareness programs. It's also important to spread knowledge about consumer rights and how to report unethical behaviour.
4. **Encourage Alternative Projects:** In light of the challenging conditions, local government agencies and non-governmental organizations ought to encourage sustainable small and medium-sized initiatives that can offer substitute jobs to those operating stalls and kiosks.

In conclusion, if kiosks are set up appropriately and governed by strong control procedures, they can contribute to Gaza's economic recovery. By applying these ideas, a balance can be established between creating employment possibilities and reducing citizens' suffering, contributing to the stability of the local economy and improving the quality of life in the sector.

9 Conclusion

This week witnessed 14% increase in the number of trucks passed into the Gaza Strip compared with the previous 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 coordinated aid only, except for 30 Truckloads of cooking gas. The goods that trickles to the local markets are coordinated by the humanitarian organizations and are sold for high prices to the consumers. Trucks entered through 3 crossing: (KAS) in the South, Erez in the North, and Rout 96 Gate located on the dividing line between the north and south of Gaza Strip. (KAS) crossing 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.*

10 Annex

10.1 Daily price in the south:

Table (10): Standard deviation of daily prices (South)

#	Item	24/12	25/12	26/12	27/12	28/12	29/12	30/12	Average	St. Dev
1	Flour	500	450	475	450	400	450	450	453.57	30.37
2	Pepper	60	60	60	60	50	50	50	55.71	5.35
3	Lemon	40	40	40	30	30	30	30	34.29	5.35
4	Potato	30	25	27.5	18	18	20	20	22.64	4.84
5	Onion	30	25	27.5	18	18	20	20	22.64	4.84
6	Tomato	30	25	27.5	20	20	20	20	23.21	4.26
7	Kedney beans	9	9	9	12	18	9	9	10.71	3.40
8	Oil	25	25	25	20	20	18	18	21.57	3.31
9	Sugar	23	16	19.5	16	16	15	15	17.21	2.97
10	Banana	25	35	30	30	30	30	30	30.00	2.89
11	Orange	25	25	25	30	30	30	NA	27.50	2.74
12	Eggplant	20	20	20	20	20	25	25	21.43	2.44
13	Apple	24	30	27	30	30	30	30	28.71	2.36
14	Cucumber	25	22	23.5	25	22	23	23	23.36	1.25
15	Rice	25	25	25	25	25	25	22	24.57	1.13
16	Macaroni	18	18	18	20	20	18	18	18.57	0.98
17	Garlic	25	25	25	25	24	25	25	24.86	0.38

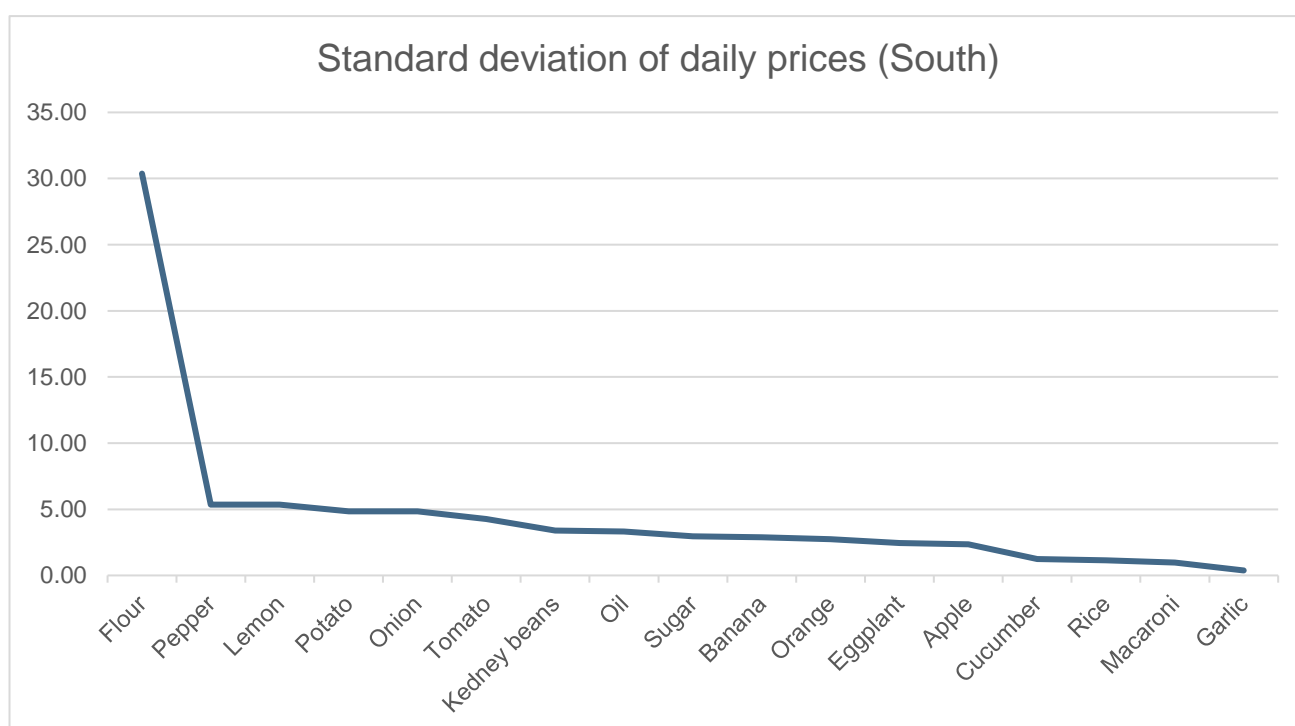


Figure (11): Standard deviation of daily prices (South)

10.2 Daily in the North:

Table (11): Standard deviation of daily prices (North)

#	Item	24/12	25/12	26/12	27/12	28/12	29/12	30/12	Average	St. Dev
1	Tomato	120	120	75	70	85	100	NA	95.00	21.91
2	Oil	60	60	45	45	42	38	38	46.79	9.47
3	Garlic	70	70	70	65	58	50	70	64.64	7.96
4	Potato	40	40	35	35	35	35	23	34.71	5.68
5	Banana	NA	NA	30	33	37	40	35	34.90	3.75
6	Eggplant	NA	NA	70	70	73	75	65	70.50	3.71
7	Onion	27	27	25	25	23	20	30	25.21	3.26
8	Apple	25	25	30	25	NA	NA	30	27.00	2.74
9	Lemon	25	25	30	30	NA	NA	30	28.00	2.74
10	Rice	35	35	30	30	NA	NA	30	32.00	2.74
11	Flour	25	25	25	25	30	30	30	27.14	2.67
12	Orange	25	25	27	30	30	30	NA	27.83	2.48
13	Sugar	40	40	37	35	35	35	35	36.71	2.36
14	Egg	375	375	375	375	375	375	380	375.71	1.89
15	Pepper	580	580	N/A	NA	NA	NA	NA	580.00	0.00

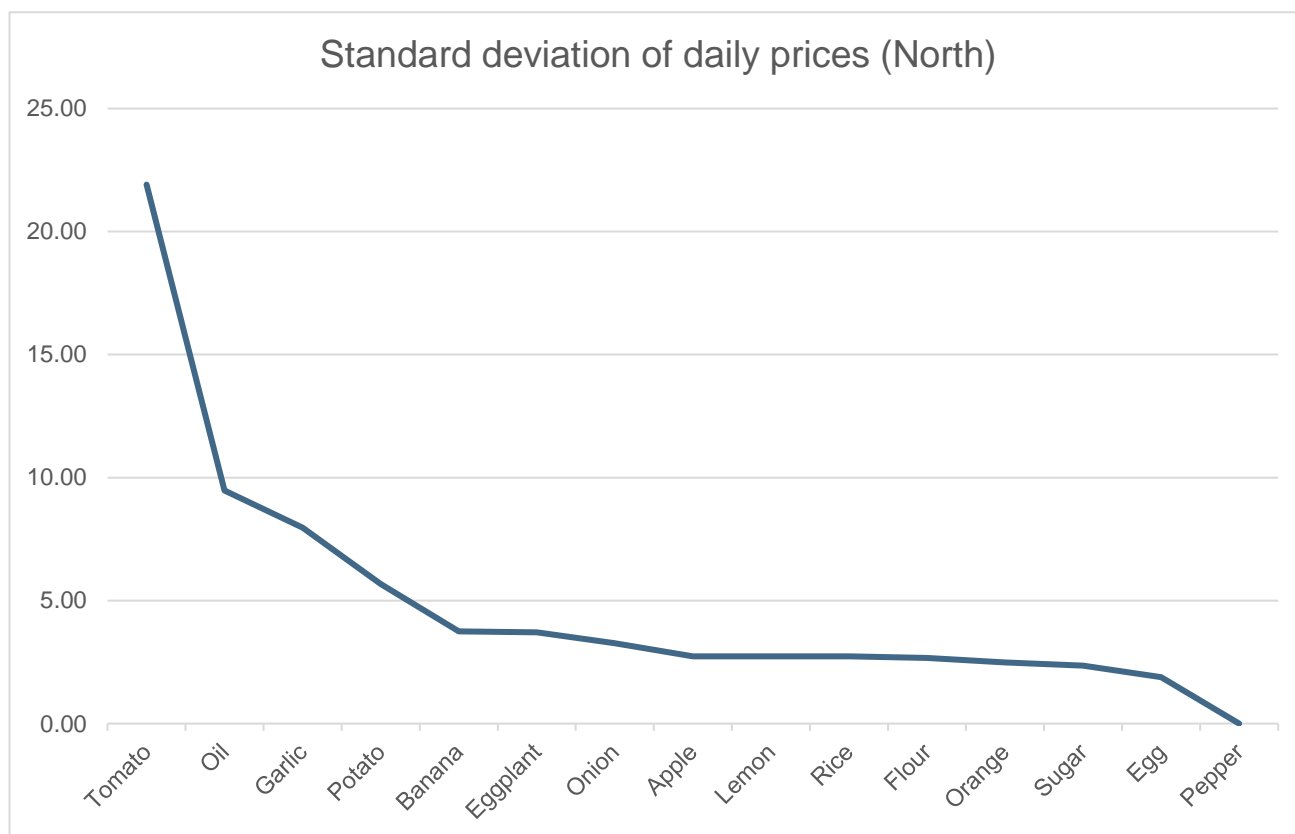


Figure (12): Standard deviation of daily prices (North)

10.3 Price volatility:

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

10.3.1 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. There is no commodity in this category except pepper in the north, but this is not due to its price stability, but rather to its unavailability or the lack of information about its price except for one day during the week covered by the report.

10.3.2 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 (Macaroni and garlic) in the South.

10.3.3 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 all the remaining goods in the North and the South.