



إتحاد الغرف التجارية الصناعية الزراعية الفلسطينية

Federation of Palestinian Chambers of Commerce, Industry & Agriculture

# Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

**Week 30: 18 – 24 February, 2025.**

The Goods that entered Gaza Strip since ceasefire came into effect until 01/03/2025 is about 24,648 truckloads of humanitarian assistance (Food items, Tents, flour, fuel, etc.). These truckloads include some quantities of commercial goods that are coordinated through humanitarian sector. It is worth noting that since 02/03/2025, the Israeli occupation imposed a comprehensive closure on Gaza Strip, closed all crossings, and no truck has entered since then.

## 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.
- Although goods are widely entering the markets and are available to merchants, this is still happening in unofficial ways and under the name of humanitarian aid, not under the name of the private sector.
- According to the latest statistics and surveys conducted by the Chamber of Commerce, huge amounts of money were paid by private sector merchants and humanitarian organizations, to coordinate the entry of trucks into Gaza Strip.
- According to the humanitarian protocol attached to the ceasefire agreement, it is supposed to allow the entry of heavy equipment and mobile houses and shelter equipment on a large scale, but this has not happened yet.

March 15, 2025

# Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

## 1 Executive Summary:

- This report, of weekly market analysis in Gaza Strip, covers the period from 18/01/2025 to 24/02/2025.
- This week witnessed an increase of about 2% in the number of trucks passing into Gaza Strip compared to the previous week.
- During the reporting period, 4,123 trucks with a total of 81,421 tons of commodities entered Gaza Strip.
- The trucks entered from two crossings only, Karm Abu Salem (KAS) 2,680 trucks, Erez 1,443 trucks.
- No trucks entered through the Palestinian/Egyptian Rafah crossing, but it was opened for patients to leave toward Egypt, in order to receive treatment abroad.
- Kissufim and Route 96 Gate crossings remained closed during the reporting period.
- Although commercial basic commodities are available in the markets through private sector merchants, this is still happening in unofficial ways and under the humanitarian sector coordination, not under the name of the private sector.
- According to the latest statistics and surveys conducted by the Chamber of Commerce, huge amounts of money were paid by private sector merchants and humanitarian organizations, to coordinate the entry of trucks into Gaza Strip.
- All trucks that entered Gaza Strip during the reporting period are humanitarian sector coordinated aid, and no commodities entered through private sector coordination except for 43 trucks of cooking gas.
- 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.
- After the ceasefire and the opening of the road between the north and south of the Gaza Strip, the prices of goods became unified in the Gaza Strip.
- According to the new Israeli occupation instructions, Karm Abu Salem (KAS) crossing is open for aid coming from Egypt, while Erez crossing is open for aid coming from (West Bank - Israel - Jordan).
- 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.
- According to the humanitarian protocol attached to the ceasefire agreement, it is supposed to allow the entry of heavy equipment, mobile houses and shelter equipment on a large scale, but this hasn't happened yet.
- There is no prioritization or stability in the flow of goods, leading to instable markets with high prices.
- The private sector should be allowed to import food items and other commodities again, and expand the types and quantities of goods, cover all areas in distribution, to stabilize prices and make essential goods available to people.

## 2 Distribution of the Population in Gaza Strip:

The population map began to change dramatically since Monday 27/01/2025, which was the first day that the Israeli occupation forces allowed the residents of Gaza Strip to move from south to north via Rashid and Salahudeen streets. Residents were allowed to move on foot through Al-Rashid St, or in vehicles through Salahudeen Street. Vehicles have to pass-through inspection machine as well as manual check, as stipulated in the ceasefire agreement. Starting Saturday 01/02/2025, movement in both directions was allowed with the same previous restrictions. Many reports showing that, as of 10 February, more than 650,000 people have been observed crossing from southern to northern Gaza Strip, the majority of whom were observed crossing on 27 and 28 January.



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

### 3 Daily Crossing Points Status:

This is the sixth report since the ceasefire agreement came into effect. The flow of trucks remains relatively stable, but the entry of trucks is limited to two crossings only: Karm Abu Salem (KAS) for trucks coming from Egypt, and Erez crossing for trucks coming from (West Bank, Israel, and Jordan). All other crossings remain closed, except for Rafah crossing, which is open for patients to leave toward Egypt, in order to receive treatment abroad.

During this week, as a result of the continued implementation of the ceasefire agreement, the total number of trucks entered Gaza Strip increased by about 2% compared to the previous week, the daily average number of trucks passed into Gaza Strip increased from 576 to 589 trucks. A total of 4,123 trucks entered Gaza Strip instead of 4,030 trucks in the previous week. These trucks entered through 2 crossings only: (KAS) 2,680 and Erez 1,443. Rafah, Kissufim and Route 96 Gate crossings were closed for all the time

Sunday 23/02/2025 recorded the highest number of trucks in a single day during the reporting period, 870 trucks passed into Gaza Strip, 532 trucks through (KAS) and 286 through Erez. Followed by Wednesday 19/02/2025, with 828 trucks, 538 through (KAS) and 290 through Erez. Friday 21/02/2025 recorded the lowest number of trucks in a single day during the reporting period, only 232 trucks passed into Gaza Strip, 151 trucks passed through (KAS) and 81 through Erez. All crossings were closed on Saturday 22/02/2025. On Tuesday 18/02/2025, 818 trucks passed through the two crossings, 532 through (KAS) and 286 through Erez. On Thursday 20/02/2025, 565 trucks passed through the two crossings, 367 through (KAS) and 198 through Erez. On Monday 24/02/2025, 810 trucks passed through the two crossings, 526 trucks through (KAS) and 284 through Erez.

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

Day	Date	Number of Trucks					Total
		Karm Abu Salem (KAS)	Erez	Rafah	Route 96 Gate	Kissufim	
Tuesday	18/02/2025	532	286	0	0	0	818
Wednesday	19/02/2025	538	290	0	0	0	828
Thursday	20/02/2025	367	198	0	0	0	565
Friday	21/02/2025	151	81	0	0	0	232
Saturday	22/02/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sunday	23/02/2025	566	304	0	0	0	870
Monday	24/02/2025	526	284	0	0	0	810
Total		2,680	1,443	0	0	0	4,123

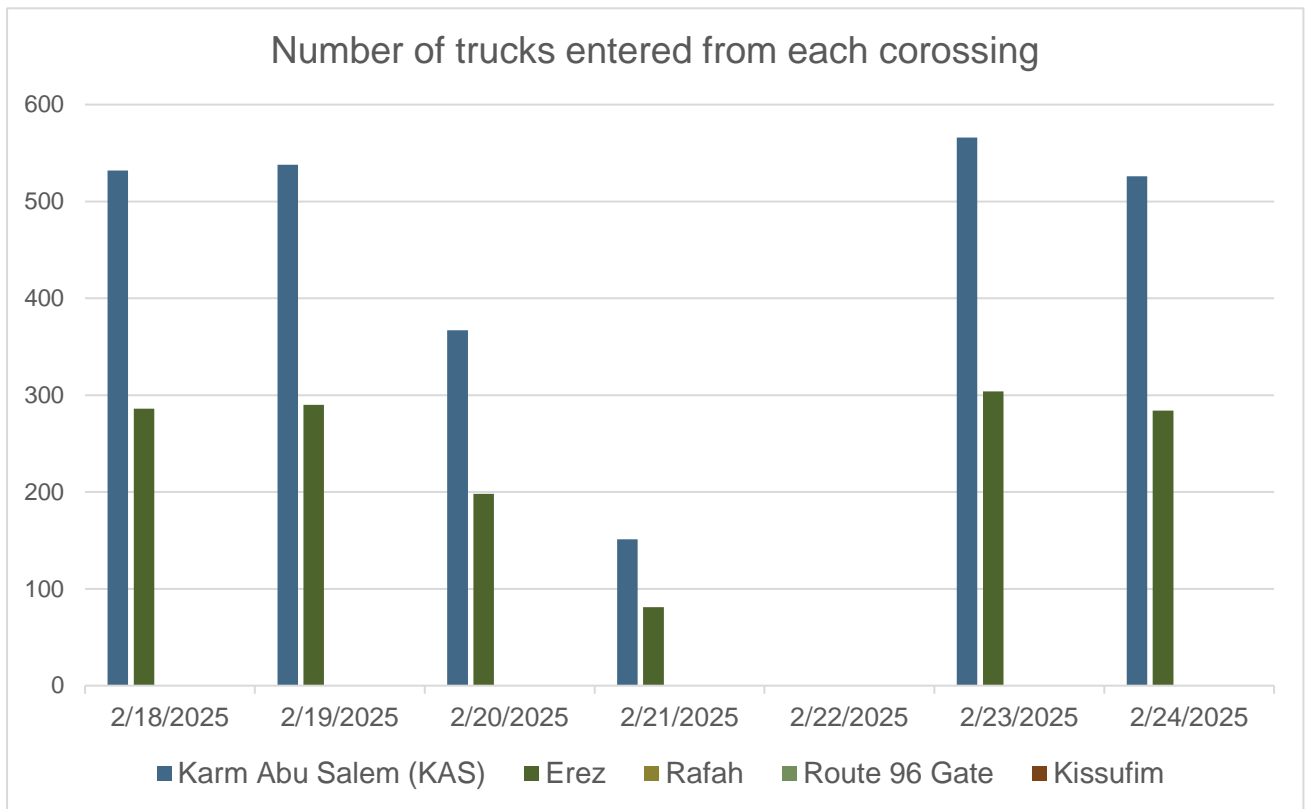


Figure (2): Number of trucks entered from each corossing

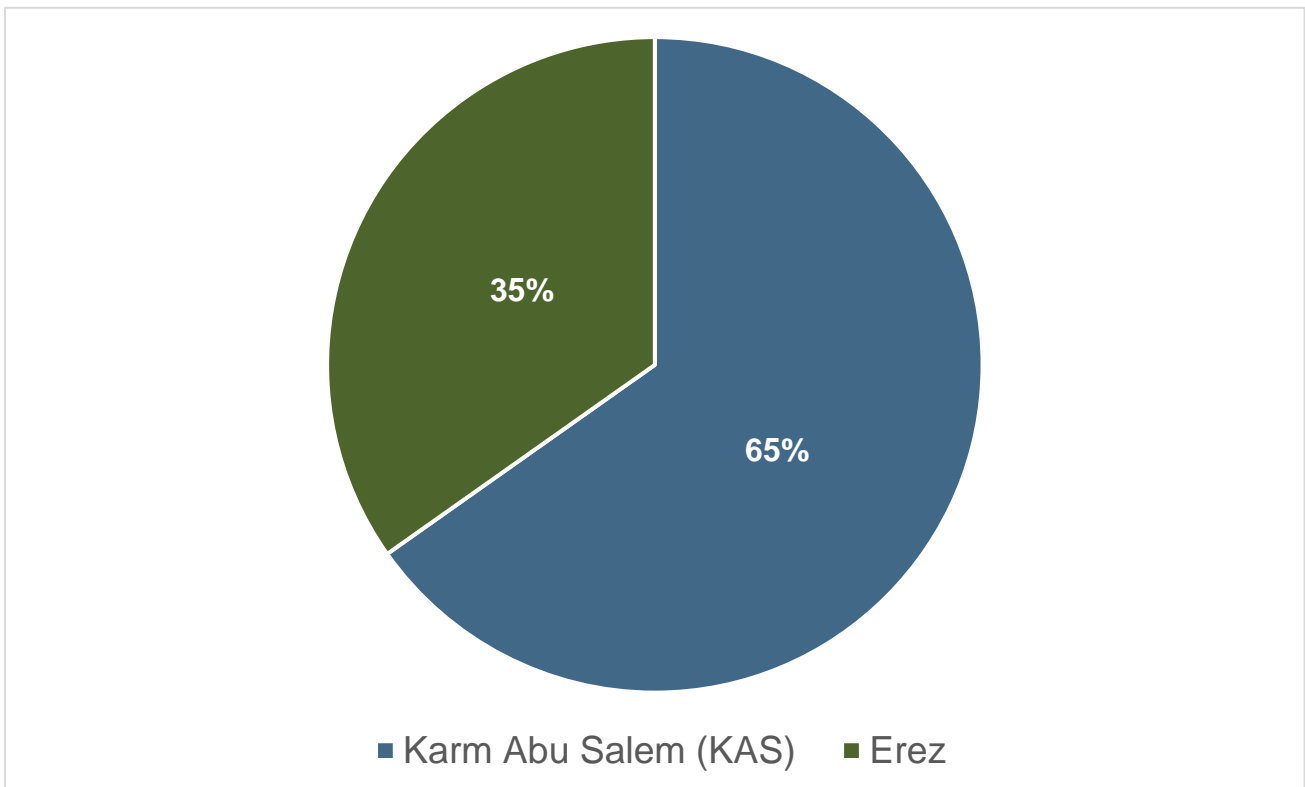


Figure (3): Share of each crossing from the total entered trucks

## 4 Entering Commodities:

### 4.1 Commodities Classification:

This week, the following 6 main categories of commodities were passed to Gaza Strip: food items – shelter equipment – medical supplies – combined aid – fuel – cooking gas – UN & NGOs equipment. According to the known details of the ceasefire agreement, and according to the humanitarian protocol attached to the agreement, it is supposed to allow the entry of heavy equipment needed to remove rubble and debris and open main roads, as well as allowing the entry of mobile houses and shelter equipment on a large scale, but this has not happened yet.

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	UN and NGOS equipment	
18/2/2025	10,302	2,798	297	1,715	741	126	0	15,979
19/2/2025	10,480	3,159	285	1,426	702	168	0	16,220
20/2/2025	7,053	2,437	149	632	741	126	0	11,138
21/2/2025	2,402	1,558	0	935	585	126	0	5,606
22/2/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23/2/2025	10,912	2,979	399	1,372	818	168	300	16,948
24/2/2025	10,208	3069	513	632	702	189	217	15,530
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,357</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>1,643</b>	<b>6,712</b>	<b>4,289</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>81,421</b>

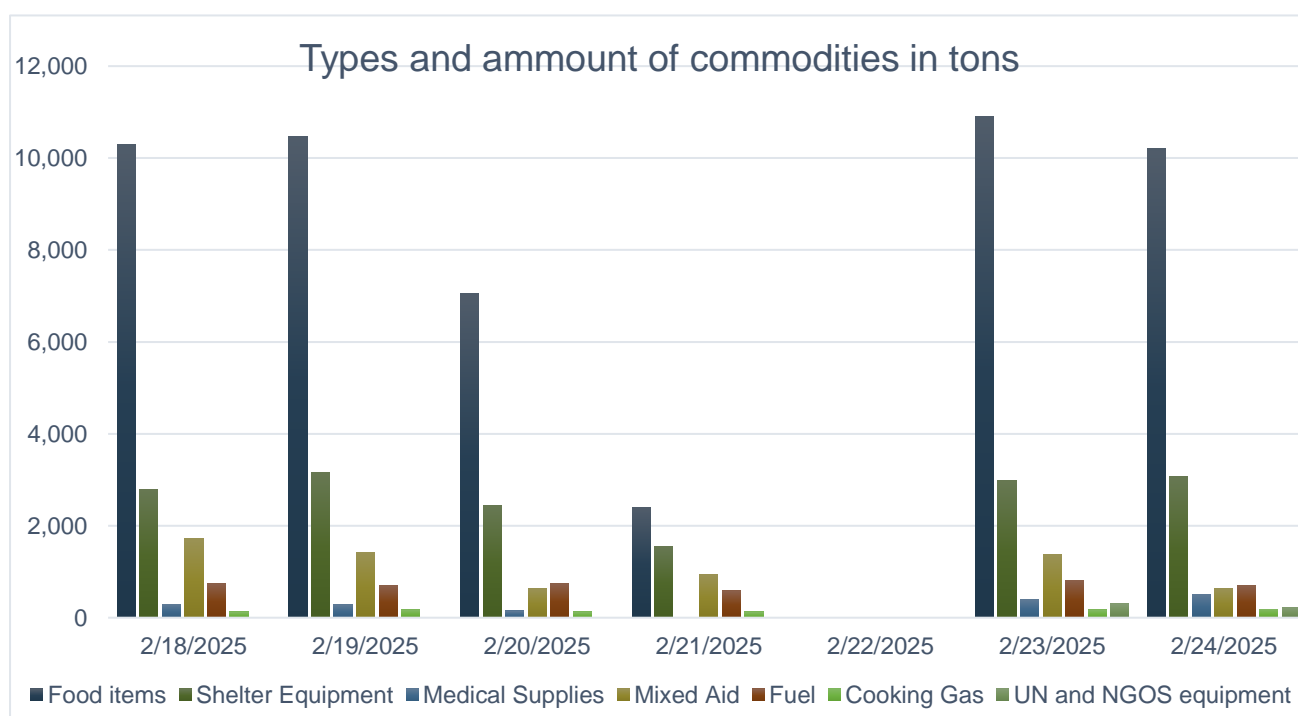


Figure (4): Types and ammount of commodities in tons.



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.	
18/2/2025	532	148	25	88	19	6	0	818
19/2/2025	538	167	24	73	18	8	0	828
20/2/2025	367	129	13	31	19	6	0	565
21/2/2025	151	38	0	22	15	6	0	232
22/2/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23/2/2025	566	157	34	70	20	8	15	870
24/2/2025	526	171	43	31	18	9	12	810
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,680</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4,123</b>

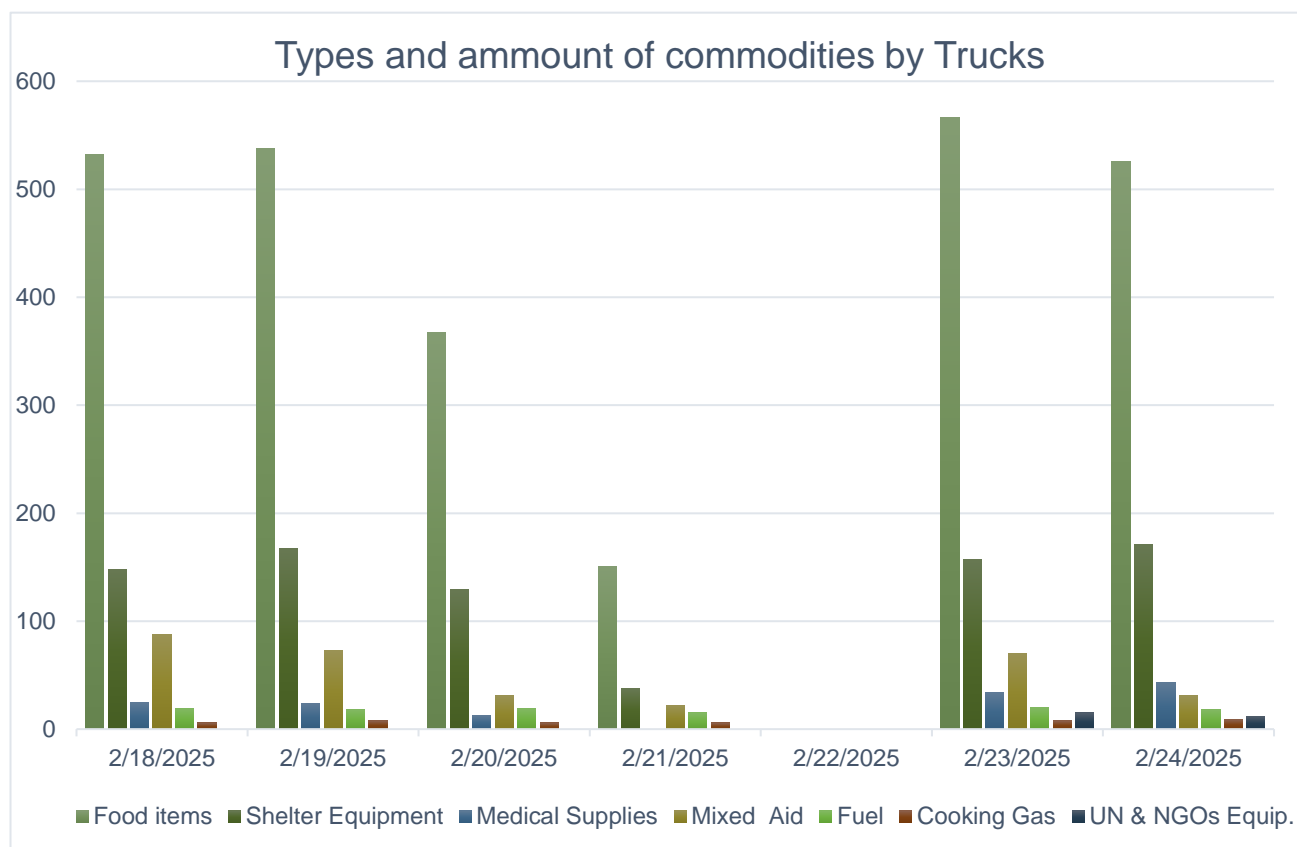


Figure (6): Types and ammount of commodities by Trucks.

## 4.2 Food items details:

The share of food items increased to reached about 65% of the total amount of commodities entered Gaza Strip this week.

1. Basic items such as (oil - sugar - flour - rice - legumes - etc.).
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. Bottled 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	
18/2/2025	2,001	2,455	380	420	258	0	4,788	<b>10,302</b>
19/2/2025	2,138	2,618	274	275	127	0	5,048	<b>10,480</b>
20/2/2025	1,625	2,004	228	178	143	181	2,694	<b>7,053</b>
21/2/2025	532	684	0	0	0	0	1,186	<b>2,402</b>
22/2/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
23/2/2025	1,899	2,979	335	566	384	0	4,749	<b>10,912</b>
24/2/2025	1,283	2,925	213	469	352	257	4,709	<b>10,208</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,478</b>	<b>13,665</b>	<b>1,430</b>	<b>1,908</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>23,174</b>	<b>51,357</b>

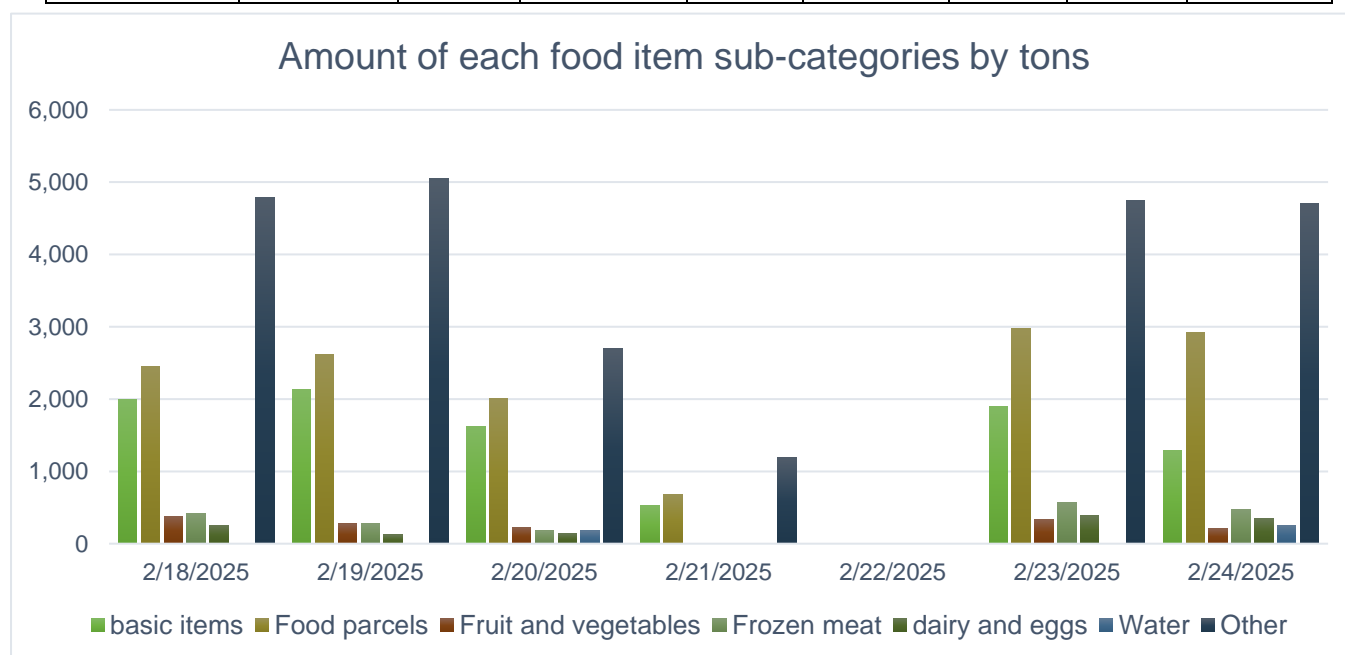


Figure (7): Amount of each food item sub-categories by tons.



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	
18/2/2025	112	130	24	25	13	0	228	532
19/2/2025	119	138	18	17	5	0	241	538
20/2/2025	91	106	15	11	5	10	129	367
21/2/2025	34	43	0	0	0	0	74	151
22/2/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23/2/2025	106	157	21	34	21	0	227	566
24/2/2025	72	154	14	28	18	15	225	526
<b>Total</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1,124</b>	<b>2,680</b>

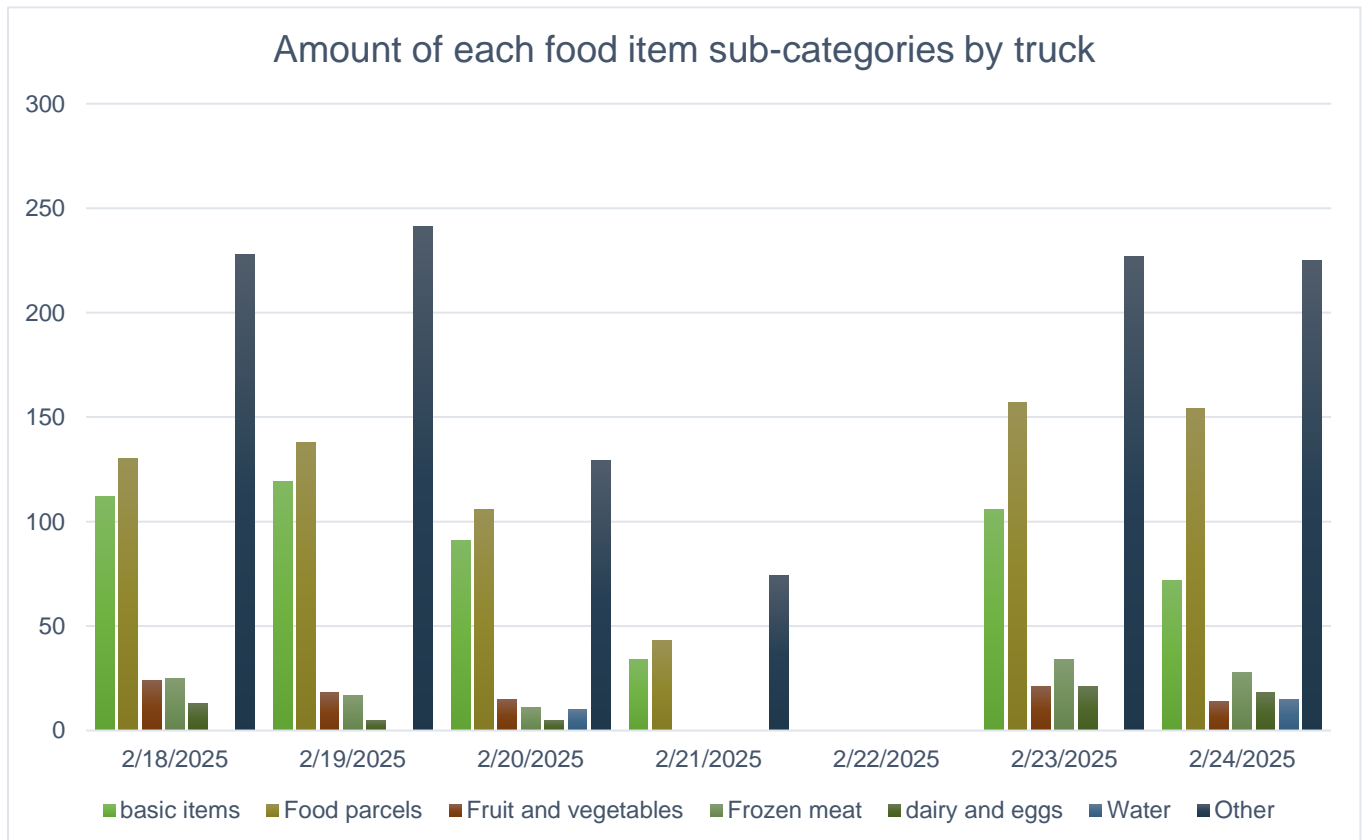


Figure (8): Amount of food item sub-categories by trucks.

### 4.3 Commodities Providers:

The commodities entered Gaza Strip during the report period vary between the private sector and humanitarian sector. Although goods are widely entering the markets and are available to merchants, this is still happening in unofficial ways and under the name of humanitarian aid, not under the name of the private sector, and coordination for the private sector has been officially closed since 02/10/2024. The private sector role officially 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		
18/2/2025	Food items	0	0	532	10302	532	10,302
	Cooking Gas	6	126	0	0	6	126
	Fuel	0	0	19	741	19	741
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Aid	0	0	88	1715	88	1,715
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	148	2798	148	2,798
	Medical Supplies	0	0	25	297	25	297
<b>Subtotal 1</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>15,853</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>15,979</b>
19/2/2025	Food items	0	0	538	10,480	538	10,480
	Cooking Gas	8	168	0	0	8	168
	Fuel	0	0	18	702	18	702
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Aid	0	0	73	1,426	73	1,426
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	167	3,159	167	3,159
	Medical Supplies	0	0	24	285	24	285
<b>Subtotal 2</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>16,052</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>16,220</b>
20/2/2025	Food items	0	0	367	7,053	367	7,053
	Cooking Gas	6	126	0	0	6	126
	Fuel	0	0	19	741	19	741
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Aid	0	0	31	632	31	632
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	129	2,437	129	2,437
	Medical Supplies	0	0	13	149	13	149
<b>Subtotal 3</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>11,012</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>11,138</b>
21/2/2025	Food items	0	0	151	2,402	151	2,402
	Cooking Gas	6	126	0	0	6	126

Date	Items	Private Sector		Humanitarian Aid		Total Number of trucks	Total amount by tons
		Trucks	Tons	Trucks	Tons		
	Fuel	0	0	15	585	15	585
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Aid	0	0	22	935	22	935
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	38	1,558	38	1,558
	Medical Supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal 4</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>5,480</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>5,606</b>
22/2/2025	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
	Mixed Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Medical Supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal 5</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
23/2/2025	Food items	0	0	566	10,912	566	10,912
	Cooking Gas	8	168	0	0	8	168
	Fuel	0	0	20	818	20	818
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	15	300	15	300
	Mixed Aid	0	0	70	1,372	70	1,372
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	157	2,979	157	2,979
	Medical Supplies	0	0	34	399	34	399
<b>Subtotal 6</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>16,780</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>16,948</b>
24/2/2025	Food items	0	0	526	10,208	526	10,208
	Cooking Gas	9	189	0	0	9	189
	Fuel	0	0	18	702	18	702
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	12	217	12	217
	Mixed Aid	0	0	31	632	31	632
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	171	3,069	171	3,069
	Medical Supplies	0	0	43	513	43	513
<b>Subtotal 7</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>15,341</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>15,530</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>43</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>4,080</b>	<b>80,518</b>	<b>4,123</b>	<b>81,421</b>

## 5 Daily market prices for essential items:

Based on the improvement in flow rate of commodities into Gaza Strip, both from (KAS) crossing in the South and Erez in the north, in addition to allowing some movement of people and goods between the two sides of Gaza Strip, the market prices have converged between the two sides of the strip. Traders started moving food items that are less expensive in one

area to the other area where it is more expensive. All the above factors led to a very large convergence in the prices of basic goods on both sides, except for a few items in which there are still significant differences in prices: for example, flour is still less expensive in the North than in the South, while fuel is still less expensive in the South than in the North, but overall, the prices are close, and the slight differences in them can be ignored as they have become insignificant.

### 5.1 Comparing current prices with normal prices before the war

When we compare the average prices of essential goods during this week with the normal prices of the same goods before the war, we find that:

- 19 out of 22 items have current average prices higher than their normal prices before the war, by varying percentages depending on the availability of goods in the markets, while the other 3 items were lower than their normal prices before the war.
- Banana was the most increasing item, its average price this week reached about 6 times higher than its pre-war price.
- Eggplant, cucumber, and frozen chicken thigh had average prices of about 4 times higher than their pre-war prices.
- Many vegetable and fruit items (orange, tomato, potato, apple, onion) had average prices about 3 times higher than their pre-war prices.
- The remaining vegetable and fruit items (lemon, pepper, garlic), and some frozen meat items (frozen chicken, frozen veal, frozen chicken wing) and some other basic items (sugar, macaroni), as well as eggs, had average prices reached about double their pre-war prices.
- Cooking oil was the least increasing item, its price increased by only 1% compared to its pre-war price.
- The items whose prices decreased compared to their pre-war prices were: flour, which decreased by 8%, rice by 11%, and kidney beans by 29%. The decrease in the prices of these items is attributed to their entry in large quantities and their distribution as aid by humanitarian organizations.

### 5.2 Comparing current prices with the price average of previous 3 weeks

To measure the impact of the commodities flow rate during the past three weeks on prices, we compared the percentage change in prices in the current week to the average prices over the previous three weeks. The results show that:

- A significant slowdown in the rate of prices decline compared to previous weeks.
- Half of the items (11 out of 22) have seen a resurgence in prices, exceeding their average prices over the previous three weeks.
- Among the items whose prices decreased this week compared to their price average over the previous three weeks, frozen chicken thigh had the largest decrease by 33%, followed by frozen veal by 24%. Frozen chicken had the smallest decrease by only 1% compared to its price average over the previous three weeks.
- For the items whose prices increased this week compared to their price average over the previous three weeks, lemon had the largest increase by 49%, followed by orange

by 40%. The lowest increasing item was onion by 5% compared to its price average over the previous three weeks.

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

#	Item	Pre-war Prices	Price Average (current week)	% Of change (compared to pre-war price)	Price Average (previous 3 weeks)	% Of change (compared to the previous 3 week)
1	Frozen chicken thigh	5	17.86	257%	26.71	-33%
2	Frozen veal	20	45.00	125%	58.93	-24%
3	Egg	12	28.43	137%	35.33	-20%
4	Cucumber	2	7.64	282%	9.24	-17%
5	Garlic	10	16.57	66%	20.00	-17%
6	Frozen chicken wing	6	11.93	99%	13.48	-11%
7	Macaroni	2.5	5.00	100%	5.57	-10%
8	Tomato	2	5.57	179%	6.19	-10%
9	Kidney beans	7	5.00	-29%	5.48	-9%
10	Rice	8	7.14	-11%	7.52	-5%
11	Frozen chicken	8	19.93	149%	20.10	-1%
12	Onion	2	5.07	154%	4.81	5%
13	Sugar	3	6.21	107%	5.86	6%
14	Flour	35	32.14	-8%	30.29	6%
15	Oil	9	9.07	1%	8.05	13%
16	Potato	2	5.43	171%	4.81	13%
17	Banana	2.5	14.14	466%	11.62	22%
18	Eggplant	2	8.71	336%	7.14	22%
19	Pepper	10	21.00	110%	16.62	26%
20	Apple	5	12.86	157%	9.62	34%
21	Orange	4	11.57	189%	8.29	40%
22	Lemon	4	9.00	125%	6.05	49%

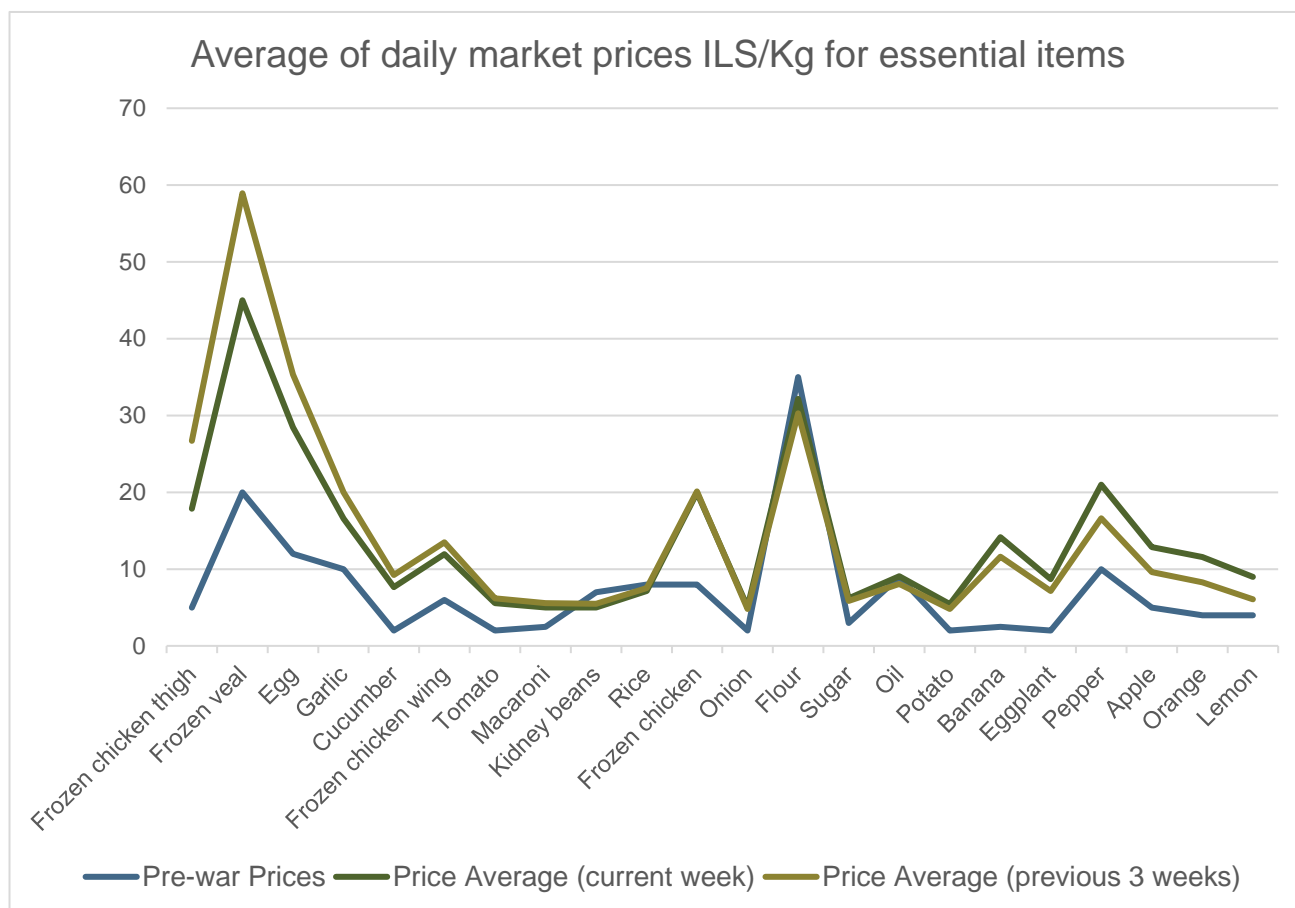


Figure (8): Average of daily market prices ILS/Kg for essential items

### 5.3 Retailers Price Analysis from 18/02/2025 – 24/02/2025:

#### 5.3.1 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, storage, refrigeration and energy.

#### 5.3.2 Market Conditions in Gaza:

- Truck Movement Variations:
  - During this report, there was a slight increasing (about 2%) in the flow rate of goods compared to the previous week, with a total of 4,123 trucks, distributed between (KAS) and Erez. (KAS) crossing constituted the largest share of trucks by more than 65% of the total trucks.
- Variety and Quantity of Goods:
  - During this week, the flow of goods stabilized compared to the previous weeks, and supply is still doesn't meet demand, especially in food items, which has affected market prices. The prices of most basic commodities

remained higher than their pre-war levels, placing further burdens on Gaza's residents, who have been struggling with high rates of poverty and unemployment since the beginning of the war.

## 6 Coordination Mechanism:

- Coordination platform is closed to the private sector since 02/10/2024.
- Starting 19/01/2025, the day in which the ceasefire agreement entered into force, the Israeli occupation has issued new instructions for goods entry.
- According to the new instructions, Karm Abu Salem (KAS) crossing is open for aid coming from Egypt, while Erez crossing is open for aid coming from (West Bank – Israel - Jordan).
- According to field observations, most of the trucks that entered through (KAS) crossing are commercial commodities to be sold in local markets. After researching the mechanism for their entry, and based on statements from the merchants themselves, it was said that they paid \$25,000 for each truck to the Egyptian company responsible for transporting the goods from Egypt to the crossing.
- Many humanitarian organizations, such as (WFP, Qatar Development Fund, Qatari Committee for the Reconstruction of Gaza Strip), have taken practical steps to change the route of aid to be entered through Erez crossing, due to the extortion they are subjected to, by the Egyptian transportation companies, according to what was said.
- According to the latest statistics and surveys conducted by the Chamber of Commerce, huge amounts were paid by private sector merchants and humanitarian organizations, to coordinate the entry of trucks into Gaza Strip. While there is a coordination flat rate of USD 25,000 per truck load for goods coming through Egypt, the coordination price list for goods coming through Erez is as shown below:

#	Type of goods	coordination fees (USD/ Truck)
1	Hygiene materials	33,000
2	Basic food items (Rice Sugar, oil, etc.)	19,500
3	Meats and frozen foods	27,500
4	Candy, chocolate, coffee, juices and Soda Drinks	27,500
5	Clothing	33,000
6	Nuts	33,000
7	Fruits, Vegetables and Eggs	16,500
8	Cosmetics	97,000



## 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.
- High transportation costs within Gaza due to high fuel and spare parts prices.
- Lack of cash liquidity and closure of all Bank branches 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.
- Huge amounts are being paid to coordinate for the entry of goods into Gaza.

## 7 Recommendations:

1. Immediate increase (in quantity and variety) of humanitarian aid entering Gaza Strip to include variant nutritious needs.
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. Allow access to power through solar energy to enable maintain the cold chain for dairy products and frozen meats and vegetables.
4. Allow private sector Importers to import and enter goods for all parts of Gaza Strip using all available crossings.
5. Allow humanitarian and commercial trucks access the different crossings and all routes to shorten travel distances, in order to avoid paying high sums of money for transportation.
6. Allow Gaza traders to import directly through international ports to avoid paying high prices and commissions
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. Urgently allow to bring agricultural and livestock production inputs into Gaza Strip, and support small farmers with seeds, tools and fertilizers to reduce dependence on external supplies and provide local food sources.
10. 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.

11. 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.
12. 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.
13. Lift all imposed restrictions on the Private Sector to import all humanitarian needs and commodities such as school stationary, sheltering material, etc.
14. Find and promote mechanisms to control markets, prevent monopoly and control prices as much as possible.

## 8 Conclusion

This week, the commodities flow rate was stable comparing by previous weeks, however, prices remained high compared to pre-war levels and the current purchasing power of the population, this making it extremely difficult and complex for the vast majority of the population to obtain food and basic necessities. Since the ceasefire agreement came into effect, the entry of goods has been restricted to only two crossings: (KAS) in the south and Erez in the north. While other crossings remained completely closed to commercial traffic. Prices have continued to converge between both sides, South and North, and there were no significant differences between them as there were before. This is due to improved entering quantities of goods as well as to allowing movement of people and goods between the two sides of the strip. There is a price declination on both sides of the strip, however prices are declining in the north at a faster rate than in the south. 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 commercial 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 2 crossing: (KAS) and in the South and Erez in the North. (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.

## 9 Annex

### 9.1 Daily price in Gaza:

Table (8): Standard deviation of daily prices

#	Item	18/02	19/02	20/02	21/02	22/02	23/02	24/02	Aver.	St. Dev
1	Flour	42	30	35	30	30	30	28	32.14	<b>4.85</b>
2	Pepper	26	20	20	22	22	15	22	21.00	<b>3.32</b>
3	Apple	12	12	20	12	12	10	12	12.86	<b>3.24</b>
4	Frozen veal	45	45	45	45	45	50	40	45.00	<b>2.89</b>
5	Frozen chicken thigh	20	20	17	18	15	20	15	17.86	<b>2.27</b>
6	Frozen chicken wing	10.5	12	15	15	11	10	10	11.93	<b>2.21</b>
7	Egg	29	28	32	28	26	28	28	28.43	<b>1.81</b>
8	Frozen chicken	22.5	20	20	19	18	22	18	19.93	<b>1.79</b>
9	Garlic	17	20	16	16	16	16	15	16.57	<b>1.62</b>
10	Orange	12	13	12	12	12	8	12	11.57	<b>1.62</b>
11	Rice	9	5	5	8	8	7	8	7.14	<b>1.57</b>
12	Lemon	9	10	12	8	8	8	8	9.00	<b>1.53</b>
13	Eggplant	8	9	8	10	6	10	10	8.71	<b>1.50</b>
14	Tomato	5	4	5	5	6	6	8	5.57	<b>1.27</b>
15	Banana	13	15	15	15	13	13	15	14.14	<b>1.07</b>
16	Cucumber	8.5	8	8	7	7	8	7	7.64	<b>0.63</b>
17	Potato	5	5	5	6	6	6	5	5.43	<b>0.53</b>
18	Onion	4.5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5.07	<b>0.45</b>
19	Sugar	6.5	7	6	6	6	6	6	6.21	<b>0.39</b>
20	Oil	9.5	9	9	9	9	9	9	9.07	<b>0.19</b>
21	Kidney beans	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5.00	<b>0.00</b>
22	Macaroni	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5.00	<b>0.00</b>

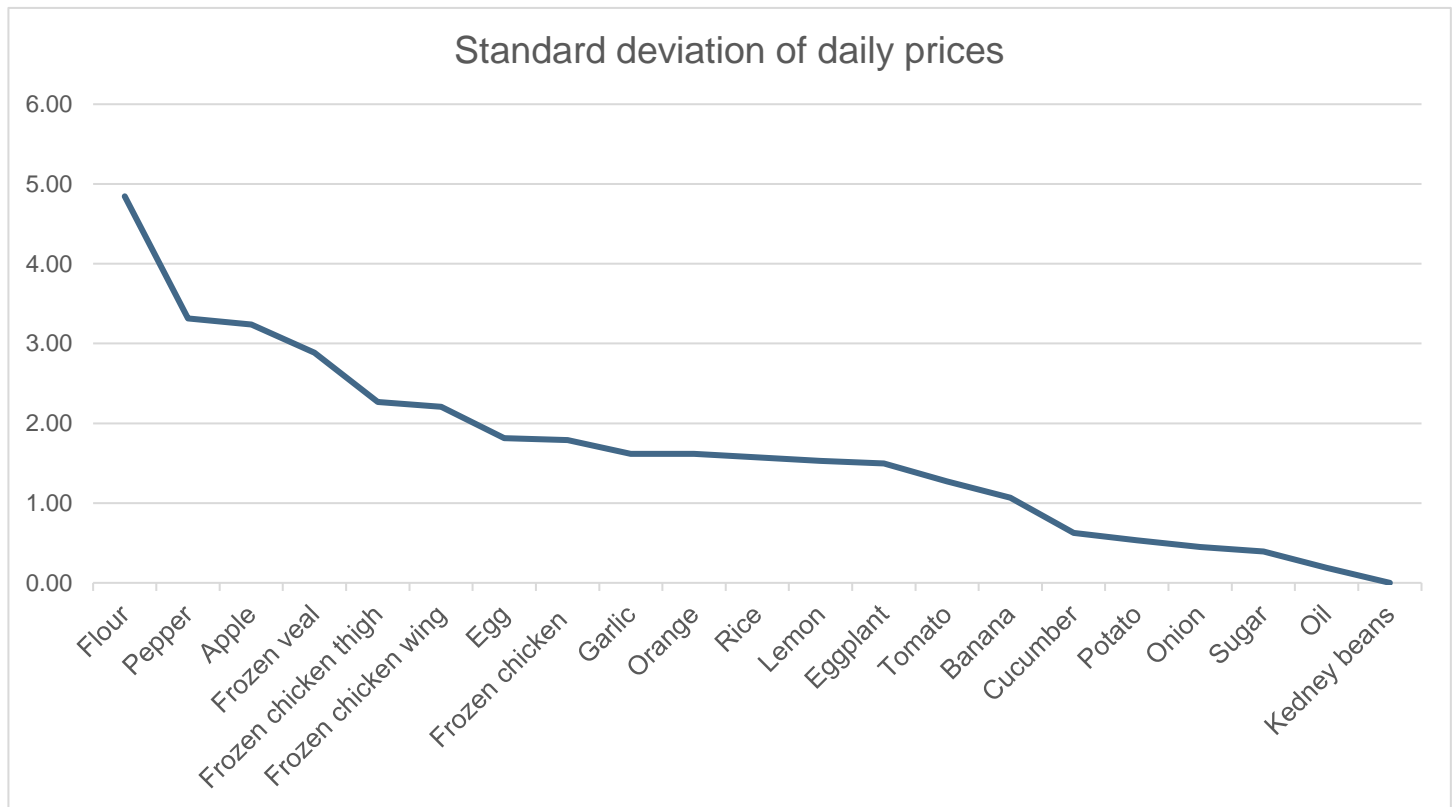


Figure (9): Standard deviation of daily prices

## 9.2 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:

### 9.2.1 Fixed-price goods:

These are goods whose standard deviation is (0), meaning that their prices remained completely stable throughout the reporting period. These goods are (Macaroni, Kidney beans)

### 9.2.2 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 (Cucumber, Potato, Onion, Sugar, Oil).

### 9.2.3 Volatile-price goods:

These are goods whose standard deviation is greater than (1), meaning that they experienced sharp fluctuations in prices during the reporting period. These goods are (Frozen chicken thigh, Frozen veal, Egg, Frozen chicken wing, Pepper, Apple, Frozen chicken, Flour, Garlic, Orange, Rice, Lemon, Eggplant, Banana, Tomato).