



إتحاد الغرف التجارية الصناعية الزراعية الفلسطينية

Federation of Palestinian Chambers of Commerce, Industry & Agriculture

Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

Week 14: October 29 – November 4, 2024.

In this Report:

- The Israeli occupation continues to prevent private sector merchants from importing commodities into the Gaza Strip.
- The occupation continues to prevent the entry of raw materials necessary for industrial and agricultural production, which thwarts any attempts at economic recovery.
- Flour prices has reached 100 Nis per 25 kg sack, (190% of its normal price), bread is being sold in black market.
- Success Story of "Kardash" Wool Products Project - North Gaza: page 23
- The case of the week: " The lack of basic raw materials for industrial and agricultural production and its impact on the local economy" page 24

November 17, 2024.

Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

1 Executive Summary:

- This report, of weekly market analysis in Gaza Strip, covers the period from 29/10/2024 to 04/11/2024.
- All crossings were completely closed on, Saturday 02/11/2024. Rafah crossing remained completely closed.
- This week witnessed 100% increase in the number of trucks passing into Gaza Strip compared to the previous week.
- During the reporting period, **653** trucks with a total of **13,441** tons of commodities entered Gaza Strip. These trucks entered from three main¹ crossings, Karm Abu Salem crossing (KAS) 368 trucks, Erez 203 trucks and Route 96 gate 82 trucks. No trucks entered through the Palestinian/Egyptian Rafah crossing, or any other crossing.
- The Israeli coordination platform, **for the Private Sector**, has been closed since 2nd of October 2024, no coordination requests have been placed or approved since then.
- This week, the flow of trucks through Rout 96 Gate continued for the third week successively, with a noticeable increase in both the number of working days and the number of trucks.
- Karm Abu Salem (KAS) operates mainly for the southern part, Erez crossing operates for the Northern part, and Rout 96 Gate serves both sides.
- All trucks that entered Gaza Strip during the reporting period are humanitarian aid, and no commodities entered for the private sector except for 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 leading to extremely high local market prices, there is an increase in some food items prices by more than 1700% compared to what it was before the war.
- The delivery of aid into Gaza remains unreliable due to crossings and routs access restrictions and ongoing security issues.
- Lack of storage and cold storage prevent wholesalers and retailers from storing reasonable quantities of goods to help stabilize the markets.
- 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 West Eriz (Zikim) and Gate 96 are also being used to enter humanitarian aid to the north.

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 No. (1), shows that about 56% of the commodities entered Gaza Strip during the reporting period were through KAS crossing, Israeli occupation still restricts these commodities from passing into the Northern part of Gaza Strip. Therefore, the vast majority of commodities entered through KAS remained in the southern part of Gaza Strip. The commodities entered through Erez crossing constitutes about 31%, remained in the Northern part. While there is no accurate information about the destination of the commodities that entered through gate 96, whether to the north or to the south side of Gaza Strip, which represents the remaining 13% of the total commodities that entered Gaza Strip during the reporting period.

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

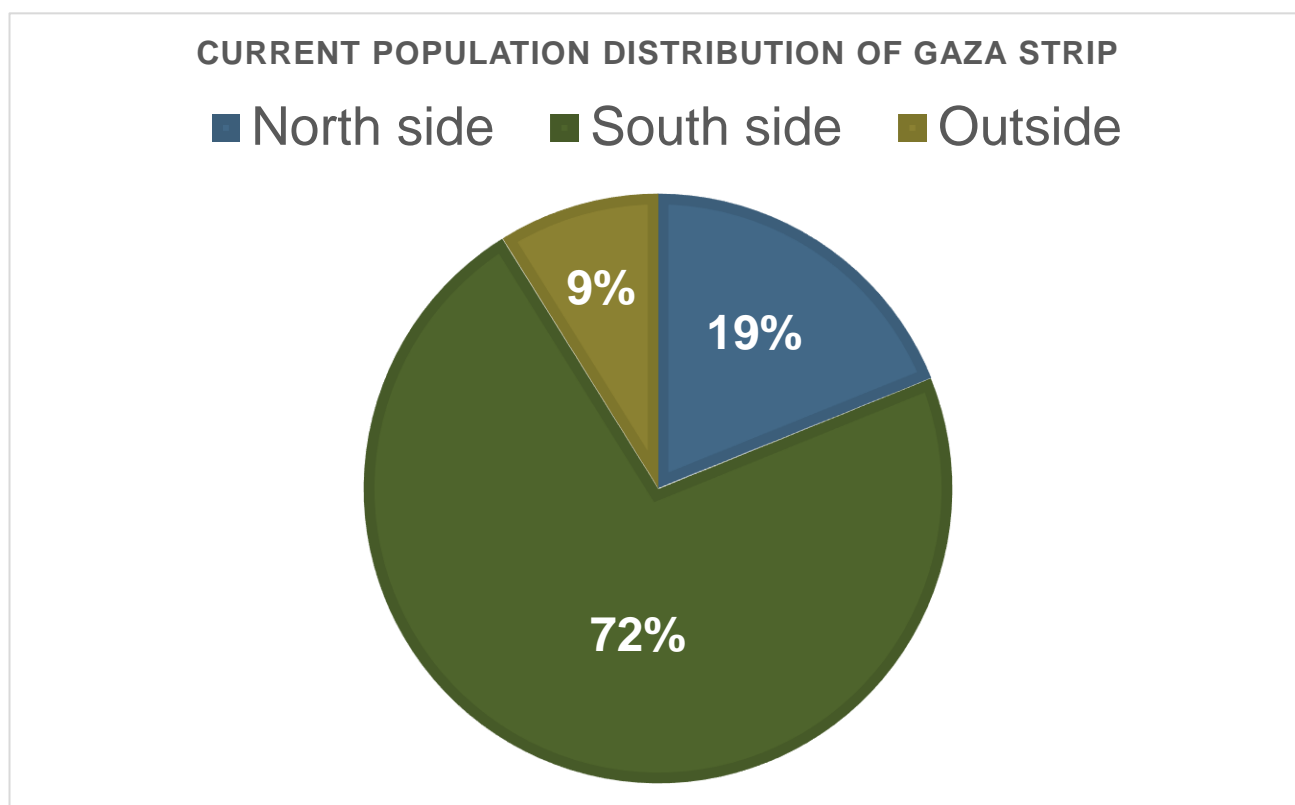


Figure (2): Currently population distribution of Gaza Strip.

The following figure shows the distribution of commodities between the North and the South based on the number of trucks. The numbers in this figure are based on the quantity of commodities entering through KAS and Erez crossings including Gate 96, and do not include trucks passing from the south of Gaza Strip to the north, because they are in very small portion and there are no accurate statistics regarding them.

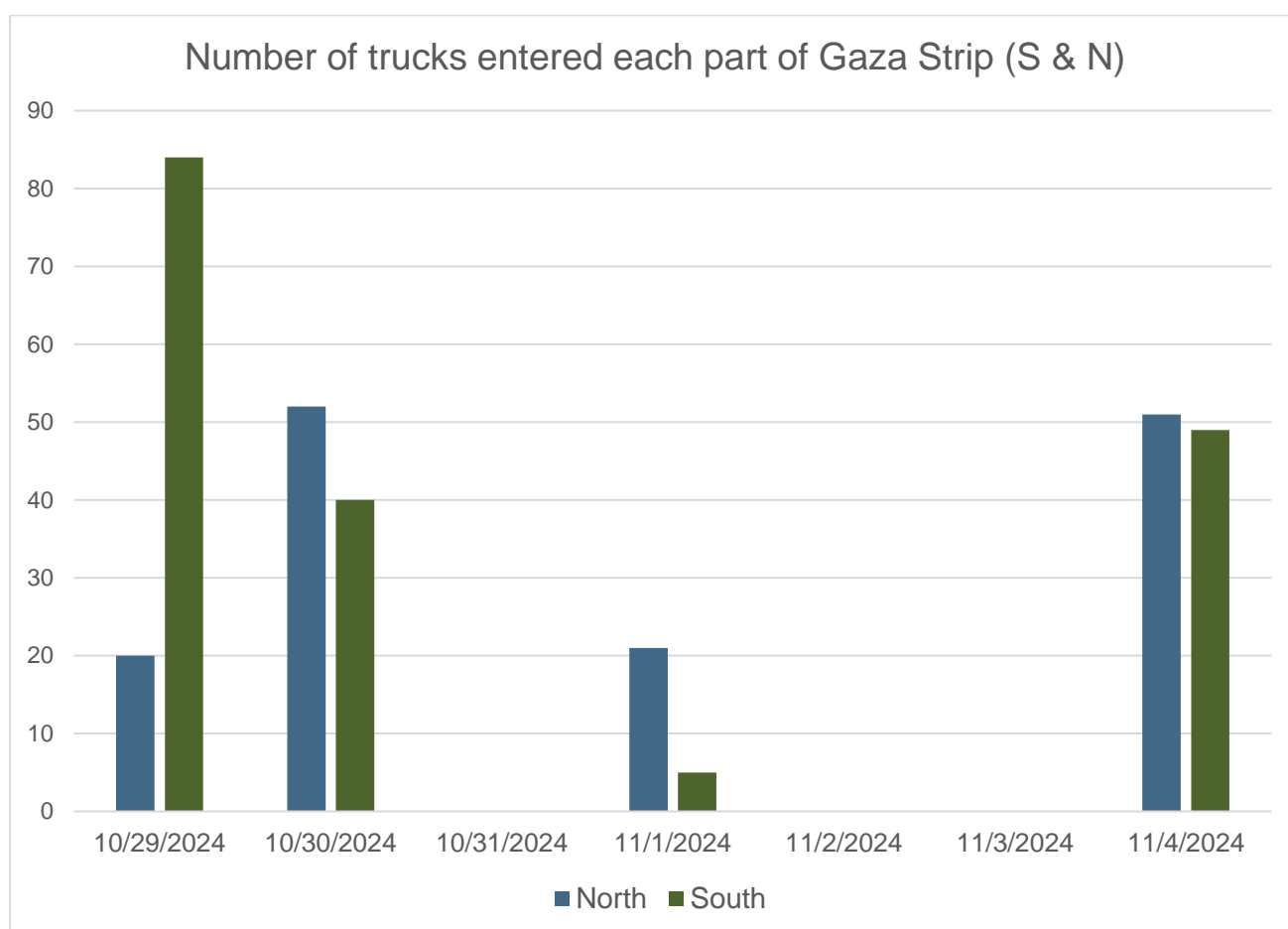


Figure (3): Number of trucks entered each part of Gaza Strip (South, North)

3 Daily Crossing Points Status:

Rafah crossing remains closed all the time. In the previous week, it was noticed that Erez crossing, for the first time since 01/08/2024 exceeded (KAS) in the number of trucks. However, this week, (KAS) crossing once again attained the largest number of trucks passing into Gaza Strip during the reporting period. This week, there were two days in which number of trucks passed through Erez exceeded the number of trucks that passed through KAS crossing, which were on 01/11/2024 and 04/11/2024. On Tuesday 29/10/2024, 143 trucks passed into Gaza Strip, 88 trucks through (KAS), 35 trucks through Erez, and 20 trucks through Rout 96 Gate. On Wednesday 30/10/2024, the number of trucks decreased to 91 trucks only, 66 trucks of them entered from (KAS) and the remain 25 trucks entered from Erez, and no trucks entered from gate 96. On Thursday 31/10/2024, the number increased to 120 trucks, 94 trucks from (KAS), 11 trucks from Erez, and the remaining 15 trucks passed through gate 96. On Saturday 02/11/2024, no trucks entered from any crossing at all. Sunday 03/10/2024 has the largest number of trucks on one day during the reporting period, 146 trucks entered into Gaza Strip, 79 from (KAS) and 47, and 20 trucks from Rout 96 Gate. On the last day, Monday 04/11/2024, the number decreased to 101 trucks, 24 trucks passed through (KAS), 50 through Erez, and 27 trucks through Rout 96 Gate.

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

Day	Date	Number of Trucks				Total
		Rafah	Erez	Route 96	Karm Abu Salem (KAS)	
Tuesday	29/10/2024	0	35	20	88	143
Wednesday	30/10/2024	0	25	0	66	91
Thursday	31/10/2024	0	11	15	94	120
Friday	01/11/2024	0	35	0	17	52
Saturday	02/11/2024	0	0	0	0	0
Sunday	03/11/2024	0	47	20	79	146
Monday	04/11/2024	0	50	27	24	101
Total		0	203	82	368	653

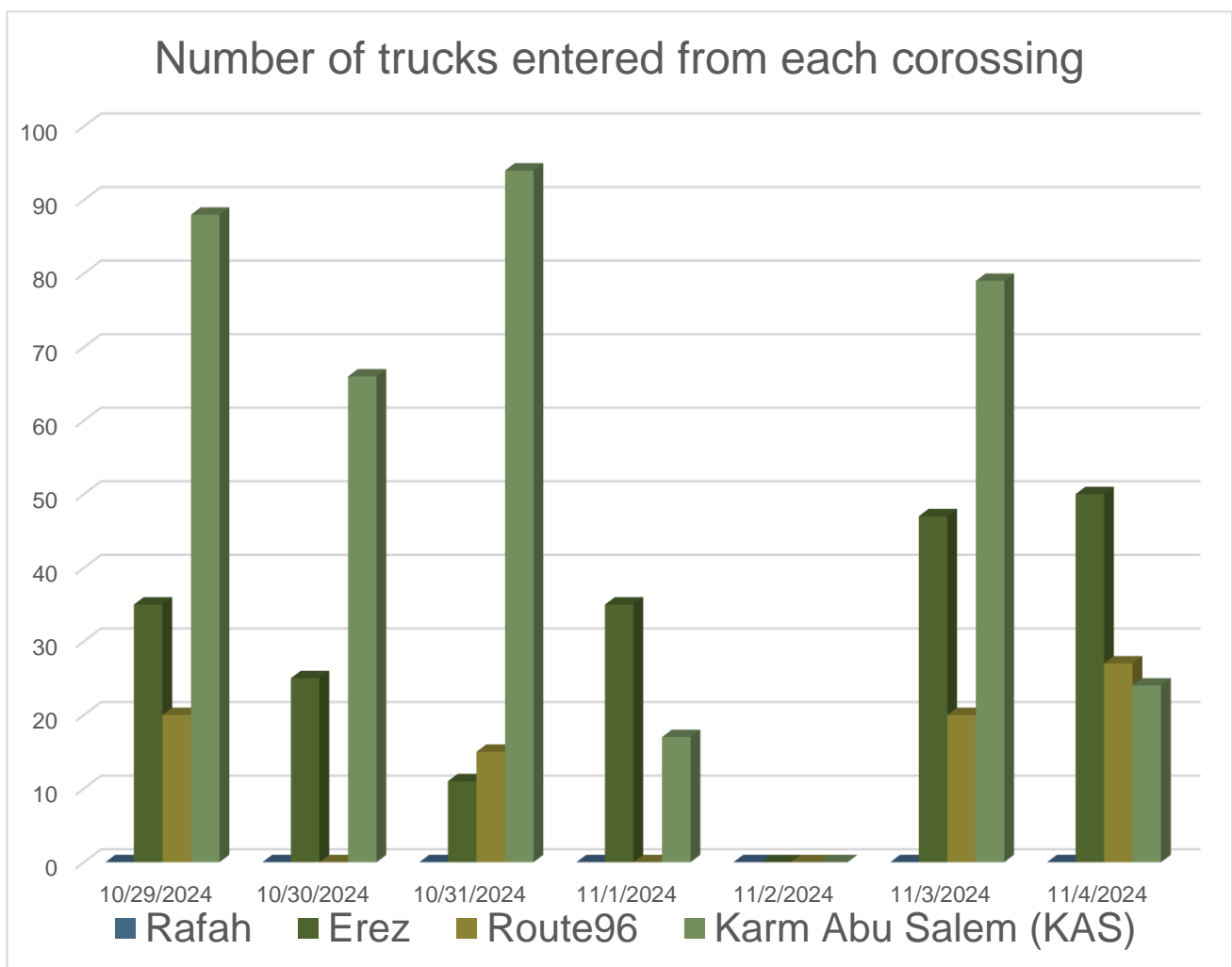


Figure (4): Number of trucks entered from each corossing

The average daily number of entering trucks during the reporting period is about 93 trucks, while the average in the previous week was about 66 trucks. Commodity prices are still very high compared to previous weeks.

4 Entering Commodities:

4.1 Commodities Classification:

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

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

Date	Types and Amounts of Commodities (Tons)							Total
	Medical Supplies	Shelter Equipment	Mixed Aid	UN & NGOS equipment	Fuel	Cooking Gas	Food items	
29/10/2024	30	195	30	0	295	130	2,655	3,335
30/10/2024	100	235	45	0	0	86	1,040	1,506
31/10/2024	90	240	90	0	190	132	1,510	2,252
01/11/2024	0	0	90	0	0	0	985	1,075
02/11/2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03/11/2024	20	240	195	0	0	134	2,360	2,949
04/11/2024	10	435	0	0	0	134	1,745	2,324
Total	250	1,345	450	0	485	616	10,295	13,441

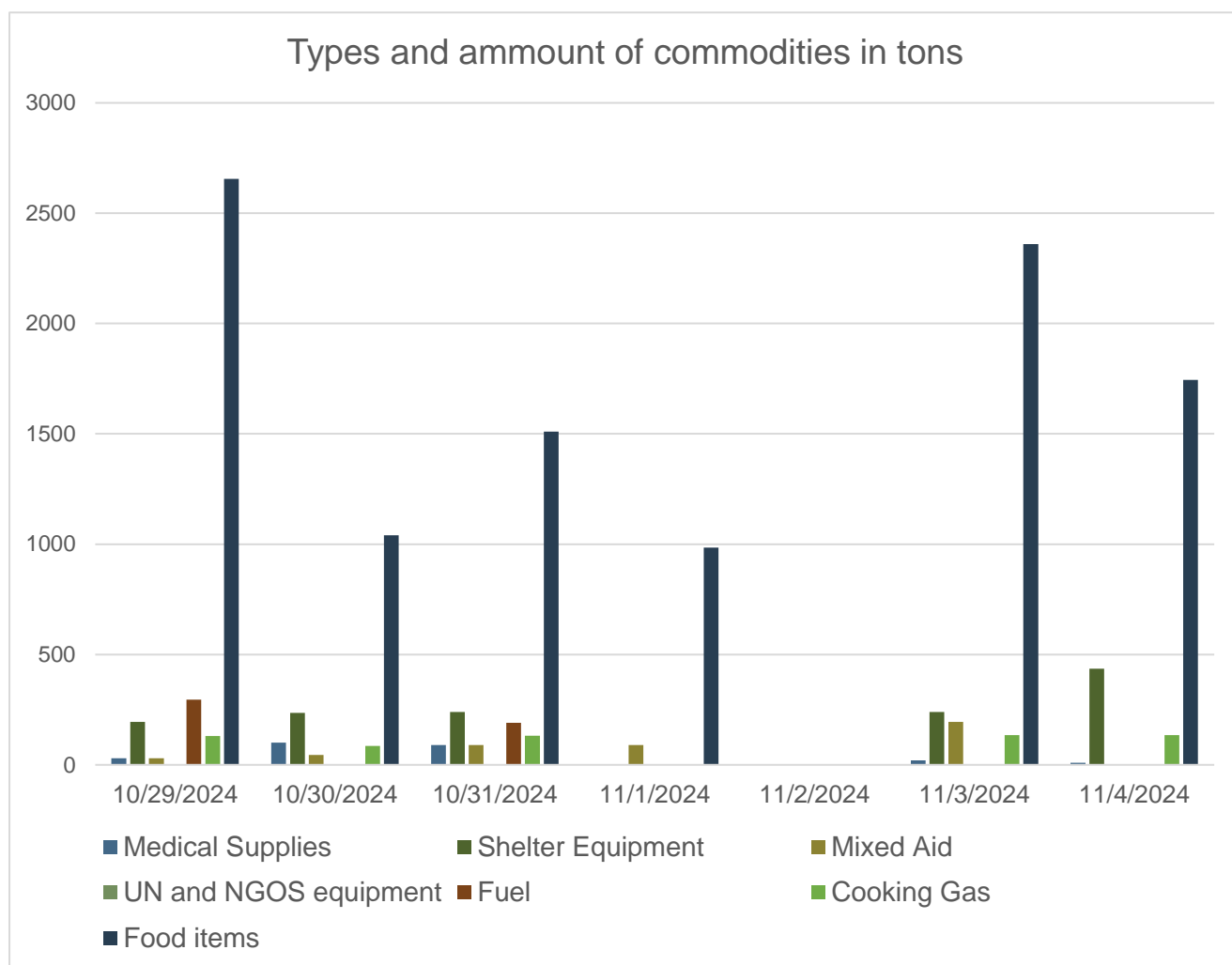


Figure (5): Types and amount of commodities in tons.

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

Date	Types and Amounts of Commodities (Trucks)							Total
	Medical Supplies	Shelter Equipment	Mixed Aid	UN & NGOS equipment	Cooking Gas	Fuel	Food items	
29/10/2024	2	15	2	0	6	7	111	143
30/10/2024	8	21	3	0	6	0	53	91
31/10/2024	9	16	6	0	6	5	78	120
1/11/2024	0	0	6	0	0	0	46	52
2/11/2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3/11/2024	2	16	13	0	6	0	109	146
4/11/2024	1	30	0	0	6	0	64	101
Total	22	98	30	0	30	12	461	653

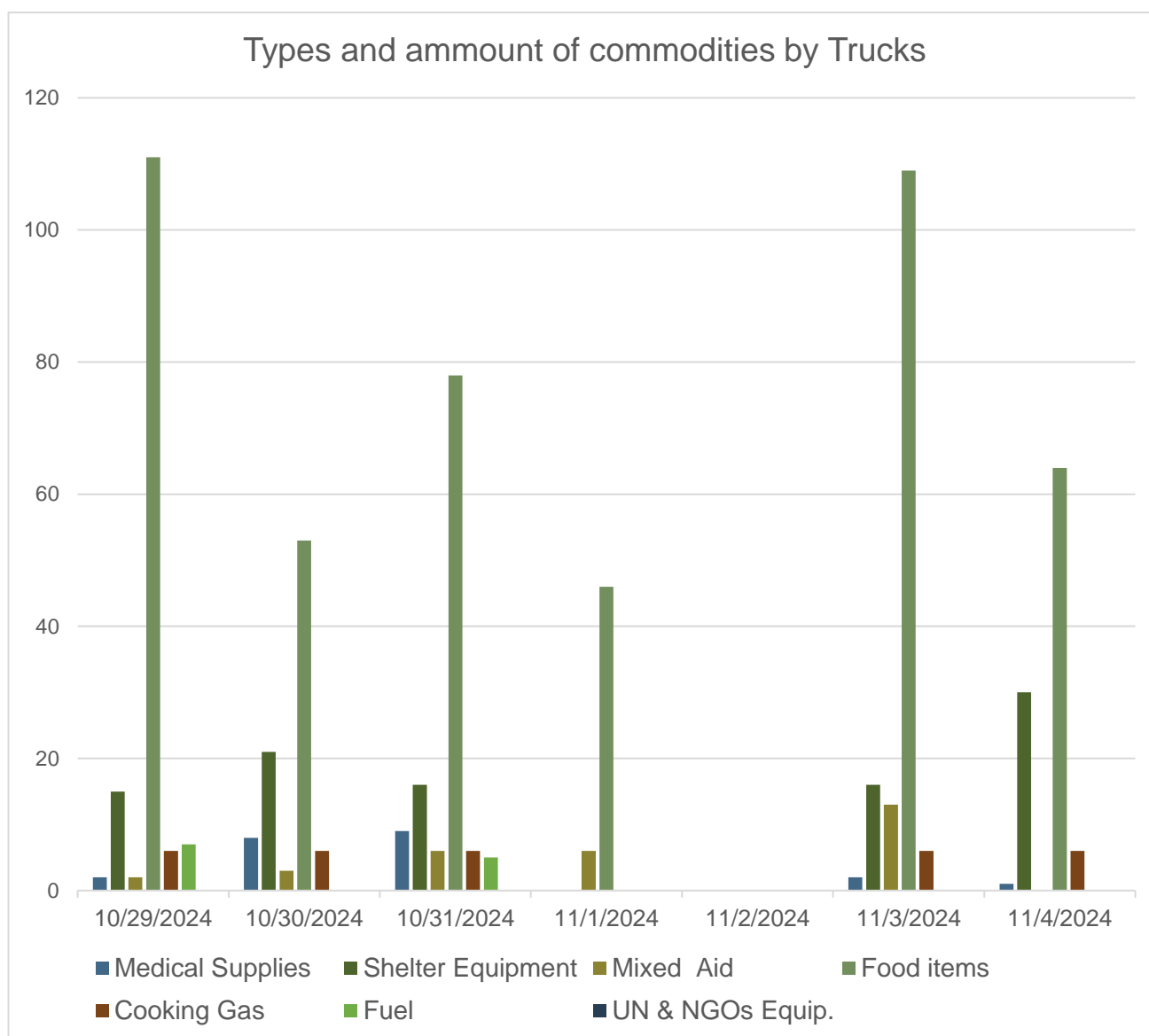


Figure (6): Types and ammount of commodities by Trucks.

4.2 Food items details:

in the previous week, we noticed that the percentage of food items had dropped to less than 50% of the total commodities that entered into Gaza Strip. However, this week the percentage returned to its normal level of 77% in terms of tonnage and about 70% in the number of trucks that entered Gaza Strip during the period.

As shown in table (2), food items constitute 77% of the total commodities entered to Gaza Strip within the report period, with a total of 10,295 tons. The details of these food items and its components include (7) sub-categories, as follows:

1. Basic items such as (oil - sugar - flour - rice - legumes - ...).
2. Vegetables and fruits.
3. Frozen meat including (red meat - chicken - fish).
4. Food parcels.

5. Eggs and dairy products.
6. Other items such as (spices and seasonings - biscuits - noodles).
7. Water.

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

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

Date	Food items categories amount (Tons)							Total
	Water	dairy and eggs	Food parcels	Frozen meat	Fruit and vegetables	basic items	Other	
29/10/2024	80	0	585	0	0	1,695	295	2,655
30/10/2024	120	0	0	0	60	330	530	1,040
31/10/2024	0	0	0	40	20	600	850	1,510
01/11/2024	0	0	0	0	0	330	655	985
02/11/2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03/11/2024	0	0	0	20	0	1,350	990	2,360
04/11/2024	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	245	1,745
Total	200	0	585	60	80	5,805	3,565	10,295

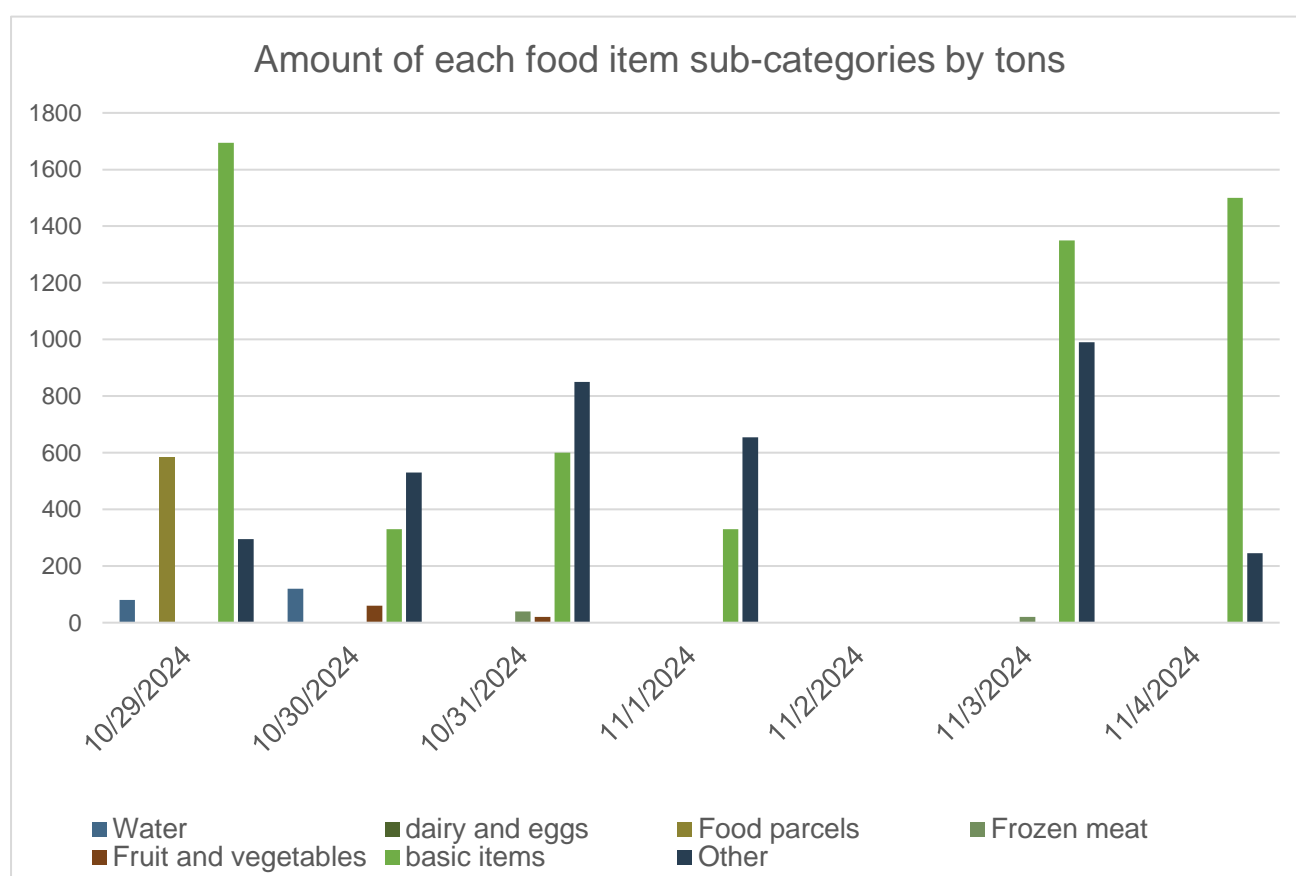


Figure (7): Amount of each food item sub-categories by tons.

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

Date	Food items categories amount (Truck)							Total
	Water	dairy and eggs	Food parcels	Frozen meat	Fruit and vegetables	basic items	Other	
29/10/2024	2	0	25	0	0	72	12	111
30/10/2024	6	0	0	0	3	17	27	53
31/10/2024	0	0	0	2	1	31	44	78
1/11/2024	0	0	0	0	0	15	31	46
2/11/2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3/11/2024	0	0	0	1	0	64	44	109
4/11/2024	0	0	0	0	0	55	9	64
Total	8	0	25	3	4	254	167	461

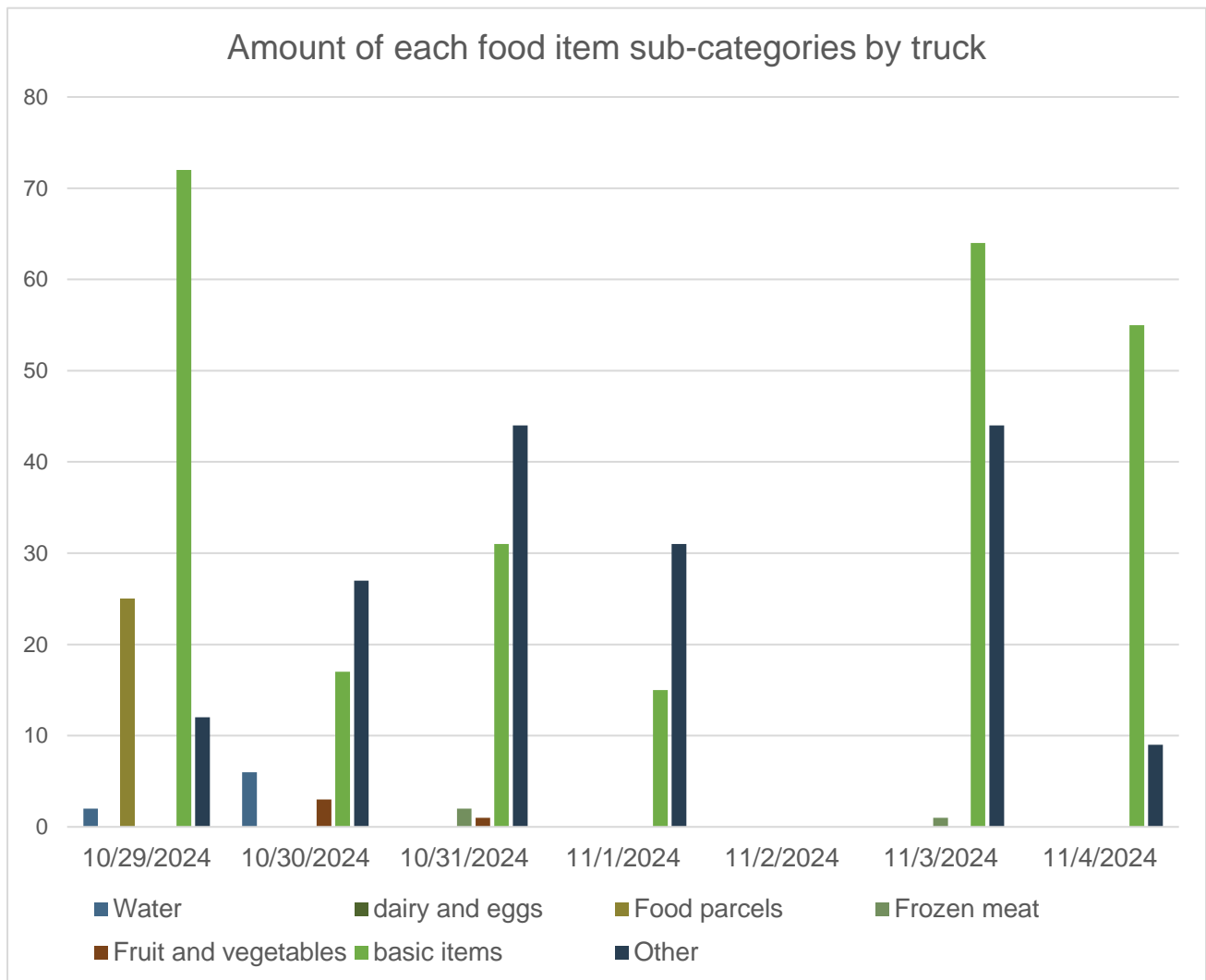


Figure (8): Amount of food item sub-categories by trucks.

4.3 Commodities Providers:

The commodities entered Gaza Strip during the report period vary between the private sector and humanitarian sector. While the private sector is limited to cooking gas, the humanitarian sector aid extends to food items, medical supplies, shelter equipment, UN & NGOs equipment and combined aid. The private sector entered only 4.6% of the total number of trucks for this period. The following table shows the commodities entering according to the source (private sector – humanitarian aid):

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

Date	Items	Private Sector		Humanitarian Aids		Total Number of trucks	Total amount by tons
		Trucks	Tons	Trucks	Tons		
29/10/2024	Food items	0	0	111	2,655	111	2,655
	Cooking Gas	6	130	0	0	6	130
	Fuel	0	0	7	295	7	295
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Aid	0	0	2	30	2	30
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	15	195	15	195
	Medical Supplies	0	0	2	30	2	30
Subtotal 1		6	130	137	3,205	143	3,335
30/10/2024	Food items	0	0	53	1,040	53	1,040
	Cooking Gas	6	86	0	0	6	86
	Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Aid	0	0	3	45	3	45
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	21	235	21	235
	Medical Supplies	0	0	8	100	8	100
Subtotal 2		6	86	85	1,420	91	1,506
31/10/2024	Food items	0	0	78	1,510	78	1,510
	Cooking Gas	6	132	0	0	6	132
	Fuel	0	0	5	190	5	190
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Aid	0	0	6	90	6	90
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	16	240	16	240
	Medical Supplies	0	0	9	90	9	90
Subtotal 3		6	132	114	2,120	120	2,252

Date	Items	Private Sector		Humanitarian Aids		Total Number of trucks	Total amount by tons
		Trucks	Tons	Trucks	Tons		
01/11/2024	Food items	0	0	46	985	46	985
	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	6	90	6	90
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Medical Supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal 4		0	0	52	1,075	52	1,075
02/11/2024	Food items	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cooking Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Medical Supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal 5		0	0	0	0	0	0
03/11/2024	Food items	0	0	109	2,360	109	2,360
	Cooking Gas	6	134	0	0	6	134
	Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Aid	0	0	13	195	13	195
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	16	240	16	240
	Medical Supplies	0	0	2	20	2	20
Subtotal 6		6	134	140	2,815	146	2,949
04/11/2024	Food items	0	0	64	1,745	64	1,745
	Cooking Gas	6	134	0	0	6	134
	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	30	435	30	435
	Medical Supplies	0	0	1	10	1	10

Date	Items	Private Sector		Humanitarian Aids		Total Number of trucks	Total amount by tons
		Trucks	Tons	Trucks	Tons		
Subtotal 7		6	134	95	2,190	101	2,324
Total		30	616	623	12,825	653	13,441

5 Daily market prices for essential items:

Data about market prices are collected from the markets in the south side of Gaza Strip. Prices were collected in the “humanitarian area” (South of Wadi Gaza), specifically in Nuseirat, Deir al-Balah, and Khan Younis markets. It was noted that there was an increase in some items prices by more than 1700% compared to what it was before the war. This increase is attributed to several factors, the most important of them are the availability of the item and the volume of demand on it (supply and demand, and lack of prioritization). Prices of many goods have a sharp fluctuation from day to day, in direct correlation with changes in the status of the crossings and the types and quantities of imported goods (instability of supplies flow). The prices for the reporting period, from 29/10/2024 to 04/11/2024 are as follows:

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

#	Item	29/10	30/10	31/10	01/11	02/11	03/11	04/11	Ave.	St. Dev
1	Frozen veal	N/A	N/A	120	130	130	200	N/A	145.00	36.97
2	Pepper	N/A	N/A	36	48	48	35	35	40.40	6.95
3	Onion	N/A	N/A	30	28	28	30	40	31.20	5.02
4	Sugar	N/A	N/A	28	28	28	35	35	30.80	3.83
5	Potato	N/A	N/A	27	28	28	35	30	29.60	3.21
6	Tomato	N/A	N/A	50	55	55	50	55	53.00	2.74
7	Oil	N/A	N/A	30	35	35	35	35	34.00	2.24
8	Eggplant	N/A	N/A	17	17	17	17	20	17.60	1.34
9	Cucumber	N/A	N/A	13	13	13	15	15	13.80	1.10
10	Lemon	N/A	N/A	23	22	22	23	23	22.60	0.55
11	Orange	N/A	N/A	17	17	17	17	17	17.00	0.00
12	Flour	N/A	N/A	100	100	100	100	100	100.00	0.00
13	Rice	N/A	N/A	25	25	25	25	25	25.00	0.00
14	Kidney beans	N/A	N/A	10	10	10	10	10	10.00	0.00
15	Macaroni	N/A	N/A	6	6	6	6	6	6.00	0.00
16	Bottled water box	N/A	N/A	28	28	28	28	28	28.00	0.00

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

5.1 Fixed-price goods:

These are goods whose standard deviation is (0), meaning that their prices were stable and did not change throughout the reporting period, these goods are (orange – flour rice – kidney beans – macaroni – bottled water box). It is worth noting that despite flour prices were stable in the reporting period, its price is unreasonably high, due to scarcity.

5.2 Stable-price goods:

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

5.3 Volatile-price goods:

These are goods whose standard deviation is greater than (1), meaning that they witnessed sharp fluctuations in prices during the reporting period, these goods are (frozen veal – pepper – onion – sugar – potato – tomato – oil – eggplant – cucumber).

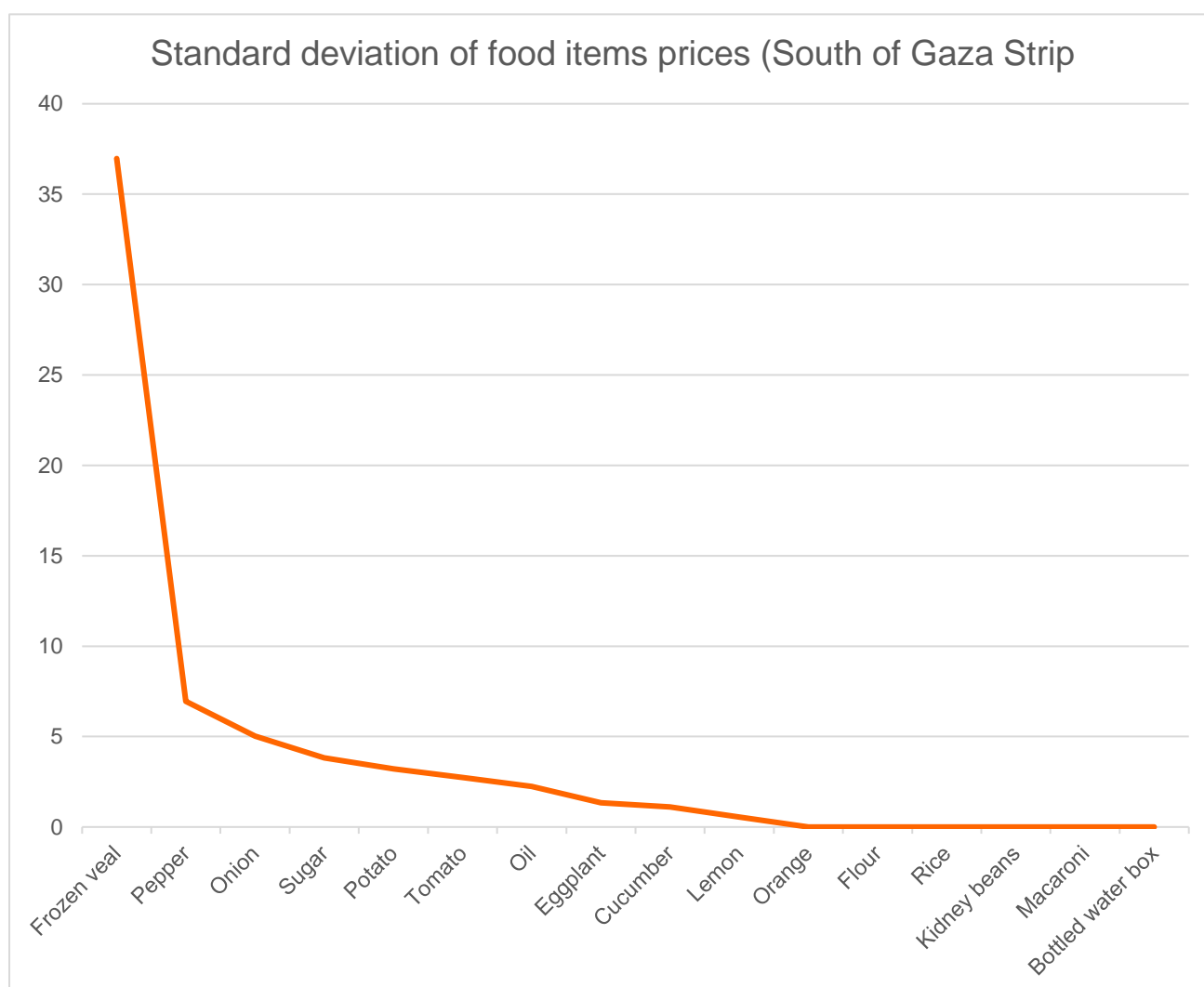


Figure (9): Standard deviation of food items prices (South of Gaza Strip)

Here we notice the return of some basic items to stability in prices again after witnessing fluctuations in the previous week, such as flour and rice. This is attributed to the increase in the flow rate of truck, the increase in the percentage of food items from the total entered commodities, as well as the acquisition of basic items by the largest share among other food sub-categories, as their percentage reached more than 56% of the total food items, and this is at the expense of other items such as dairy and eggs, which did not enter at all during this week.

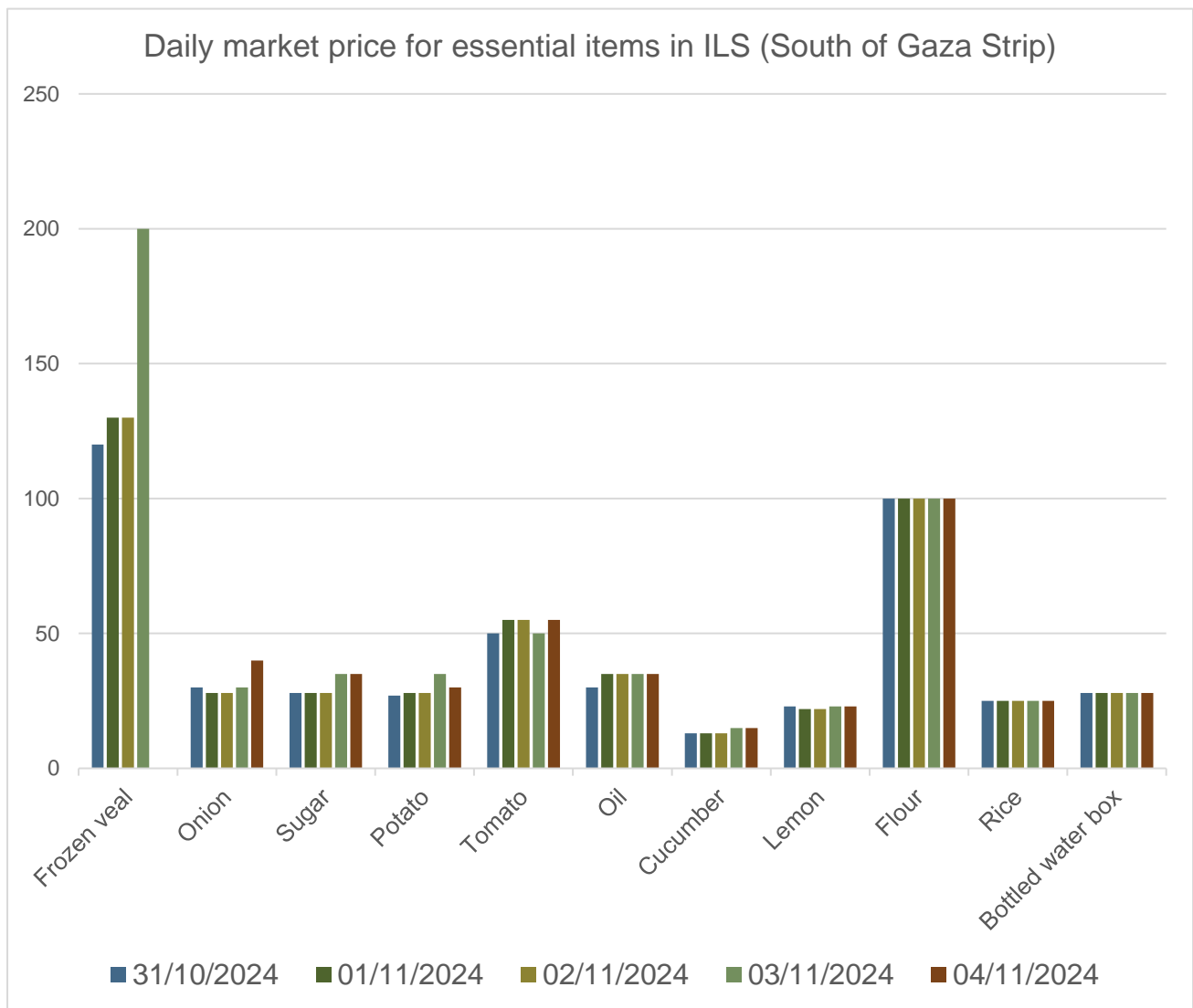


Figure (10): Daily market price for essential items in ILS (South of Gaza Strip)

5.4 Retailers Price Analysis from 29/10/2024 – 04/11/2024:

As an example:

- Product 1: **Frozen veal.**
 - Opening Price: 120.
 - Closing Price: 200.
 - Percentage Change: 67%.
- Product 2: **Onion.**

- Opening Price: 30.
- Closing Price: 40.
- Percentage Change: 33%
- Product 3: **Sugar.**
 - Opening Price: 28.
 - Closing Price: 35.
 - Percentage Change: 25%
- Product e: **oil.**
 - Opening Price: 30.
 - Closing Price: 35.
 - Percentage Change: 17%

5.4.1 Importers prices:

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

5.4.2 Market Conditions in Gaza:

- Truck Movement Variations:
 - During this report, there was stability of the commodities flow rate comparing to the previous week, the total is 653 trucks, distributed between Karm Abu Salem, Erez and Gate 96. Erez crossing witnessed an improvement in commodities flow rate comparing to the previous week.
 - Completely shut of all crossings were observed on 02/11/2024, impacting the availability of goods on the following days.
- Variety and Quantity of Goods:
 - During this week, despite the increase in the flow rate of commodities, the supply is still far from meeting the demand, especially in food items, this affected market prices. The quantities entered Gaza Strip are very small compared to the required level, and are not sufficient for the population daily needs.

5.5 Market price in the Northern part of Gaza Strip:

During the reporting period, no data was collected on commodity prices in the northern side of Gaza Strip, due to the unavailability of many goods and the closure of markets, as well as the difficult field conditions that the region is experiencing.

5.6 Market price in the Northern part of Gaza Strip:

This week, 12 food items price were obtained from the northern part of Gaza Strip. The prices still indicate unprecedented levels of increase. When comparing the average prices of these items with the average prices of the same items in the south of Gaza Strip, where prices of goods are already 5-10 times higher than they were before the war, we note the following: The price of garlic in the north is 14 times higher than its price in the south, and in the south, its price is more than 3 times its original price before the war. The prices of some items in the north are 8 times higher than the south (sugar, pepper). Other items prices are 5 times higher (onion, cucumber). Some items prices are 4 times higher (oil, potato, eggplant). Some items

prices are 3 times higher (rice, egg, lemon). The only two items which prices are lower in the north than in the south are the flour and macaroni, the flour price in the north is about 39% below of its price in the south during the reporting period. This decrease in flour prices in the North is attributed to the entry of more than sufficient quantities of flour into the north as humanitarian aid, as well as the operating of number of bakeries there. While the price of macaroni is about 33% lower than its price in the south, this is due to the availability of sufficient quantities of macaroni in the north.

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

#	Item	29/10	30/10	31/10	01/11	02/11	03/11	04/11	Ave.	St. Dev.
1	Garlic	600	600	N/A	700	700	700	600	650.00	54.77
2	Egg	360	360	N/A	400	420	420	420	396.67	29.44
3	Cucumber	50	60	N/A	90	100	80	120	83.33	25.82
4	Pepper	70	100	N/A	120	120	N/A	N/A	102.50	23.63
5	Eggplant	50	70	N/A	80	80	80	80	73.33	12.11
6	Potato	65	80	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	72.50	10.61
7	Oil	55	55	N/A	75	75	65	70	65.83	9.17
8	Flour	25	25	N/A	25	25	15	15	21.67	5.16
9	Lemon	50	50	N/A	60	60	60	60	56.67	5.16
10	Rice	45	45	N/A	N/A	N/A	50	50	47.50	2.89
11	Sugar	N/A	N/A	N/A	95	95	95	100	96.25	2.50
12	Macaroni	4	4	N/A	4	4	4	4	4.00	0.00

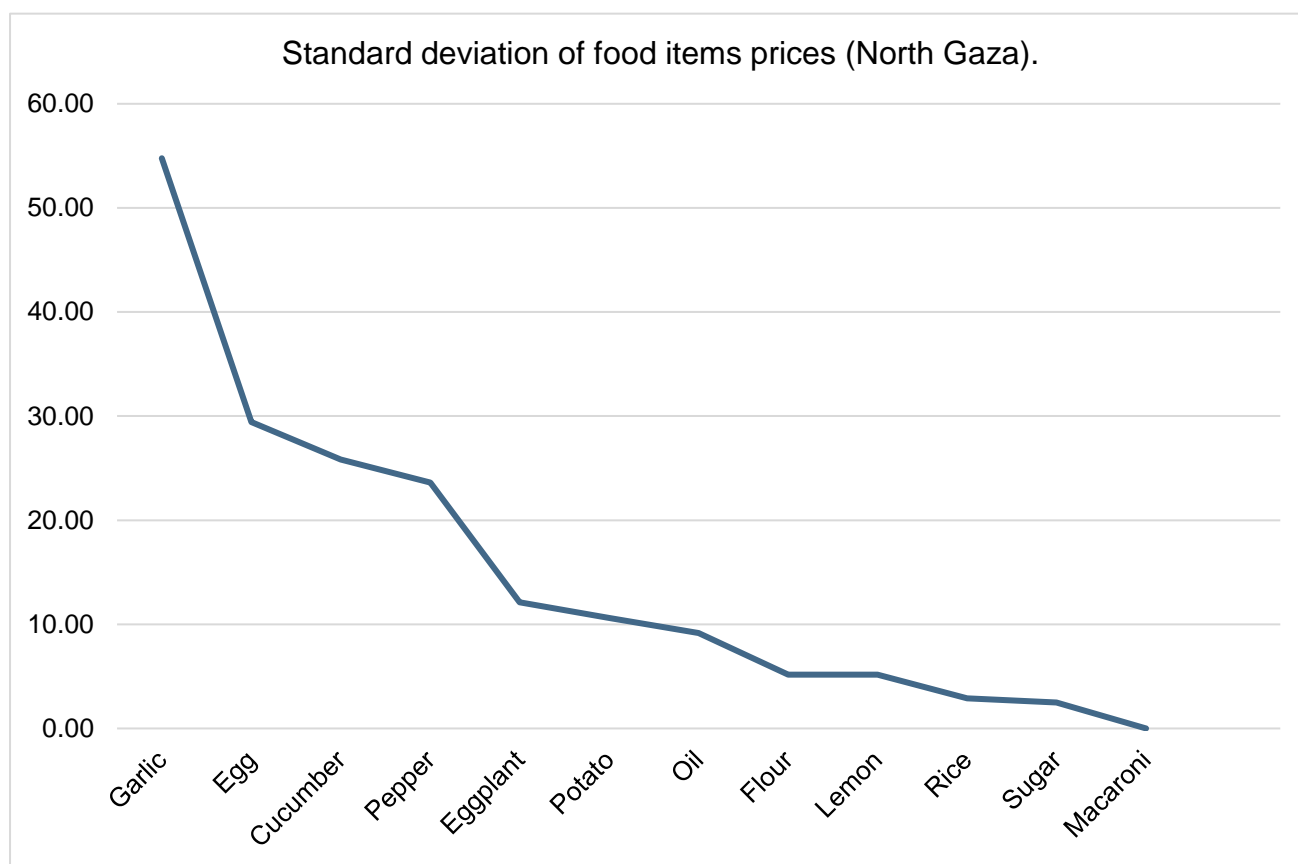


Figure (11): Standard deviation of food items prices (North Gaza).

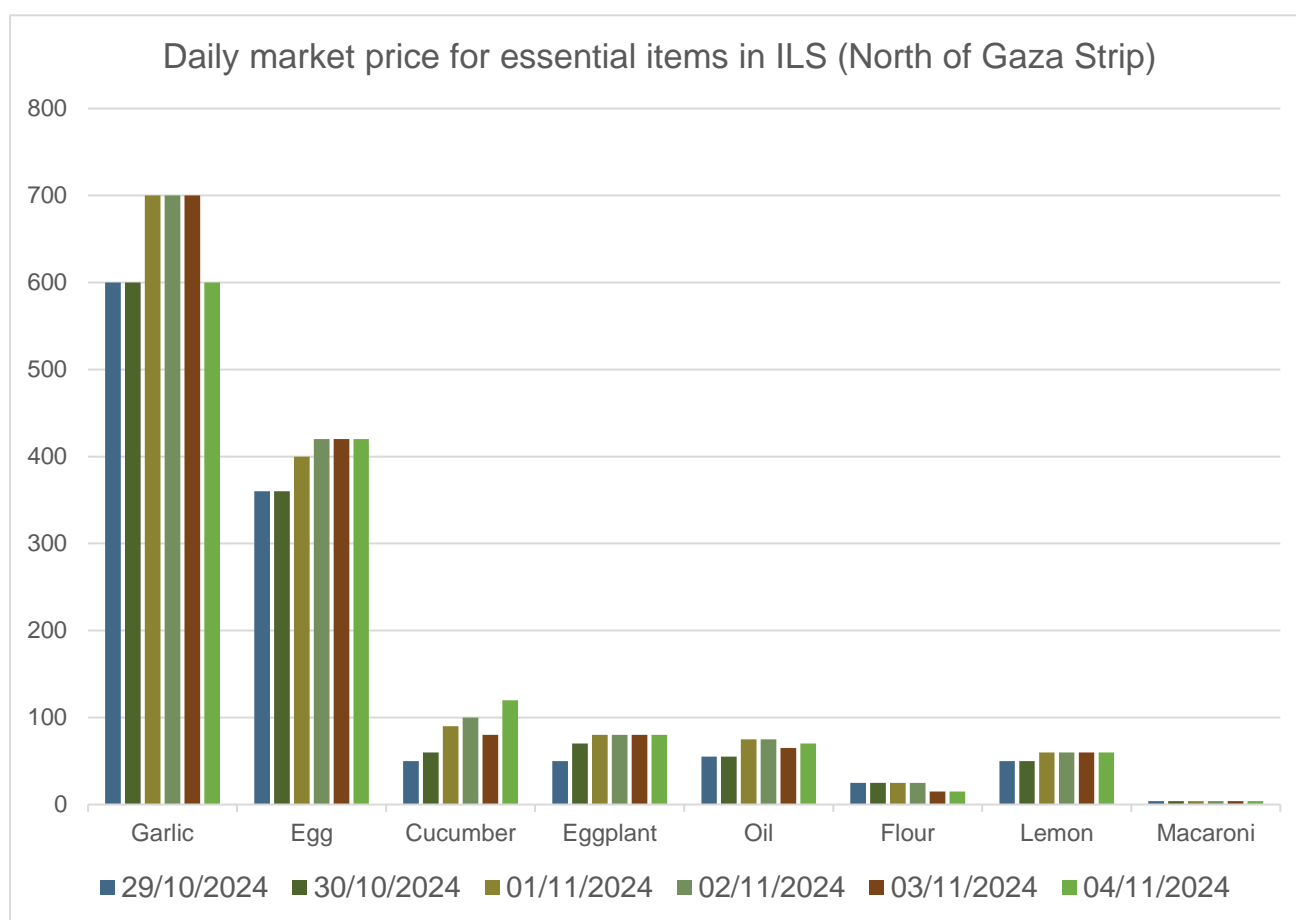


Figure (10): Daily market price for essential items in ILS (North of Gaza Strip)

5.7 Comparison of Prices:

The data indicates that the average of prices in the South of Gaza Strip during the reporting period are significantly higher than they were before the war, and the amount of increase varies from one item to another. For example, the price of potato is about 18 times higher, the price of onion is about 16 times higher, and the price of egg is 9 times higher. Some items reached 3-4 times higher (eggplant, lemon, cucumber, garlic, pepper, sugar). Some items remained stable and its prices ranged between 20-86% above what it was before the war (oil, rice, flour, macaroni), we notice increase in the price of flour in the south, as it returned to about 43% above what it was before the war. This is due to the delay in the of delivery of flour to citizens by humanitarian organizations. This delay is attributed to the obstacles facing the entry of humanitarian aid trucks through the crossings.

In the North part of Gaza Strip, the price increase was unprecedentedly sharp, the price of onion and potato reached about 83 and 68 times higher respectively. Some items price ranged between 30-60 times higher (garlic, pepper, sugar). Some items price ranged between 10-29 times higher (egg, cucumber, eggplant, lemon). Some items price ranged between 4-7 times higher (oil, rice). However, flour and macaroni prices have decreased from what they were before the war by about 12% and 20% respectively. This sharp decrease is attributed to the entry of large quantities of flour by humanitarian organizations and the operating of many bakeries as well, and the availability of sufficient quantities of macaroni in the north.

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

#	Item	Price before the war	Average of price (South)	% Of change	Average of price (North)	% Of change
1	Onion	2	33.57	1579%	168.00	8,300%
2	Potato	2	37.60	1780%	138.86	6,843%
3	Garlic	10	43.60	336%	600.00	5,900%
4	Pepper	10	39.43	294%	328.57	3,186%
5	Sugar	3	11.29	276%	94.29	3,043%
6	Egg	12	120.00	900%	360.00	2,900%
7	Cucumber	2	9.14	357%	45.00	2,150%
8	Eggplant	2	10.14	407%	37.29	1,765%
9	Lemon	4	19.14	379%	47.86	1,097%
10	Oil	8	14.86	86%	62.14	677%
11	Rice	9	13.00	44%	45.00	400%
12	Flour	35	50.00	43%	30.71	-12%
13	Macaroni	5	6.00	20%	4.00	-20%

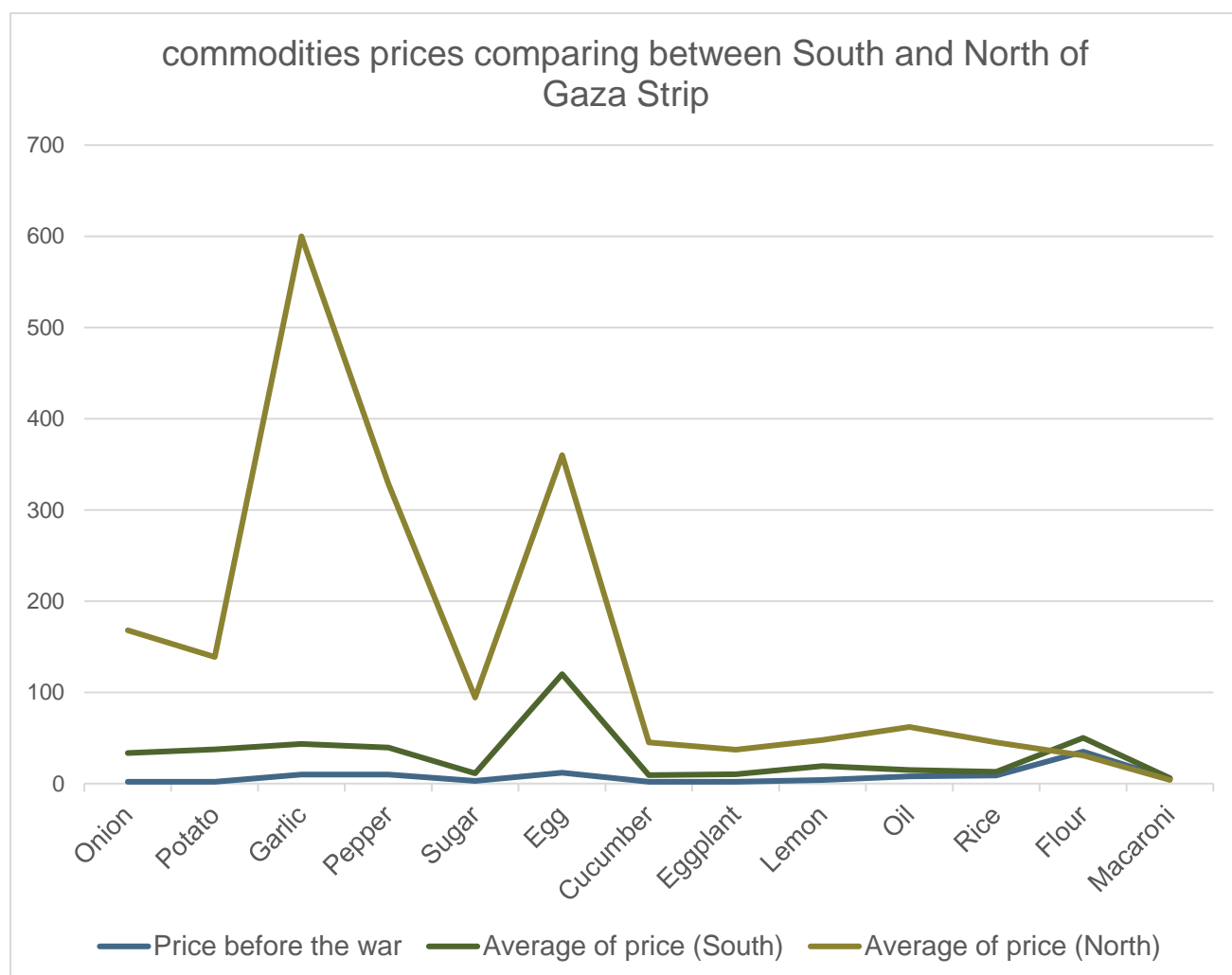


Figure (): commodities prices comparing between South and North of Gaza Strip.

6 Coordination Mechanism:

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

6.1 Difficulties:

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

7 Recommendations:

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

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

The Success Story of Kardash Wool Products Project North Gaza



Halima Ali Abdul Aziz, owner of "Kardash" project, embodies the spirit of Palestinian resilience and creativity in the face of challenges. Her project was launched in Gaza, producing distinctive handmade wool products, with a production capacity of 120 pieces per day, with a work team of 20 workers. Despite the total damage of the project as a result of the war on Gaza, estimated to be 40,000 USD, Halima succeeded in resuming work in a nearby rented place. Relying entirely on her team who has survived the war so far, the project has returned to its previous production capacity.

Given the challenge of the scarcity of energy and the significant increase in production inputs costs, especially raw material which has increased by about 200%, the project's needs became clear and urgent. Providing alternative energy source, workers' wage subsidies, wool raw materials, and paying the rent for the place are essential requirements for the project.

Despite all odds, "Kardash" continues to work to meet the increasing demand for handmade wool products, which have become an important part of the local economy. This story reflects the importance of small projects as a fundamental pillar of economic resilience in Gaza, and the impact of providing the needed support in enhancing their continuity under extremely harsh conditions.



8 The case of the week: " The lack of basic raw materials for industrial and agricultural production and its impact on the local economy"

8.1 Situation before the war:

Before the war on Gaza, the industrial and agricultural production sectors in Gaza Strip were facing challenges due to the blockade imposed by the Israeli occupation since 2006, but they were still a mainstay of the local economy. Factories relied on imported raw materials from abroad, such as fabric, plastic granules, wood, grains and metals, as well as agricultural production requirements, such as seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides. Despite the Israeli restrictions, production capacity of local industries was meeting a significant portion of demand, which contributed to the partial stability of markets during that period. Self-sufficiency in many agricultural and industrial products was achieved, and the surplus was exported to the West Bank. Textile factories, for example, were producing quantities sufficient to meet about 60% of local demand.

8.2 The impact of the war:

Since the beginning of the current war on Gaza Strip, the supply chain of raw materials has been completely halted, leading to paralysing in the industrial and agricultural sectors. The Israeli attacks also affected most warehouses, factories, lands and agricultural facilities, destroying more than 75% of the strategic stock of raw materials, such as fabric, plastic granules, fertilizers and seeds.

The production capacity of factories has declined to less than 10% of its pre-war levels, and they have relied on recycling instead of new raw materials, such as worn-out clothes and plastic waste, pallets wood, while other facilities have completely stopped working due to the lack of necessary production materials.

Reports indicate that the lack of raw materials has caused direct economic losses estimated at about \$500 million, and 90% of factories operating in the textile and plastic sectors have been severely damaged, leading to a decrease in production by more than 85%. In the agricultural sector, crop productivity has decreased by 80% due to the scarcity of seeds and fertilizers, while agricultural product prices have increased by an average of 800%. This shortage has had a significant impact on the prices of basic commodities, exacerbating economic conditions and increasing the financial burden on citizens in light of the rising cost of living.

8.3 The current gap:

Current data shows a huge gap between the actual needs for raw materials and the quantity available in the local market. For example, the industrial sector needs about 5,000 tons of plastic granules per month, while no quantities are available currently in the markets due to the disruption in the supply chain since the beginning of the war, which means that the gap has reached 100% in this sector.

As for the agricultural sector, the monthly need for fertilizers reaches 1,200 tons, while there are no quantities available, which constitutes a 100% deficit. This shortage in raw materials has led many farms to stop production or reduce it significantly, which has affected agricultural production in general.

In the industrial sector, this shortage has led to more than 90% of factories stopping work or operating at very low production capacity relying on recycled raw materials from the local market, and they cannot provide the materials necessary to operate production lines.

Recommendations:

- Using lobbying and advocacy tools to allow the import of raw materials needed for basic industrial and agricultural production as quickly as possible, which include but (fabrics – threads & wool - raw plastic - wood - packaging materials - metals - seeds - fertilizers - agricultural pesticides).
- Using lobbying and advocacy tools to allow the entry of the necessary infrastructure that supports the agricultural and industrial production sectors, and in a sufficient manner, which include (alternative energy systems - fuel and gas - oils and spare parts – polythene for agricultural greenhouses - water well pumps).

9 Conclusion

This week witnessed a significant increase in the flow rate of commodities into Gaza Strip compared with last week. The number of trucks jumped from 322 in the previous week to 653 this week. Despite of this increase, the goods flow rate is still far from meeting the needs of the population, and commodities are still limited to a specific group of items. Furthermore, the private sector is still banned from importing commodities since 02/10/2024. Despite that the role of the private sector is the largest in meeting the needs of the population, all goods currently enter Gaza is humanitarian aid only. For the third week in a row, trucks entered through Rout 96 Gate located on the dividing line between the north and south of Gaza Strip; (KAS) crossing also returned to dominate the largest share of the number of trucks that passed into Gaza Strip during the reporting period. The occupation continues to prevent the entry of raw materials necessary for industrial and agricultural production, which thwarts any attempts at economic recovery.

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

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