



إتحاد الغرف التجارية الصناعية الزراعية الفلسطينية

Federation of Palestinian Chambers of Commerce, Industry & Agriculture

Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

Week 25: 14– 20 January, 2025.

The Goods that entered Gaza Strip since ceasefire took effect until 08/02/2025 is about 11,300 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.
- This week witnessed an increase of about 117% in the number of trucks passing into Gaza Strip compared to the previous week, this is due to the ceasefire agreement coming into force on 19/01/2025.
- 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 - Occupied Territories in 1948 - Jordan).

February 08, 2025

Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

1 Executive Summary:

- This report, of weekly market analysis in Gaza Strip, covers the period from 14/01/2024 to 20/01/2025.
- This week witnessed an increase of about 117% in the number of trucks passing into Gaza Strip compared to the previous week, this is due to the ceasefire agreement coming into force on 19/01/2025.
- During the reporting period, **2,431** trucks with a total of **38,023¹** tons of commodities entered Gaza Strip.
- The trucks entered from three crossings, Karm Abu Salem (KAS) 1,531 trucks, Erez 795 trucks, Route 96 Gate 105 trucks, no trucks entered through the Palestinian/Egyptian Rafah crossing, or any other crossing.
- Kissufim crossing remained closed for the fifth week.
- The Israeli coordination platform for the Private Sector has been closed since 2nd of October 2024, no coordination requests have been placed or approved since then.
- 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).
- All trucks that entered Gaza Strip during the reporting period are humanitarian coordinated aid, and no commodities entered for the private sector except for 30 trucks of cooking gas.
- The Humanitarian Assistance entering Gaza Strip does not meet the minimum needs of the population with limited quantities of some food items, hygiene materials, shelter equipment, fuel, medicines and medical supplies only.
- There is no prioritization or stability in the flow of these goods. Small amounts of humanitarian aid goods trickle into the local markets, leading to high local market prices.
- 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.
- The private sector Importers should be allowed to import and enter goods for Northern part of Gaza Strip using all available crossings.

¹ This number doesn't include the load of 106 trucks, there is no information about their contents in tons, these trucks were loaded by UN & NGOs equipment.

2 Distribution of the Population in Gaza Strip:

The continuation of the extensive military operations of the Israeli occupation army in the north of Gaza Strip, the lack of food and the sharp rise in food items prices, have forced additional numbers of Palestinian families to be forcibly displaced towards the south of Gaza Strip. Reports issued by organizations working in the field of distributing humanitarian aid in the northern Gaza Strip indicate that the population there ranges between 400-450 thousand people, which constitutes 19% of the total population of Gaza Strip before the war, and there are approximately 1,625,000 people in the southern part of Gaza Strip, which constitutes 72% of the total population, and the remaining 200,000 people 9% are currently outside Gaza strip.



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

The data in Table (1) indicate that about 63% of the goods that entered the Gaza Strip during the reporting period were through (KAS) crossing, and the Israeli occupation continues to impose restrictions on the entry of these goods into the northern part of the Gaza Strip. Therefore, the vast majority of goods that entered through (KAS) crossings remained in the southern part of Gaza Strip, and the goods that entered through Erez crossing constitute about 33% remained in the north. Meanwhile, there is no accurate information available about the destination of the goods that entered through Route 96 Gate, whether to the north or south of the Gaza Strip, which represents the remaining 4% of the total goods that entered Gaza Strip during the reporting period.

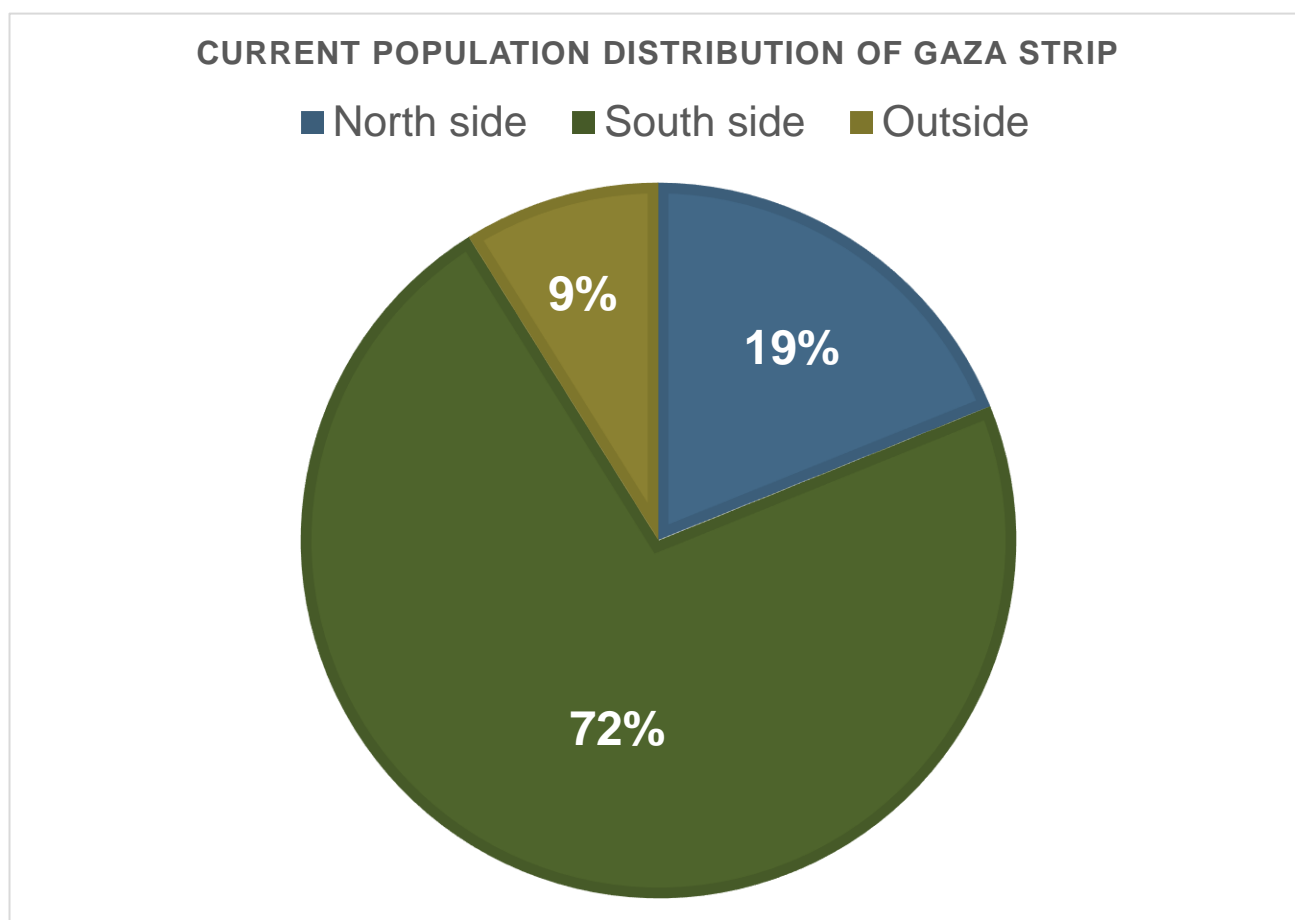


Figure (2): Currently population distribution of Gaza Strip.

The following figure shows the distribution of goods between the north and the south according to the number of trucks, taking into consideration that, the quantity of goods entering from (KAS) remain in the South, while the goods entering from Erez remain in the North, with neglecting the trucks passing from the south of Gaza Strip to the north and vice versa, because they constitute a very small percentage and there are no accurate statistics on them.

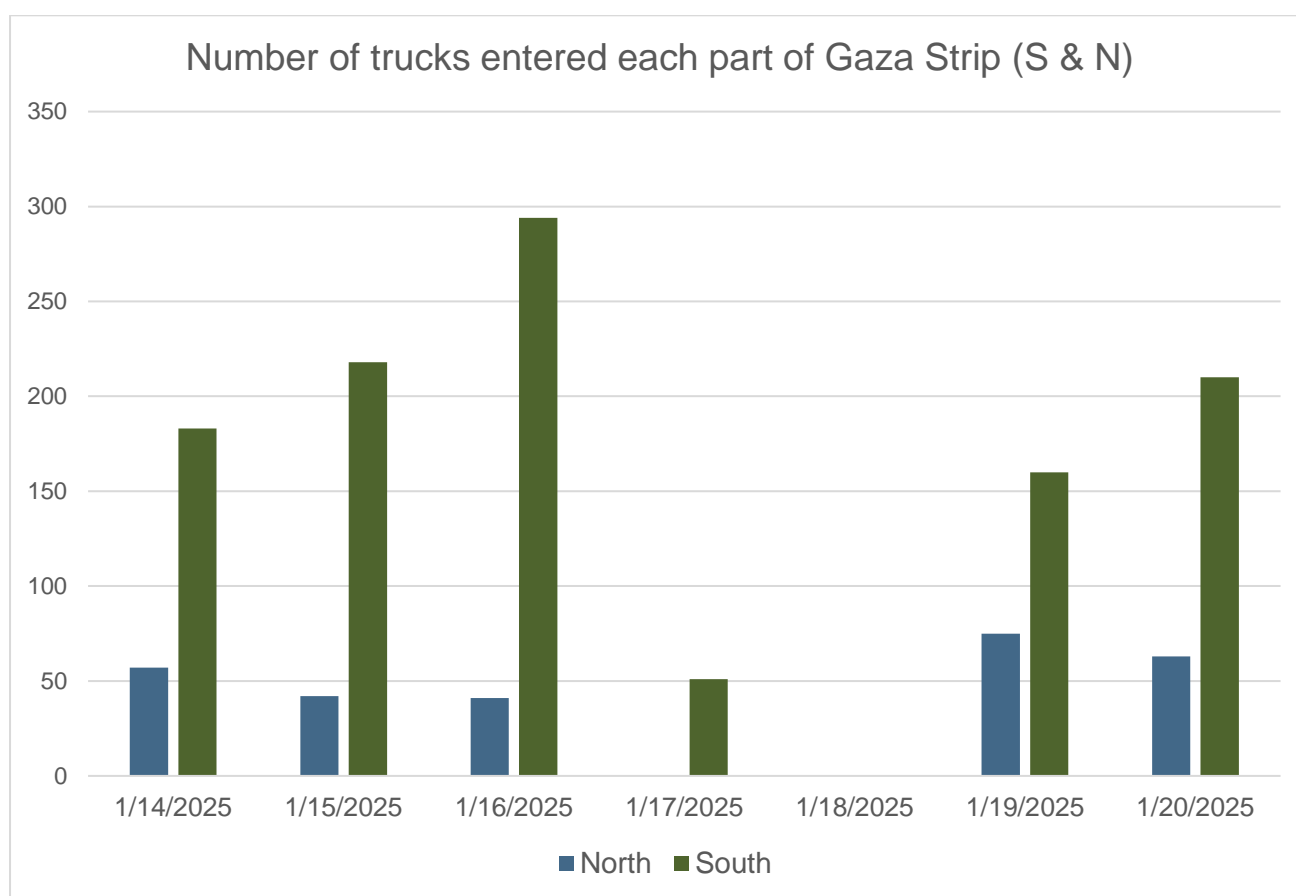


Figure (3): Number of trucks entered each part of Gaza Strip (South, North)

3 Daily Crossing Points Status:

This week, the total number of trucks increased by about 117% comparing with the previous week, the daily average number of trucks increased from 160 to 347 trucks. 2,431 trucks passed into Gaza Strip instead of 1,122 in the previous week, this is due to the ceasefire agreement coming into force on 19/01/2025. These trucks entered through 3 crossings: (KAS) 1,531, Erez 795 and Route 96 Gate 105 trucks. Both Rafah and Kissufim crossings were closed for all the time. During the reporting period, Route 96 Gate operated only two days, and was closed the rest of the week. Monday 20/01/2025 recorded the highest number of trucks in a single day during the reporting period, 915 trucks entered through two crossings, 560 trucks through (KAS) and 355 through Erez. The second higher day was Sunday 19/01/2025, 630 trucks passed into Gaza Strip, 330 through (KAS) and 300 through Erez crossing. Friday 17/01/2025 recorded the lowest number of trucks in a single day during the reporting period, 51 trucks entered through (KAS) crossing only. All crossings were closed on Saturday 18/01/2025. On Tuesday 14/01/2025, 240 trucks passed through three crossings, 138 trucks through (KAS) crossing, 57 through Erez, and 45 through Route 96 Gate. On Wednesday 15/01/2025, 260 trucks passed through three crossings, 158 through (KAS), 42 through Erez, and 60 through Route 96 Gate. On Thursday 16/01/2025, 335 trucks passed through two crossings, 294 through (KAS) and 41 through Erez.

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

Day	Date	Number of Trucks					Total
		Rafah	Erez	Route 96 Gate	Karm Abu Salem (KAS)	Kissufim	
Tuesday	14/01/2025	0	57	45	138	0	240
Wednesday	15/01/2025	0	42	60	158	0	260
Thursday	16/01/2025	0	41	0	294	0	335
Friday	17/01/2025	0	0	0	51	0	51
Saturday	18/01/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sunday	19/01/2025	0	300	0	330	0	630
Monday	20/01/2025	0	355	0	560	0	915
Total		0	795	105	1,531	0	2,431

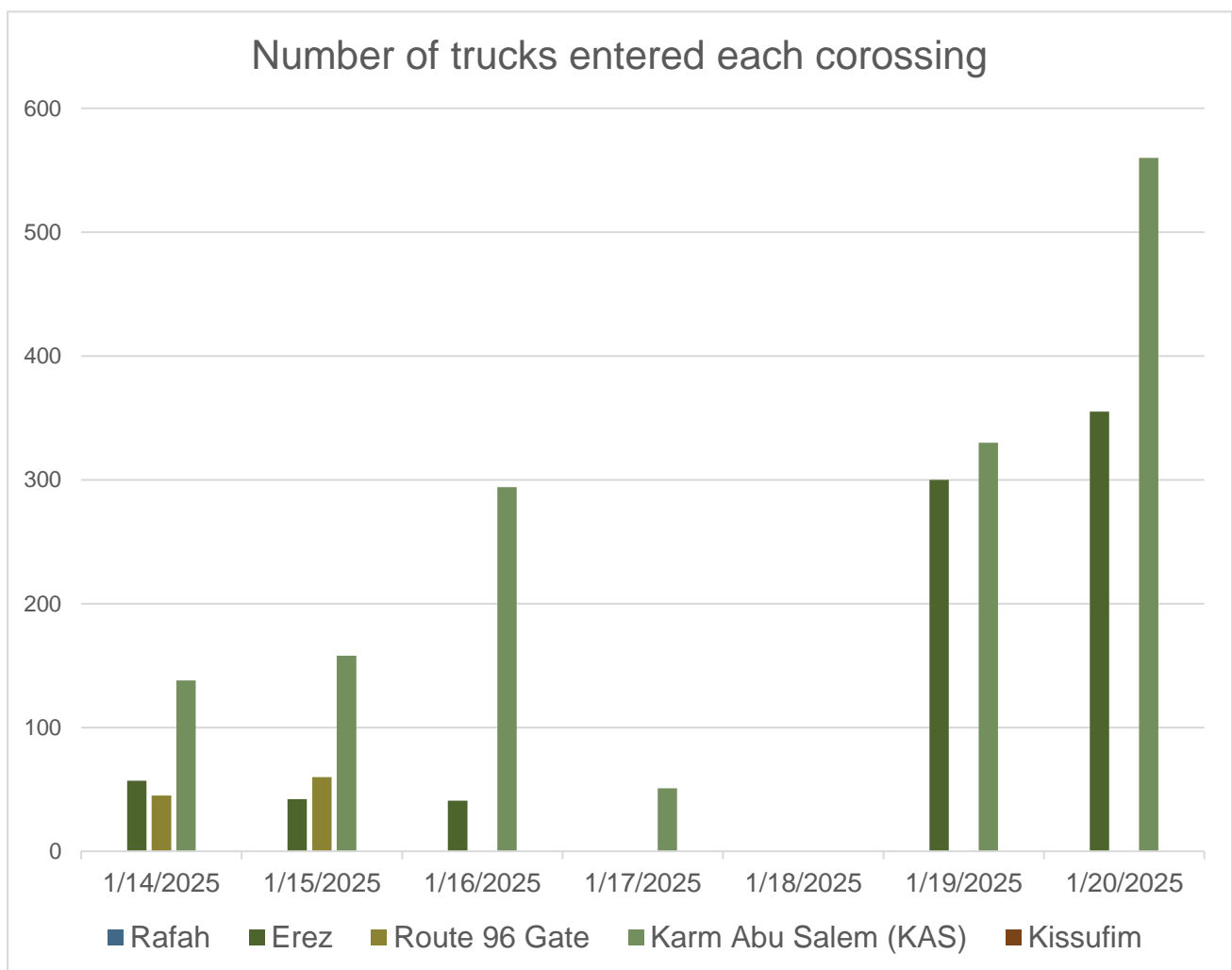


Figure (4): Number of trucks entered from each corossing

4 Entering Commodities:

4.1 Commodities Classification:

This week, only the following 6 main categories of commodities were passed to Gaza: food items – shelter equipment – medical supplies – combined aid – fuel – cooking gas – UN & NGOs equipment. There is no prioritization or stability in the importation of these goods. This lack of prioritization and stability has affected local market prices, as will be explained later, in the market analysis section. There is no proper geographic distribution to the entering commodities, neither in quantities nor in varieties. The following tables show the categories of entering commodities and their amount in tons and trucks, on daily basis:

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

Date	Types and Amounts of Commodities (Tons)						
	Food Items	Shelter Equip.	Medical Supplies	Mixed Aid	Fuel	Cooking Gas	UN and NGOS equipment
14/01/2025	4,710	165	20	150	163	92	NA
15/01/2025	3,228	395	140	795	38	138	NA
16/01/2025	5,368	690	35	480	0	138	NA
17/01/2025	680	255	0	0	0	0	0
18/01/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19/01/2025	6,147	395	152	456	355	233	NA
20/01/2025	9,771	592	247	881	790	324	NA
Total	29,904	2,492	594	2,762	1,346	925	NA

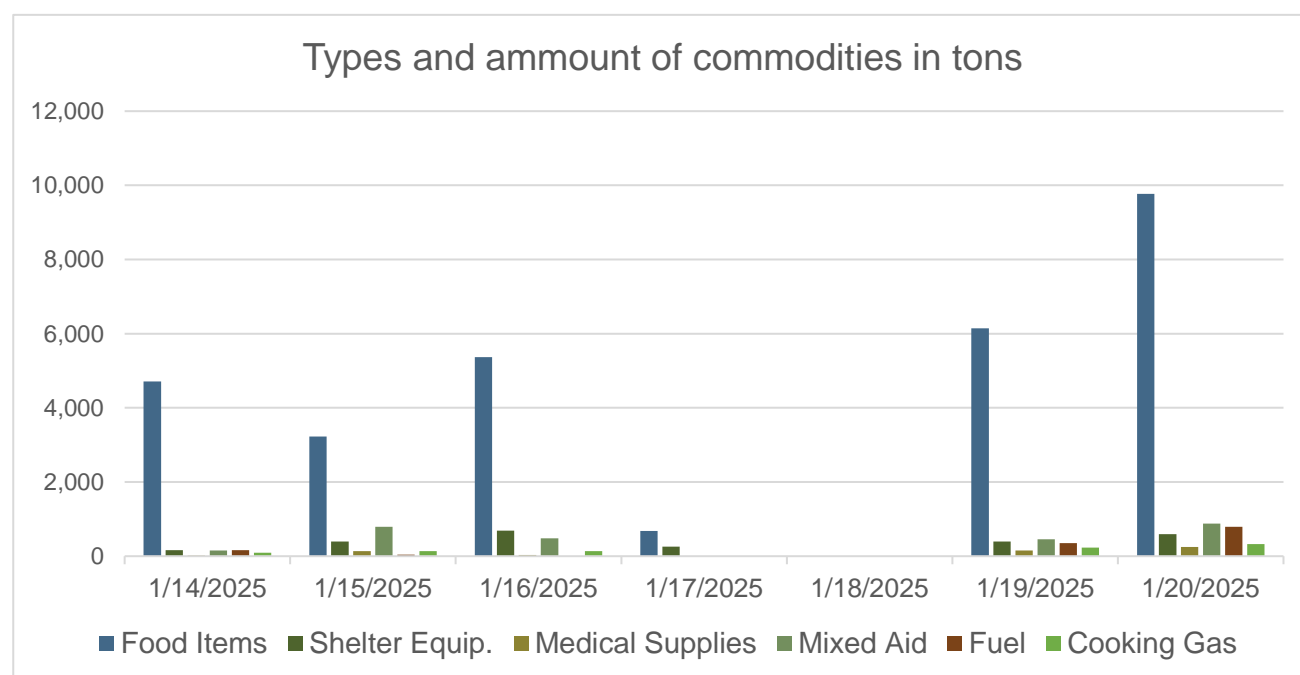


Figure (5): Types and ammount of commodities in tons.

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

Date	Types and Amounts of Commodities (Trucks)							Total
	Food Items	Shelter Equip.	Medical Supplies	Mixed Aid	Fuel	Cooking Gas	UN & NGOs Equip.	
14/01/2025	196	11	1	10	4	6	12	240
15/01/2025	150	33	7	53	1	6	10	260
16/01/2025	247	46	2	32	0	6	2	335
17/01/2025	34	17	0	0	0	0	0	51
18/01/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19/01/2025	457	48	16	48	13	16	32	630
20/01/2025	650	60	23	85	27	20	50	915
Total	1,734	215	49	228	45	54	106	2,431

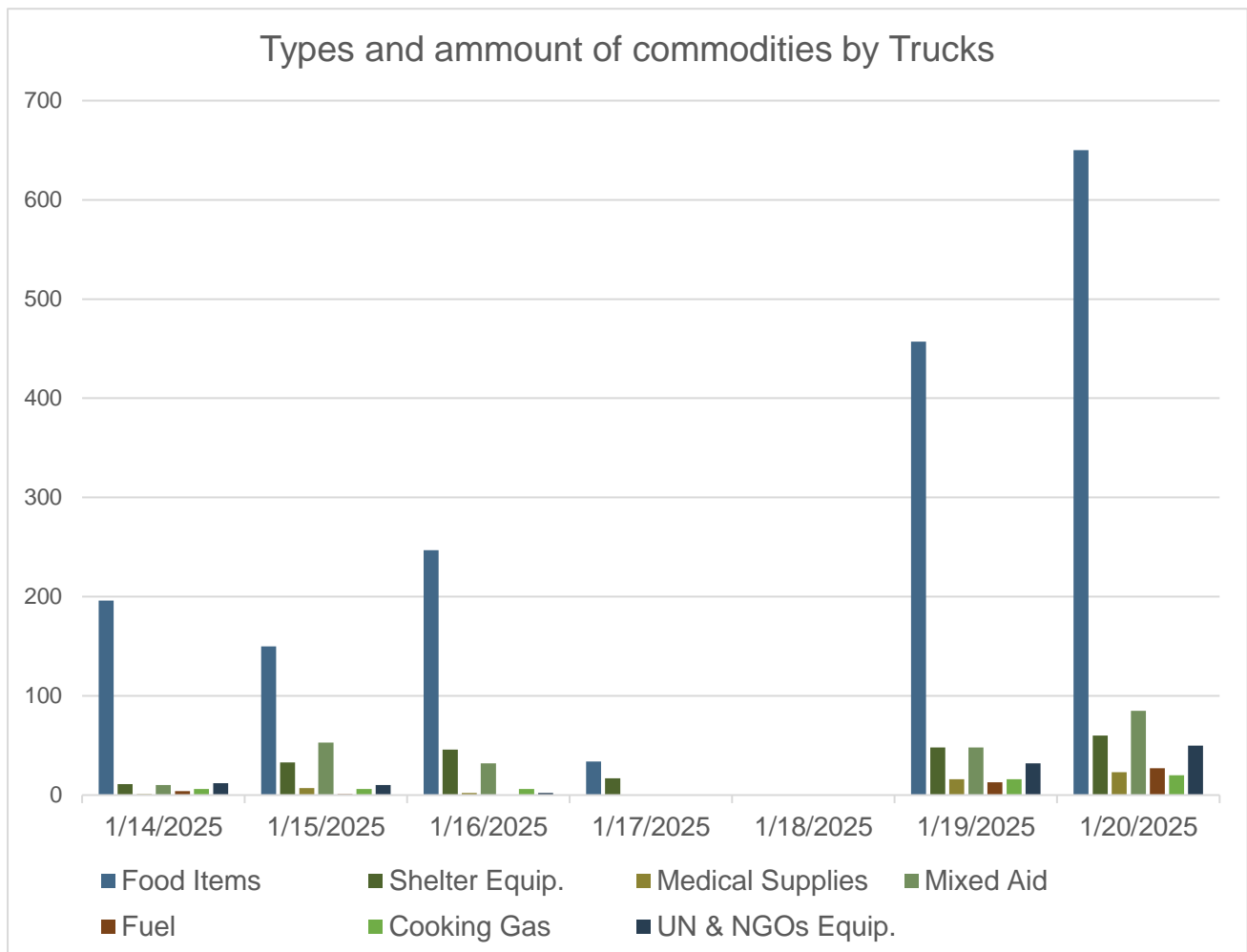


Figure (6): Types and ammount of commodities by Trucks.

4.2 Food items details:

The share of food items raised to reached about 71% of the total amount of commodities entered Gaza Strip this week.

1. Basic items such as (oil - sugar - flour - rice - legumes - ...).
2. Vegetables and fruits.
3. Frozen meat including (red meat - chicken - fish).
4. Food parcels.
5. Eggs and dairy products.
6. Other items such as (spices and seasonings - biscuits - noodles).
7. Water.

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

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

Date	Food items categories amount (Tons)							Total
	basic items	Food parcels	Fruit and vegetables	Frozen meat	dairy and eggs	Water	Other	
14/01/2025	2,370	0	240	0	0	0	2,100	4,710
15/01/2025	1,338	220	200	0	0	40	1,430	3,228
16/01/2025	1,640	0	0	0	0	0	3,728	5,368
17/01/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	680	680
18/01/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19/01/2025	2,752	149	117	37	76	0	3,016	6,147
20/01/2025	3,464	775	378	83	235	0	4,836	9,771
Total	11,564	1,144	935	120	311	40	15,790	29,904

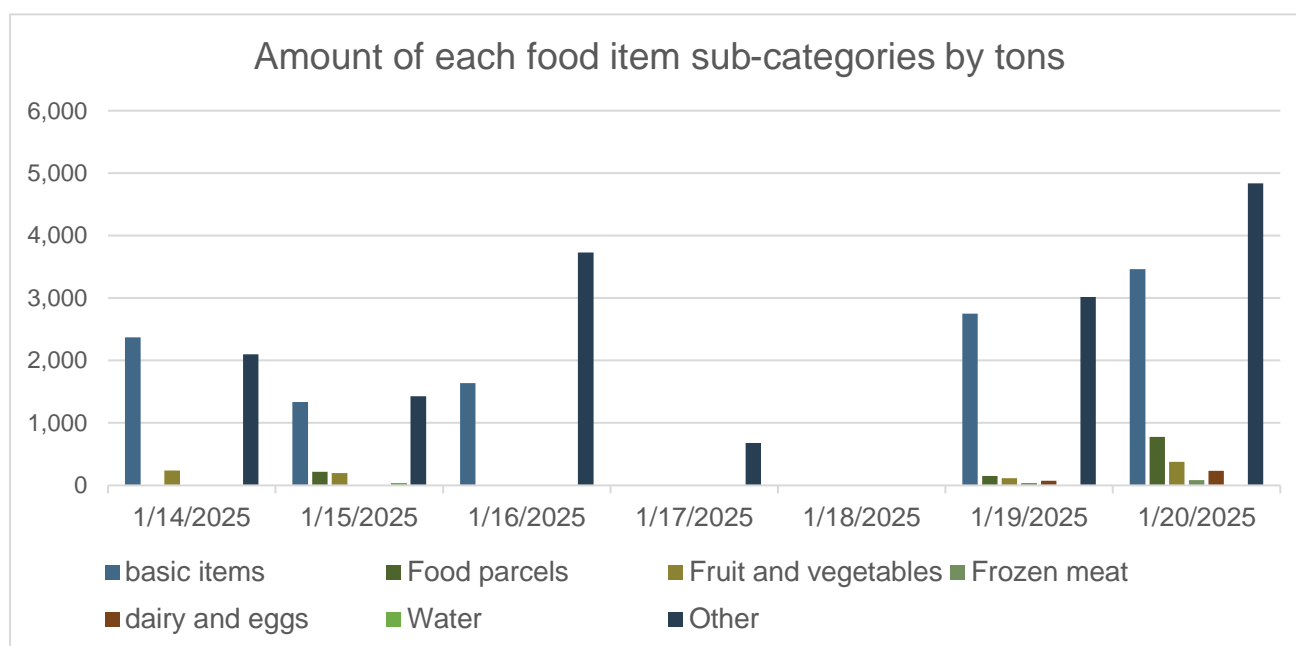


Figure (7): Amount of each food item sub-categories by tons.

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	
14/1/2025	99	0	10	0	0	0	87	196
15/1/2025	63	10	9	0	0	2	66	150
16/1/2025	75	0	0	0	0	0	172	247
17/1/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	34
18/1/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19/1/2025	199	11	8	3	8	0	228	457
20/1/2025	224	50	23	7	17	0	329	650
Total	660	71	50	10	25	2	916	1,734

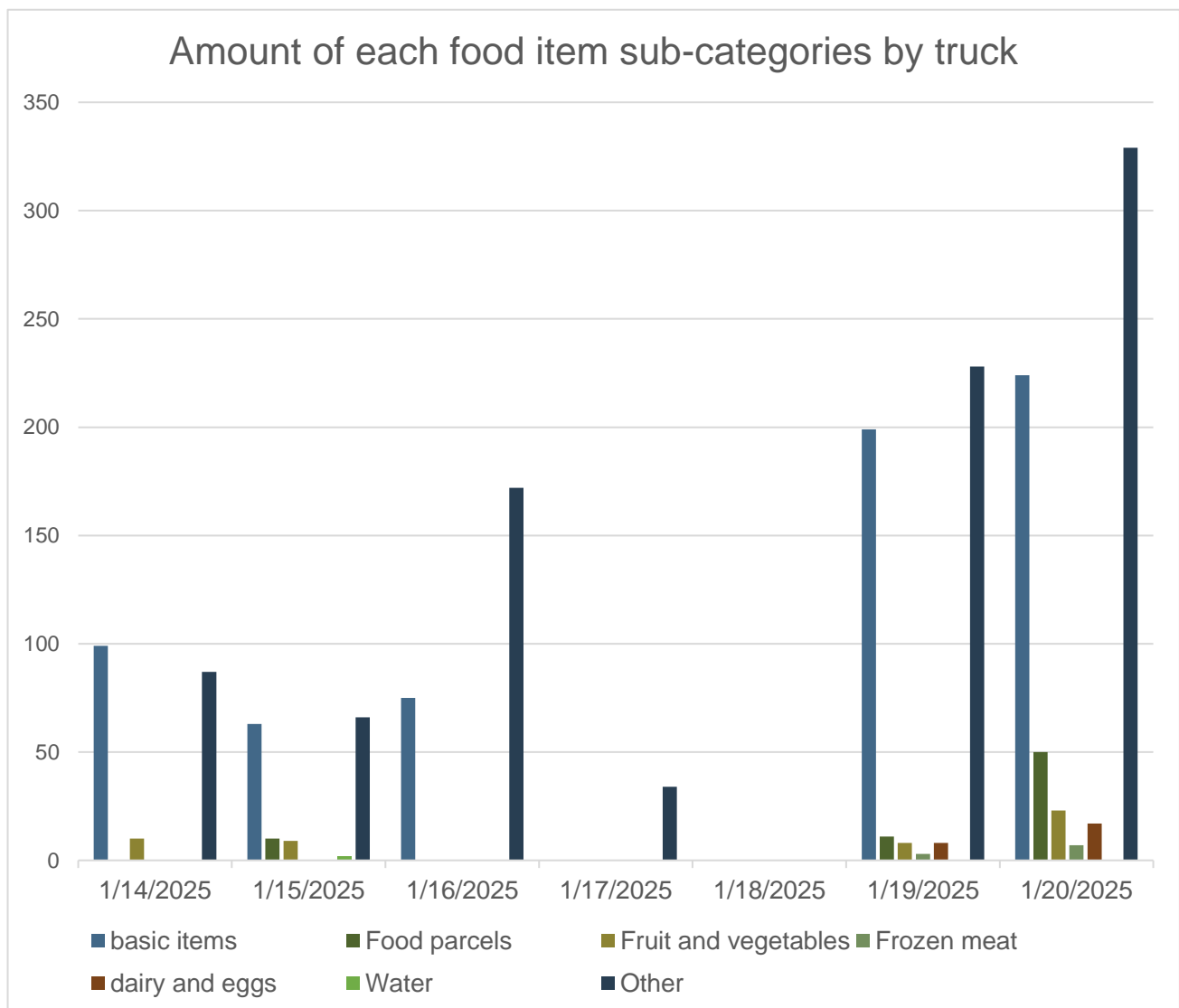


Figure (8): Amount of food item sub-categories by trucks.

4.3 Commodities Providers:

The commodities entered Gaza Strip during the report period vary between the private sector and humanitarian sector. While the private sector is limited to cooking gas, the humanitarian sector aid extends to food items, medical supplies, shelter equipment, UN & NGOs equipment and combined aid. The private sector entered less than 3% of the total number of trucks for this period. The following table shows the commodities entering according to the source (private sector – humanitarian aid):

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

Date	Items	Private Sector		Humanitarian Aid		Total Number of trucks	Total amount by tons
		Trucks	Tons	Trucks	Tons		
14/01/2025	Food items	0	0	196	4,710	196	4,710
	Cooking Gas	6	92	0	0	6	92
	Fuel	0	0	4	163	4	163
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	12	NA	12	NA
	Mixed Aid	0	0	10	150	10	150
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	11	165	11	165
	Medical Supplies	0	0	1	20	1	20
Subtotal 1		6	92	234	5,208	240	5,300
15/01/2025	Food items	0	0	150	3,228	150	3,228
	Cooking Gas	6	138	0	0	6	138
	Fuel	0	0	1	38	1	38
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	10	NA	10	NA
	Mixed Aid	0	0	53	795	53	795
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	33	395	33	395
	Medical Supplies	0	0	7	140	7	NA
Subtotal 2		6	138	254	4,596	260	4,594
16/01/2025	Food items	0	0	247	5,368	247	5,368
	Cooking Gas	6	138	0	0	6	138
	Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	2	NA	2	NA
	Mixed Aid	0	0	32	480	32	480
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	46	690	46	690
	Medical Supplies	0	0	2	35	2	35
Subtotal 3		6	138	329	6,573	335	6,711
17/01/2025	Food items	0	0	34	680	34	680
	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

Date	Items	Private Sector		Humanitarian Aid		Total Number of trucks	Total amount by tons
		Trucks	Tons	Trucks	Tons		
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	17	255	17	255
	Medical Supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal 4		0	0	51	935	51	935
18/01/2025	Food items	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cooking Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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
19/01/2025	Food items	0	0	457	6,147	457	6,147
	Cooking Gas	16	233	0	0	16	233
	Fuel	0	0	13	355	13	355
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	32	NA	32	NA
	Mixed Aid	0	0	48	456	48	456
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	48	395	48	395
	Medical Supplies	0	0	16	152	16	152
Subtotal 6		16	233	614	7,505	630	7,738
20/01/2025	Food items	0	0	650	9,771	650	9,771
	Cooking Gas	20	324	0	0	20	324
	Fuel	0	0	27	790	27	790
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	50	NA	50	NA
	Mixed Aid	0	0	85	881	85	881
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	60	592	60	592
	Medical Supplies	0	0	23	247	23	247
Subtotal 7		20	324	895	12,281	915	12,605
Total		54	925	2,377	37,098	2,431	38,023

5 Daily market prices for essential items:

Data about market prices are collected from the markets in both sides of Gaza Strip. In the south side, prices were collected in the “humanitarian area”, specifically in Nuseirat, Deir al-Balah, and Khan Younis markets. While in the North side, prices were collected in the main markets of Gaza city, Al-Zawya and Al-Sahaba markets.

5.1 Market prices in the South:

From the following table, we find that the prices of (banana, cucumber, egg, eggplant, onion) were the highest increasing items compared to what it was before the war, their prices during this week reached about 7 times higher than what it was before the war, followed by (potato, tomato, frozen chicken thighs, flour) which price reached about 6 times higher. Other items prices ranged between 4-5 times what they were before the war such as (lemon, frozen chicken wings, macaroni, orange, frozen chickens, frozen veal, apple, pepper). The increasing of the remaining items (garlic, sugar, rice, kidney beans, oil) is not exceeding 140% higher than what it was before the war. To measure the impact of the increase in the commodities flow rate during the past three weeks on prices, we measured the percentage of change in prices in the current week comparing to the average prices in the previous three weeks. We find that all prices have decreased compared to the previous weeks. The comparison results show that the prices of 21 items decreased in the current week from their average prices in the previous three weeks. Flour was the item with the largest decrease by 57%, followed by sugar 53% and oil 44%. The least decreased item was kidney beans by 2% and then frozen veal by 16%. Garlic is the only item that its price this week exceeded the price average of the previous 3 weeks.

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

#	Item	Pre-war Prices	Price Average (current week)	% Of change compared to pre-war price (Current Week)	Price Average (previous 3 weeks)	% Of change compared to the price in the current week
1	Flour	35	192.86	451%	447.62	-57%
2	Sugar	3	6.71	124%	14.31	-53%
3	Oil	9	9.71	8%	17.48	-44%
4	Rice	8	12.43	55%	21.14	-41%
5	Tomato	2	12.57	529%	20.36	-38%
6	Banana	2.5	18.57	643%	27.95	-34%
7	Eggplant	2	13.57	579%	20.38	-33%
8	Potato	2	12.86	543%	18.45	-30%
9	Cucumber	2	14.43	621%	20.69	-30%
10	Onion	2	13.00	550%	18.50	-30%
11	Apple	5	18.57	271%	26.24	-29%
12	Pepper	10	36.57	266%	50.38	-27%
13	Orange	4	18.57	364%	25.31	-27%
14	Lemon	4	20.43	411%	27.62	-26%
15	Macaroni	2.5	11.71	369%	15.52	-25%
16	Frozen chicken	8	32.71	309%	41.20	-21%

#	Item	Pre-war Prices	Price Average (current week)	% Of change compared to pre-war price (Current Week)	Price Average (previous 3 weeks)	% Of change compared to the price in the current week
17	Frozen chicken thigh	5	30.43	509%	38.00	-20%
18	Frozen chicken wing	6	30.00	400%	36.20	-17%
19	Egg	12	82.00	583%	98.14	-16%
20	Frozen veal	20	77.14	286%	92.00	-16%
21	Kidney beans	7	9.14	31%	9.29	-2%
22	Garlic	10	23.71	137%	23.48	1%

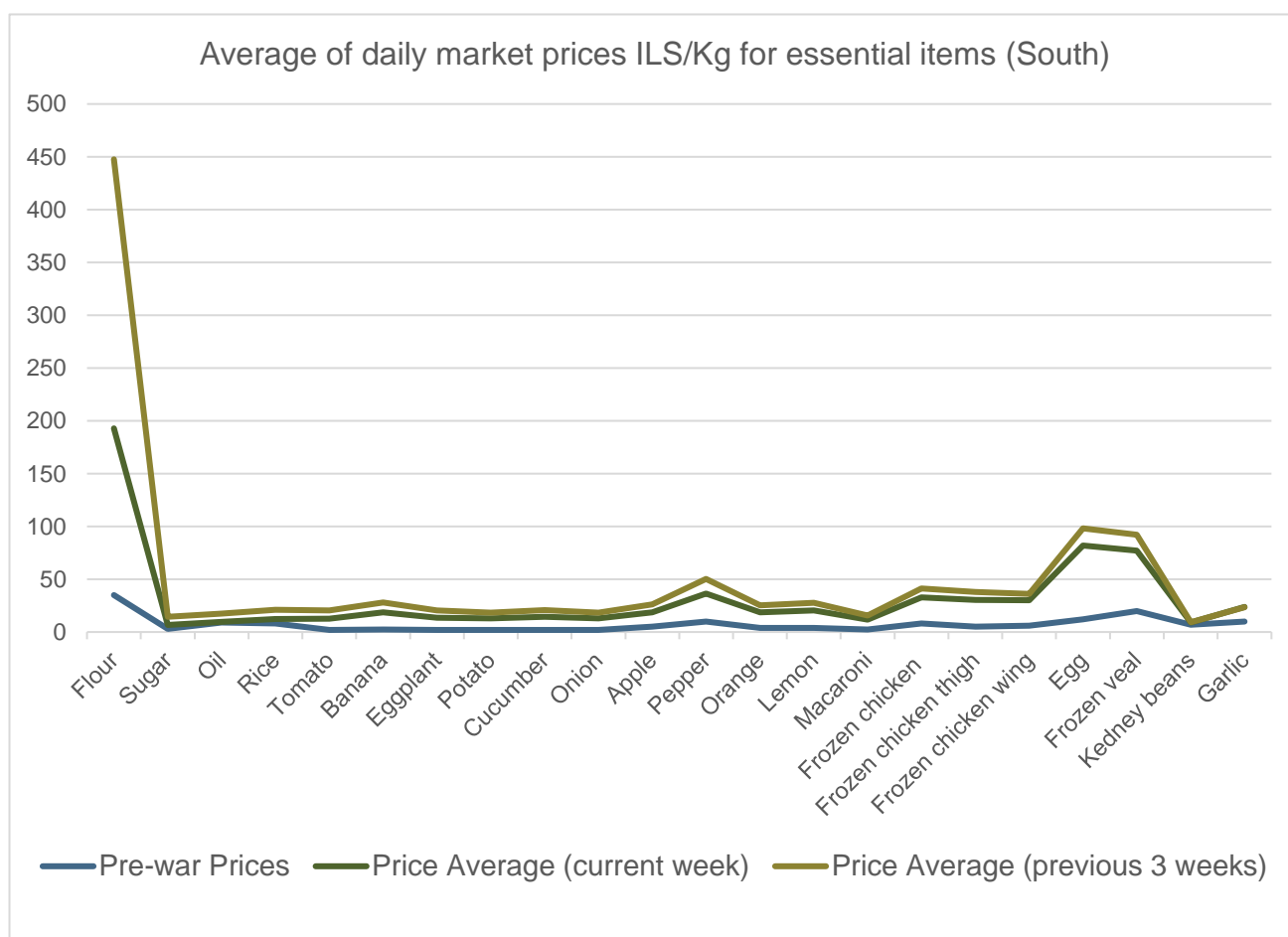


Figure (9): Average of daily market prices ILS/Kg for essential items (South)

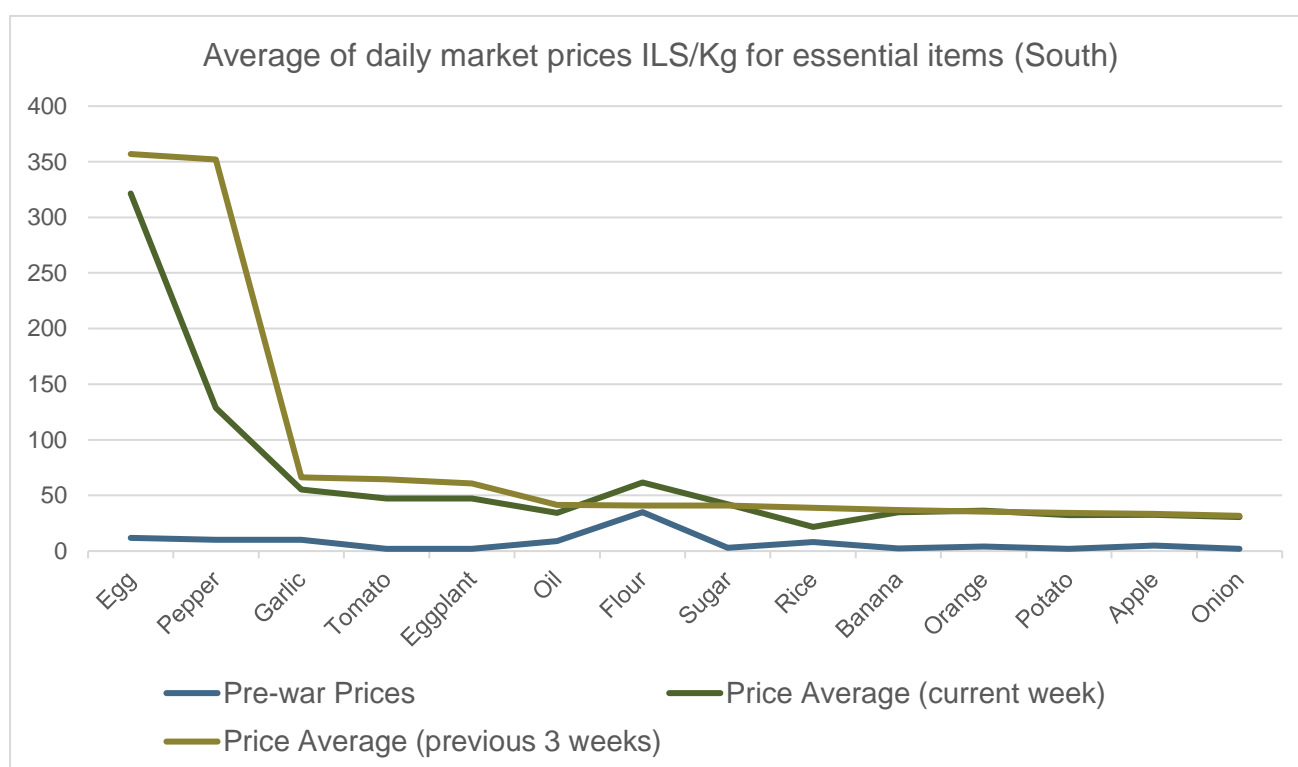
5.2 Market prices in the North:

From the following table, we find that the price of Egg was the highest increasing item compared to what it was before the war, its price during this week reached about 27 times higher than what it was before the war. The prices of tomato and eggplant were 24 times higher. Some items prices ranged between 13-16 times higher (potato, onion, sugar, banana, pepper). The prices of (orange, apple, garlic, oil) ranged between 4-9 times higher, while the

prices of rice and flour were the least increasing, their prices didn't exceed 170% from what they were before the war. To measure the impact of the increase in the commodities flow rate during the past three weeks on prices, we measured the percentage of change in prices in the current week comparing to the average prices in the previous three weeks. The comparison results show that the prices of 11 out of 14 items decreased in the current week from their average prices in the previous three weeks. Pepper was the item with the largest decrease by 63%, followed by Rice by 44%. The least decreased was Apple by 3% and then Onion by 4%. The three items whose prices increased were sugar, Orange and flour.

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

#	Item	Pre-war Prices	Price Average (current week)	% Of change compared to pre-war price (Current Week)	Price Average (previous 3 weeks)	% Of change compared to the price in the current week
1	Pepper	10	128.57	1186%	352.14	-63%
2	Rice	8	21.71	171%	39.00	-44%
3	Tomato	2	47.14	2257%	64.40	-27%
4	Eggplant	2	47.14	2257%	60.79	-22%
5	Oil	9	34.29	281%	41.50	-17%
6	Garlic	10	55.43	454%	66.21	-16%
7	Egg	12	321.43	2579%	356.90	-10%
8	Potato	2	32.29	1514%	34.43	-6%
9	Banana	2.5	35.00	1300%	36.87	-5%
10	Onion	2	30.43	1421%	31.69	-4%
11	Apple	5	32.60	552%	33.53	-3%



12	Orange	4	36.25	806%	35.50	2%
13	Sugar	3	42.14	1305%	40.81	3%
14	Flour	35	61.67	76%	40.87	51%

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

5.3 Comparison of Prices:

When comparing the average prices between the North and the South this week, we find that prices in the North are still higher than in the South, but at a lower difference level than in previous weeks. The price of all items is higher in the north than in the south, by varying difference gaps, except flour, which has been the only item for a long time whose price in the north is lower than in the south. Sugar recorded the highest price difference between the North and the South, its price in the north was about 6 times higher than in the south, followed by (Egg, Tomato, Oil, Pepper, Eggplant) which price in the North was about 4 times higher. The prices of (rice, garlic, pepper, Orange, Onion) were more than 2 times higher, while (Banana, Apple) had the least difference, their prices in the North did not exceed 100% higher than their prices in the South. Flour is the only item whose price in the North was lower than in the South, its price in the North is about 68% below its price in the South.

Table (9): comparison between prices average between South and North of Gaza strip

#	Item	Pre-war Prices	Price Average (South)		Price Average (North)		% Of change between South and North (current week)
			current week	previous 3 weeks	current week	previous 3 weeks	
1	Sugar	3	7	14	42	41	528%
2	Egg	12	82	98	321	357	292%
3	Rice	8	12	21	22	39	75%
4	Garlic	10	24	23	55	66	134%
5	Eggplant	2	14	20	47	61	247%
6	Pepper	10	37	50	129	352	252%
7	Tomato	2	13	20	47	64	275%
8	Oil	9	10	17	34	42	253%
9	Potato	2	13	18	32	34	151%
10	Onion	2	13	19	30	32	134%
11	Orange	4	19	25	36	36	95%
12	Banana	2.5	19	28	35	37	88%
13	Apple	5	19	26	33	34	76%
14	Flour	35	193	448	62	41	-68%

5.4 Retailers Price Analysis from 14/01/2025 – 20/01/2025:

5.4.1 Importers prices:

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

5.4.2 Market Conditions in Gaza:

- Truck Movement Variations:
 - During this report, there was increasing in the rate of goods flow compared to the previous week, with a total of 2,431 trucks, distributed between (KAS), Erez, and Route 96 Gate. (KAS) crossing constituted the largest share of trucks by more than 63% of the total trucks.
- Variety and Quantity of Goods:
 - During this week, the flow rate of commodities was 117% above the rate of the previous week, the supply is still far from meeting the demand, especially in food items, this affected market prices. The quantities entered Gaza Strip are very small compared to the required level, and are not sufficient for the population daily needs.

6 Coordination Mechanism:

- Coordination platform is closed to the private sector since 02/10/2024.
- Starting 19/01/2025, the day in which the ceasefire agreement entered into force, the Israeli occupation has issued new instructions for goods entry.
- According to the new instructions, Karm Abu Salem (KAS) crossing is open for aid coming from Egypt, while Erez crossing is open for aid coming from (West Bank - Occupied Territories in 1948 - Jordan).
- According to field observations, most of the trucks that entered through (KAS) crossing are commercial commodities to be sold on 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.

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 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 the entry of cooking Gas to the Northern part of Gaza Strip.
5. Increase cooking gas entering Gaza to enable people cook their food properly.
6. increase the amount of commodities entering the Northern part of Gaza Strip to ensure that aid reaches those in need without delay.
7. Allow private sector Importers to import and enter goods for Northern part of Gaza Strip using all available crossings.
8. Allow access to hygiene products since it is causing a major concern of disease spreading among population such as hepatitis A, scabies, etc.
9. 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.
10. Allow Gaza traders to import directly through international ports to avoid paying high prices and commissions
11. 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.
12. 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.

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

8 Conclusion

This week witnessed 117% increase in the number of trucks passed into the Gaza Strip compared with the previous week, due to the ceasefire agreement coming into force on 19/01/2025. Commodities are still limited to a specific group of items. Furthermore, the private sector is still banned from importing commodities since 02/10/2024. Despite that the role of the private sector is the largest in meeting the needs of the population, all goods currently enter Gaza is humanitarian coordinated aid only, except for 30 Truckloads of cooking gas. Even the goods that trickles to the local markets are coordinated by the humanitarian organizations, and reach the merchants through unofficial means. These goods are sold for high prices to the consumers. Trucks entered through 3 crossing: (KAS) and in the South, Erez in the North, and Rout 96 Gate located on the dividing line between the north and south of Gaza Strip. (KAS) crossing dominate the largest share of the number of trucks that passed into Gaza Strip during the reporting period. The occupation continues to prevent the entry of raw materials necessary for industrial and agricultural production, which thwarts any attempts at economic recovery.

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

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

9 Annex

9.1 Daily price in the south:

Table (10): Standard deviation of daily prices (South)

#	Item	14/01	15/01	16/01	17/01	18/01	19/01	20/01	Average	St. Dev
1	Flour	370	250	210	160	140	120	100	192.86	93.76
2	Lemon	35	30	23	15	14	13	13	20.43	9.05
3	Frozen veal	75	75	80	85	80	75	70	77.14	4.88
4	Banana	27	20	19	18	16	15	15	18.57	4.20
5	Orange	27	20	19	18	16	15	15	18.57	4.20
6	Apple	27	20	19	18	16	15	15	18.57	4.20
7	Frozen chicken thigh	35	35	33	30	28	27	25	30.43	3.99
8	Egg	80	80	83	85	75	85	86	82.00	3.92
9	Frozen chicken wing	35	33	32	30	28	27	25	30.00	3.56
10	Frozen chicken	38	35	34	33	31	30	28	32.71	3.35
11	Oil	15	13	11	8	8	7	6	9.71	3.35
12	Rice	15	15	14	12	11	11	9	12.43	2.30
13	Pepper	35	40	39	37	35	35	35	36.57	2.15
14	Garlic	25	25	25	25	24	22	20	23.71	1.98
15	Tomato	13	13	14	14	13	12	9	12.57	1.72
16	Kidney beans	11	11	10	8	8	8	8	9.14	1.46
17	Cucumber	13	13	15	16	16	15	13	14.43	1.40
18	Potato	14	14	14	13	12	12	11	12.86	1.21

19	Onion	14	14	14	13	13	12	11	13.00	1.15
20	Sugar	8	7	7	7	7	6	5	6.71	0.95
21	Eggplant	13	13	14	15	14	13	13	13.57	0.79
22	Macaroni	10	12	12	12	12	12	12	11.71	0.76

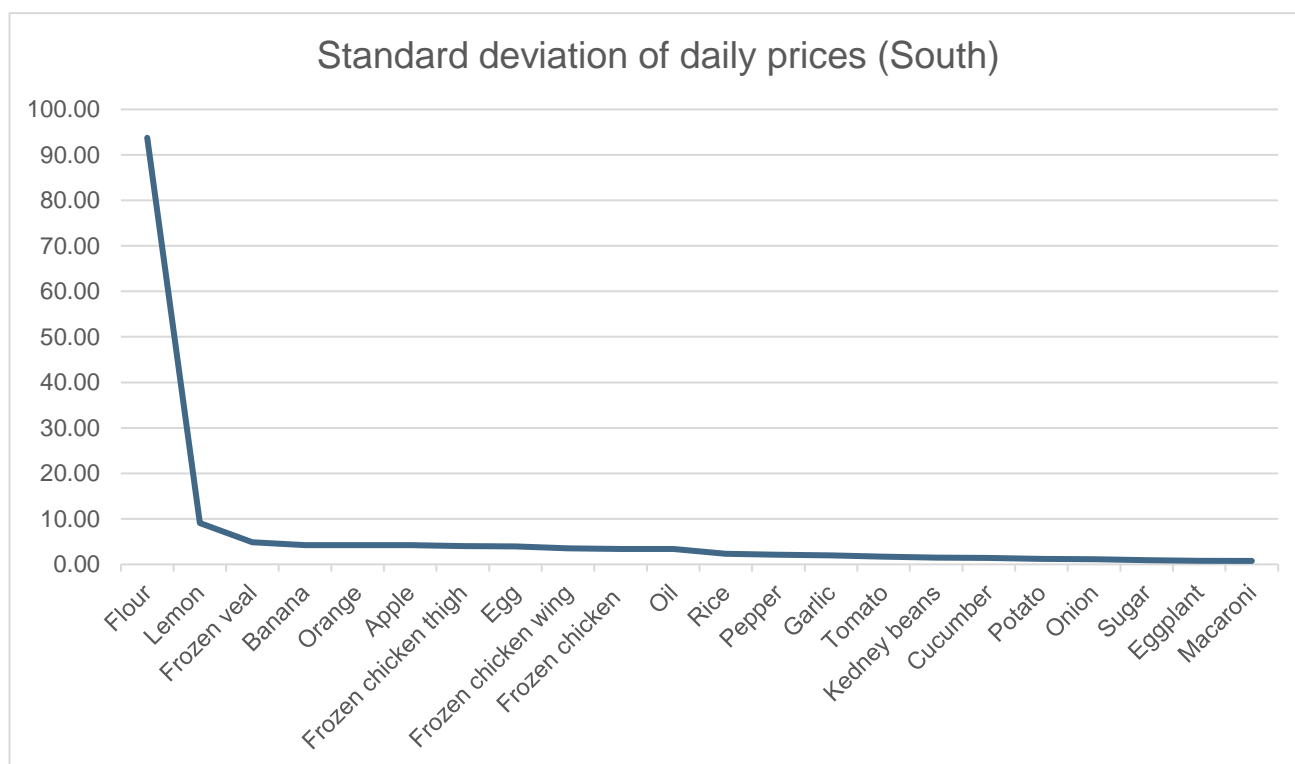


Figure (11): Standard deviation of daily prices (South)

9.2 Daily in the North:

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

#	Item	14/01	15/01	16/01	17/01	18/01	19/01	20/01	Average	St. Dev
1	Egg	420	420	420	320	225	225	220	321.43	98.35
2	Eggplant	35	35	35	55	75	60	35	47.14	16.29
3	Sugar	45	45	55	55	55	25	15	42.14	16.04

4	Pepper	150	150	120	120	120	120	120	128.57	14.64
5	Oil	50	50	35	33	30	25	17	34.29	12.24
6	Flour	55	55	55	60	65	80	NA	61.67	9.83
7	Garlic	55	55	60	58	55	65	40	55.43	7.72
8	Tomato	55	55	40	40	40	50	50	47.14	6.99
9	Onion	40	40	27	28	28	25	25	30.43	6.65
10	Rice	25	25	20	22	25	25	10	21.71	5.53
11	Potato	40	40	30	30	30	28	28	32.29	5.35
12	Apple	35	35	27	31	35	NA	NA	32.60	3.58
13	Orange	35	35	35	NA	NA	40	NA	36.25	2.50
14	Banana	35	35	35	NA	NA	NA	NA	35.00	0.00

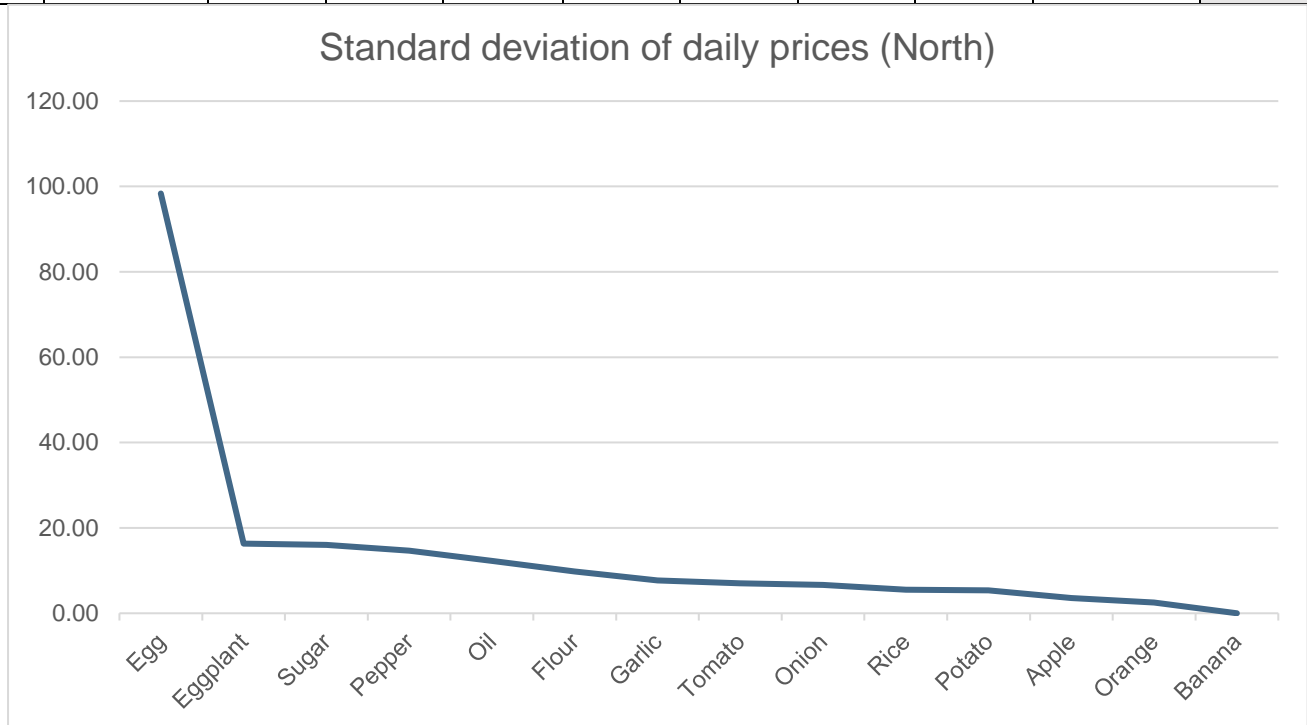


Figure (12): Standard deviation of daily prices (North)

9.3 Price volatility:

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

9.3.1 Fixed-price goods:

These are goods whose standard deviation is (0), meaning that their prices were stable and did not change throughout the reporting period, there was only item in this category, banana in the North, but this is due to its unavailability most days of the week rather than its price stability during that period.

9.3.2 Stable-price goods:

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

9.3.3 Volatile-price goods:

These are goods whose standard deviation is greater than (1), meaning that they witnessed sharp fluctuations in prices during the reporting period, these goods are all items except the (Sugar- Eggplant- Macaroni) in the South and all items except the (Banana) in the North.