



Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

Week 24: 07– 13 January 2025.

The Goods that entered Gaza Strip since ceasefire took effect until 31/01/2025 is about 7,926 truckloads of humanitarian assistance (Food items, Tents, flour and fuel,). These truckloads include some quantities of commercial goods that are coordinated through humanitarian sector. Details will be in the next reports.

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.
- prices in the North are still higher than in the South, but at a lower difference level than in previous weeks.
- Kissufim crossing remained closed for the third week, and Route 96 Gate operated for 2 days only.
- The success story of "Gateau Rawaa" and "Al-Qalaa Al-Dhahabia"..... page 19
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January 29, 2025

Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

1 Executive Summary:

- This report, of weekly market analysis in Gaza Strip, covers the period from 07/01/2024 to 13/01/2025.
- This week witnessed an increase of about 27% in the number of trucks passing into Gaza Strip compared to the previous week.
- During the reporting period, **1,122** trucks with a total of **21,879** tons of commodities entered Gaza Strip.
- The trucks entered from three crossings, Karm Abu Salem (KAS) 922 trucks, Erez 154 trucks, Route 96 Gate 46 trucks, no trucks entered through the Palestinian/Egyptian Rafah crossing, or any other crossing.
- Kissufim crossing remained closed for the third week.
- 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) operate mainly for the southern part, Erez crossing operates for the Northern part, and Rout 96 Gate serves both sides.
- Although commodity prices in the north are still higher than in the south, but this week witnessed somewhat a narrowing of the price gap between them.
- 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, there is an increase in food items prices by 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.

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 82% of the goods that entered the 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 14% 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 4% of the total goods that entered Gaza Strip during the reporting period.

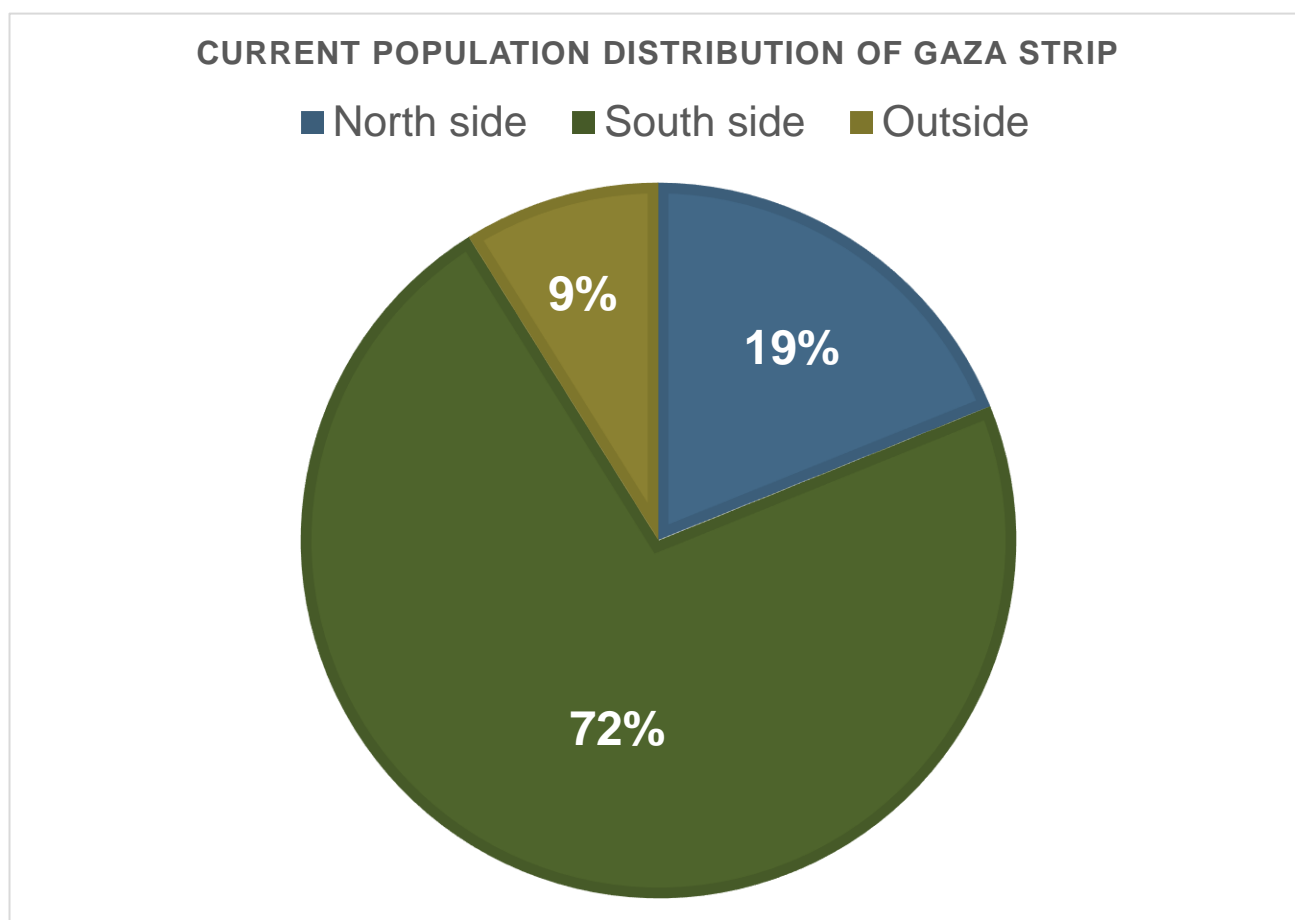


Figure (2): Currently population distribution of Gaza Strip.

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.

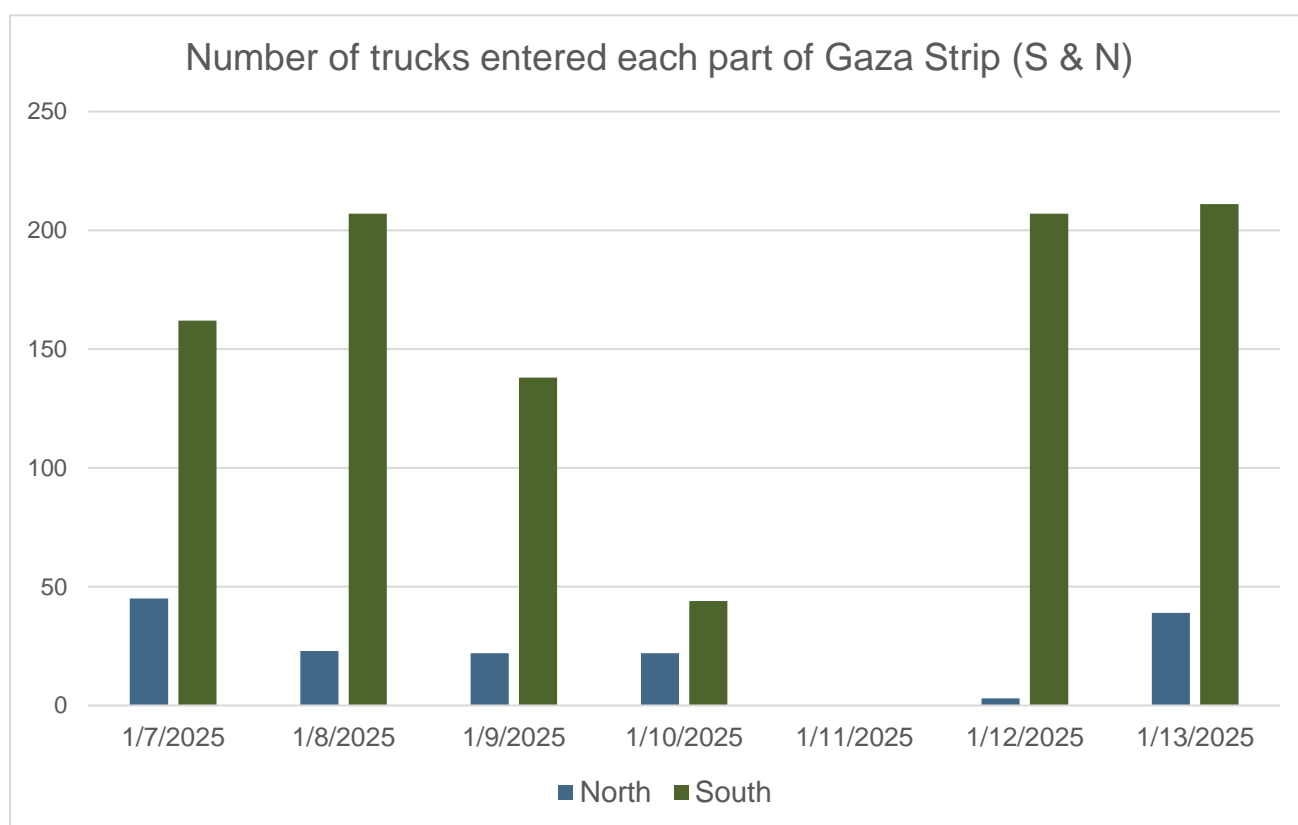


Figure (3): Number of trucks entered each part of Gaza Strip (South, North)

3 Daily Crossing Points Status:

This week, the total number of trucks increased by about 27% comparing with the previous week, The daily average number of trucks increased from 126 to 161 trucks. 1,122 trucks passed into Gaza Strip instead of 882 in the previous week. These trucks entered through 3 crossings: (KAS) 922, Erez 154 and Route 96 Gate 46 trucks. Both Rafah and Kissufim crossings were closed for all the time. During the reporting period, Route 96 Gate operated only two days, and was closed the rest of the week. Monday 13/01/2025 recorded the highest number of trucks in a single day during the reporting period, 249 trucks entered through three crossings, 182 trucks through (KAS) crossing, 39 through Erez, 28 through Route 96 Gate. On Tuesday 07/01/2025, 207 trucks passed through two crossings, 162 through (KAS), 45 through Erez. On Wednesday 08/01/2025, 230 trucks entered through three crossings, 189 trucks through (KAS), 23 through Erez, 18 through Route 96 Gate. On Thursday 09/01/2025, 160 trucks passed through two crossings, 138 through (KAS) and 22 through Erez. Friday 10/01/2025 witnessed the lowest number of trucks, only 66 trucks entered through two crossings, 44 trucks through (KAS) and 22 trucks through Erez crossing. All crossings were closed on Saturday 11/01/2025. On Sunday 12/01/2025, 210 trucks passed through two crossings, 207 through (KAS).

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

Day	Date	Number of Trucks					Total
		Rafah	Erez	Route 96 Gate	Karm Abu Salem (KAS)	Kissufim	
Tuesday	07/01/2025	0	45	0	162	0	207
Wednesday	08/01/2025	0	23	18	189	0	230
Thursday	09/01/2025	0	22	0	138	0	160
Friday	10/01/2025	0	22	0	44	0	66
Saturday	11/01/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sunday	12/01/2025	0	3	0	207	0	210
Monday	13/01/2025	0	39	28	182	0	249
Total		0	154	46	922	0	1,122

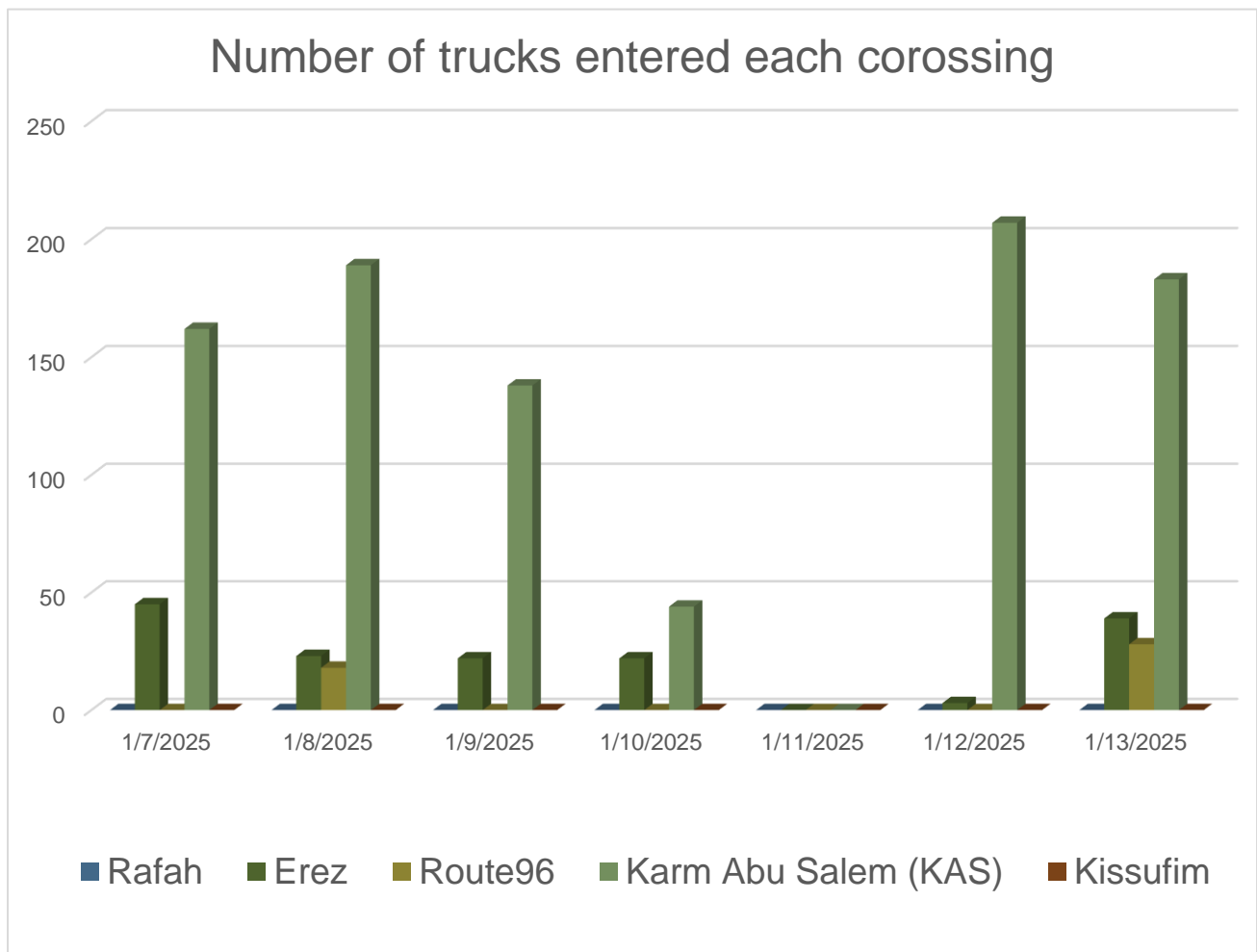


Figure (4): Number of trucks entered from each corossing

4 Entering Commodities:

4.1 Commodities Classification:

This week, because no trucks loaded with UN and NGOs equipment and Essential Infrastructure equipment were brought in through the crossings, the types of commodities entering Gaza Strip, in the north and south, are divided into 6 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
	Food Items	Shelter Equip.	Medical Supplies	Mixed Aid	Fuel	Cooking Gas	
07/01/2025	3,609	189	216	180	0	142	4,336
08/01/2025	2,583	350	552	367	0	136	3,988
09/01/2025	2,826	464	0	0	0	136	3,426
10/01/2025	768	86	216	5	125	0	1,200
11/01/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12/01/2025	3,699	203	90	0	158	138	4,288
13/01/2025	3,541	355	108	315	186	136	4,641
Total	17,026	1,647	1,182	867	469	688	21,879

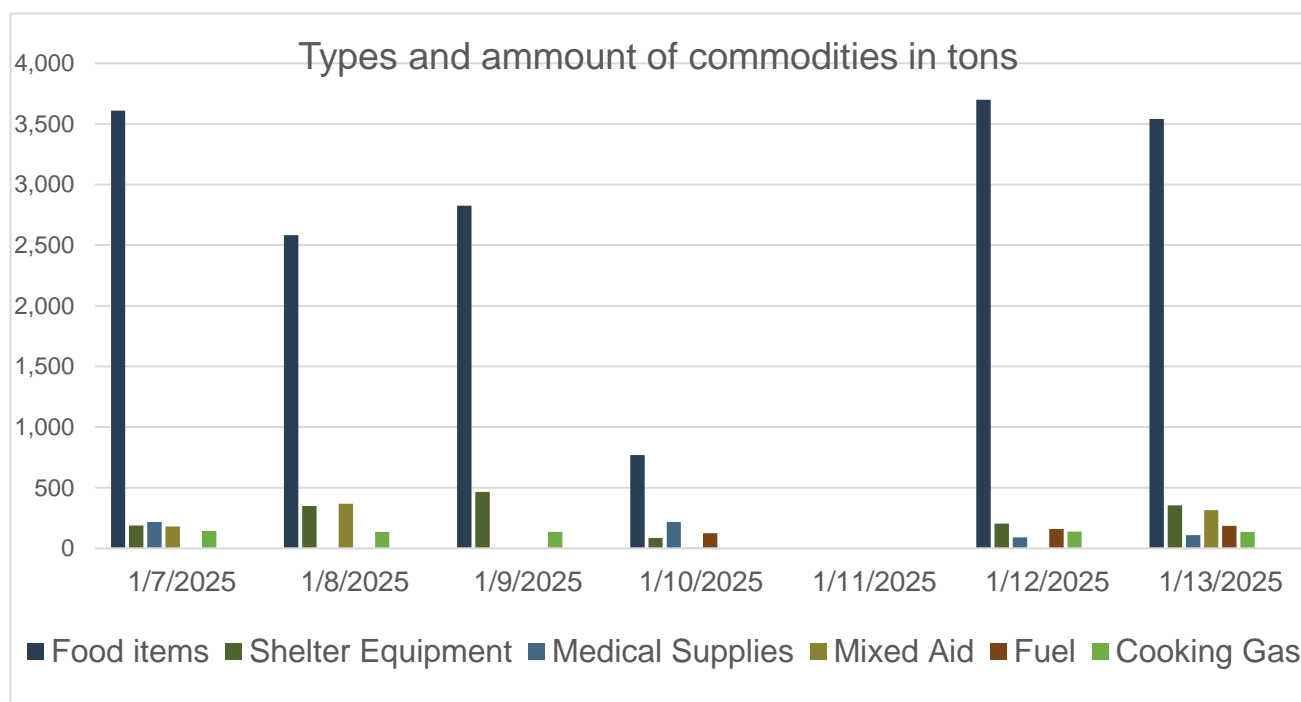


Figure (5): Types and ammount of commodities in tons.

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	
07/01/2025	164	14	11	12	0	6	207
08/01/2025	130	28	41	25	0	6	230
09/01/2025	117	37	0	0	0	6	160
10/01/2025	42	9	11	1	3	0	66
11/01/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12/01/2025	180	15	5	0	4	6	210
13/01/2025	187	27	5	19	5	6	249
Total	820	130	73	57	12	30	1,122

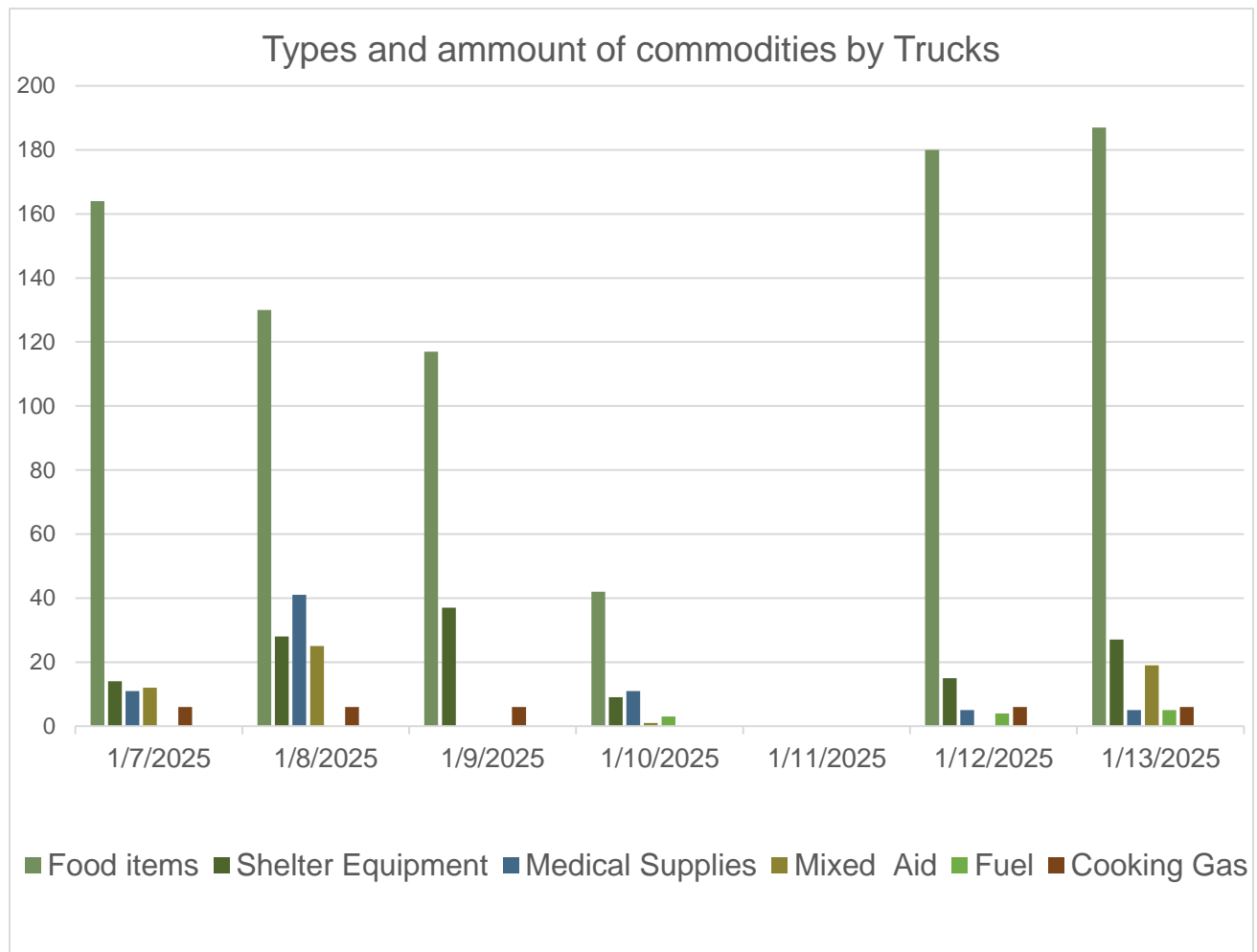


Figure (6): Types and amount of commodities by Trucks.

4.2 Food items details:

The share of food items raised to reached about 78% of the total amount of commodities entered Gaza Strip this 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	
07/01/2025	1,719	0	504	0	0	0	1,386	3,609
08/01/2025	270	0	522	0	0	144	1,647	2,583
09/01/2025	720	0	648	306	0	0	1,152	2,826
10/01/2025	307	77	0	0	42	0	342	768
11/01/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12/01/2025	783	54	540	540	0	0	1,782	3,699
13/01/2025	449	787	410	252	0	0	1,643	3,541
Total	4,248	918	2,624	1,098	42	144	7,952	17,026

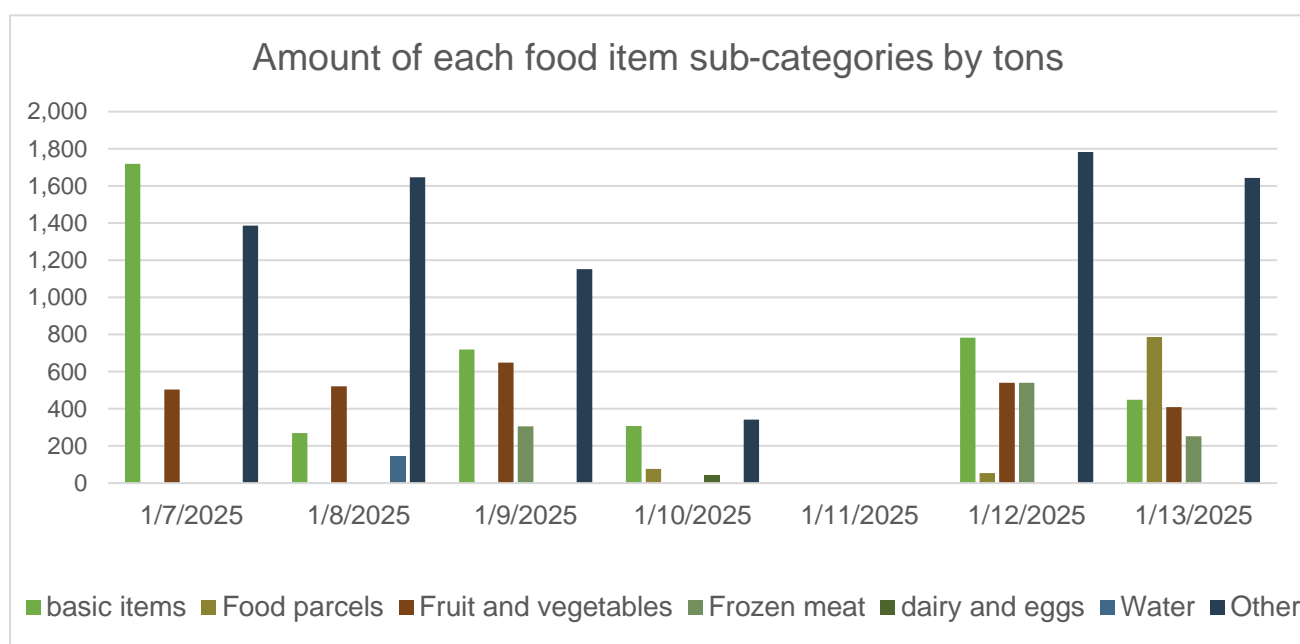


Figure (7): Amount of each food item sub-categories by tons.

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	
07/01/2025	78	0	23	0	0	0	63	164
08/01/2025	14	0	26	0	0	7	83	130
09/01/2025	30	0	28	13	0	0	46	117
10/01/2025	16	5	0	0	2	0	19	42
11/01/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12/01/2025	38	3	26	27	0	0	86	180
13/01/2025	25	42	20	14	0	0	86	187
Total	201	50	123	54	2	7	383	820

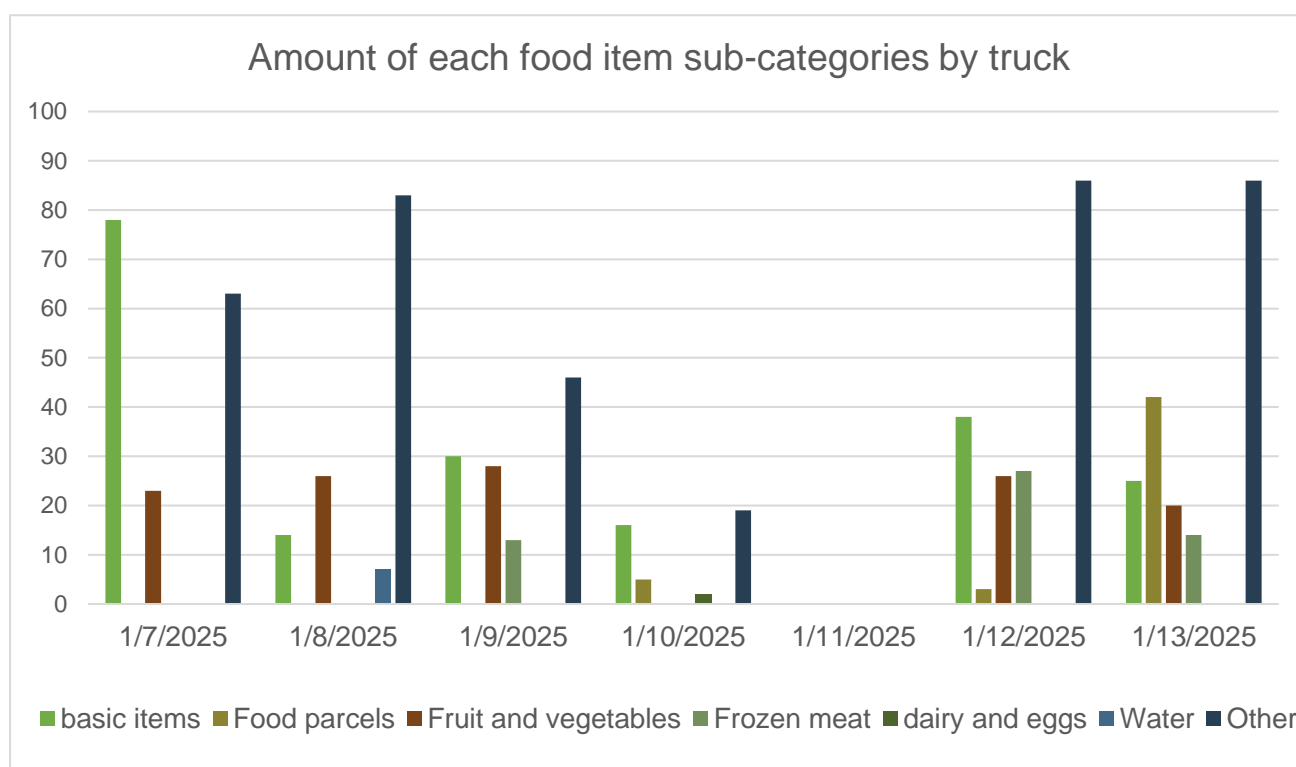


Figure (8): Amount of food item sub-categories by trucks.

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		
07/01/2025	Food items	0	0	164	3609	164	3,609
	Cooking Gas	6	142	0	0	6	142
	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	12	180	12	180
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	14	189	14	189
	Medical Supplies	0	0	11	216	11	216
Subtotal 1		6	142	201	4,194	207	4,336
08/01/2025	Food items	0	0	130	2,583	130	2,583
	Cooking Gas	6	136	0	0	6	136
	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	25	367	25	367
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	28	350	28	350
	Medical Supplies	0	0	41	551	41	552
Subtotal 2		6	136	224	3,300	230	3,988
09/01/2025	Food items	0	0	117	2,826	117	2,826
	Cooking Gas	6	136	0	0	6	136
	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	37	464	37	464
	Medical Supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal 3		6	136	154	3,290	160	3,426
10/01/2025	Food items	0	0	42	768	42	768
	Cooking Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fuel	0	0	3	125	3	125
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Essential infrastructure equip.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Aid	0	0	1	5	1	5
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	9	86	9	86
	Medical Supplies	0	0	11	216	11	216

Date	Items	Private Sector		Humanitarian Aid		Total Number of trucks	Total amount by tons
		Trucks	Tons	Trucks	Tons		
Subtotal 4		0	0	66	1,200	66	1,200
11/01/2025	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
12/01/2025	Food items	0	0	180	3,699	180	3,699
	Cooking Gas	6	138	0	0	6	138
	Fuel	0	0	4	158	4	158
	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	15	203	15	203
	Medical Supplies	0	0	5	90	5	90
Subtotal 6		6	138	204	4,150	210	4,288
13/01/2025	Food items	0	0	187	3,541	155	2,994
	Cooking Gas	6	136	0	0	6	136
	Fuel	0	0	5	186	5	200
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Essential infrastructure equip.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Aid	0	0	19	315	32	466
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	27	355	29	389
	Medical Supplies	0	0	5	108	23	288
Subtotal 7		6	136	243	4,505	249	4,641
Total		30	688	1,093	20,471	1,122	21,879

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 about 12 times higher than what it was before the war, followed by banana which price reached more than 10 times higher. The vast majority of items prices ranged between 5-9 times what they were before the war (eggplant, potato, tomato, onion, cucumber, egg, lemon, orange, apple, pepper). The prices of (macaroni, sugar, rice, garlic, oil) ranged between 2-4 times higher. Kidney beans was the least increasing item, its piece this week was only 14% above its price 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. We find that all prices have decreased compared to the previous weeks. The comparison results show that the prices of 18 items decreased in the current week from their average prices in the previous three weeks. Macaroni was the item with the largest decrease by 43%, followed by Tomato 35% and then Onion 33%. The least decreased item was egg by 3% and then apple by 4%.

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	Macaroni	2.5	9.43	277%	18.52	-49%
2	Tomato	2	16.86	743%	25.17	-33%
3	Sugar	3	11.29	276%	15.83	-29%
4	Cucumber	2	16.29	714%	22.21	-27%
5	Oil	9	14.57	62%	19.43	-25%
6	Onion	2	16.86	743%	21.83	-23%
7	Potato	2	17.00	750%	21.40	-21%
8	Rice	8	18.14	127%	22.81	-20%
9	Garlic	10	20.71	107%	26.00	-20%
10	Flour	35	414.29	1084%	511.90	-19%
11	Kidney beans	7	8.00	14%	9.62	-17%
12	Pepper	10	45.57	356%	54.24	-16%
13	Banana	2.5	26.00	940%	30.00	-13%
14	Lemon	4	27.86	596%	31.67	-12%
15	Eggplant	2	18.14	807%	20.52	-12%
16	Orange	4	24.57	514%	27.12	-9%
17	Apple	5	26.00	420%	27.19	-4%
18	Egg	12	94.29	686%	96.93	-3%

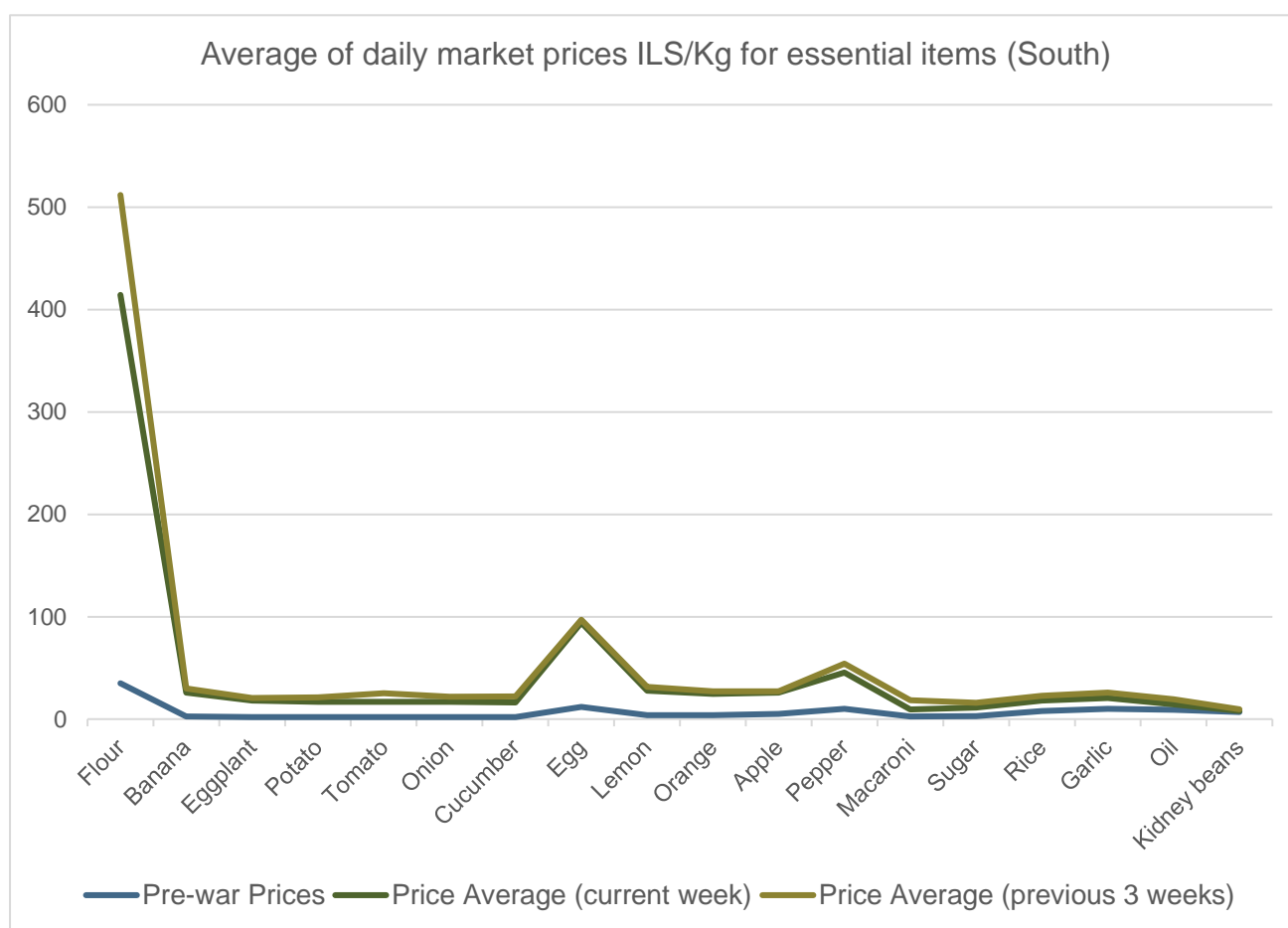


Figure (9): Average of daily market prices ILS/Kg for essential items (South)

5.2 Market prices in the North:

From the following table, we find that the price of Cucumber was the highest increasing item compared to what it was before the war, its price during this week reached about 38 times higher than what it was before the war. Some items prices ranged between 23-27 times higher (egg, eggplant, tomato). The prices of (potato, sugar, onion, banana, pepper) ranged between 12-16 times higher, while the prices of (orange, rice, apple, garlic, oil) ranged between 4-9 times higher. The flour was the least increasing item, its current price in the North is about 67% above its normal price 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 12 out of 15 items decreased in the current week from their average prices in the previous three weeks. Pepper was the item with the largest decrease by 79%, followed by Tomato by 38%. The least decreased was in cucumber by 6% and then Orange by 11%. The three items whose prices increased were sugar, 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	Pepper	10	124.29	1143%	583.33	-79%
2	Tomato	2	45.71	2186%	73.75	-38%
3	Garlic	10	59.00	490%	92.74	-36%
4	Oil	9	35.43	294%	52.07	-32%
5	Eggplant	2	50.00	2400%	68.40	-27%
6	Potato	2	31.43	1471%	40.62	-23%
7	Banana	2.5	35.00	1300%	44.25	-21%
8	Apple	5	33.60	572%	41.14	-18%
9	Egg	12	320.00	2567%	385.95	-17%
10	Onion	2	29.00	1350%	33.76	-14%
11	Orange	4	37.00	825%	41.74	-11%
12	Cucumber	2	75.00	3650%	80.00	-6%
13	Sugar	3	44.29	1376%	39.29	13%
14	Rice	8	55.71	596%	30.43	83%
15	Flour	35	58.33	67%	29.76	96%

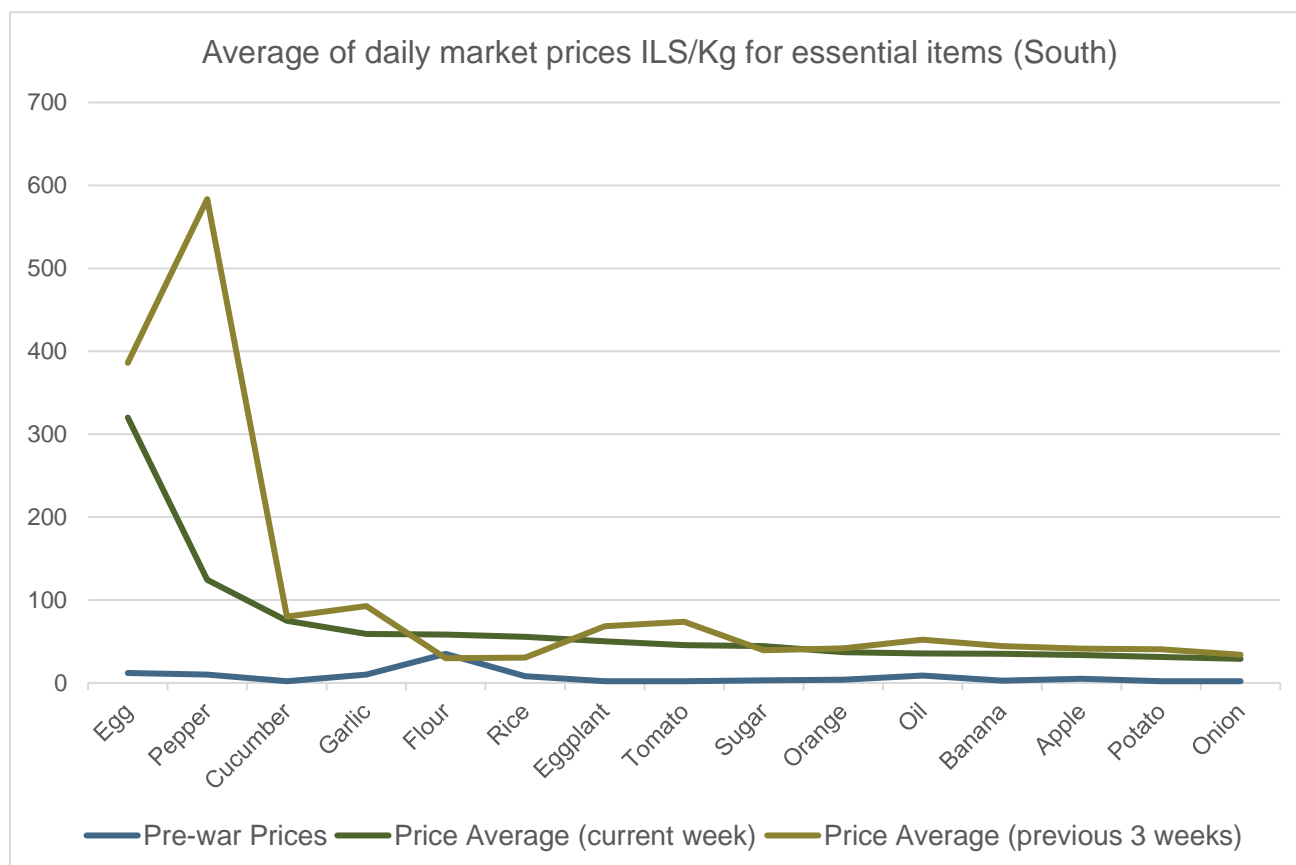


Figure (10): Average of daily market prices ILS/Kg for essential items (North)

5.3 Comparison of Prices:

When comparing the average prices between the North and the South this week, we find that prices in the North are still higher than in the South, but at a lower difference level than in previous weeks. The price of all items is higher in the north than in the south, by varying difference gaps, except flour, which has been the only item for a long time whose price in the north is lower than in the south. cucumber recorded the highest price difference between the North and the South, its price in the north was about 5 times higher than in the south, followed by sugar, which price in the North was about 4 times higher. The prices of (egg, rice, garlic, eggplant, pepper, tomato, oil) were more than 2 times higher, while (potato, onion, orange, banana, apple) 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 86% 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	current week	previous 3 weeks	
1	Cucumber	2	16	22	75	80	361%
2	Sugar	3	11	16	44	39	292%
3	Egg	12	94	97	320	386	239%
4	Rice	8	18	23	56	30	207%
5	Garlic	10	21	26	59	93	185%
6	Eggplant	2	18	21	50	68	176%
7	Pepper	10	46	54	124	583	173%
8	Tomato	2	17	25	46	74	171%
9	Oil	9	15	19	35	52	143%
10	Potato	2	17	21	31	41	85%
11	Onion	2	17	22	29	34	72%
12	Orange	4	25	27	37	42	51%
13	Banana	2.5	26	30	35	44	35%
14	Apple	5	26	27	34	41	29%
15	Flour	35	414	512	58	30	-86%

5.4 Retailers Price Analysis from 07/01/2025 – 13/01/2025:

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 increasing in the rate of goods flow compared to the previous week, with a total of 1,122 trucks, distributed between (KAS), Erez, and Route 96 Gate. (KAS) crossing constituted the largest share of trucks by more than 82 % of the total trucks.
- Variety and Quantity of Goods:
 - During this week, the flow rate of commodities was 27% 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 Gateau Rawaa and Al-Qalaa Al-Dhahabia



In Al-Nuseirat area, "Gateau Rawaa" and "Al-Qalaa Al-Dhahabia" factory owned by Diao Hassouna was operating at full capacity, consisting of 10 machines and a staff of 10 workers and employees. The factory was producing about 300 kilograms of food and sweets daily, it occupied a distinguished position in the local market.

But the war turned the tables, the factory was completely destroyed, causing huge losses amounting to 100% of the equipment and infrastructure. Everything that the factory owner had built over the years was lost, and all that remained was determination and will.

Diao Hassouna did not give up. With a pioneering spirit and unwavering determination, he reopened the factory in a small tent inside Deir al-Balah camp. With limited resources, he resorted to reclaiming used machines from the local market, where he restarted the factory with only 8 machines, 20% decrease compared to the previous equipment. He also rebuilt the work team by hiring 5 workers, representing 50% of the previous workforce.

Production started with a modest capacity of 150 kilograms per day, which is half of the previous production capacity. Despite this, he was able to provide a new source of livelihood for five other workers. Despite major challenges such as lack of wages, raw materials and industrial equipment, in addition to difficulties in providing fuel and energy, Diao was able to turn the ordeal into an opportunity.

Diao now aspires to develop his project, he seeks to move to a better place, increase production, and attract more employees and workers, to achieve a return to the previous production capacity of 300 kilograms per day or even exceed it, which means improving production by 100% compared to the current situation.

Diao Hassouna's story shows how strong will and dedication to work can turn crises into opportunities, and that success begins with believing in one's capabilities and hard work, no matter how difficult the circumstances are.



8 Issue of the Week: "Problems and difficulties of education in Gaza Strip"

8.1 Situation before the war:

Before the outbreak of the Israeli war on Gaza Strip, the education system faced significant challenges, including overcrowding in classrooms, a shortage of educational materials and science laboratories. Despite these difficulties, Palestinian students demonstrated excellence and determination to continue their education, reflecting their deep desire to learn and progress.



8.2 The impact of the war on the education system:

The current war on Gaza Strip has led to widespread destruction of infrastructure, including schools and hospitals. This has completely disrupted the educational process, depriving thousands of students of their right to education. It has also led to the dispersion of students and their families, and their exposure to great psychological trauma. This war has exacerbated the educational crisis in Gaza, and increased the difficulties faced by students and teachers.



8.3 Figures and information about the education system:

Field statistics confirm that about 123 schools and institutes were completely destroyed in Gaza Strip, while 335 educational institutions were partially destroyed due to Israeli bombing. Moreover, more than 11,000 students were martyred during the war, in addition to 750 teachers, which led to a severe shortage of teaching staff. The war also affected more than 608,000 students who were deprived of their right to education due to the destruction of schools or their use as shelters. This shortage of classrooms, laboratories and educational supplies was exacerbated by the ongoing Israeli blockade, which led to a significant decline in the quality of education.

Problems and obstacles:

- **Destruction of educational infrastructure:** The bombing has caused widespread destruction in schools, some of which have been converted into shelters, making it difficult for students to return to school.

- **Shortage of teaching staff:** The targeting of teachers has led to a shortage of the necessary skills to continue the educational process.
- **Psychological pressure on students and teachers:** The psychological trauma experienced by students and teachers due to the war has made it difficult for them to focus on education or teaching.
- **Lack of basic supplies:** This includes the absence of textbooks, educational references, school supplies, and even the Internet, which is essential for E-education in times of crisis.
- **Impossibility of E-education:** Most areas in Gaza lack an appropriate technological infrastructure, which hinders E-education and makes its continuity almost impossible.

8.4 Recommendations:

1. **School reconstruction:** Providing international and local funding to rebuild the educational infrastructure.
2. **Supporting educational staff:** Training and hiring more teachers to fill the gap and compensate for losses.
3. **Psychological support:** Launching psychological support programs to help students and teachers overcome trauma.
4. **Providing supplies and stationery:** Securing books, references, and school supplies to ensure the continuity of education.
5. **Improving E-education:** Investing in developing internet and providing electronic devices to students.
6. **International lobbying to lift the blockade:** To ensure the continuous delivery of educational materials and aid.

8.5 Conclusion:

These statistics and challenges show that education in Gaza is suffering tragically in light of the ongoing Israeli war. The international community must take urgent action to support the education sector, provide the necessary capabilities for reconstruction, and ensure the right of Palestinian children to educate, which is the basis for a better future.

9 Conclusion

This week witnessed 27% 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. Even the goods that trickles to the local markets are coordinated by the humanitarian organizations, and reach the merchants through unofficial means. These goods are sold for high prices to the consumers. Trucks entered through 3 crossing: (KAS) and 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	07/01	08/01	09/01	10/01	11/01	12/01	13/01	Aver.	St. Dev
1	Flour	450	400	400	400	400	400	450	414.29	24.40
2	Egg	100	100	100	100	100	80	80	94.29	9.76
3	Lemon	20	20	20	25	30	40	40	27.86	9.06
4	Pepper	52	52	45	45	45	40	40	45.57	4.93
5	Frozen chicken thigh	N/A	N/A	40	40	40	35	35	38.00	2.74
6	Frozen veal	N/A	N/A	90	90	90	95	95	92.00	2.74
7	Rice	20	20	20	19	18	15	15	18.14	2.27
8	Orange	20	25	25	25	25	25	27	24.57	2.15
9	Tomato	20	18	18	17	15	15	15	16.86	1.95
10	Banana	25	25	25	25	25	30	27	26.00	1.91
11	Apple	25	25	25	25	25	30	27	26.00	1.91
12	Garlic	25	20	20	20	20	20	20	20.71	1.89
13	Eggplant	22	17	17	17	18	18	18	18.14	1.77
14	Cucumber	18	18	18	16	14	15	15	16.29	1.70
15	Frozen chicken wing	N/A	N/A	35	35	35	38	38	36.20	1.64
16	Potato	18	18	18	18	17	15	15	17.00	1.41
17	Macaroni	12	10	10	9	9	8	8	9.43	1.40
18	Onion	17	18	18	18	17	15	15	16.86	1.35
19	Frozen chicken	N/A	N/A	42	42	42	40	40	41.20	1.10
20	Kidney beans	7	10	8	8	8	8	7	8.00	1.00
21	Sugar	12	12	12	11	10	11	11	11.29	0.76
22	Oil	15	14	14	14	15	15	15	14.57	0.53

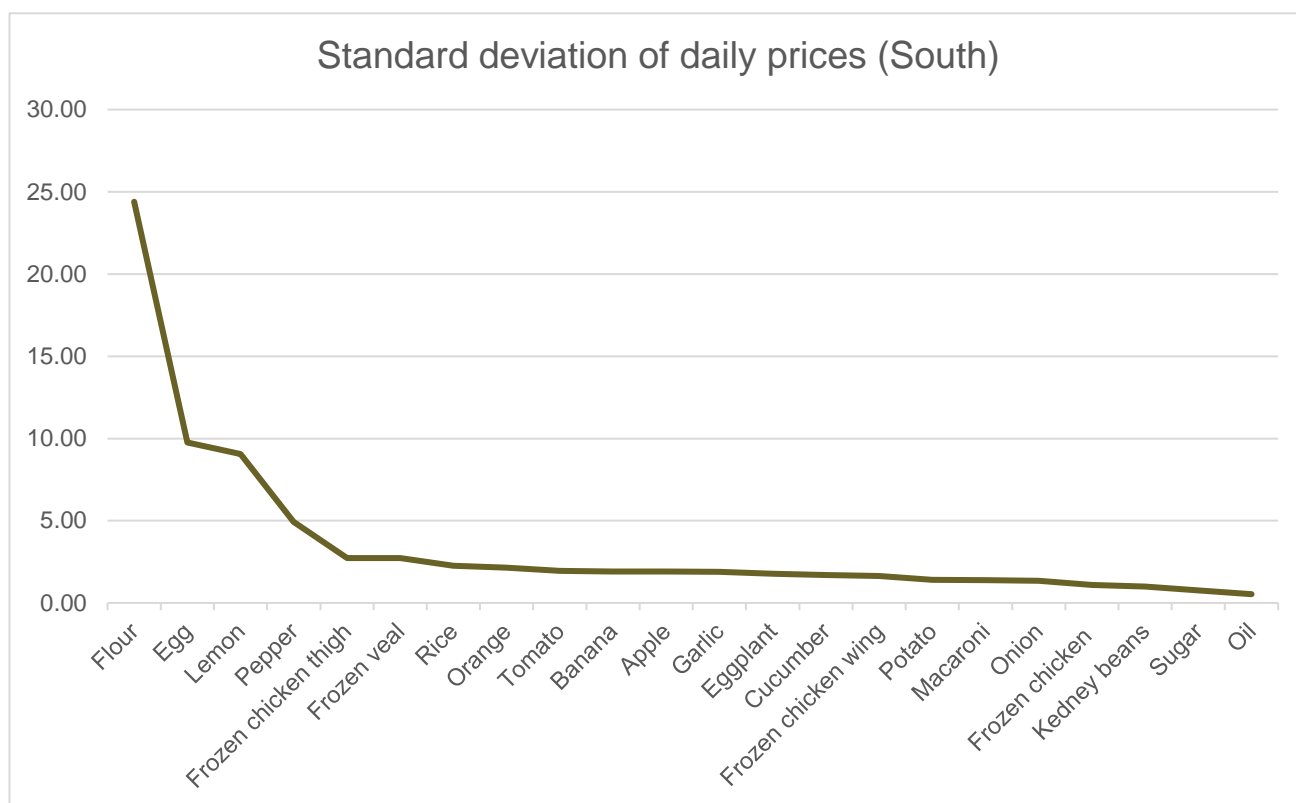


Figure (11): Standard deviation of daily prices (South)

10.2 Daily in the Noth:

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

#	Item	07/01	08/01	09/01	10/01	11/01	12/01	13/01	Aver.	St. Dev
1	Egg	420	420	420	320	225	225	210	320.00	100.12
2	Rice	253	25	20	22	25	25	20	55.71	87.02
3	Cucumber	NA	NA	40	NA	NA	NA	110	75.00	49.50
4	Frozen chicken	120	NA	60	NA	NA	NA	NA	90.00	42.43
5	Eggplant	35	35	35	55	75	60	55	50.00	15.55
6	Flour	NA	55	55	60	65	80	35	58.33	14.72
7	Sugar	50	45	55	55	55	25	25	44.29	13.67
8	Pepper	120	150	120	120	120	120	120	124.29	11.34
9	Oil	45	50	35	33	30	25	30	35.43	8.92
10	Tomato	45	55	40	40	40	50	50	45.71	6.07
11	Onion	30	40	27	28	28	25	25	29.00	5.16
12	Apple	40	35	27	31	35	NA	NA	33.60	4.88
13	Potato	35	40	30	30	30	28	27	31.43	4.54
14	Garlic	55	55	60	58	55	65	65	59.00	4.51

#	Item	07/01	08/01	09/01	10/01	11/01	12/01	13/01	Aver.	St. Dev
15	Orange	40	35	35	NA	NA	40	35	37.00	2.74
	Banana	35	35	35	NA	NA	NA	NA	35.00	0.00

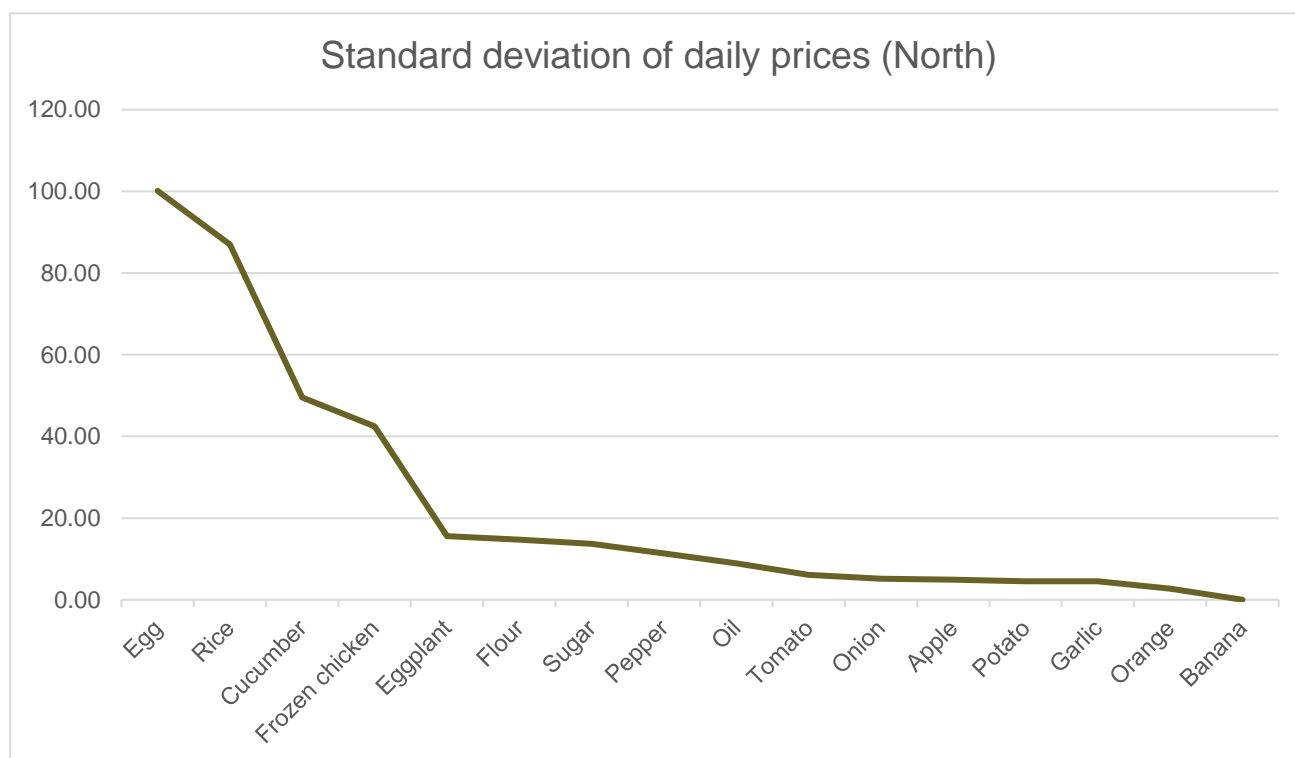


Figure (12): Standard deviation of daily prices (North)

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 was only item in this category, banana in the North, but this is due to its unavailability most days of the week rather than its price stability during that period.

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 (kidney beans, sugar, oil) 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, this group includes all the remaining items in both the North and the South after the items mentioned above.