



إتحاد الغرف التجارية الصناعية الزراعية الفلسطينية
Federation of Palestinian Chambers of Commerce, Industry and agriculture

Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

Week 4: August 22-28, 2024

07 September 2024

Disclaimer:

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Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

1 Introduction:

This report, of weekly market analysis in Gaza Strip, covers the period from 22/08/2024 to 28/08/2024. The collected data indicates that, in this week the number of trucks entering the basic commodities into Gaza Strip as well as in the tonnage are still almost stable compared to the previous week. During the reporting period, **1,014** trucks with a total of **20,105¹** tons of basic commodities entered Gaza Strip. These trucks entered from two crossings only, Karm Abu Salem crossing (KAS) and Erez Crossing, 825 trucks and 189 trucks respectively, while no trucks entered through the Palestinian/Egyptian Rafah crossing, or any other crossing.

Since the Israeli army has divided Gaza Strip into two main parts, North Gaza and South Gaza with Wadi Gaza being the division line, Karm Abu Salem (KAS) and Rafah crossings operate mainly for the southern part of Gaza Strip, while Erez crossing operates for the Northern part of Gaza Strip. It should be noted that the trucks entering the north are part of the humanitarian sector and not of the private sector, as the Israeli occupation still prevents the private sector from importing and delivering commodities to the Northern part of Gaza Strip. The Occupation is not allowing Private Sector to send Goods from the south to the north either. The Humanitarian Assistance entering the northern part of Gaza Strip does not meet the minimum needs of the remaining population there.

While the Israeli Occupation allows the private sector to import limited food items, for the Southern part, it prevents the private sector from importing any other non-food basic commodities. These prevented basic non-food commodities include, but not limited to: hygiene materials, clothing & footwear, medicines & medical supplies, fuel, etc. Some humanitarian organizations are allowed to bring such non-food commodities in limited to a very small extent.

2 Daily Crossing Points Status:

As in the three previous weeks, Rafah crossing remains closed and no trucks have entered through it. Karm Abu Salem (KAS) crossing also continues to constitutes the largest share of trucks entering Gaza Strip. But this week, the share of Karm Abu Salem crossing rose again to 81% instead of 73% in the previous week, while the share of Erez crossing decreased to 19% instead of 27% in the previous week..

¹ This number does not include the load of 11 trucks, which we did not have information about their contents in tons, these trucks consisted of 4 trucks of Infrastructure equipment, 2 trucks of medical supplies and 5 trucks of UN & NGOs equipment.

It is noteworthy that the number of trucks entering Gaza Strip on Friday 23/08/2024 continues to decline compared to other week days, as was the case in the previous weeks. While no commodities entered at all from any crossing on Saturday 24/08/2024.

On 22/08/2024, it was the largest number of trucks entered in one day during the reporting period, 234 trucks entered Gaza Strip through the active crossings, 206 trucks from KAS in the south and 28 trucks from Erez in the north. On Friday 23/08/2024, the number of trucks decreased to 114 trucks, 66 trucks through KAS and 48 trucks through Erez crossing. On Saturday 24/08/2024, no commodities entered at all from any crossing. The number of entering trucks on 25/08/2024 reach to a total of 138 trucks, 118 from KAS and 20 from Erez. On 26/08/2024, 185 trucks entered to Gaza strip, 143 trucks through KAS and 42 trucks through Erez crossing. On 27/08/2024, 127 truck entered Gaza Strip through KAS and no trucks entered through Erez crossing. On the seventh day, 28/08/2024, 216 trucks entered to Gaza strip, 165 through KAS, and 51 through Erez crossing.

Table (1): Number of trucks for each corossing and the total number of trucks in the period.

Day	Date	Number of Trucks			Total
		Rafah	Erez	Karm Abu Salem (KAS)	
Thursday	22/08/2024	0	28	206	234
Friday	23/08/2024	0	48	66	114
Saturday	24/08/2024	0	0	0	0
Sunday	25/08/2024	0	20	118	138
Monday	26/08/2024	0	42	143	185
Tuesday	27/08/2024	0	0	127	127
Wednesday	28/08/2024	0	51	165	216
Total		0	189	825	1,014

It is worth noting that on Friday 23/08 and Saturday 24/08 there was a big decrease of 51% and 100% respectively in the total number of trucks entering compared with Thursday 22/08/2024 (Due to the weekend on the Israeli side). This decrease had a clear impact on the prices of goods in the markets on the next days. It is worth mentioning that no Private Sector Goods were allowed into Northern part of Gaza Strip.

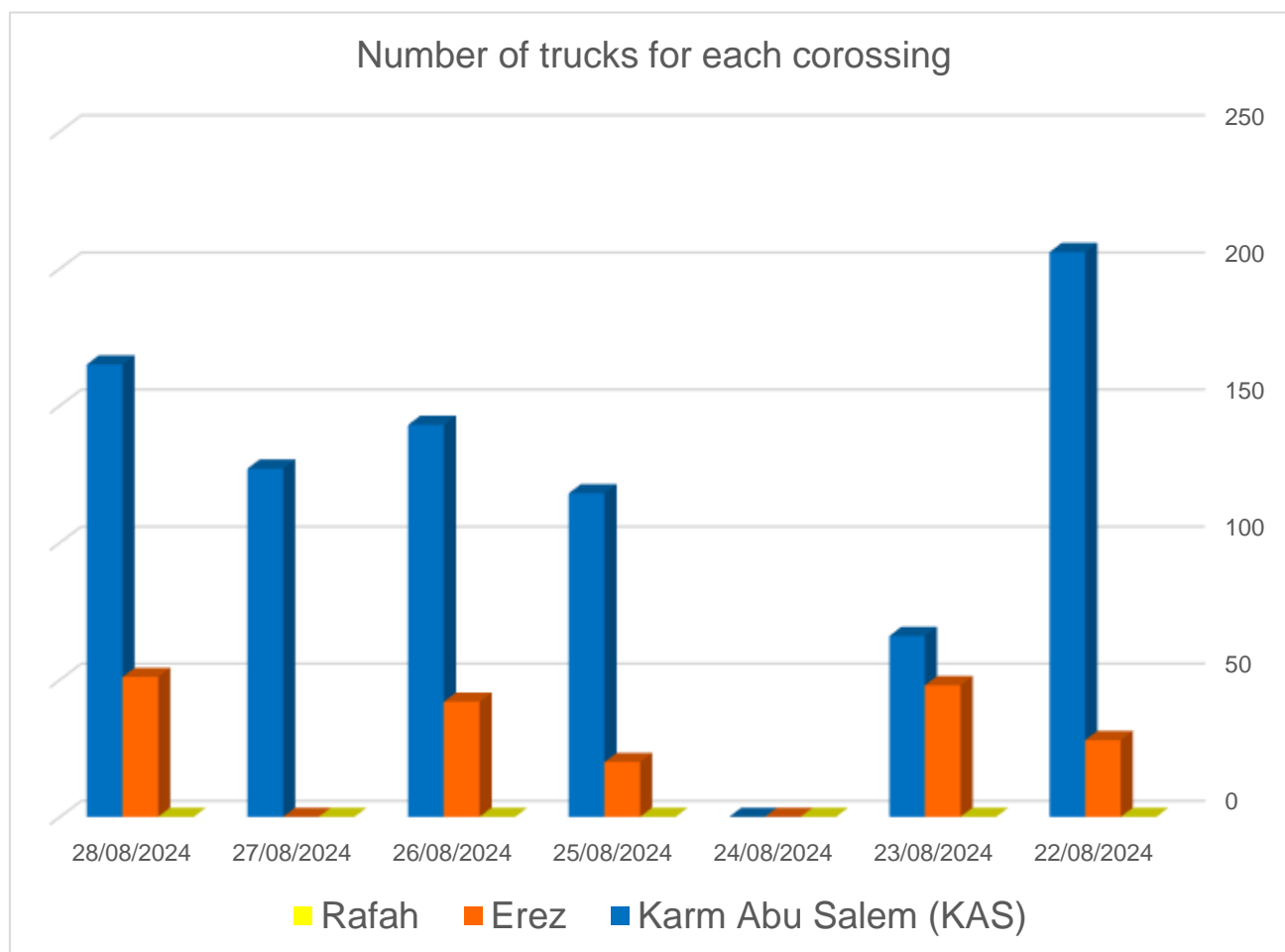


Figure (1): Number of trucks for each corossing in the reporting period.

3 Entering commodities:

3.1 Commodities classification:

This week, a new item was added to the types of commodities entering Gaza Strip, as on 22/08/2024, we observed 4 trucks carrying infrastructure equipment entering as humanitarian aid, and we were unable to obtain information about the nature of this cargo and its quantity by tons. The information available about this equipment is that it will be used to establish a field hospital. Therefore the types of commodities entering Gaza Strip in the north and south are divided into 8 main categories: food items – shelter equipment – medical supplies – combined aid – fuel – cooking gas – UN & NGOs equipment – infrastructure equipment. There is no prioritization or stability in the importation of these goods. This lack of prioritization and stability has affected local market prices, as will be explained later, in the market analysis section. There is no proper geographic distribution to the entering commodities, neither in quantities nor in varieties, the following table shows the categories of entering commodities and their amount in tons, on daily basis:

Table (2): Types and ammount of commodities by tons.

Date	Types and Amounts of Commodities (Tons)							
	Medical Supplies	Shelter Equipment	Combined Aid	Infrastructure equipment	UN and NGOs equipment	Fuel	Cooking Gas	Food items
22/08/2024	20	10	0	N/A	0	162	128	4,595
23/08/2024	5	137	65	0	0	0	0	1,843
24/08/2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25/08/2024	N/A	30	115	0	0	202	136	2,570
26/08/2024	0	80	15	0	N/A	5	130	3,505
27/08/2024	0	15	0	0	0	0	124	2,360
28/08/2024	52	60	225	0	N/A	0	128	3,388

Note:

- The quantities of infrastructure equipment are not avilabel by tons for 22/08/2024, and the avilabe data indicates that 4 truck of infrastructure equipment entered on 22/08/2024.
- The quantities of Medical supplies are not avilabel by tons for 25/08/2024, and the avilabe data indicates that 2 trucks of medical supplies entered on 25/08/2024.
- the quantities of UN & NGOs equipment are not avilabel by tons for both 26/08/2024 and 28/08/2024, and the avilabe data indicates that 4 trucks and 1 truck of UN & NGOs equipment entered on 26/08/2024 and 28/08/2024 resperctivley.

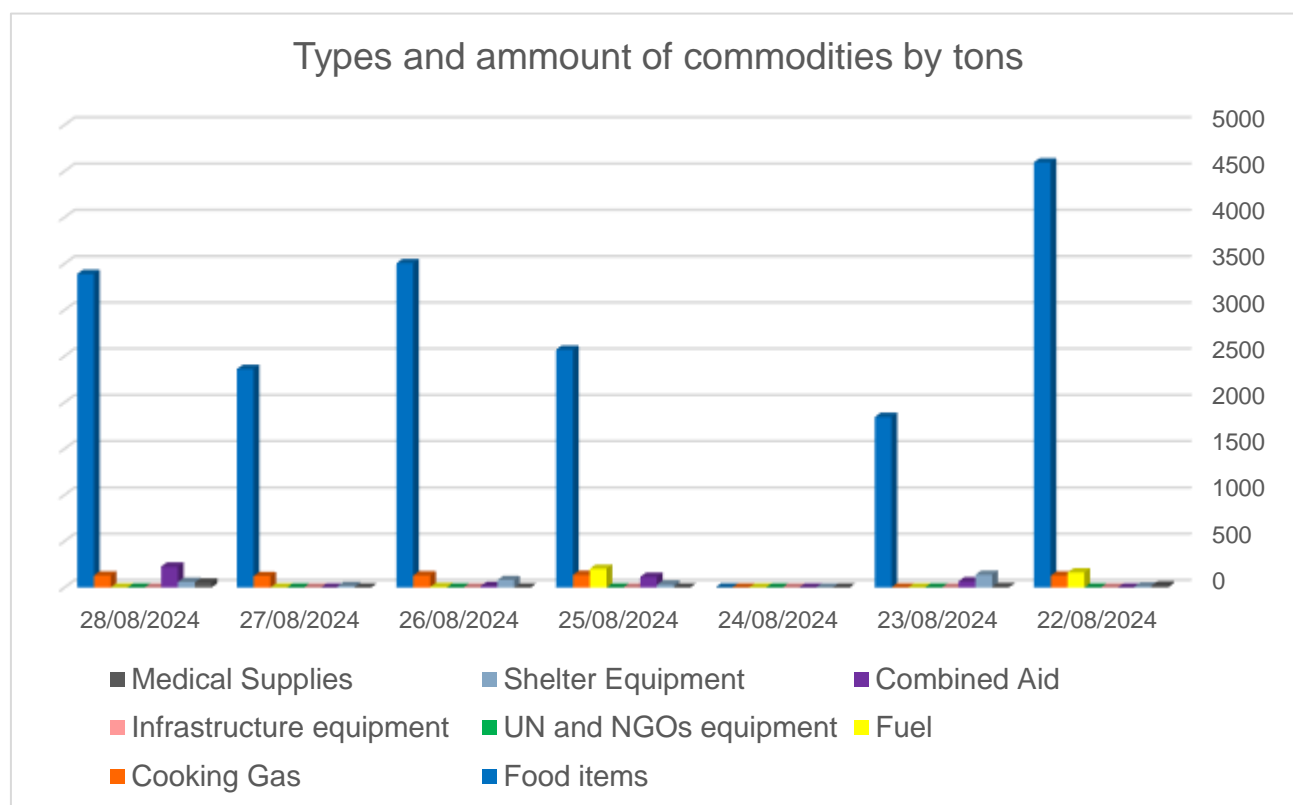


Figure (2): Types and ammount of commodities by tons

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

Date	Types and Amounts of Commodities (Trucks)								Total
	Medical Supplies	Shelter Equipment	Combined Aid	Food items	Cooking Gas	Fuel	Infrastructure equipment	UN & NGOs Equip.	
22/08/2024	1	1	0	218	6	4	4	0	234
23/08/2024	3	9	4	98	0	0	0	0	114
24/08/2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25/08/2024	2	3	7	115	6	5	0	0	138
26/08/2024	0	6	1	167	6	1	0	4	185
27/08/2024	0	3	0	118	6	0	0	0	127
28/08/2024	8	6	15	180	6	0	0	1	216
Total	14	28	27	896	30	10	4	5	1,014

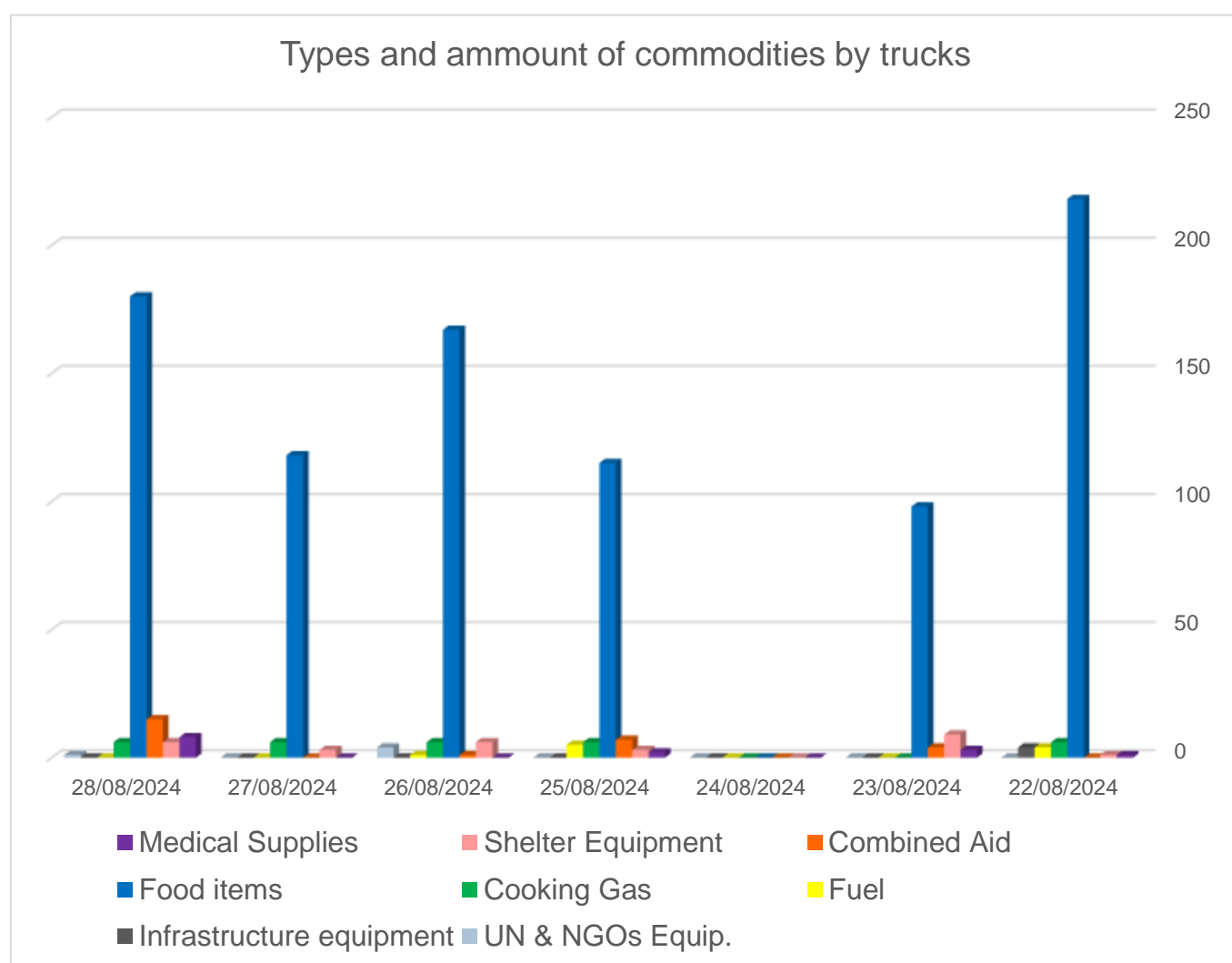


Figure (3): Types and ammount of commodities by trucks.

3.2 Food items details:

As shown in table (2), food items constitute more than 91% of the total commodities entered to Gaza Strip within the report period, with a total of 18,261 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	
22/08/2024	80	440	820	320	440	1490	1005	4,595
23/08/2024	0	80	763	80	320	200	400	1,843
24/08/2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25/08/2024	80	120	0	120	360	1090	800	2,570
26/08/2024	40	240	140	320	340	1180	1245	3,505
27/08/2024	40	440	120	320	320	360	760	2,360
28/08/2024	80	280	453	680	440	460	995	3,388
Total	320	1,600	2,296	1,840	2,220	4,780	5,205	18,261

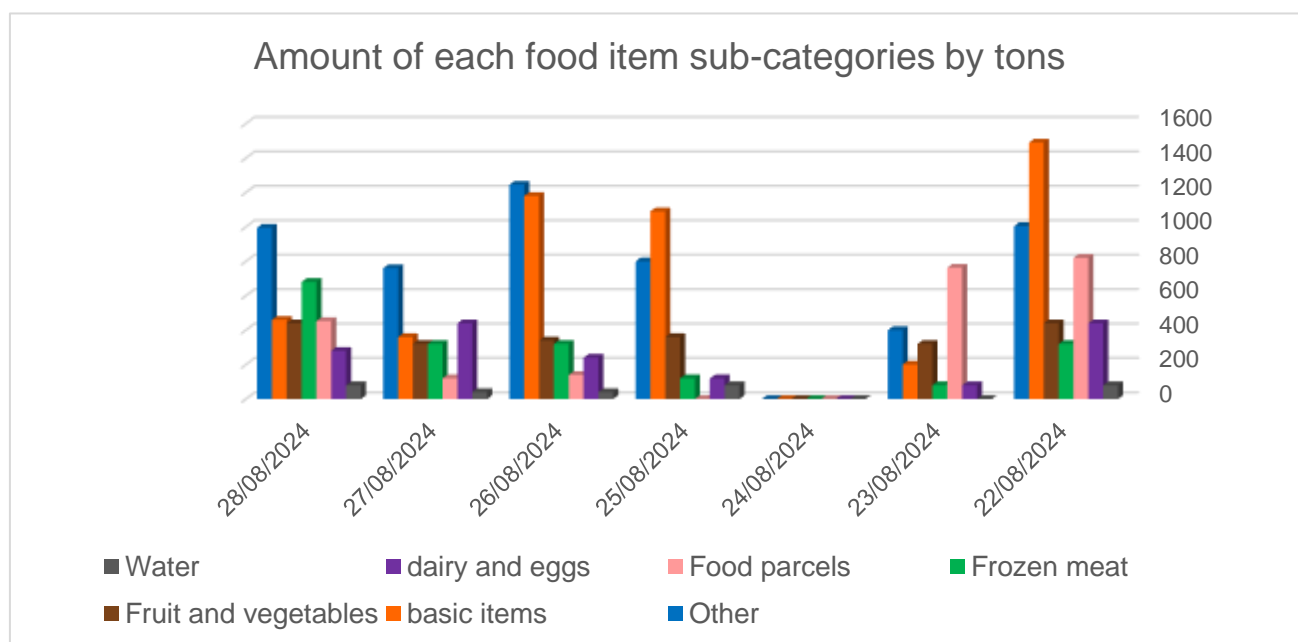


Figure (4): Amount of each food item sub-categories by tons.

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	
22/08/2024	4	21	39	15	21	71	47	218
23/08/2024	0	4	41	4	17	11	21	98
24/08/2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25/08/2024	4	5	0	5	16	49	36	115
26/08/2024	2	11	7	15	16	56	60	167
27/08/2024	2	22	6	16	16	18	38	118
28/08/2024	4	15	24	37	23	24	53	180
Total	16	78	117	92	109	229	255	896

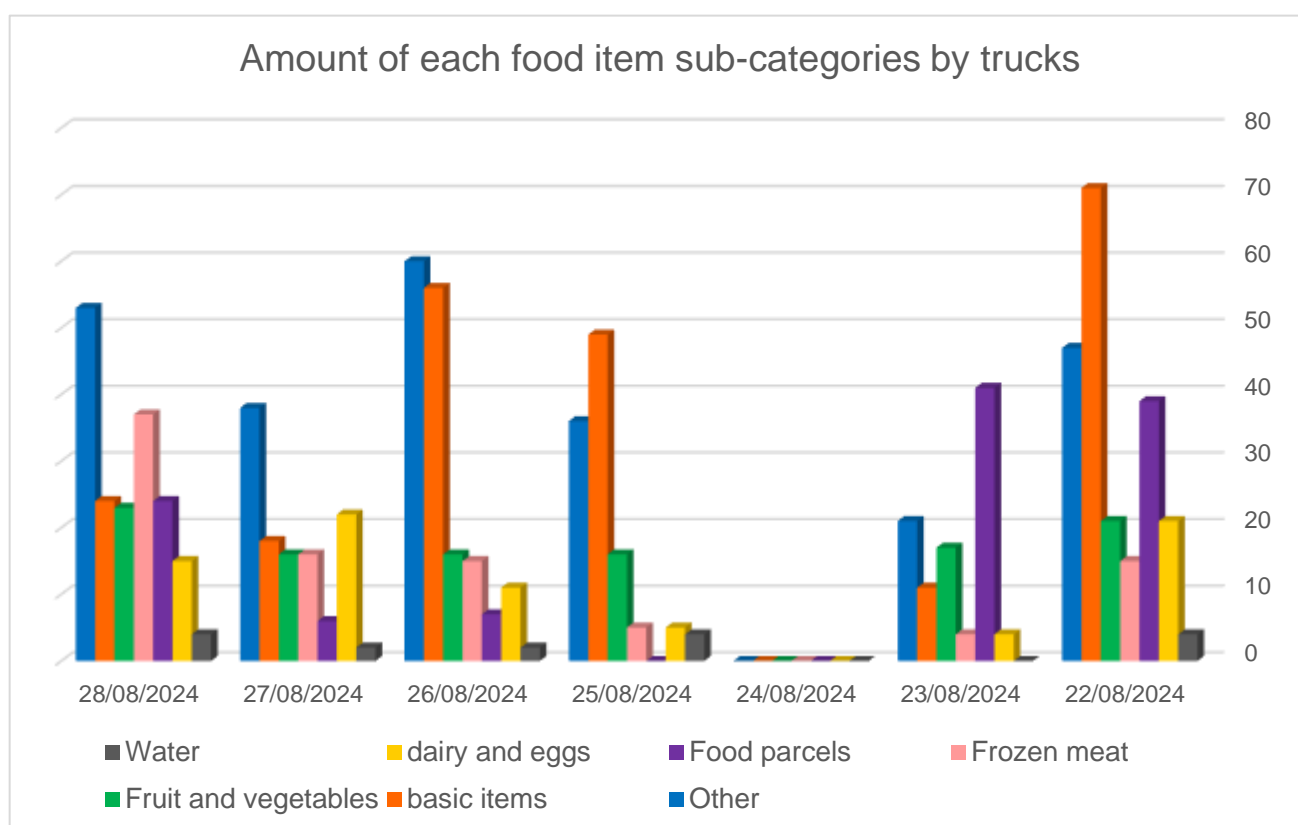


Figure (5): Amount of each food item sub-categories by trucks.

3.3 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 some food items, the

humanitarian sector aid extends to food items, medical supplies, shelter equipment, UN & NGOs equipment and combined aid. 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		
22/08/2024	Food items	132	2,770	86	1,825	218	4,595
	Cooking Gas	6	128	0	0	6	128
	Fuel	0	0	4	162	4	162
	Infrastructure equipment	0	0	4	NA	4	0
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Combined Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	1	10	1	10
	Medical Supplies	0	0	1	20	1	20
Subtotal 1		138	2,898	96	2,017	234	4,915
23/08/2024	Food items	36	680	62	1,163	98	1,843
	Cooking Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Infrastructure equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Combined Aid	0	0	4	65	4	65
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	9	137	9	137
	Medical Supplies	0	0	3	5	3	5
Subtotal 2		36	680	78	1,370	114	2,050
24/08/2024	Food items	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cooking Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Infrastructure equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Combined Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Medical Supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal 3		0	0	0	0	0	0
25/08/2024	Food items	79	1,770	36	800	115	2,570
	Cooking Gas	6	136	0	0	6	136
	Fuel	0	0	5	202	5	202
	Infrastructure equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Combined Aid	0	0	7	115	7	115
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	3	30	3	30
	Medical Supplies	0	0	2	NA	2	0
Subtotal 4		85	1,906	53	1,147	138	3,053

Date	Items	Private Sector		Humanitarian Aids		Total Number of trucks	Total amount by tons
		Trucks	Tons	Trucks	Tons		
26/08/2024	Food items	100	2,120	67	1,385	167	3,505
	Cooking Gas	6	130	0	0	6	130
	Fuel	0	0	1	5	1	5
	Infrastructure equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	4	NA	4	0
	Combined Aid	0	0	1	15	1	15
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	6	80	6	80
	Medical Supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal 5		106	2,250	79	1,485	185	3,735
27/08/2024	Food items	74	1,480	44	880	118	2,360
	Cooking Gas	6	124	0	0	6	124
	Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Infrastructure equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Combined Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	3	15	3	15
	Medical Supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal 6		80	1,604	47	895	127	2,499
28/08/2024	Food items	103	1,940	77	1,448	180	3,388
	Cooking Gas	6	128	0	0	6	128
	Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Infrastructure equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	1	NA	1	0
	Combined Aid	0	0	15	225	15	225
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	6	60	6	60
	Medical Supplies	0	0	8	52	8	52
Subtotal 7		109	2,068	107	1,785	216	3,853
Total		554	11,406	460	8,699	1,014	20,105

3.4 Distribution of the Population in Gaza Strip:

According to the data in Table No. (1), about 78% of the commodities that entered Gaza Strip during the reporting period were through KAS crossing, Israeli occupation did not allow any of these commodities to go to the Northern part of Gaza Strip. Therefore, all commodities entered through KAS remained in the southern part of Gaza Strip. The commodities entered through Erez crossing constitutes 22%, remained in the Northern part. Population statistics indicate that there are approximately 650,000 people in the northern region of Gaza Strip, which constitutes 29% of the total population of Gaza Strip before the war, and that there are approximately 1,400,000 people in the southern region of Gaza Strip, which constitutes 62% of the total population, and the remaining 200,000 people 9% are currently outside Gaza s t r i p .



Figure (6): Map of dividing Gaza Strip into North and South of Gaza Valley

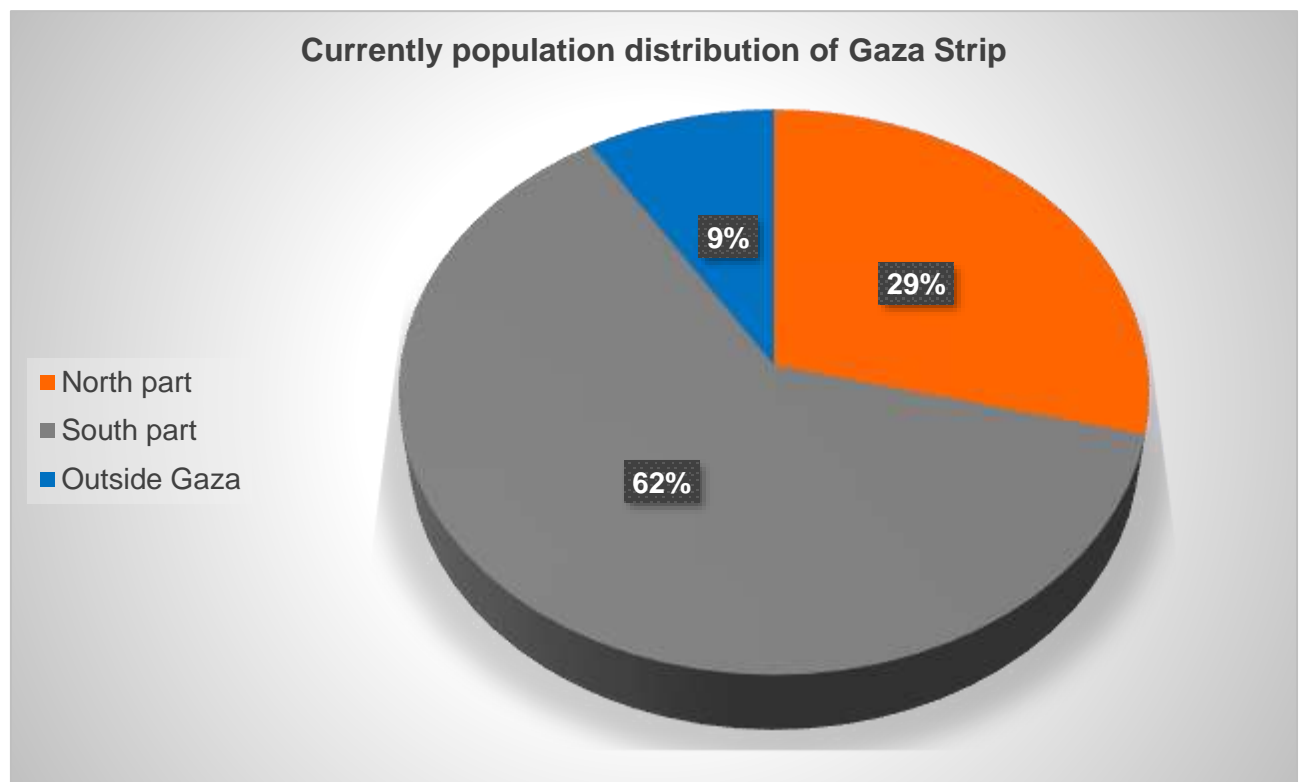


Figure (7): Currently population distribution of Gaza Strip

The following figure shows the distribution of materials between the North and the South based on the number of trucks.

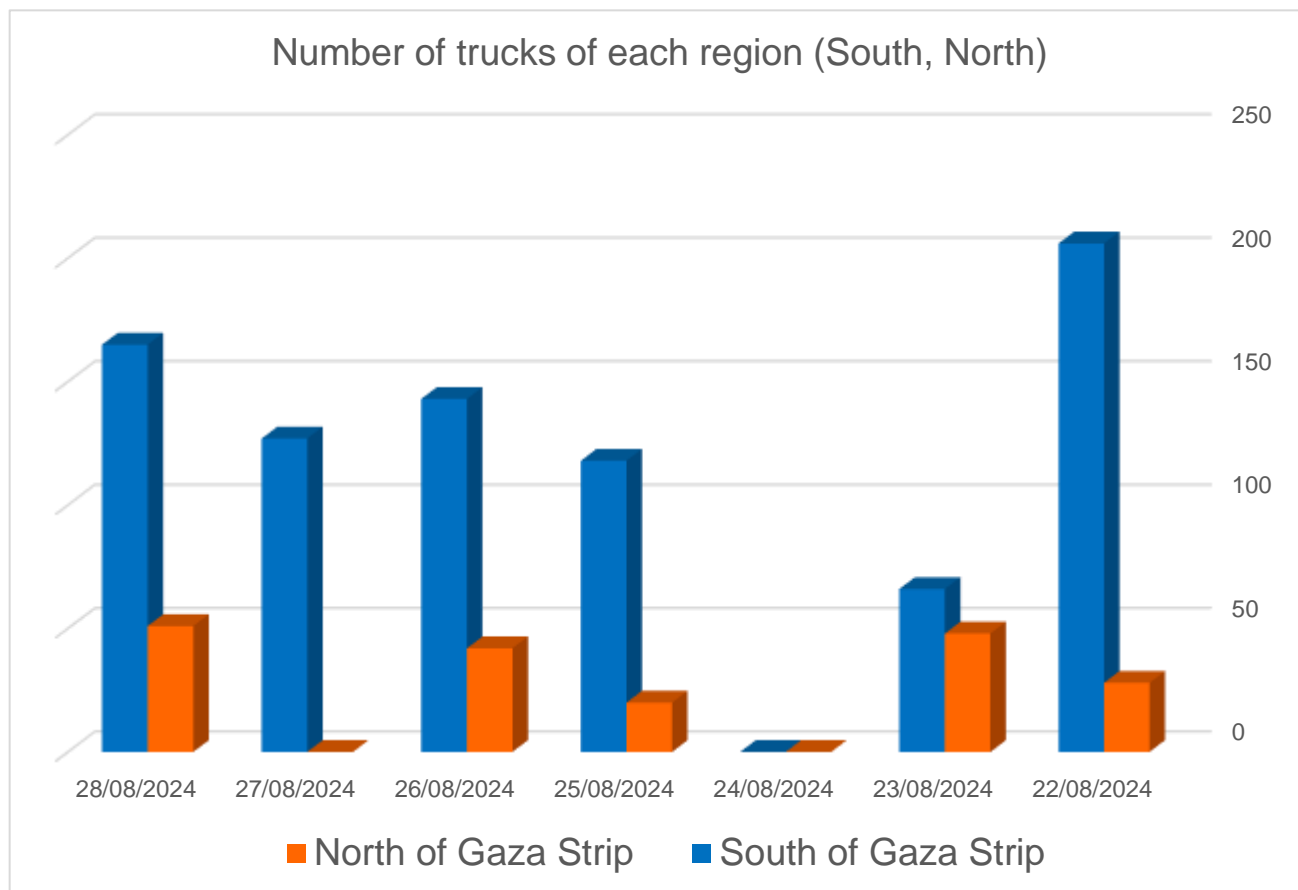


Figure (8): Number of trucks of each region (South, North)

It is worth noting that despite of the basic commodities entry, in limited quantities, to the North and South areas of the Gaza Strip, there is no proper distribution of the as there is a severe lack of some items based on the geographic location. For instance, no food items enter the North except for flour, while in the South there is a scarcity of Hygiene material.

4 Daily market price for essential items:

Data about market prices were collected from the markets in the humanitarian region in the southern part of Gaza Strip (South of Wadi Gaza), specifically in 'Nuseirat, Deir al-Balah, and Khan Younis' markets. It was noted that there are prices increase between 40% and 500% 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 22/08/2024 to 28/08/2024 were as follows:

Table (7): Daily market prices ILS/Kg for essential items

#	Item	22/08	23/08	24/08	25/08	26/08	27/08	28/08	Average	St. Dev
1	Pepper	36	40	40	52	52	52	40	44.57	7.09
2	Tomato	30	27	17	25	18	17	25	22.71	5.31
3	Egg	45	38	35	35	35	38	35	37.29	3.68
4	Onion	9	10	9	12	12	11	17	11.43	2.76
5	Potato	12	15	15	10	11	12	15	12.86	2.12
6	Banana	10	15	15	15	15	15	15	14.29	1.89
7	Lemon	13	15	13	13	15	15	15	14.14	1.07
8	Cucumber	14	15	14	12	13	14	14	13.71	0.95
9	Apple	16	18	17	17	17	17	15	16.71	0.95
10	Eggplant	8	7	8	7	7	7	9	7.57	0.79
11	Garlic	28	28	28	28	28	30	28	28.29	0.76
12	Frozen chicken wing	15	15	15	15	14	14	16	14.86	0.69
13	Frozen chicken thigh	24	24	24	24	23	23	25	23.86	0.69
14	Frozen chicken	25	25	25	24	24	24	25	24.57	0.53
15	Watermelon	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7.00	0.00
16	Orange	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15.00	0.00
17	Frozen veal	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60.00	0.00
18	Flour	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15.00	0.00
19	Oil	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8.00	0.00
20	Sugar	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6.00	0.00
21	Rice	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11.00	0.00
22	Kedney beans	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10.00	0.00
23	Macaroni	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6.00	0.00
24	Bottled water box	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17.00	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:

4.1 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 (watermelons – orange – frozen veal – flour – cooking oil – sugar - rice – kidney beans – pasta - bottled water box).

4.2 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 – apple – eggplant – garlic – frozen chicken wing – frozen chicken thigh – frozen chicken).

4.3 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 (pepper – tomato – egg – onion – potato – banana – lemon).

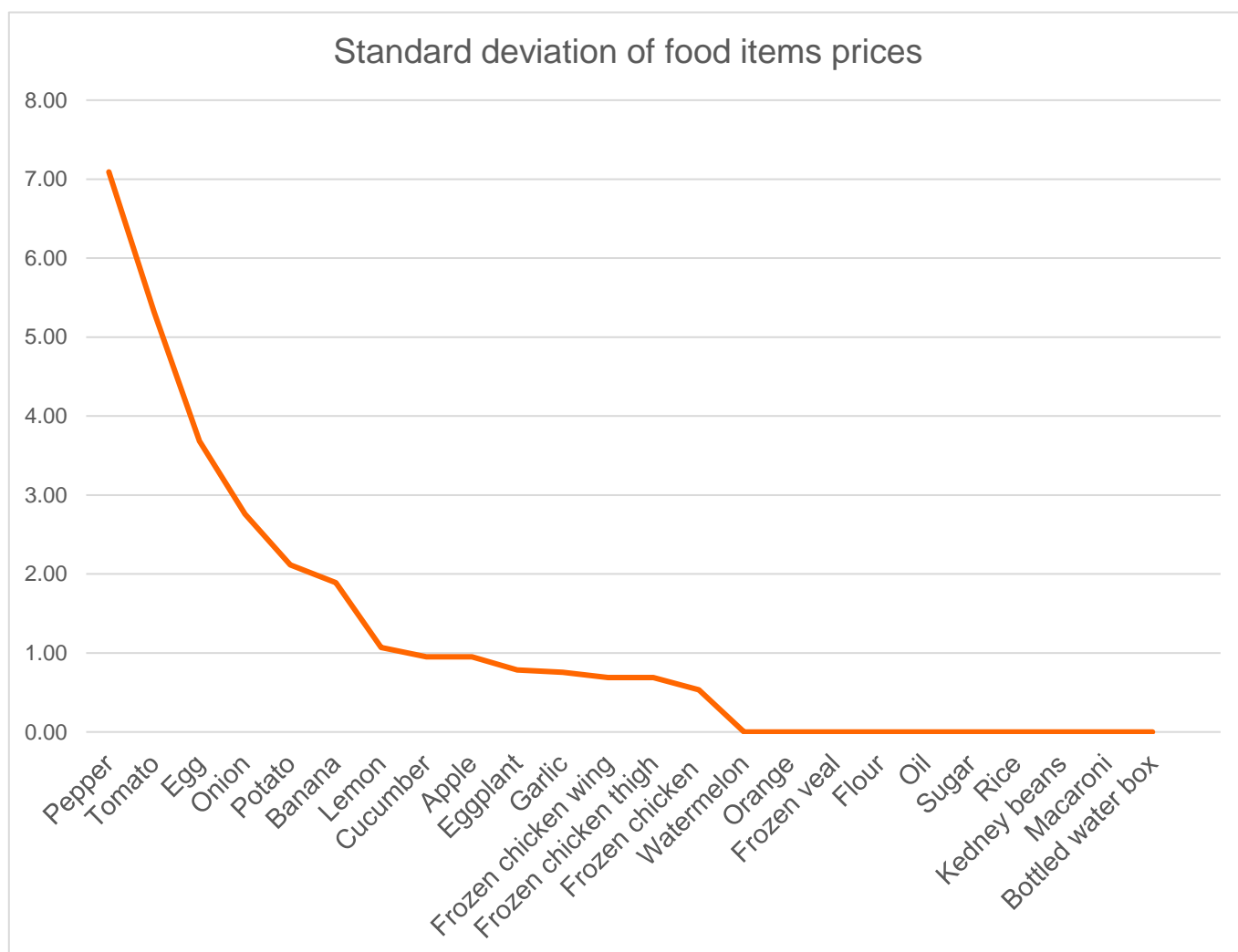


Figure (9): Standard deviation of food items prices

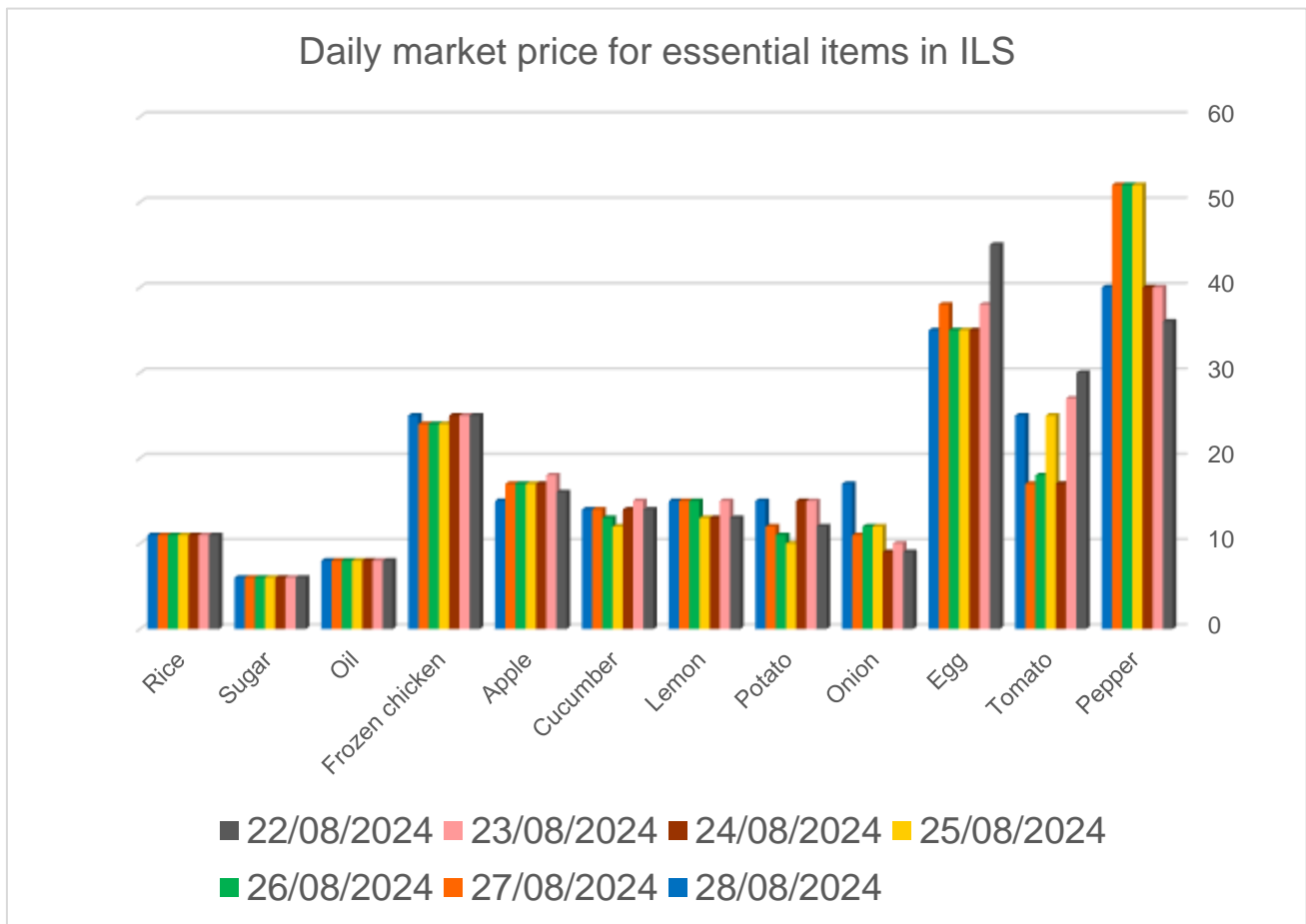


Figure (10): Daily market price for essential items in ILS

4.4 Retailers Price Analysis from 15/08/2024 – 21/08/2024:

As an example:

- Product 1: **Onion.**
 - Opening Price: 9.
 - Closing Price: 17.
 - Percentage Change: 88.89%.
- Product 2: **Potato.**
 - Opening Price: 12.
 - Closing Price: 15.
 - Percentage Change: 25%
- Product 3: **Tomato**
 - Opening Price: 30.
 - Closing Price: 25.
 - Percentage Change: -16.67%
- Product e: **Egg**
 - Opening Price: 45.
 - Closing Price: 35.
 - Percentage Change: -22.22%

4.4.1 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.

4.4.2 Market Conditions in Gaza:

- Truck Movement Variations:
 - During this period, there was a notable increase in the number of trucks entering Gaza, the total is about **1,065** trucks, distributed between Karm Abu Salem crossing in the south and Erez crossing in the north.
 - Significant fluctuations were observed in the number of trucks from day to day, with a major decrease of 51% in the number of trucks for 23/08/2024 and closing all crossing on 24/08/2024, impacting the availability of goods in the markets that caused increase in prices of many goods on the next day 25/08/2024, (especially pepper and onion) .
- Variety and Quantity of Goods:
 - Quantities varied greatly on certain days, particularly on 23/08/2024 and 24/08/2024, in these days the supply was at its minimum, which affected market prices to escalate. It was noted also that some retailers offered discounts on some short shelf life items due to the availability of huge quantities of these items. Many basic commodities were scarce in the markets, especially hygiene material and footwear.

5 Coordination Mechanism:

The Israeli Occupation Coordination and Liaison Directorate (CLA) has introduced and implemented a new system to issue permits for coordinating goods entry. The CLA issued new instructions / Clarifications to use the new coordination system for the Private Sector goods entry coordination to Gaza Strip, the instruction was published and sent to the importers directly, without any consultation or coordination with the PNA or any other regulatory Palestinian body. The new instructions / clarifications, incorporating Importers explanations and clarifications are as follows:

- The CLA disseminated the link <https://Matak.co.il> to access the new coordination system, to be used by the approved / vetted importers to submit their coordination applications.
- Only approved importers are allowed to access the new coordination system, otherwise the system will direct the non-approved importers to the General Inquiry Center, phone No.: 0747642929.
- The system can be accessed using the computer or mobile telephone device from 07:00 to 14:00 hours.
- The Importer has to enter his details such as Importer No., ID number and mobile number.
- The system gives the importer a detailed commodities list (Categories and Subcategories) to select from and submit his detailed application. Only limited food items are listed in the system to select from.
- Categories include “Dried Food, Cold / Frozen Food, etc.” Subcategories include “Wheat, sugar, salt, tea, coffee, catchup, semolina, etc. for the Dried Food Category, and milk powder, coco powder, butter cheese, whole chicken, chicken breast, etc. For the Cold / Frozen Food Category”
- The Importer has to select the goods details and submit the source of goods contact details as well as the driver’s details and the truck registration number. If the truck details are used by another applicant on the system, the importer will have to use an alternative truck and enter its details.
- The Importer will have to submit his application several times as the system keeps on giving error messages, apparently due to the load of users. Once the system gives the message “Registration is accepted” then the Imported application for coordination is approved.
- The number of granted coordination to each Importer will have weekly limit, depending on the situation.
- The number of granted coordination to each Importer will vary from for each crossing (Tarqoumya, Tulkarm or directly from Israel).
- New Importers who are not yet approved / vetted, should send the following documents to this email mnz@mgar.co.il :
 - The registration certificate from the Palestinian Ministry of National Economy.
 - Bank statement starting from 2022 showing the importers commercial transactions.

5.1 Coordination Charges:

- No evidence of any Importer has been charged to get a coordination, yet.

5.2 Difficulties:

- Commercial goods entering Gaza Strip are still significantly lower than pre-conflict levels and do not meet essential needs.
- The number of vetted Importers is too small and need to be increased.
- The vetting procedure is exhaustive as it requires documentations and lots of information from Importers
- The allowed basic commodities to enter Gaza Strip is much limited and does not respond to residents basic needs.

- The Private Sector is still not allowed to use Eriz crossing, or any other crossing, to provide supplies to Northern part of Gaza Strip.
- The delivery of aid and commercial supplies into Gaza remains unreliable due to crossings and routes access restrictions and ongoing security issues.
- Challenges in importing from the West Bank due to double crossings and long waiting time on both crossings.
- Increased transportation costs within the West Bank to 300% due to sudden unplanned transportation requests, and long delays on the crossings.
- High transportation costs within Gaza due to high fuel and spare parts prices.
- Price increase of goods ranging from 5% to 10% from the source in the West Bank due to unplanned demand.
- 80% of Importers experienced damages to Goods during transportation.
- 53% of Importers experienced Goods detention for different periods by the Israeli's.
- Cost of security escorts and transportation of goods within Gaza Strip, averaging 10,000 shekels per a truck or a convoy of several trucks.
- Lack of cash liquidity and closure of all Bank branches except one branch in the middle area with one 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 hygiene products has caused a sharp increase in diseases such as Hepatitis A, impetigo, Scabies, and other fast spreading and contagious diseases.
- Many humanitarian organizations resort to purchasing vegetables and fruits from the local market, at any price, and distribute them as humanitarian aid. This purchase caused demand increase while supply is limited. Traders also elevated prices for humanitarian organizations as these organizations pay whatever prices Traders ask for. This price elevation was applied to consumers as well.

6 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 Gaza Strip, through coordination with International Organizations.
2. Increase the number of commercial trucks, 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. Increase cooking gas entering Gaza to enable people cook their food properly.
5. Increase the amount of commodities entering the Northern part of Gaza Strip to ensure that aid reaches those in need without delay.

6. Allow private sector Importers to import and enter goods for Northern part of Gaza Strip using all available crossings.
7. Allow access to hygiene products since it is causing a major concern of disease spreading among population such as hepatitis A, scabies, etc.
8. 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.
9. Allow Gaza traders to import directly through international ports to avoid paying high prices and commissions
10. Partner between Chamber of Commerce as the umbrella for the private sector and Industry with donor projects such as Tasdeer's, Anera and WFP to support the back to business for retail recovery, agriculture etc to reduce reliance on street vendors.
11. 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.
12. Allow private sector to import other basic commodities such as hygiene material, medicines, clothes and footwear, etc.
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. 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.
16. Find a more 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.
17. Increase the number of approved Importers.
18. Lift all imposed restrictions on the Private Sector to import all humanitarian needs and commodities such as school stationary, sheltering material, etc.
19. Find and promote mechanisms to control markets, prevent monopoly and control prices as much as possible.
20. Directing humanitarian organizations to coordinate with the Chambers of Commerce when there is a need to buy basic commodities from the local market to avoid the elevation in prices for the consumer as much as possible.

7 Conclusion

This week there is no significant difference from the previous week in terms of the number of trucks and the quantities of commodities in tons, as the numbers are very close. There is a continuation of similarity in some patterns, such as a) the significant decrease that reaches more than 50% on Fridays, and the complete cessation of the entry of commodities on

Saturdays for the second week Successively, b) the continued closure of the Rafah crossing with the Egyptian side throughout the period of this report and previous reports, c) the share of humanitarian aid continues to increase in contrast to the decrease in the share of the private sector of the total number of trucks and quantities of commodities entering through the crossings. This increase was noticeable, this week, as the share of humanitarian aid increased to reach about 45% compared to 37.5% last week, while the share of the private sector decreased to reach about 55% compared to 62.5% last week. It was also noted that the prices of vegetables and fruits continued to rise despite the relative stability in the quantities entering through the crossings. This is attributed to the fact that many humanitarian organizations resorted to purchasing vegetables and fruits from the local market and distributing them as humanitarian aid, which increases demand for them while supply remains limited.

The data during the current reporting period is similar to the previous report in many aspects. This similarity means that the Israeli occupation continues to practice a policy of collective punishment against the residents of Gaza Strip, as many essential commodities are still not allowed to enter Gaza Strip. Despite recent relative ease of coordination process due to the new digital coordination system introduced recently by the CLA, the private sector companies continue to be restricted in the import process, and is limited to only some food items. The lack of transparency in the followed coordination mechanism, and the continued closure of Palestinian/Egyptian Rafah crossing, has serious repercussions on the Palestinian economy as a whole, as well as on the lives and souls of the residents. The residents of the northern Gaza Strip also continue to suffer from famine, due to the severe restrictions on the entry of goods, and the lack of International Community pressure or institutional action on the occupation to solve this problem.