



إتحاد الغرف التجارية الصناعية الزراعية الفلسطينية

Federation of Palestinian Chambers of Commerce, Industry & Agriculture

Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

Week 20: December 10 – 16, 2024.

In this Report:

- Flour prices in the south of Gaza Strip hit a high record this week, with more than 985 ILS for a 25kg bag, more than 27 times its price before the war.
- The Israeli occupation continues to prevent private sector merchants from importing commodities into Gaza Strip.
- The Success Story of the "Al-Tahrir Concrete Industries Co." page 18
- Issue of the Week: "The crisis of the transportation and trucking sector" page 19

December 28, 2024

Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

1 Executive Summary:

- This report, of weekly market analysis in Gaza Strip, covers the period from 10/12/2024 to 16/12/2024.
- This week witnessed a significant increase of 81% in the number of trucks passing into the Gaza Strip compared to the previous week.
- During the reporting period, **1,390** trucks with a total of **28,636** tons of commodities entered Gaza Strip. The trucks entered from three main crossings, Karm Abu Salem crossing (KAS) 936 trucks, Erez 313 trucks and Route 96 Gate 141 trucks, no trucks entered through the Palestinian/Egyptian Rafah crossing, or any other crossing.
- The Israeli coordination platform for the Private Sector, has been closed since 2nd of October 2024, no coordination requests have been placed or approved since then.
- Trucks continued to flow through Route 96 Gate this week, but with a significant decrease compared to the previous week. The total number of trucks decreased from 22% in the previous week to 10% this week.
- Karm Abu Salem (KAS) and Kissufim operates mainly for the southern part, Erez crossing operates for the Northern part, and Rout 96 Gate serves both sides.
- All trucks that entered Gaza Strip during the reporting period are humanitarian aid, and no commodities entered for the private sector except for 30 trucks of cooking gas.
- The Humanitarian Assistance entering Gaza Strip does not meet the minimum needs of the population with limited quantities of some food items, hygiene materials, shelter equipment, fuel, medicines and medical supplies only.
- This week witnessed an improvement in the entered quantity of food compared to previous weeks, but was limited to basic items only (rice - sugar - flour - oil), no vegetables, fruits, meat, eggs or dairy products entered.
- There is no prioritization or stability in the flow of goods leading to extremely high local market prices. The increase in some food items prices reached more than 1800% to what it was before the war.
- The private sector should be allowed to import food items again, and expand the types and quantities of goods, cover all areas in distribution, to stabilize prices and make essential goods available to people. Also, the number of importers should be Increased.
- The private sector Importers should be allowed to import and enter goods for Northern part of Gaza Strip using all available crossings.
- The goods transportation sector is deteriorating quickly, a swift action needs to be taken to allow private shipping companies enter mew trucks and spare parts.

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 67% 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) crossing remained in the southern part of the Gaza Strip, and the goods that entered through the Erez crossing constitute about 23%, most of which crossed to the south via Salah al-Din, and a small portion of them 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 10% of the total goods that entered the Gaza Strip during the reporting period.

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

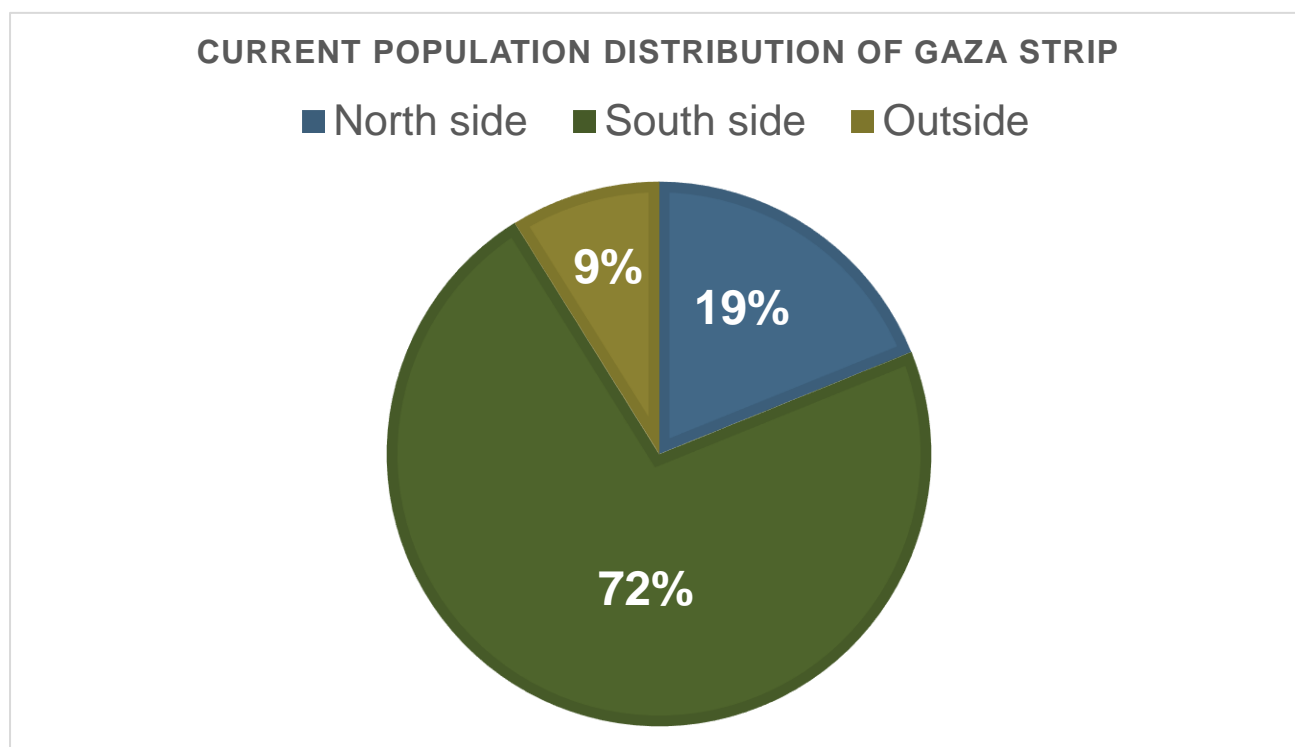


Figure (2): Currently population distribution of Gaza Strip.

The following figure shows the distribution of goods between the north and the south according to the number of trucks. The figures in this figure are based on the quantity of goods entering through the Kas, Kissufim and Erez crossings, including Route 96 Gate, and do not include trucks passing from the south of the Gaza Strip to the north, because they constitute a very small percentage and there are no accurate statistics on them.

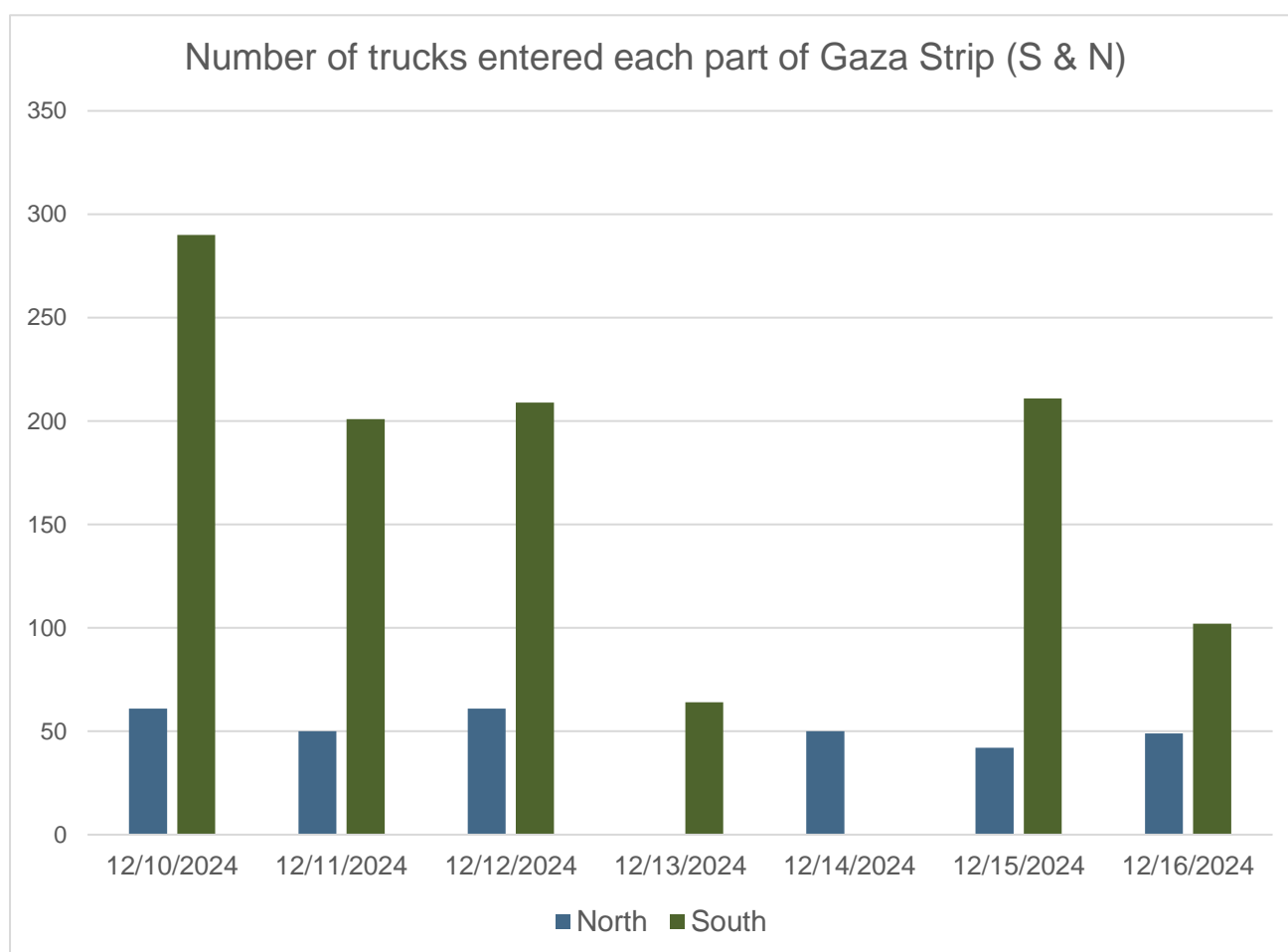


Figure (3): Number of trucks entered each part of Gaza Strip (South, North)

3 Daily Crossing Points Status:

This week, Rafah crossings were closed all the time as usual in all the previous weeks. The total number of trucks increased by about 81% comparing with the previous week, 1,390 trucks passed into Gaza Strip instead of 766 in the previous week. These trucks entered through 3 crossings, (KAS), Erez, Route 96 Gate, Kissufim crossing was totally closed during this week. Tuesday 10/12/2024 recorded the highest number of trucks in a single day during the reporting period, 351 trucks entered through the three crossings, 251 trucks through (Kas) crossing, 61 trucks through Erez and 39 through Route 96 Gate. Saturday 14/12/2024 witnessed the lowest number of trucks, only 50 trucks entered through Erez and no trucks passed through the other crossings. Friday 13/12/2024 witnessed a decrease in the number of trucks to reach 64 trucks, all of them through (KAS) crossing, while Route 96 Gate was closed on the two previous days. In addition, Thursday 12/12/2024 witnessed an increasing in the number of trucks to reach 270 trucks, 209 trucks passed through (KAS) and 61 through Erez. On Wednesday 11/12/2024, 251 trucks passed through three crossings, 167 through (KAS), 50 through Erez and 34 through Route 96 Gate. On Sunday 15/12/2024, 253 trucks passed through three crossings, 197 through (KAS), 42 through Erez and 14 through Route 96 Gate. On Monday 16/12/2024, the number of trucks decreased to reach 151, passed through three crossings, 48 through (KAS), 49 through Erez and 33 through Route 96 Gate.

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

Day	Date	Number of Trucks					Total
		Rafah	Erez	Route 96	Karm Abu Salem (KAS)	Kissufim	
Tuesday	10/12/2024	0	61	39	251	0	351
Wednesday	11/12/2024	0	50	34	167	0	251
Thursday	12/12/2024	0	61	0	209	0	270
Friday	13/12/2024	0	0	0	64	0	64
Saturday	14/12/2024	0	50	0	0	0	50
Sunday	15/12/2024	0	42	14	197	0	253
Monday	16/12/2024	0	49	54	48	0	151
Total		0	313	141	936	0	1,390

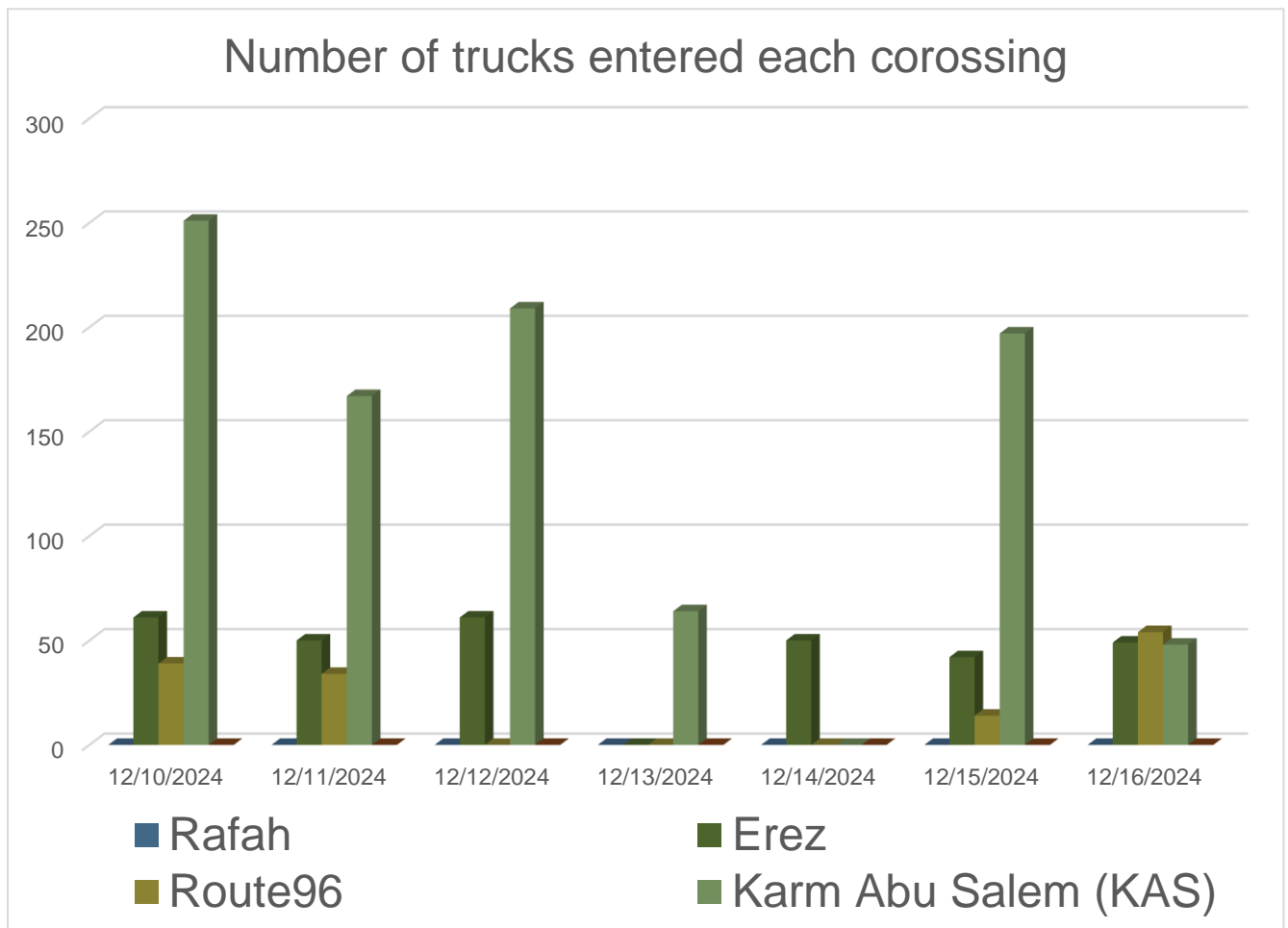


Figure (4): Number of trucks entered from each corossing

4 Entering Commodities:

4.1 Commodities Classification:

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

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

Date	Types and Amounts of Commodities (Tons)							Total
	Food items	Shelter Equip.	Medical Supplies	Mixed Aid	Fuel	Cooking Gas	UN and NGOS equip.	
10/12/2024	6,190	1,105	50	195	0	134	0	7,674
11/12/2024	3,070	660	75	945	0	136	0	4,886
12/12/2024	4,655	465	70	375	0	132	0	5,697
13/12/2024	580	0	0	630	0	0	0	1,210
14/12/2024	154	22	0	924	0	0	0	1,100
15/12/2024	4,530	360	10	300	0	136	0	5,336
16/12/2024	1,600	285	180	390	112	136	30	2,733
Total	20,779	2,897	385	3,759	112	674	30	28,636

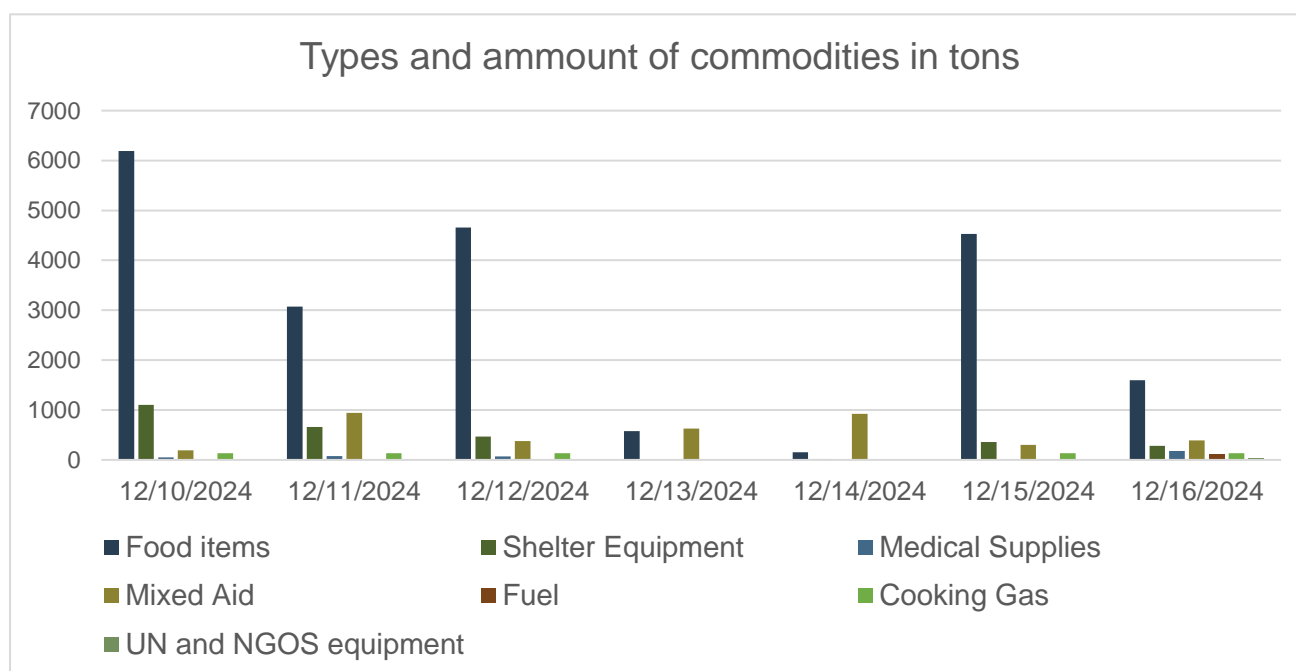


Figure (5): Types and ammount of commodities in tons.

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.	
10/12/2024	266	65	4	10	0	6	0	351
11/12/2024	134	44	4	63	0	6	0	251
12/12/2024	204	31	4	25	0	6	0	270
13/12/2024	22	0	0	42	0	0	0	64
14/12/2024	7	1	0	42	0	0	0	50
15/12/2024	202	24	1	20	0	6	0	253
16/12/2024	71	19	23	26	4	6	2	151
Total	906	184	36	228	4	30	2	1,390

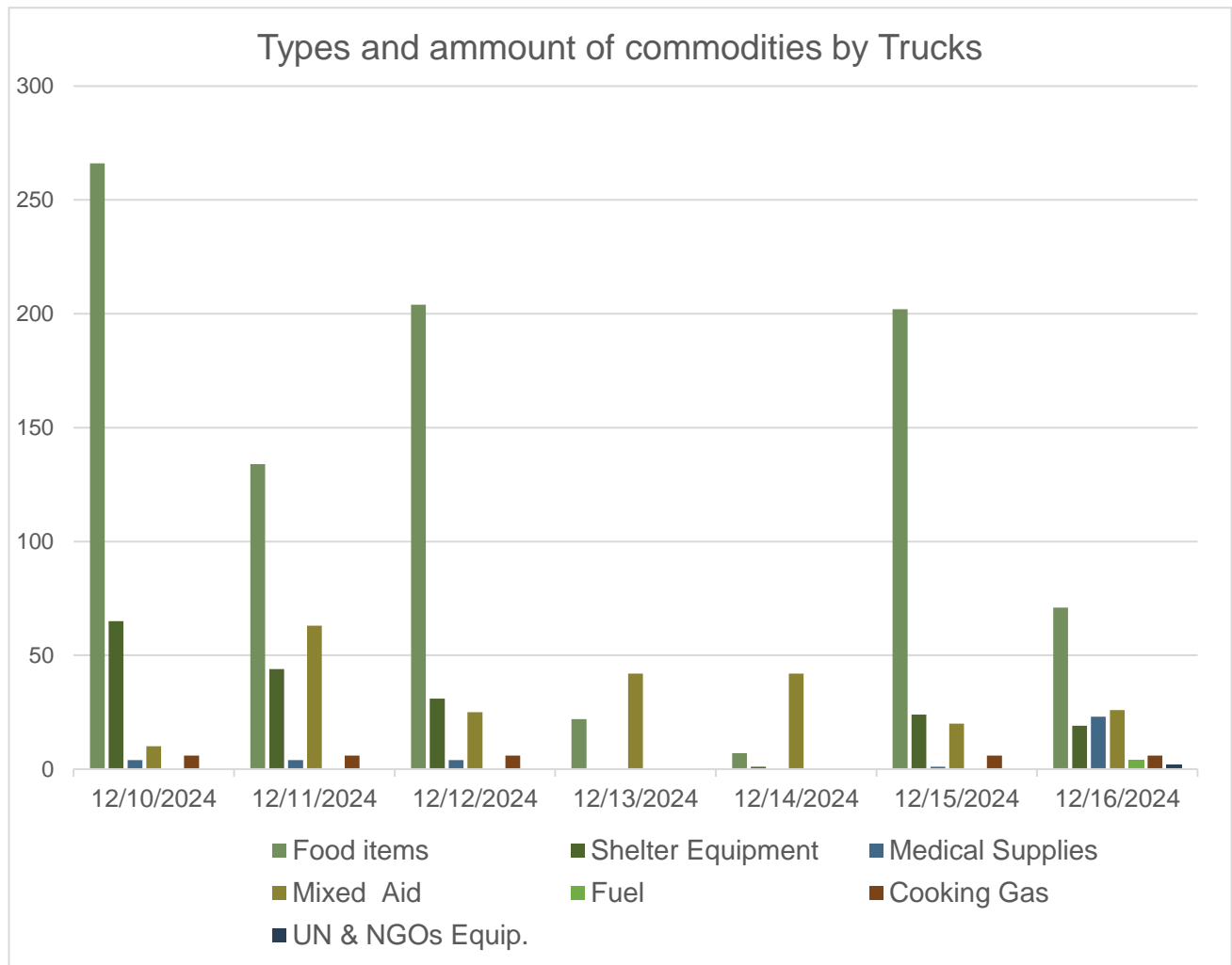


Figure (6): Types and ammount of commodities by Trucks.

4.2 Food items details:

The share of food items raised to reached about 60% of the total amount of commodities entered Gaza Strip this week, while the share was about 56% in the previous week.

The number of food items trucks raised from 416 in the previous week to 906 trucks in this week. And the total amount by tons raised from 10,329 in the previous week to 20,779 tons in this week. This week, food items entered Gaza Strip were limited to only 3 from the 7 sub-categories, which are basic items, water, and others items, while no vegetables, fruits, meat, eggs, or dairy products entered. 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
	basic items	Food parcels	Fruit and vegetables	Frozen meat	dairy and eggs	Water	Other	
10/12/2024	2,880	0	0	0	0	0	3,310	6,190
11/12/2024	1,440	0	0	0	0	0	1,630	3,070
12/12/2024	2,280	0	0	0	0	0	2,375	4,655
13/12/2024	420	0	0	0	0	0	160	580
14/12/2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	154	154
15/12/2024	1,890	0	0	0	0	40	2,600	4,530
16/12/2024	750	0	0	0	0	200	650	1,600
Total	9,660	0	0	0	0	240	10,879	20,779

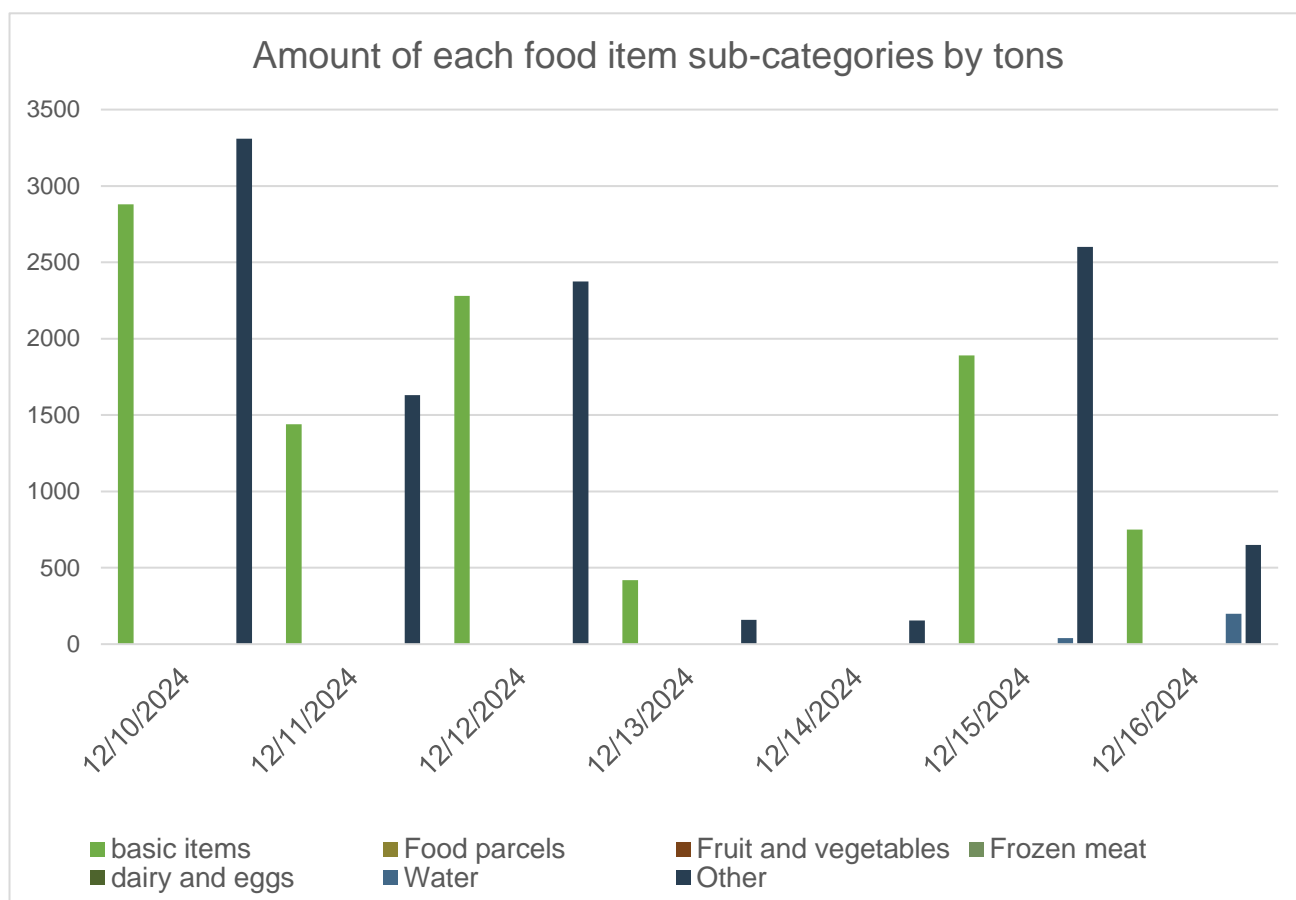


Figure (7): Amount of each food item sub-categories by tons.

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	
10/12/2024	121	0	0	0	0	0	145	266
11/12/2024	63	0	0	0	0	0	71	134
12/12/2024	100	0	0	0	0	0	104	204
13/12/2024	16	0	0	0	0	0	6	22
14/12/2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
15/12/2024	84	0	0	0	0	2	116	202
16/12/2024	33	0	0	0	0	10	28	71
Total	417	0	0	0	0	12	477	906

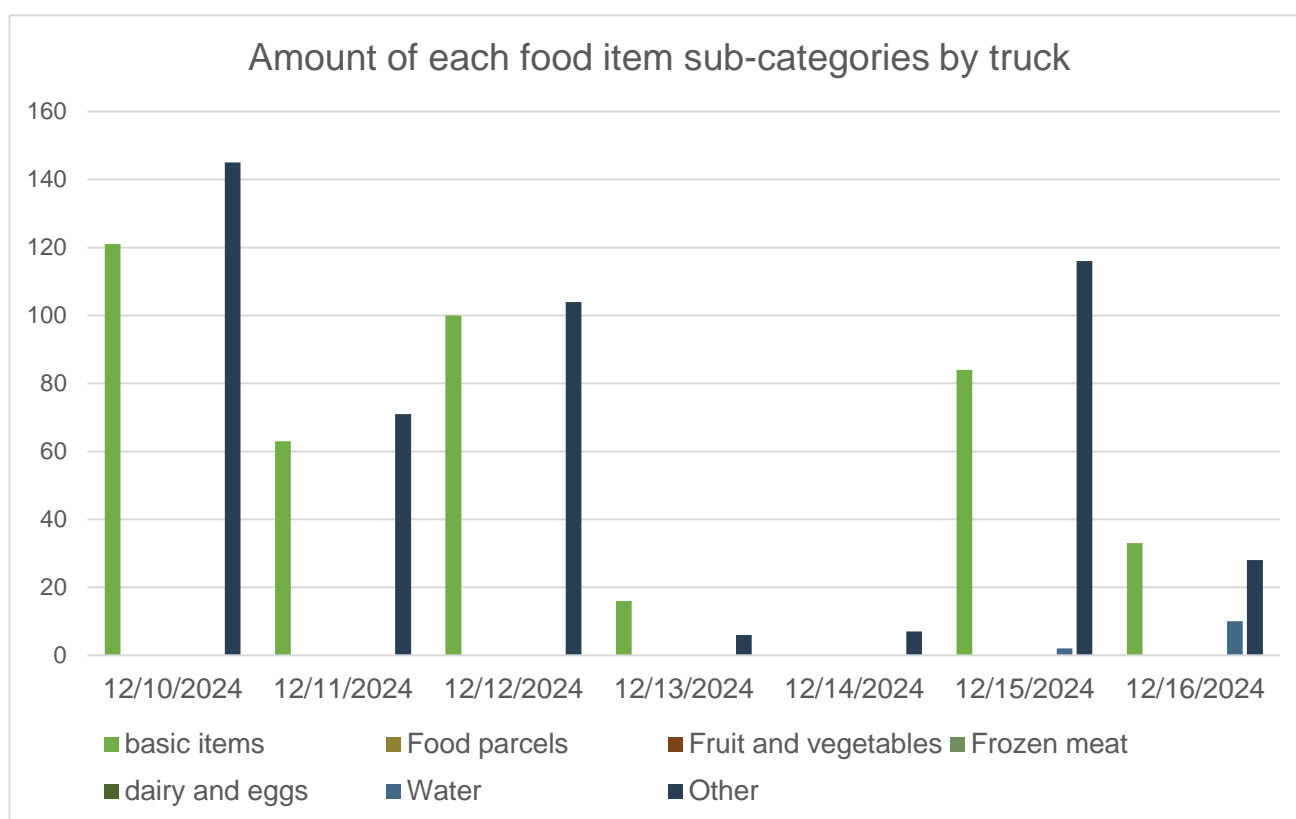


Figure (8): Amount of food item sub-categories by trucks.

4.3 Commodities Providers:

The commodities entered Gaza Strip during the report period vary between the private sector and humanitarian sector. While the private sector is limited to cooking gas, the humanitarian sector aid extends to food items, medical supplies, shelter equipment, UN & NGOs equipment and combined aid. The private sector entered only about 2 % of the total number of trucks for this period. The following table shows the commodities entering according to the source (private sector – humanitarian aid):

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

Date	Items	Private Sector		Humanitarian Aids		Total Number of trucks	Total amount by tons
		Trucks	Tons	Trucks	Tons		
10/12/2024	Food items	0	0	266	6190	266	6190
	Cooking Gas	6	134	0	0	6	134
	Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Aid	0	0	10	195	10	195
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	65	1105	65	1105
	Medical Supplies	0	0	4	50	4	50
Subtotal 1		6	134	345	7540	351	7674
11/12/2024	Food items	0	0	134	3070	134	3070

Date	Items	Private Sector		Humanitarian Aids		Total Number of trucks	Total amount by tons
		Trucks	Tons	Trucks	Tons		
	Cooking Gas	6	136	0	0	6	136
	Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Aid	0	0	63	945	63	945
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	44	660	44	660
	Medical Supplies	0	0	4	75	4	75
Subtotal 2		6	136	245	4750	251	4886
12/12/2024	Food items	0	0	204	4655	204	4655
	Cooking Gas	6	132	0	0	6	132
	Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Aid	0	0	25	375	25	375
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	31	465	31	465
	Medical Supplies	0	0	4	70	4	70
Subtotal 3		6	132	264	5565	270	5697
13/12/2024	Food items	0	0	22	580	22	580
	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	42	630	42	630
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Medical Supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal 4		0	0	64	1210	64	1210
14/12/2024	Food items	0	0	7	154	7	154
	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	42	924	42	924
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	1	22	1	22
	Medical Supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal 5		0	0	50	1100	50	1100
15/12/2024	Food items	0	0	202	4530	202	4530
	Cooking Gas	6	136	0	0	6	136
	Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Aid	0	0	20	300	20	300

Date	Items	Private Sector		Humanitarian Aids		Total Number of trucks	Total amount by tons
		Trucks	Tons	Trucks	Tons		
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	24	360	24	360
	Medical Supplies	0	0	1	10	1	10
	Subtotal 6	6	136	247	5200	253	5336
16/12/2024	Food items	0	0	71	1600	71	1600
	Cooking Gas	6	136	0	0	6	136
	Fuel	0	0	4	112	4	112
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	2	30	2	30
	Mixed Aid	0	0	26	390	26	390
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	19	285	19	285
	Medical Supplies	0	0	23	180	23	180
	Subtotal 7	6	136	145	2597	151	2733
	Total	30	674	1,360	27,962	1,390	28,636

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:

Flour prices in the south of Gaza Strip this week This week has decreased significantly compared to the previous week; the price of a 25 kg sack reached 550 ILS instead of 986 in the previous week. The price of banana reached to more than 16 times higher than its price before the war, some food items ranged between 10-15 times higher than their prices before the war (flour, tomato, potato, onion). Other items are 4-8 times higher (eggplant, cucumber, macaroni, egg, apple, orange, sugar, lemon).

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

#	Item	Prices before the war	Price Average	% Of Change	St. Dev
1	Banana	2.5	42.86	1,614%	3.93
2	Flour	35	550.00	1,471%	118.15
3	Tomato	2	31.29	1,464%	1.25
4	Potato	2	26.71	1,236%	4.35
5	Onion	2	21.71	986%	1.89
6	Eggplant	2	18.14	807%	2.54
7	Cucumber	2	17.86	793%	3.58
8	Macaroni	2.5	22.00	780%	0.00

#	Item	Prices before the war	Price Average	% Of Change	St. Dev
9	Egg	12	102.86	757%	19.76
10	Apple	5	39.29	686%	1.89
11	Orange	4	30.43	661%	2.70
12	Sugar	3	20.00	567%	5.35
13	Lemon	4	21.71	443%	4.42
14	Pepper	10	37.43	274%	15.00
15	Rice	8	25.00	213%	0.00
16	Garlic	10	26.14	161%	4.18
17	Oil	9	19.29	114%	5.06
18	Kidney beans	7	9.00	29%	0.00

5.2 Market prices in the North:

This week, Pepper was the highest increasing item in the North compared to its normal price before the war, the price of one kilogram reached more than 600 ILS, more than 60 times higher than what it was before the war, followed by Eggplant, which price reached about 40 times higher than what it was before the war, while the prices of some items ranged between 20-37 times higher (egg, potato, onions, banana, sugar, garlic), some items ranged between 6-12 times higher (lemon, orange, oil). Flour was the only item whose current price is below its price before the war by about 29%.

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

#	Item	Prices before the war	Price Average	St. Dev.	% Of change
1	Pepper	10	600.00	5,900%	0.00
2	Eggplant	2	81.25	3,963%	2.50
3	Egg	12	458.57	3,721%	14.64
4	Potato	2	75.00	3,650%	31.14
5	Onion	2	72.33	3,517%	22.42
6	Banana	2.5	61.67	2,367%	31.75
7	Sugar	3	73.57	2,352%	2.44
8	Garlic	10	207.14	1,971%	9.51
9	Lemon	4	51.43	1,186%	3.78
10	Orange	4	31.67	692%	5.77
11	Oil	9	70.00	678%	0.00
12	Rice	8	31.43	293%	2.44

#	Item	Prices before the war	Price Average	St. Dev.	% Of change
13	Flour	35	25.00	-29%	0.00

5.3 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:

5.3.1 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, these goods are (Kidney beans – rice - macaroni) in the South and (flour- pepper) in the North.

5.3.2 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, no item neither in the South nor in the North.

5.3.3 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 (flour – egg – pepper – sugar – oil – lemon – potato – garlic – banana - cucumber – orange – eggplant – onion – apple) in the South and all items except the (pepper – flour – oil) in the North.

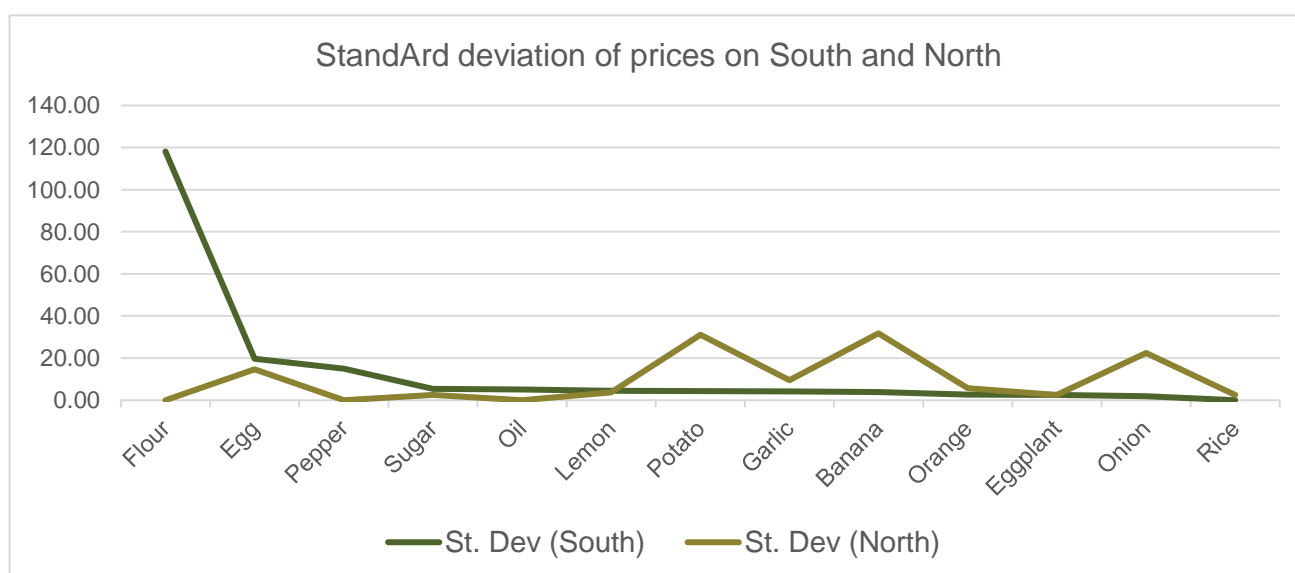


Figure (9): Standard deviation of prices on South and North.

5.4 Comparison of Prices:

pepper recorded the highest price difference between the north and the south, its price in the north was about 15 times higher than in the south, while banana, rice and orange had the least difference, their prices in the north were about 100% higher than their prices in the south. Flour is the only item which price in the North is about 95% below its price in the South.

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

#	Item	Price Average (South)	Price Average (North)	Difference between South and North
1	Pepper	37.43	600.00	1,503%
2	Garlic	26.14	207.14	692%
3	Eggplant	18.14	81.25	348%
4	Egg	102.86	458.57	346%
5	Sugar	20.00	73.57	268%
6	Oil	19.29	70.00	263%
7	Onion	21.71	72.33	233%
8	Potato	26.71	75.00	181%
9	Lemon	21.71	51.43	137%
10	Banana	42.86	61.67	44%
11	Rice	25.00	31.43	26%
12	Orange	30.43	31.67	4%
13	Flour	550.00	25.00	-95%

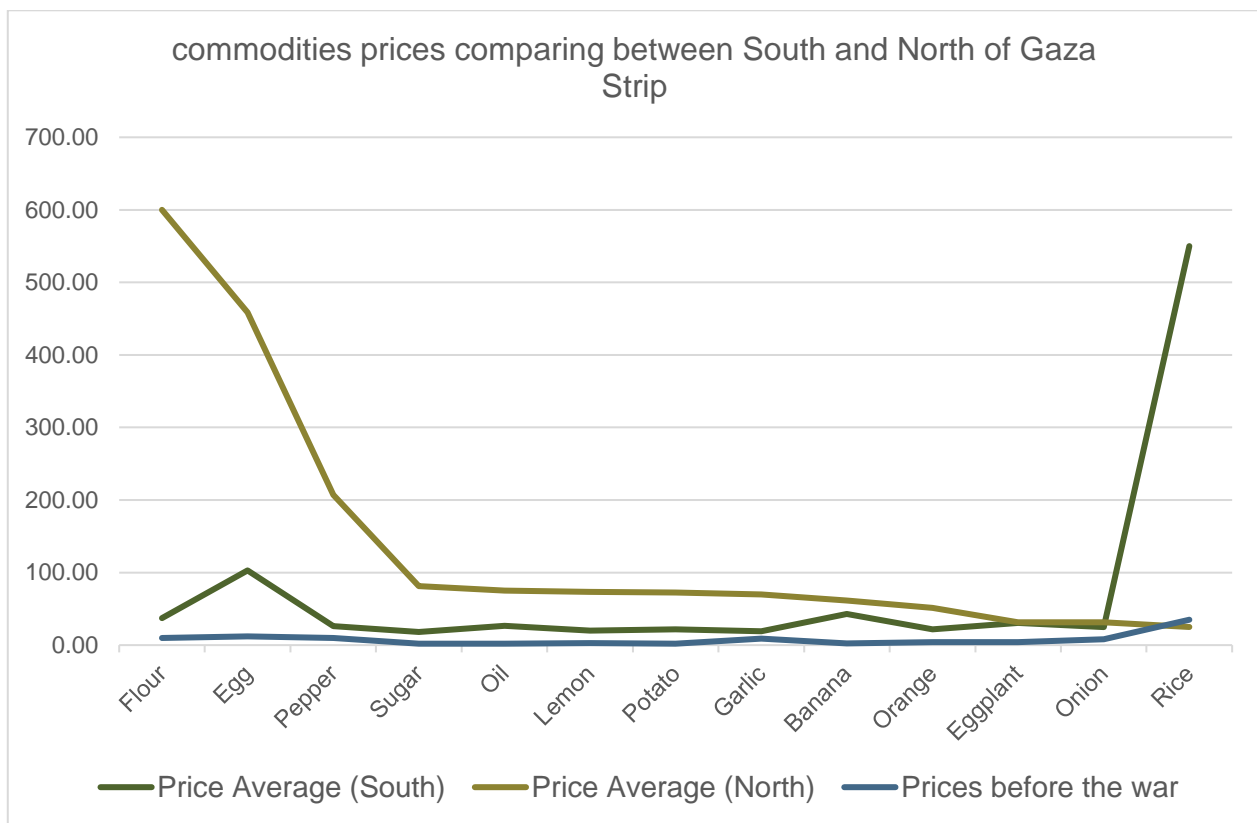


Figure (10): Average prices comparison between South and North.

5.5 Retailers Price Analysis from 10/12/2024 – 16/12/2024:

5.5.1 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.

5.5.2 Market Conditions in Gaza:

- Truck Movement Variations:
 - During this report, there was stability in the rate of goods flow compared to the previous week, with a total of 1,390 trucks, distributed between (KAS), Erez, and Route 96 Gate. Erez crossing witnessed a decrease in the rate of goods flow compared to the previous week.
- Variety and Quantity of Goods:
 - During this week, the flow rate of commodities was almost equal to 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:

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

6.1 Difficulties:

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

7 Recommendations:

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

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

The Success Story of Hummus Al-Khazindar Restaurant



Before the war, **Hummus Al-Khazindar Restaurant**, owned by Ibrahim Al-Khazindar, was located in Al-Rimal area, in the heart of Gaza city, and was considered one of the most prominent restaurants that provided high-quality food products. The restaurant was employing ten workers and produced half a ton (500 kilograms) of food products daily, indicating a high production capacity and continuous growth at that time.

However, with the outbreak of the war, the restaurant was completely destroyed, with losses estimated at about \$300,000 in assets, including equipment and space. Despite these huge losses, the restaurant owner did not surrender to the circumstances of the war, but insisted on restarting the restaurant again. Today, Hummus Al-Khazindar

8 Issue of the Week: "The suffering of the livestock Sector"

8.1 Situation before the war:

livestock sector represents an essential part of the agricultural sector in Gaza Strip, and directly affects food and economic growth with its various components. The livestock sector in Gaza Strip was witnessing remarkable activity, the number of poultry farms reached about 2,500 farms, producing about 36 million chickens annually, while there were 900 thousand egg laying hens in specialized farms producing about 250 million eggs annually.

In addition, domestic birds such as ducks, geese and pigeons were widely raised in homes, with an annual production of 300 thousand birds. As for livestock, it included farms of calves, cows, sheep and goats, which played a major role in providing meat and milk. The beekeeping branch also contributed to the production of 250 tons of honey annually. feed factories were operating at a production capacity up to 35 thousand tons annually to meet the needs of the livestock sector.



8.2 The impact of the war:

- The livestock sector was exposed during the war to destruction that greatly affected all its branches, which led to the complete collapse of this vital sector.
- All broiler chickens died, and the farms stopped working completely, 90% of them were destroyed. As for the egg laying hens, all birds died either due to direct bombing or the lack of feed. The damage to the poultry sectors alone until the end of last July 2024 amounted to more than (55) million dollars.
- One of the only two feed factories in Gaza Strip was destroyed, and its damage amounted to (3.5) million dollars, and the remaining factory, is out of service due to the lack of energy and raw materials.



- There were (17) working hatcheries in Gaza Strip before the war, (7) hatcheries were completely destroyed and became out of service, and (2) hatcheries were partially damaged, and can return to work after being rehabilitated.
- Other poultry, such as ducks, geese and pigeons, were not spared from destruction; 80% of these birds died.
- Calves were completely killed, with 90% of the farms that housed them being destroyed. 60,000 sheep and goats were killed, 5,000 barns were destroyed, and 2,200 cows died, with the annual milk production of 6,000 tons halted. The beekeeping sector was also completely destroyed, with honey production coming to a complete halt.

8.3 Figures and information about the livestock sector:

livestock sector in Gaza Strip represented 39% of agricultural production sector, with a financial value of \$244.5 million, but the losses incurred by this sector due to the war were estimated at \$232 million. The details of the losses are as follows:

- The annual production of meat (red, white, and fish) was 207 thousand tons, with losses amounting to \$196 million.
- The annual production of milk amounted to 11.5 thousand tons, with losses amounting to \$10.8 million, in addition to losses in cow hide exports, which were estimated at \$0.2 million.
- Egg production incurred losses of \$19.5 million. While losses in honey amounted to \$2.7 million.

8.4 Recommendations:

- Providing financial assistance to enhance the resilience of farmers (1000-1200) shekels per month for each farmer for a period of (6) months.
- Intervention must be in parallel (rehabilitation of farms - importing hatcheries eggs - importing feed ...).
- The Palestinian Monetary Authority is to provide soft free interest loans through banks for the benefit of affected farmers, as well as agricultural lending institutions.
- Assist in providing the necessary funding to rebuild and operate the agricultural sector and provide grants to affected farmers to rehabilitate their farms and restore their activity again

9 Conclusion

This week witnessed a significant increasing in the number of trucks passed into Gaza Strip by about 81% compared with the previous week. The price of flour decline by about 44% compared with the previous week, this significant decrease is due to the entry of quantities of flour for UNRWA and WFP, and the beginning of distribution to large families in the south of Gaza Strip. The goods flow rate is still far from meeting the needs of the population, and commodities are still limited to a specific group of items. Furthermore, the private sector is still banned from importing commodities since 02/10/2024. Despite that the role of the private sector is the largest in meeting the needs of the population, all goods currently enter Gaza is humanitarian aid only. Trucks entered through 3 crossing: (KAS) 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 returned to dominate the largest share of the number of trucks that passed into Gaza Strip during the reporting period. The occupation continues to prevent the entry of raw materials necessary for industrial and agricultural production, which thwarts any attempts at economic recovery.

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

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