



إتحاد الغرف التجارية الصناعية الزراعية الفلسطينية

Federation of Palestinian Chambers of Commerce, Industry & Agriculture

# Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

**Week 28: 04–10 February, 2025.**

The Goods that entered Gaza Strip since ceasefire took effect until 27/02/2025 is about 24,320 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.
- 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.
- For the third week consecutive, the trucks entered from two crossings only, Karam Abu Salem (KAS) 2,602 trucks, Erez 1,388 trucks.
- 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.

February 27, 2025

# Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

## 1 Executive Summary:

- This report, of weekly market analysis in Gaza Strip, covers the period from 04/02/2025 to 10/02/2025.
- This week witnessed a decrease by 5% in the number of trucks passed into Gaza Strip in comparison with the previous week.
- During the reporting period, 3,990 trucks with a total of 77,717 tons of commodities entered Gaza Strip.
- The trucks entered from two crossings only, Karm Abu Salem (KAS) 2,602 trucks, Erez 1,388 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.
- All trucks that entered Gaza Strip during the reporting period are humanitarian sector coordinated aid, and no commodities coordination for the private sector except for 30 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 of 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 fourth reports 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.

The total number of trucks entered Gaza Strip this week has decreased by 5% compared to the previous week, the daily average number of trucks entered has become 570 trucks per day instead of 600 in the previous week. The total number of trucks for this week is 3,990. These trucks entered through 2 crossings only: (KAS) 2,601 and Erez 1,389. Rafah, Kissufim and Route 96 Gate crossings remained closed.

Sunday 09/02/2025 recorded the highest number of trucks in a single day during the reporting period, 869 trucks passed into Gaza Strip, 565 through (KAS) and 304 through Erez. Followed by Wednesday 05/02/2025 with a total of 816, 539 through (KAS) and 277 through Erez. Thursday 06/02/2025 recorded the lowest number of trucks in a single day during the reporting period, only 713 trucks passed into Gaza Strip, 487 trucks through (KAS) and 263 through Erez. All crossings were closed on Friday 07/02/2025 and Saturday 08/02/2025. On Tuesday 04/02/2025, 794 trucks passed through the two crossings, 516 through (KAS) and 278 through Erez. On Monday 10/02/2025, 798 trucks passed through the two crossings, 519 trucks through (KAS) and 279 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	04/02/2025	516	278	0	0	0	<b>794</b>
Wednesday	05/02/2025	539	277	0	0	0	<b>816</b>
Thursday	06/02/2025	463	250	0	0	0	<b>713</b>
Friday	07/02/2025	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Saturday	08/02/2025	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Sunday	09/02/2025	565	304	0	0	0	<b>869</b>
Monday	10/02/2025	519	279	0	0	0	<b>798</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,602</b>	<b>1,388</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,990</b>

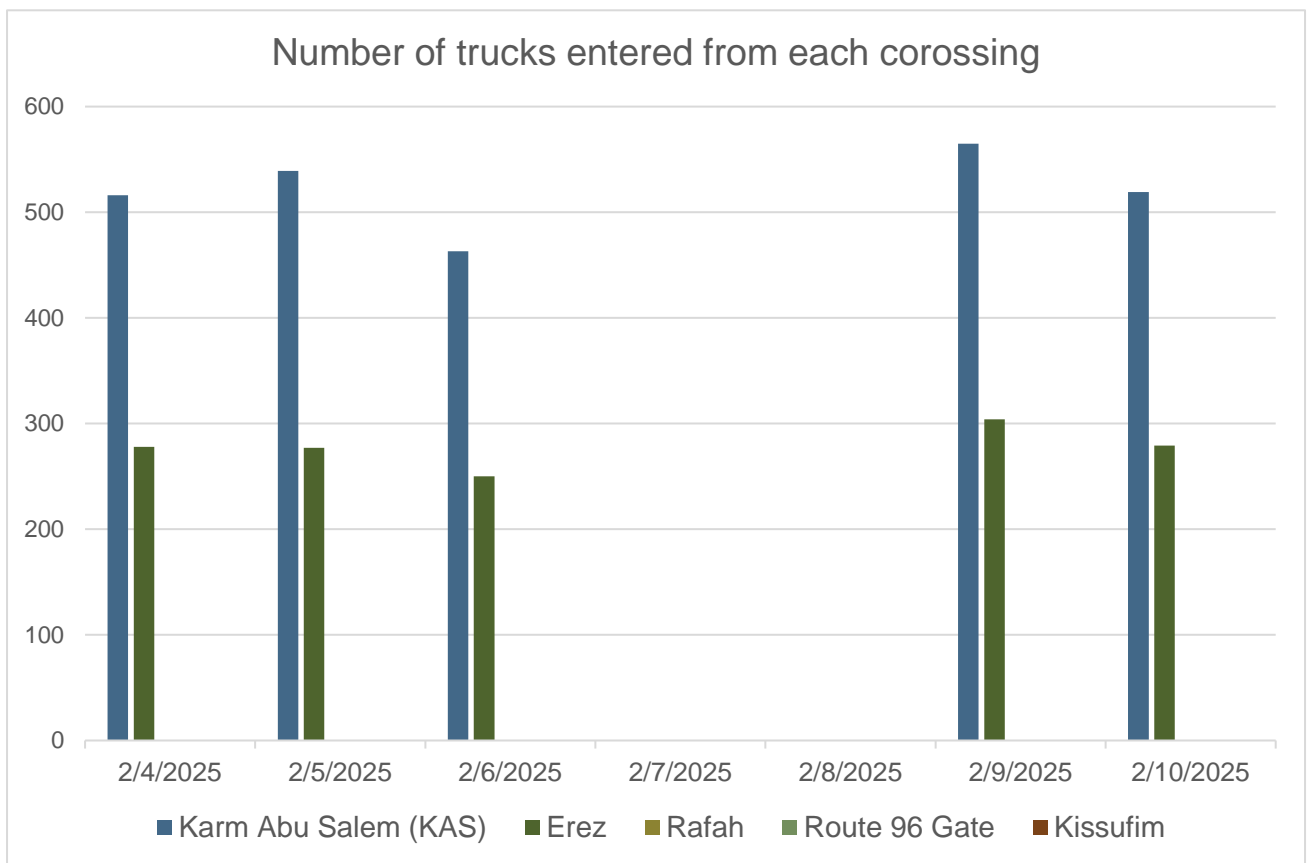


Figure (2): Number of trucks entered from each corossing

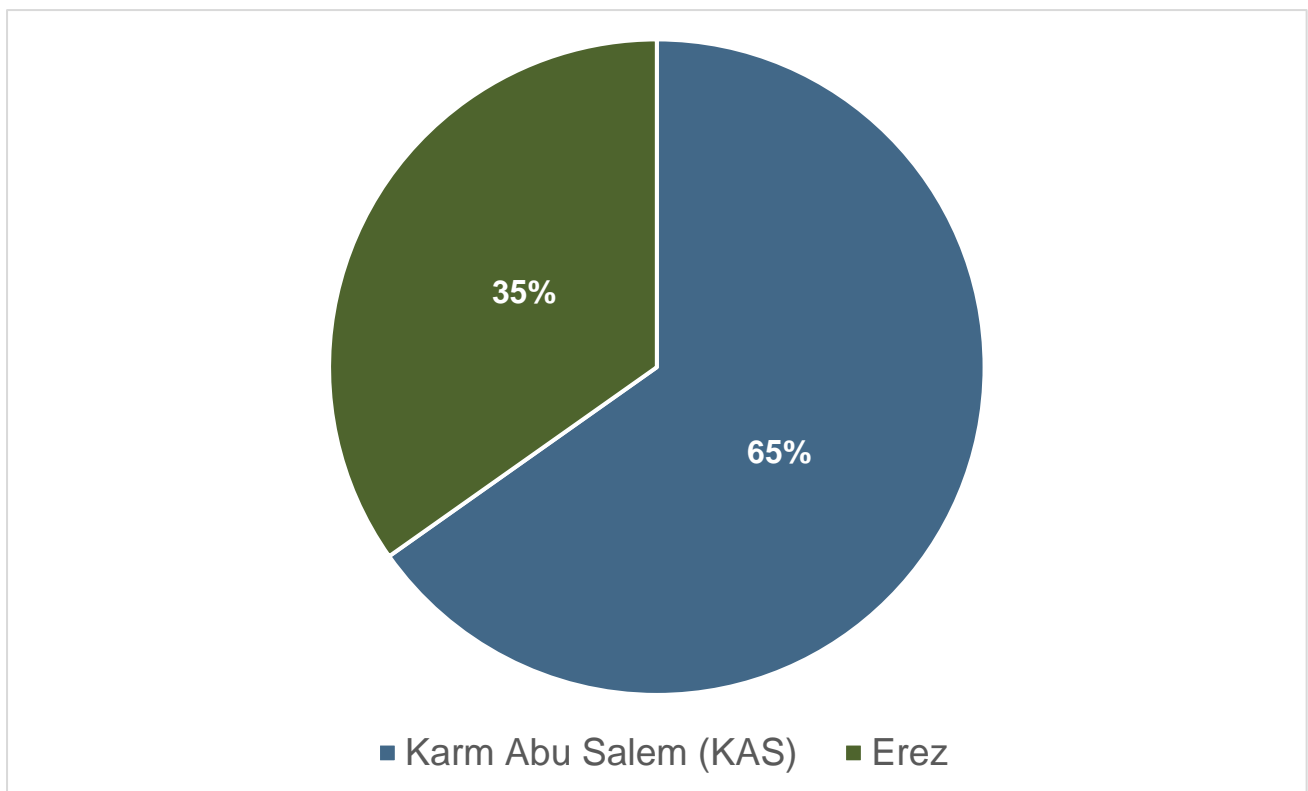


Figure (3): Share of each crossing from the total entered trucks

## 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	
04/02/2025	9,859	2,184	285	1,931	740	125	314	15,438
05/02/2025	10,104	2,617	194	1,769	740	125	325	15,875
06/02/2025	8,909	2,130	399	1,534	740	125	0	13,838
07/02/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08/02/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09/02/2025	10,884	2,581	171	1,859	701	125	698	17,020
10/02/2025	9,973	3069	285	1,354	740	125	0	15,546
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,730</b>	<b>12,581</b>	<b>1,334</b>	<b>8,447</b>	<b>3,661</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>77,717</b>

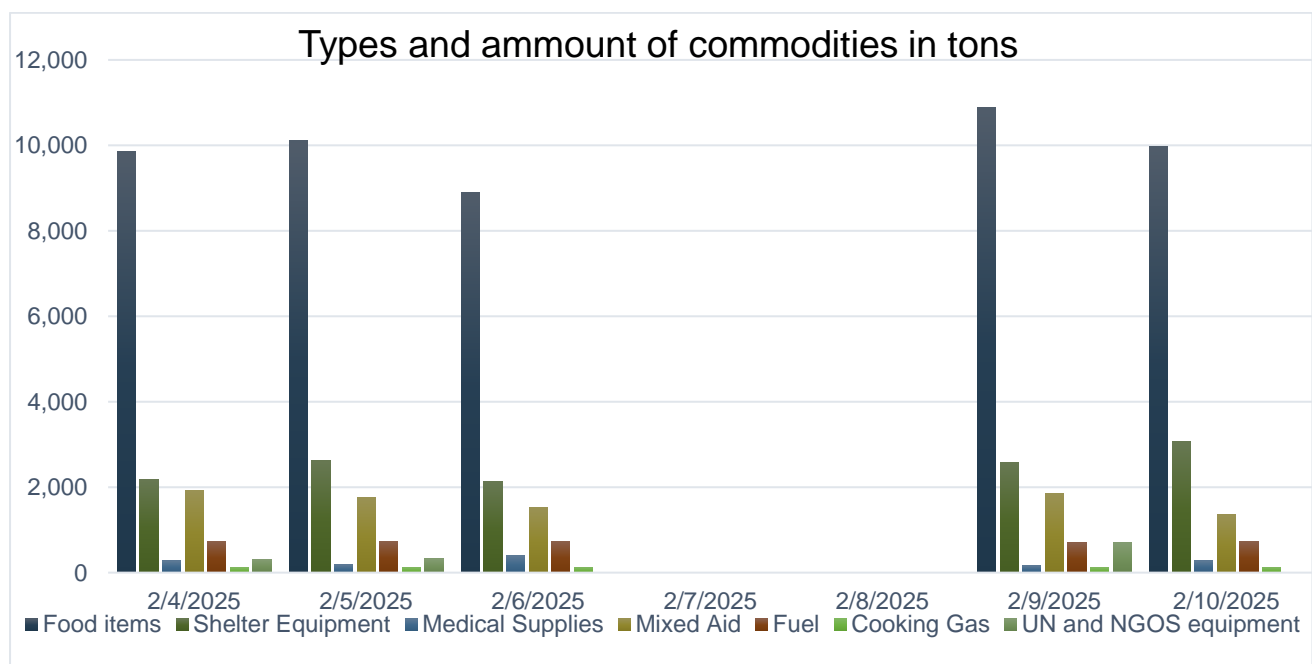


Figure (4): Types and amount of commodities in tons.

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.	
4/2/2025	516	115	24	102	18	6	14	<b>794</b>
5/2/2025	528	138	16	93	18	6	17	<b>816</b>
6/2/2025	463	112	33	81	18	6	0	<b>713</b>
7/2/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
8/2/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
9/2/2025	565	136	14	98	17	6	33	<b>869</b>
10/2/2025	519	161	24	71	18	6	0	<b>798</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,591</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>3,990</b>

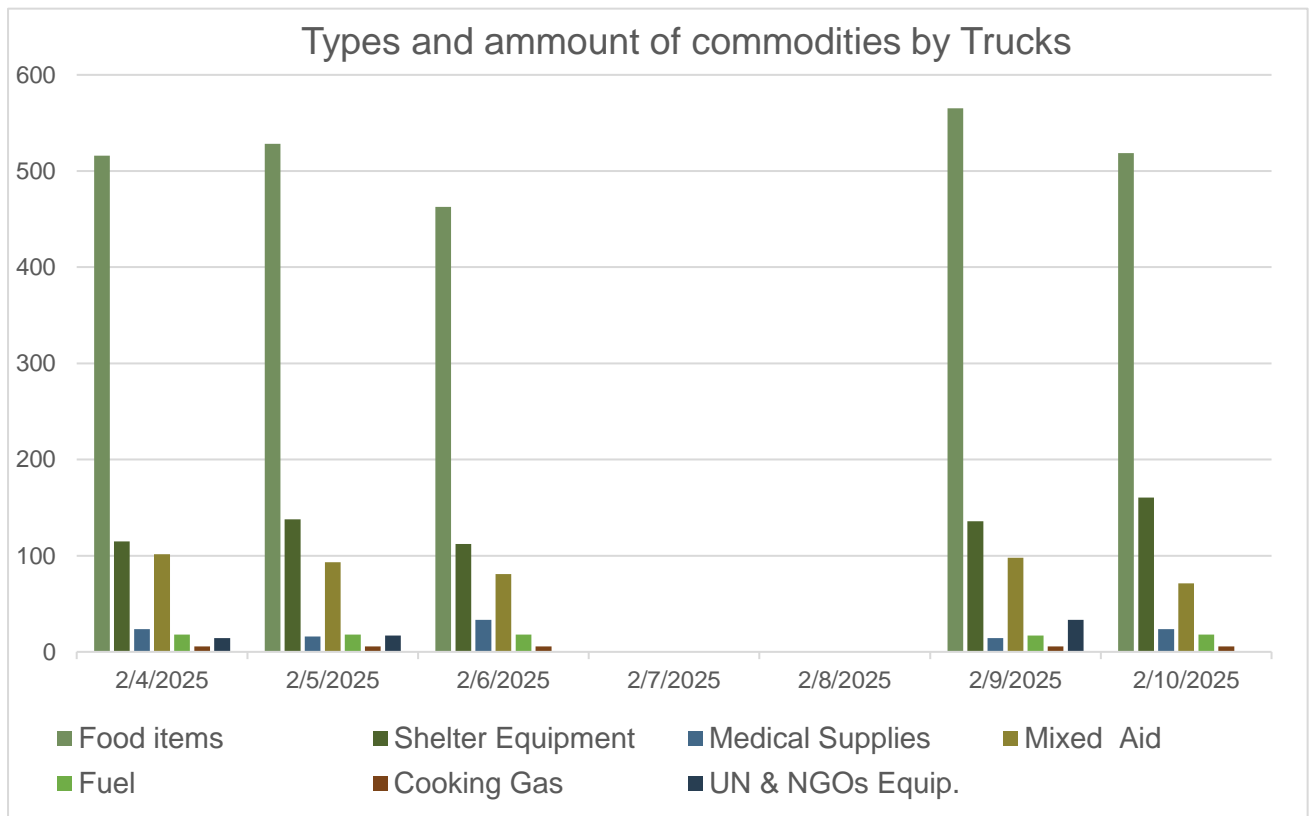


Figure (6): Types and ammount of commodities by Trucks.



## 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 - ...).
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	
4/2/2025	1,248	2,202	882	662	436	0	4,429	<b>9,859</b>
5/2/2025	1,300	2,256	882	662	436	0	4,569	<b>10,104</b>
6/2/2025	1,625	2,274	426	404	291	0	3,890	<b>8,909</b>
7/2/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
8/2/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
9/2/2025	2,138	2,798	380	355	565	0	4,648	<b>10,884</b>
10/2/2025	1,642	2,437	380	565	404	257	4,289	<b>9,973</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,952</b>	<b>11,967</b>	<b>2,949</b>	<b>2,649</b>	<b>2,132</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>21,825</b>	<b>49,730</b>

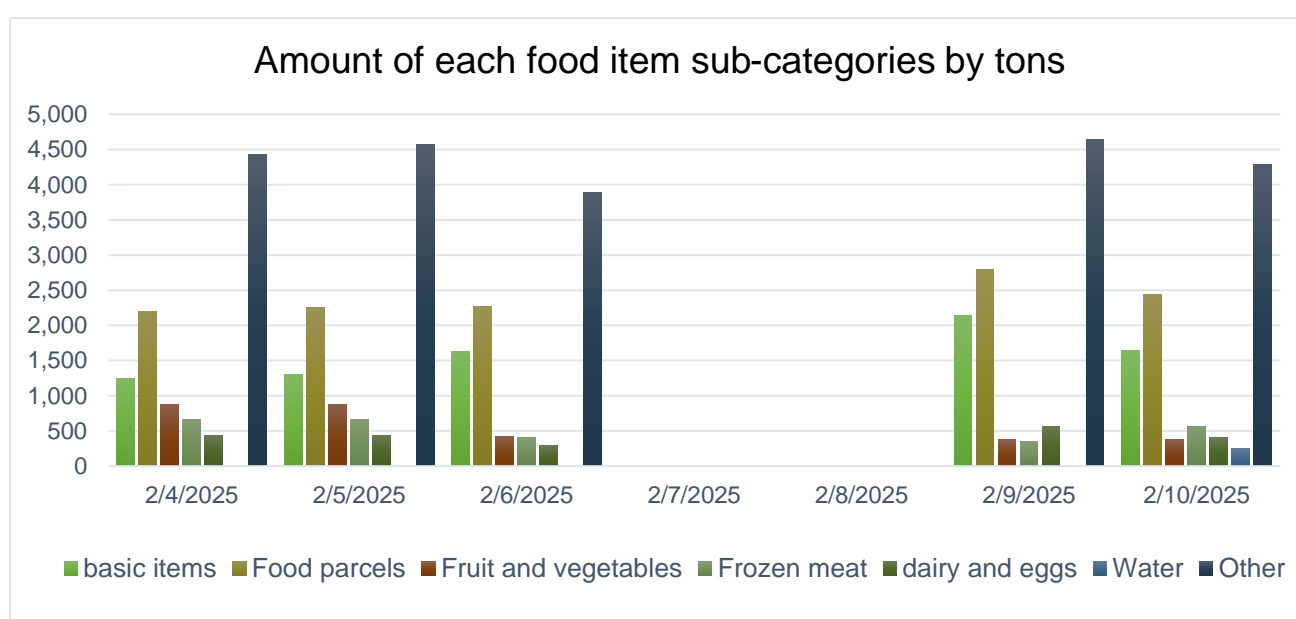


Figure (7): Amount of each food item sub-categories by tons.



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	
4/2/2025	69	116	55	39	26	0	211	516
5/2/2025	72	119	55	39	26	0	218	528
6/2/2025	90	120	27	24	17	0	185	463
7/2/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8/2/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9/2/2025	119	147	24	21	33	0	221	565
10/2/2025	91	128	24	33	24	14	204	519
<b>Total</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>2,591</b>

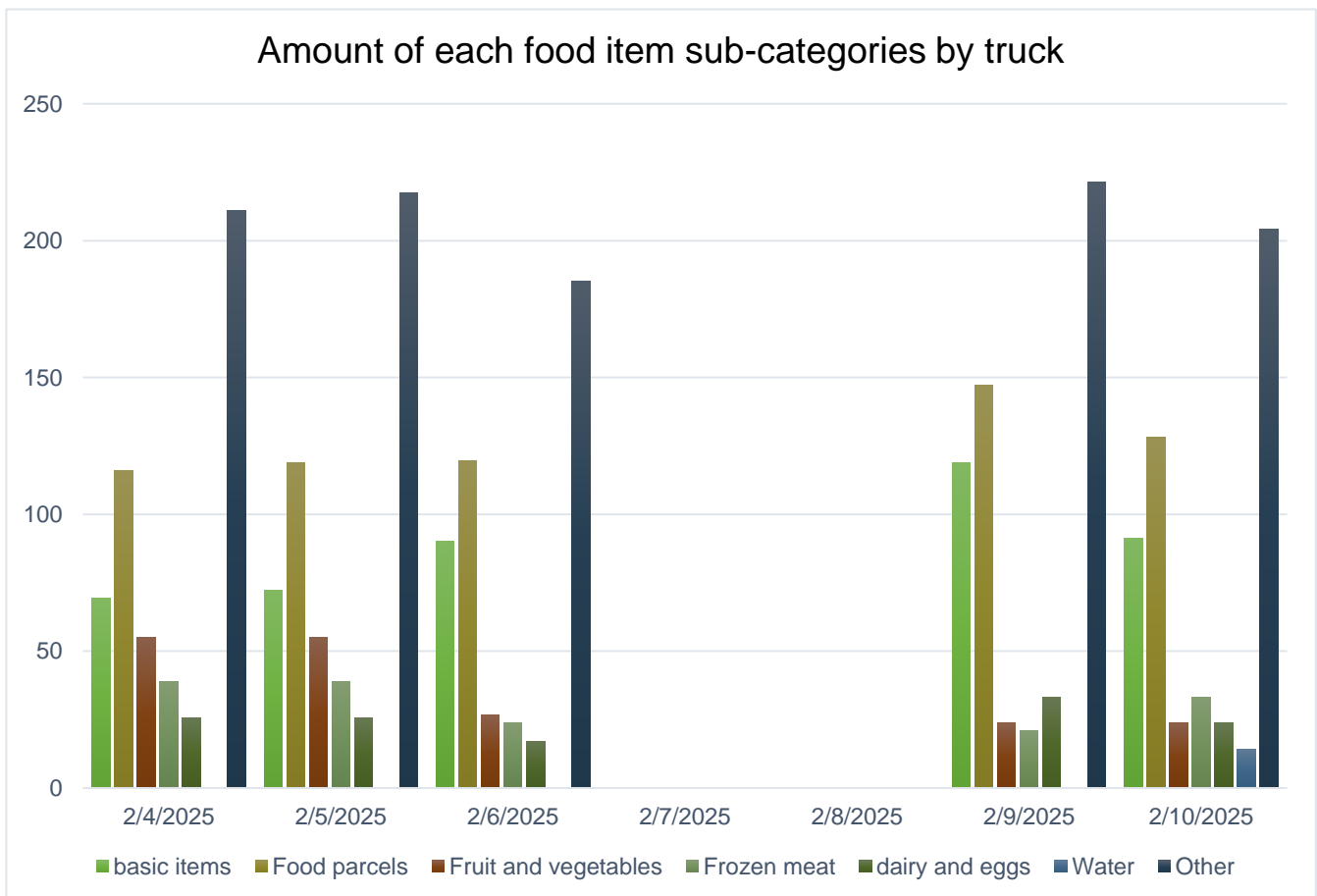


Figure (8): Amount of food item sub-categories by trucks.

### 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		
4/2/2025	Food items	0	0	516	9859	516	9,859
	Cooking Gas	6	125	0	0	6	125
	Fuel	0	0	18	740	18	740
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	14	314	14	314
	Mixed Aid	0	0	102	1931	102	1,931
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	115	2184	115	2,184
	Medical Supplies	0	0	24	285	24	285
<b>Subtotal 1</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>15,313</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>15,438</b>
5/2/2025	Food items	0	0	528	10,104	528	10,104
	Cooking Gas	6	125	0	0	6	125
	Fuel	0	0	18	740	18	740
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	17	325	17	325
	Mixed Aid	0	0	93	1,769	93	1,769
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	138	2,617	138	2,617
	Medical Supplies	0	0	16	194	16	194
<b>Subtotal 2</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>15,749</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>15,875</b>
6/2/2025	Food items	0	0	463	8,909	463	8,909
	Cooking Gas	6	125	0	0	6	125
	Fuel	0	0	18	740	18	740

Date	Items	Private Sector		Humanitarian Aid		Total Number of trucks	Total amount by tons
		Trucks	Tons	Trucks	Tons		
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Aid	0	0	81	1,534	81	1,534
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	112	2,130	112	2,130
	Medical Supplies	0	0	33	399	33	399
<b>Subtotal 3</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>13,712</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>13,838</b>
07/2/2025	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 4</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
08/02/2025	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>
9/2/2025	Food items	0	0	565	10,884	565	10,884
	Cooking Gas	6	125	0	0	6	125
	Fuel	0	0	17	701	17	701
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	33	698	33	698
	Mixed Aid	0	0	98	1,859	98	1,859
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	136	2,581	136	2,581

Date	Items	Private Sector		Humanitarian Aid		Total Number of trucks	Total amount by tons
		Trucks	Tons	Trucks	Tons		
	Medical Supplies	0	0	14	171	14	171
<b>Subtotal 6</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>16,895</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>17,020</b>
10/2/2025	Food items	0	0	519	9,973	519	9,973
	Cooking Gas	6	125	0	0	6	125
	Fuel	0	0	18	740	18	740
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Aid	0	0	71	1,354	71	1,354
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	161	3,069	161	3,069
	Medical Supplies	0	0	24	285	24	285
<b>Subtotal 7</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>15,420</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>15,546</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>29</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>3,962</b>	<b>77,090</b>	<b>3,990</b>	<b>77,717</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 some 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.

From the following table, we find that the price of Frozen chicken thigh was the highest increasing item compared to what it was before the war, its price during this week reached about 6 times higher than its pre-war price, followed by (banana and Cucumber), their prices reached about 5 times higher. The prices of (eggplant, frozen veal, tomato, egg, onion, potato, frozen chicken, macaroni, frozen chicken wing, Garlic) ranged between 2-4 times higher. The prices of (apple, orange, sugar, pepper, lemon) increased, but they did not exceed the double of their normal price before the war, their increases ranged between 68%-94%. Rice returned to its normal price before the war without any change. The remaining three items (flour, kidney beans, cooking oil), their prices have dropped below their normal prices before the war by 12-19%.

To measure the impact of the increase in 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 all prices have decreased except Frozen chicken thigh. The item with the largest decline was (flour), its price dropped by 76% below its price average for the previous 3 week, followed by (lemon) by 51%, then Onion by 47%. The Sugar was the least decreasing item by 1%. The only item which price increased was Frozen chicken thigh by 9%.

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	Flour	35	30.71	-12%	129.52	-76%
2	Lemon	4	6.71	68%	13.67	-51%
3	Onion	2	5	150%	9.48	-47%
4	Potato	2	5	150%	9.33	-46%
5	Orange	4	7.43	86%	13.33	-44%
6	Frozen chicken wing	6	12.71	112%	21.48	-41%
7	Pepper	10	17.43	74%	29.24	-40%
8	Macaroni	2.5	5.71	128%	8.81	-35%
9	Tomato	2	6	200%	9.19	-35%
10	Eggplant	2	7.29	265%	10.9	-33%
11	Apple	5	9.71	94%	14.14	-31%
12	Egg	12	35.71	198%	47.71	-25%
13	Frozen chicken	8	19.14	139%	25.14	-24%
14	Banana	2.5	12	380%	15.14	-21%
15	Cucumber	2	9.29	365%	11.48	-19%
16	Rice	8	8	0%	9.81	-18%
17	Kidney beans	7	5.71	-18%	6.95	-18%
18	Garlic	10	20	100%	22.81	-12%
19	Frozen veal	20	63.75	219%	67.58	-6%
20	Oil	9	7.29	-19%	7.67	-5%
21	Sugar	3	5.57	86%	5.62	-1%

#	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)
22	Frozen chicken thigh	5	29.86	497%	27.52	9%

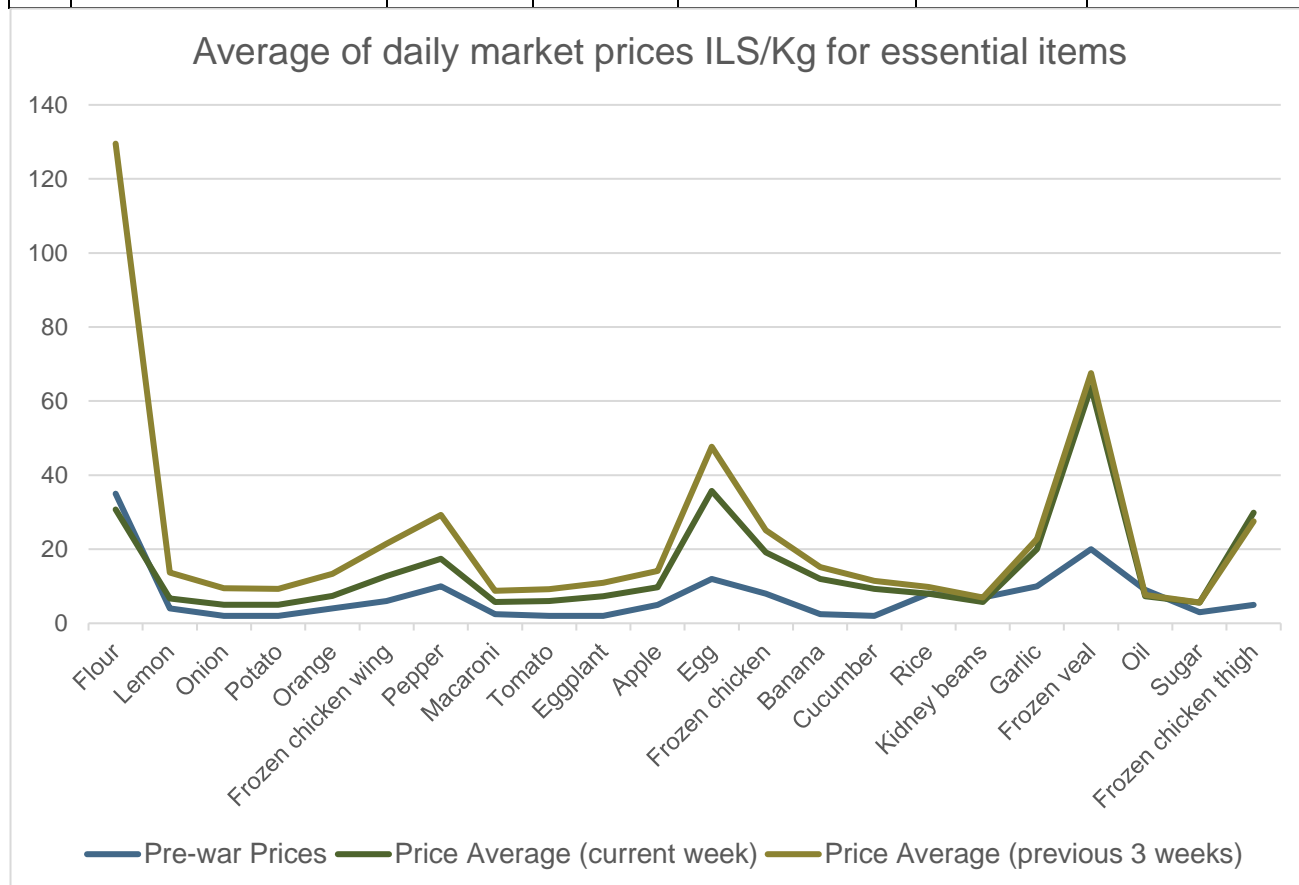


Figure (8): Average of daily market prices ILS/Kg for essential items

## 5.1 Retailers Price Analysis from 04/02/2025 – 10/02/2025:

### 5.1.1 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.

### 5.1.2 Market Conditions in Gaza:

- Truck Movement Variations:
  - During this report, there was decreasing in the rate of goods flow compared to the previous week, with a total of 3,990 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 week, and supply is still doesn't meet demand, especially in food items, which has affected market prices. The quantities that entered the Gaza

Strip are small compared to the required level, and are not sufficient for the daily needs of the population.

## **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 effect, 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 \$20,000 for each truck to "Abna' Sinai" Company, which is 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 begun taking 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.

### **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.

## **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. Allow access to power through solar energy to enable maintain the cold chain for dairy products and frozen meats and vegetables.
4. Allow and increase the entry of cooking Gas to the Northern part of Gaza Strip.
5. Allow private sector Importers to import and enter goods for all parts of Gaza Strip using all available crossings.
6. Allow access to sufficient quantities of hygiene products since it is causing a major concern of disease spreading among population such as hepatitis A, scabies, etc.
7. 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 and security escorts.
8. Allow Gaza traders to import directly through international ports to avoid paying high prices and commissions
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. 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.
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. Lift all imposed restrictions on the Private Sector to import all humanitarian needs and commodities such as school stationary, sheltering material, etc.
16. Find and promote mechanisms to control markets, prevent monopoly and control prices as much as possible.

## 8 Conclusion

This week witnessed 5% decrease in the number of trucks passed into the Gaza Strip compared with the previous week. 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 closed to goods traffic. Prices have continued to converge between both sides, South and North, and there are 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.

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 difficult living conditions, due to the severe restrictions on the entry of humanitarian aid such as tents, mobile homes, drinking water, fuel, etc.

## 9 Annex

### 9.1 Daily price in Gaza:

Table (8): Standard deviation of daily prices

#	Item	04/02	05/02	06/02	07/02	08/02	09/02	10/02	Average	St. Dev
1	Frozen chicken thigh	65	65	15	15	16	16	17	29.857	<b>24.02</b>
2	Frozen veal	NA	NA	60	55	70	70	NA	63.750	<b>7.50</b>
3	Egg	40	40	40	35	30	30	35	35.714	<b>4.50</b>
4	Flour	35	35	25	30	30	30	30	30.714	<b>3.45</b>
5	Pepper	15	15	20	20	20	20	12	17.429	<b>3.36</b>
6	Orange	8	8	9	5	7	7	8	7.429	<b>1.27</b>
7	Banana	12	12	12	10	12	12	14	12.000	<b>1.15</b>
8	Frozen chicken	20	20	20	18	18	18	20	19.143	<b>1.07</b>
9	Tomato	6	6	5	8	6	6	5	6.000	<b>1.00</b>
10	Eggplant	8	8	8	8	6	6	7	7.286	<b>0.95</b>
11	Cucumber	9	9	10	11	9	9	8	9.286	<b>0.95</b>
12	Lemon	7	7	7	7	7	7	5	6.714	<b>0.76</b>
13	Frozen chicken wing	13	13	13	12	12	12	14	12.714	<b>0.76</b>
14	Sugar	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5.571	<b>0.53</b>
15	Apple	10	10	10	10	9	9	10	9.714	<b>0.49</b>
16	Kidney beans	6	6	6	6	5	6	5	5.714	<b>0.49</b>
17	Oil	7	7	7	7	8	8	7	7.286	<b>0.49</b>
18	Macaroni	6	6	5	6	6	6	5	5.714	<b>0.49</b>
19	Potato	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5.000	<b>0.00</b>
20	Onion	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5.000	<b>0.00</b>
21	Garlic	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20.000	<b>0.00</b>
22	Rice	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8.000	<b>0.00</b>

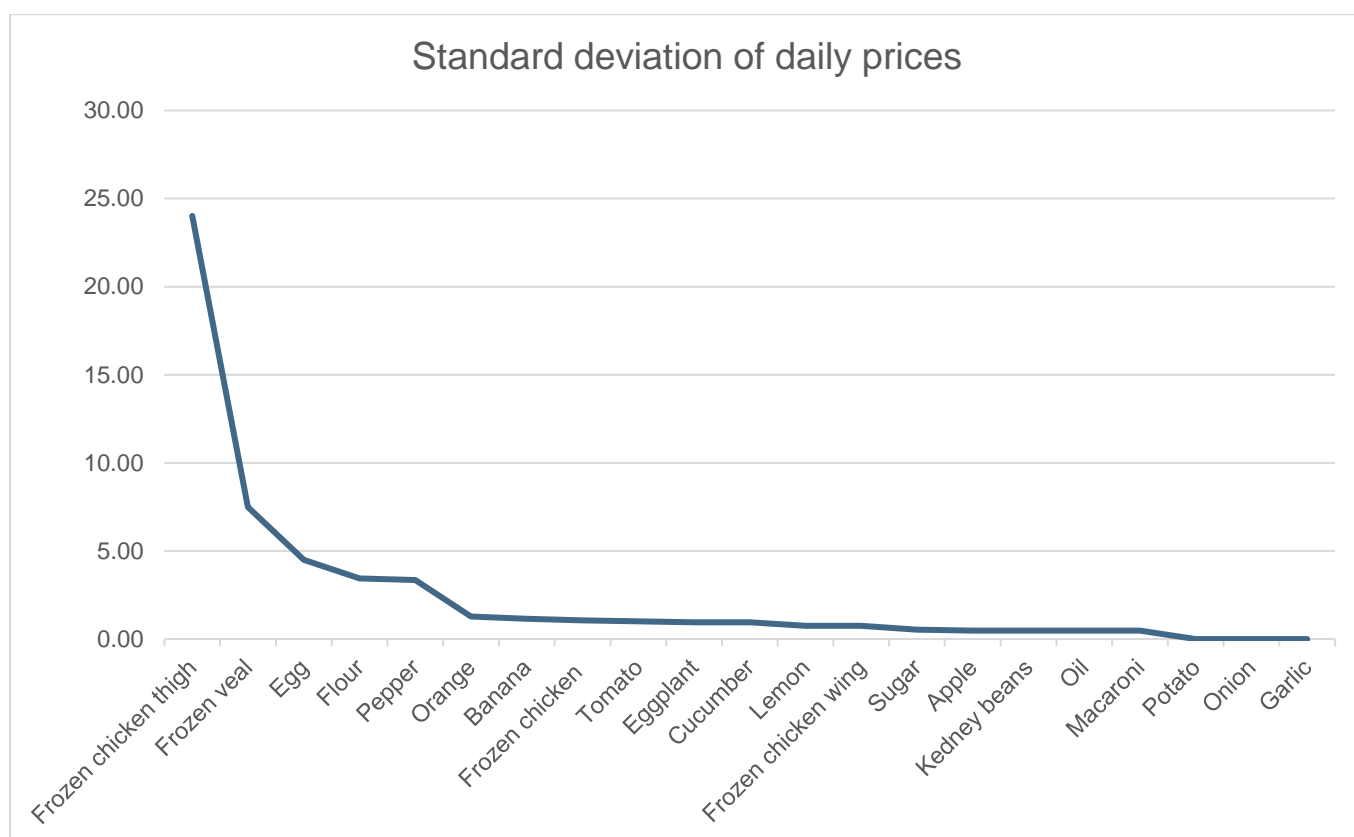


Figure (9): Standard deviation of daily prices

## 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 (Potato, Onion, Garlic, Rice)

### 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 (Tomato, Eggplant, Cucumber, Cucumber, Lemon, Frozen chicken wing, Sugar, Apple, Kidney beans, Macaroni and 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, Flour, Pepper, Banana, Orange, Frozen chicken, and Tomato).