



إتحاد الغرف التجارية الصناعية الزراعية الفلسطينية

Federation of Palestinian Chambers of Commerce, Industry & Agriculture

Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

Week 16: November 12–18, 2024.

In this Report:

- The Israeli occupation continues to prevent private sector merchants from importing commodities into the Gaza Strip.
 - The occupation continues to prevent the entry of raw materials necessary for industrial and agricultural production, which thwarts any attempts of economic recovery.
 - Shortages in flour lead its price to reach 820 NIS per 25 kg sack, (2200% of its normal price), bread is being sold in black market.
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- The Success Story of the "Green Girls Group" page 23
 - The case of the week: " Flour Crisis in Gaza during the Reporting Period (October 12-18, 2024)..... page 24

December 07, 2024.

Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

1 Executive Summary:

- This report, of weekly market analysis in Gaza Strip, covers the period from 12/11/2024 to 18/11/2024
- All crossings were closed on, Saturday 16/11/2024. Rafah crossing remained closed.
- This week there was a 29% decrease in the number of trucks passing into Gaza Strip compared to the previous week.
- During the reporting period, a total of **559** trucks carrying 12,332 tons of commodities entered Gaza Strip. These trucks entered from four main crossings, Karm Abu Salem (KAS) 322 trucks, Kissufim 16 trucks, Erez 168 trucks and Route 96 Gate 53 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.
- Karm Abu Salem (KAS), Kissufim crossings and Rafah crossings operate 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 24 trucks of cooking gas.
- The Humanitarian Assistance entering Gaza Strip does not meet the minimum needs of the population with limited quantities of food items, hygiene materials, shelter equipment, fuel, medicines and medical supplies only.
- There is no prioritization or stability in the flow of these goods leading to extremely high local market prices, there is an increase in food items prices by more than 1700% compared to what it was before the war.
- Lack of storage and cold storage prevent wholesalers and retailers from storing reasonable quantities of goods to help stabilize the markets.
- The private sector should be allowed to import food items again, and expand the types and quantities of goods, cover all areas in distribution, to stabilize prices and make essential goods available to people. Also, the number of importers should be Increased.
- The private sector Importers should be allowed to import and enter goods for Northern part of Gaza Strip using all available crossings.

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 north of Gaza Strip indicate that the population there ranges between 400-450 thousand people, which constitutes 19% of the total population of Gaza Strip before the war, and there are approximately 1,625,000 people in the southern part of Gaza Strip, which constitutes 72% of the total population, and the remaining 200,000 people 9% are currently outside Gaza strip.



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

The data in Table No. (1), shows that about 58% of the commodities entered Gaza Strip during the reporting period were through KAS, and about 3% through Kissufim crossing, Israeli occupation still restricts these commodities from passing into the North part of Gaza Strip. Therefore, the vast majority of commodities entered through KAS and Kissufim remain in the southern part of Gaza Strip. The commodities entered through Erez crossing constitutes about 30%, remain in the Northern part. While there is no accurate information about the destination of the remaining 10% of commodities that entered through Rout 96 Gate, whether to the northern or to the southern part of Gaza Strip.

It is worth noting that the food shortage is no longer limited to the northern part of Gaza Strip, as was the case in previous weeks, but has also extended to the southern part, 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 in sufficient quantities.

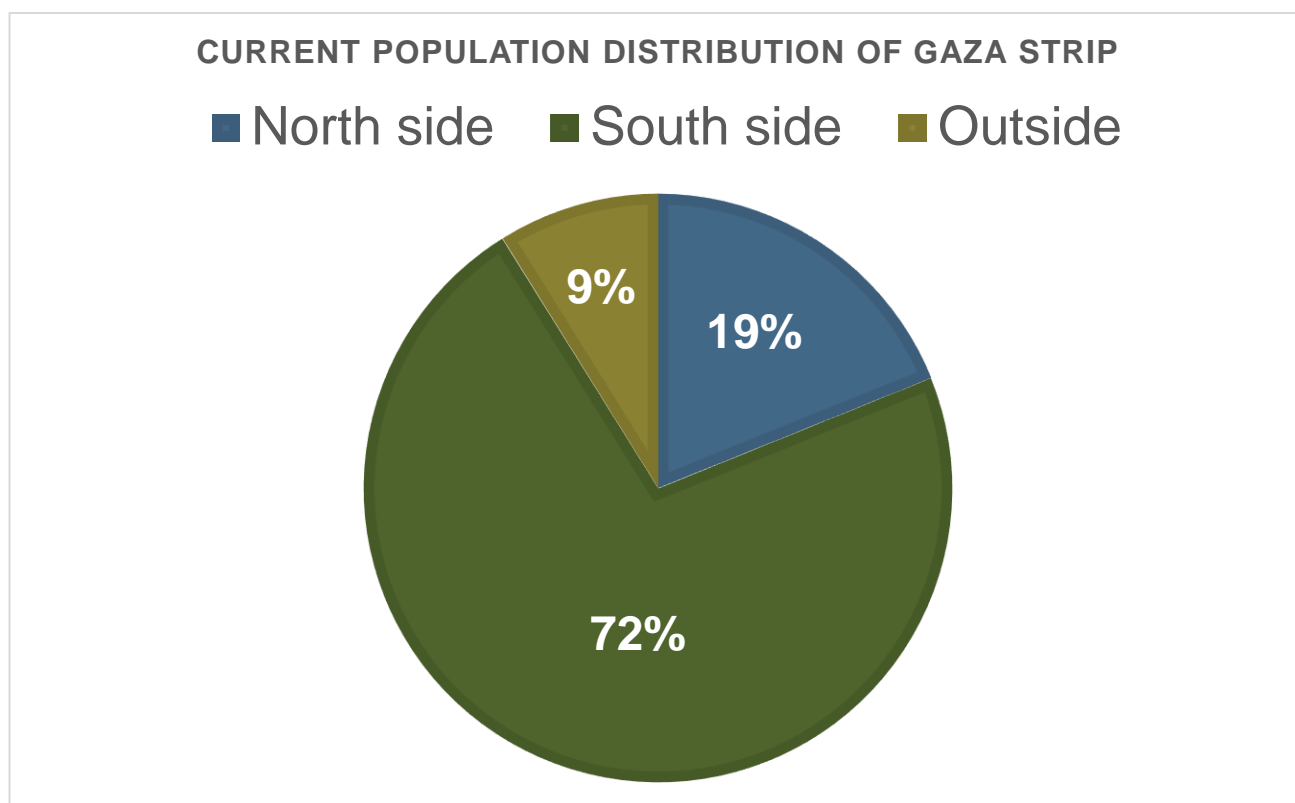


Figure (2): Currently population distribution of Gaza Strip.

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

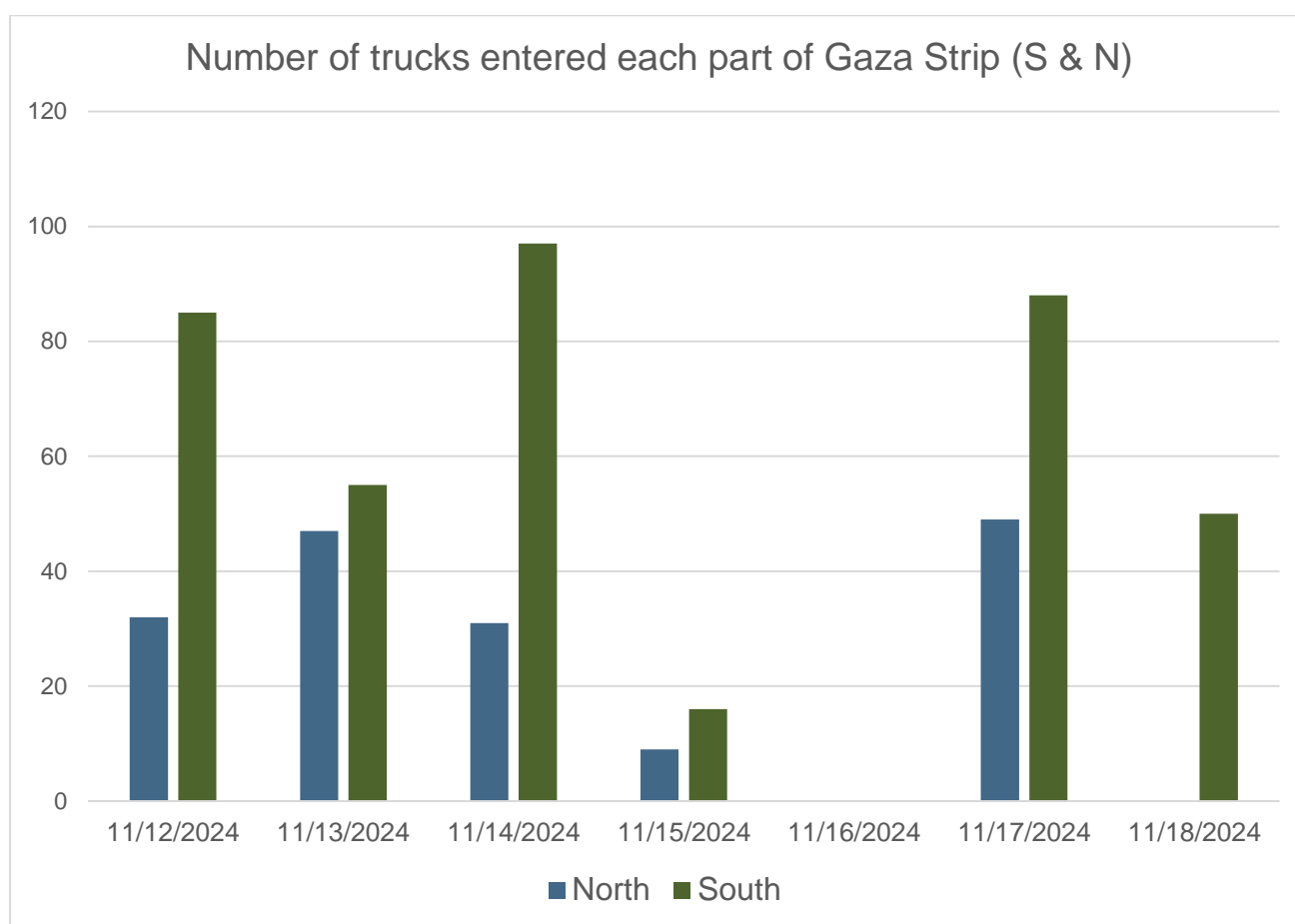


Figure (3): Number of trucks entered each part of Gaza Strip (South, North)

3 Daily Crossing Points Status:

This week, the total number of trucks declined by about 29% compared to the previous week, 559 trucks passed through 4 working crossings. Rafah crossing remains closed all the time. Although Karm Abu Salem (KAS) crossing still constitutes the largest share of trucks entering Gaza Strip, this week witnessed one day in which the number of trucks passed through Erez crossing exceeded the number of trucks passing through (KAS), this happened on 13/11/2024. On Tuesday 12/11/2024, 117 trucks passed into Gaza Strip through 3 crossing, 55 trucks through (KAS), 32 trucks through Erez and 30 trucks through Rout 96 Gate. On Wednesday 13/11/2024, 102 trucks passed through the same crossing as in the previous day, 32 trucks through (KAS), 47 trucks through Erez and 23 trucks through Rout 96 Gate. On Thursday 14/11/2024, the number of trucks increased to reach 128 trucks passed through (KAS) 81 trucks, Erez 31 trucks and Kissufim 16 trucks. On Friday 15/11/2024, the number decreased to 25 trucks only passed through (KAS) and Erez, 16 and 9 trucks respectively. On Saturday 16/11/2024, no trucks entered through any crossing at all. Sunday 17/11/2024 has the largest number of trucks on one day during the reporting period, 137 trucks passed through (KAS) and Erez only, 88 and 49 trucks respectively. On the last day, Monday 18/11/2024, the number decreased to 25 trucks only, passed through (KAS), and no trucks passed through any other crossing.

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

Day	Date	Number of Trucks					Total
		Rafah	Erez	Route96	Karm Abu Salem (KAS)	Kissufim	
Tuesday	12/11/2024	0	32	30	55	0	117
Wednesday	13/11/2024	0	47	23	32	0	102
Thursday	14/11/2024	0	31	0	81	16	128
Friday	15/11/2024	0	9	0	16	0	25
Saturday	16/11/2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sunday	17/11/2024	0	49	0	88	0	137
Monday	18/11/2024	0	0	0	50	0	50
Total		0	168	53	322	16	559

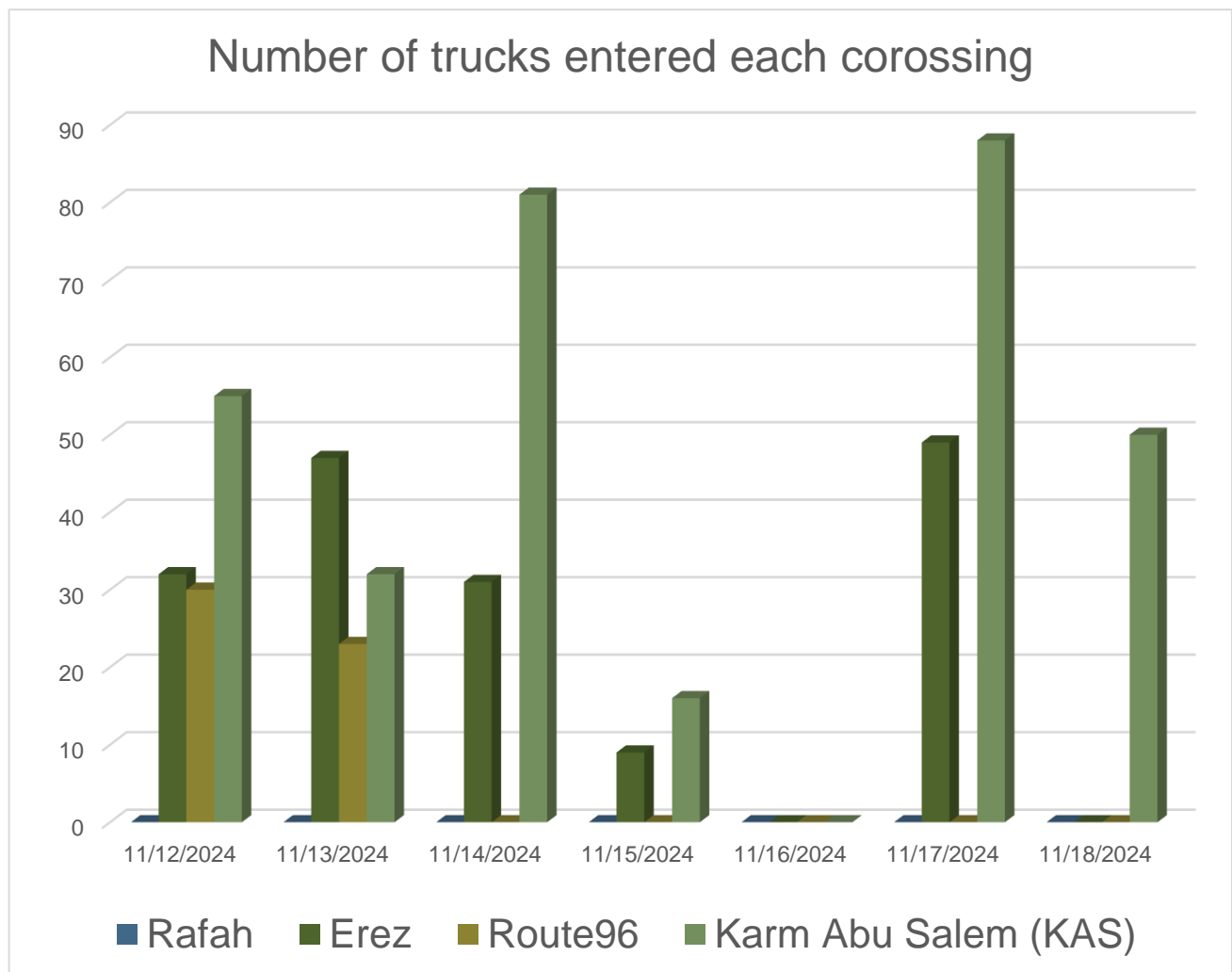


Figure (4): Number of trucks entered from each corossing

The average daily number of entering trucks during the reporting period is about 80 trucks, while the average in the previous week was about 112 trucks, commodity prices are still very high compared to previous weeks.

4 Entering Commodities:

4.1 Commodities Classification:

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

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

Date	Types and Amounts of Commodities (Tons)							Total
	Medical Supplies	Shelter Equipment	Mixed Aid	UN & NGOS equipment	Fuel	Cooking Gas	Food items	
12/11/2024	60	315	419	N/A	0	132	1,355	2,281
13/11/2024	0	270	0	0	0	132	2,060	2,462
14/11/2024	20	180	607	0	0	132	1,890	2,829
15/11/2024	0	150	75	0	5	0	220	450
16/11/2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17/11/2024	0	265	120	0	112	132	2,480	3,109
18/11/2024	0	0	0	0	49	132	1,020	1,201
Total	80	1,180	1,221	N/A	166	660	9,025	12,332¹

¹ This number doesn't include the load one truck that was loaded by UN & NGOs equipment, and passed on Tuesday 12/11/2024. We didn't have information about its content by tons.

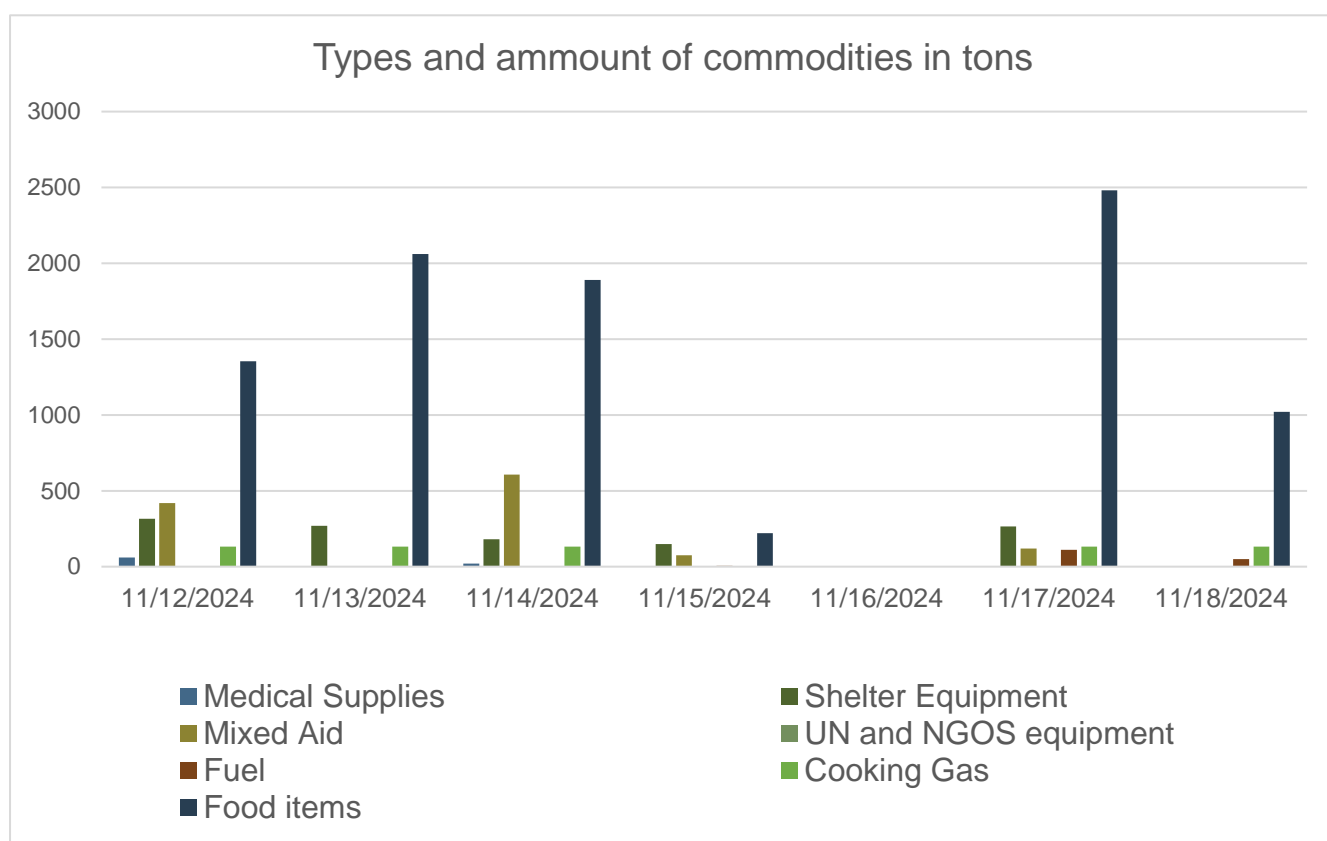


Figure (5): Types and ammount of commodities in tons.

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

Date	Types and Amounts of Commodities (Trucks)							Total
	Medical Supplies	Shelter Equipment	Mixed Aid	UN & NGOS equipment	Cooking Gas	Fuel	Food items	
12/11/2024	3	21	20	1	6	2	64	117
13/11/2024	0	18	0	0	6	0	78	102
14/11/2024	1	12	33	0	6	0	76	128
15/11/2024	0	10	5	0	0	1	9	25
16/11/2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17/11/2024	0	17	8	0	6	3	103	137
18/11/2024	1	0	0	0	6	1	42	50
Total	5	78	66	1	30	7	372	559

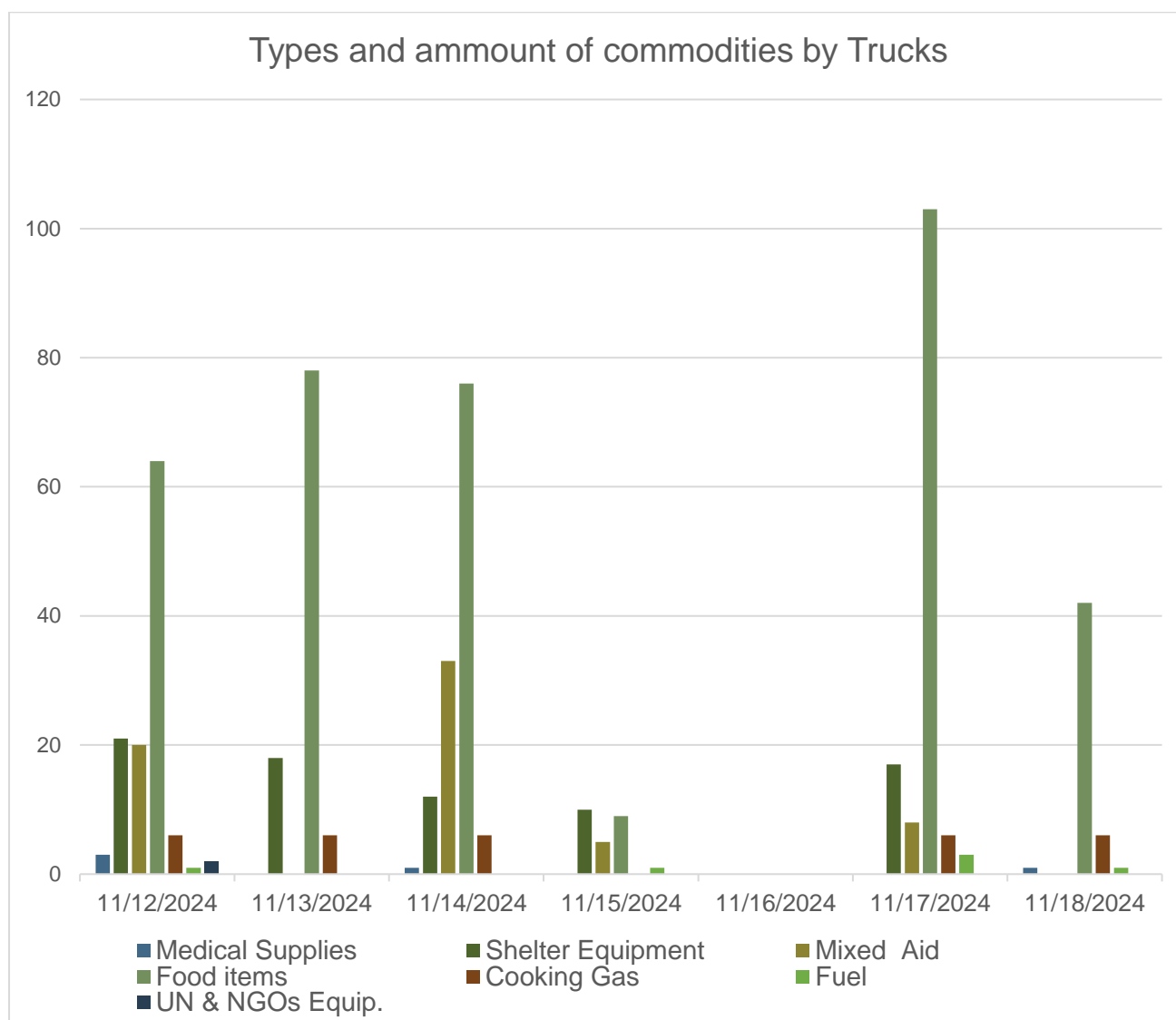


Figure (6): Types and ammount of commodities by Trucks.

4.2 Food items details:

In the previous week, we noticed that the percentage of food had raised to 77% from the total amount of commodities, this week the ratio had dropped to about 70% of the total commodities that entered into Gaza Strip.

The number of trucks decreased by 29% compared to the previous week, and the quantity of food items in tons decreased by more than 12%, from 10,295 tons in the previous week to 9,025 tons in this week. 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	
12/11/2024	0	0	0	0	0	270	1085	1,355
13/11/2024	0	0	0	0	0	1730	330	2,060
14/11/2024	0	0	315	0	0	1200	375	1,890
15/11/2024	0	0	0	0	0	120	100	220
16/11/2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17/11/2024	0	0	0	0	160	1420	900	2,480
18/11/2024	0	0	460	0	0	540	20	1,020
Total	0	0	775	0	160	5,280	2,810	9,025

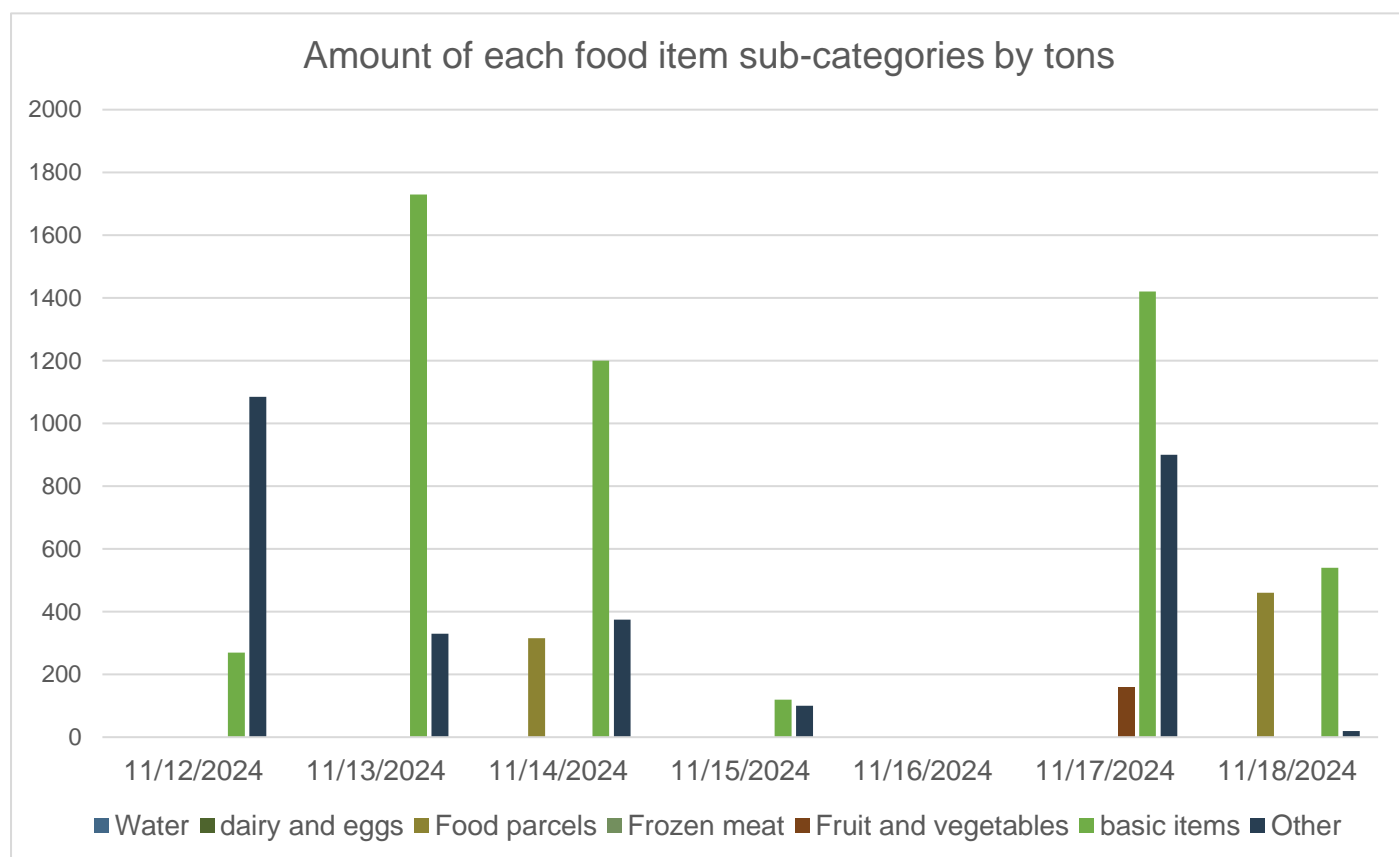


Figure (7): Amount of each food item sub-categories by tons.

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

Date	Food items categories amount (Truck)							Total
	Water	dairy and eggs	Food parcels	Frozen meat	Fruit and vegetables	basic items	Other	
12/11/2024	0	0	0	0	0	13	51	64
13/11/2024	0	0	0	0	0	66	12	78
14/11/2024	0	0	13	0	0	48	15	76
15/11/2024	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	9
16/11/2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17/11/2024	0	0	0	0	7	59	37	103
18/11/2024	0	0	19	0	0	22	1	42
Total	0	0	32	0	7	213	120	372

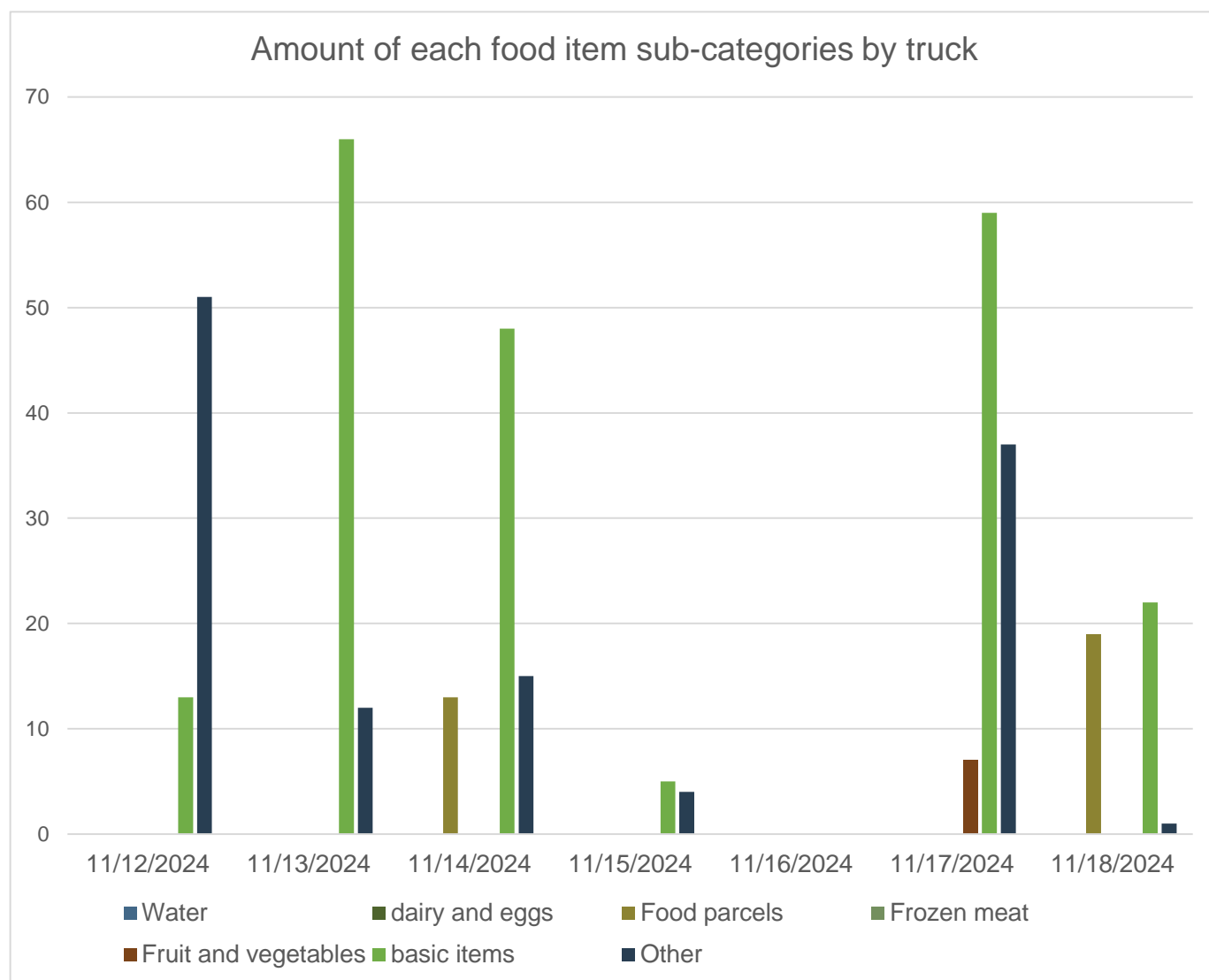


Figure (8): Amount of food item sub-categories by trucks.

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 5% 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		
12/11/2024	Food items	0	0	64	1,355	64	1,355
	Cooking Gas	6	132	0	0	6	132
	Fuel	0	0	2	NA	2	NA
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	1	N/A	1	NA
	Mixed Aid	0	0	20	419	20	419
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	21	315	21	315
	Medical Supplies	0	0	3	60	3	60
Subtotal 1		6	132	111	2,149	117	2,281
13/11/2024	Food items	0	0	78	2,060	78	2,060
	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	0	0	0	0
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	18	270	18	270
	Medical Supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal 2		6	132	96	2,330	102	2,462
14/11/2024	Food items	0	0	76	1,890	76	1,890
	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	33	607	33	607
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	12	180	12	180
	Medical Supplies	0	0	1	20	1	20
Subtotal 3		6	132	122	2,697	128	2,829
15/11/2024	Food items	0	0	9	220	9	220
	Cooking Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fuel	0	0	1	5	1	5
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0

Date	Items	Private Sector		Humanitarian Aids		Total Number of trucks	Total amount by tons
		Trucks	Tons	Trucks	Tons		
	Mixed Aid	0	0	5	75	5	75
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	10	150	10	150
	Medical Supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal 4		0	0	25	450	25	450
16/11/2024	Food items	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cooking Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Medical Supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal 5		0	0	0	0	0	0
17/11/2024	Food items	0	0	103	2,480	103	2,480
	Cooking Gas	6	132	0	0	6	132
	Fuel	0	0	3	112	3	112
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Aid	0	0	8	120	8	120
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	17	265	17	265
	Medical Supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal 6		0	132	131	2,977	131	3,109
18/11/2024	Food items	0	0	42	1,020	42	1,020
	Cooking Gas	6	132	0	0	6	132
	Fuel	0	0	1	49	1	49
	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	1	0	1	0
Subtotal 7		6	132	44	1,069	50	1,201
Total		30	660	529	11,672	559	12,332

5 Daily market prices for essential items:

Data about market prices are collected from the markets in the south side of Gaza Strip. Prices were collected in the “humanitarian area” (South of Wadi Gaza), specifically in Nuseirat, Deir al-Balah, and Khan Younis markets. It was noted that there was an increase in some items prices by more than 1700% compared to what it was before the war. This increase is attributed to several factors, the most important of them are the availability of the

item and the volume of demand on it (supply and demand, and lack of prioritization). Prices of many goods have a sharp fluctuation from day to day, in direct correlation with changes in the status of the crossings and the types and quantities of imported goods (instability of supplies flow). The prices for the reporting period, from 12/11/2024 to 18/11/2024 were as follows:

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

#	Item	12/11	13/11	14/11	15/11	16/11	17/11	18/11	Ave.	St. Dev
1	Flour	250	300	350	300	300	350	450	328.57	63.62
2	Onion	20	24	27	40	40	45	45	34.43	10.47
3	Potato	22	38	N/A	40	40	45	45	38.33	8.50
4	Garlic	36	36	35	45	45	50	50	42.43	6.65
5	Pepper	45	43	40	48	48	32	50	43.71	6.18
6	Oil	40	34	27	28	28	24	35	30.86	5.61
7	Tomato	33	37	40	40	40	45	50	40.71	5.47
8	Apple	35	38	40	40	40	50	N/A	40.50	5.05
9	Sugar	32	27	22	20	20	20	20	23.00	4.73
10	Lemon	22	26	30	30	30	28	30	28.00	3.06
11	Eggplant	17	18	18	23	23	20	24	20.43	2.88
12	Banana	45	44	40	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.00	2.65
13	Cucumber	17	18	18	20	20	22	22	19.57	1.99
14	Orange	18	20	22	20	20	17	22	19.86	1.86
15	Rice	18	18	18	20	20	20	18	18.86	1.07
16	Kidney beans	8	9	9	10	10	10	10	9.43	0.79
17	Macaroni	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6.00	0.00
18	Bottled water box	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28.00	0.00

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

5.1 Fixed-price goods:

These are goods whose standard deviation is (0), meaning that their prices were stable and did not change throughout the reporting period, these goods are (Macaroni – Bottled water box).

5.2 Stable-price goods:

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

5.3 Volatile-price goods:

These are goods whose standard deviation is greater than (1), meaning that they witnessed sharp fluctuations in prices during the reporting period, these goods are (flour – potato – tomato – onion – Garlic – Pepper – Oil – Tomato – Apple – Sugar – Lemon – Eggplant – Banana – Cucumber – Orange – Rice).

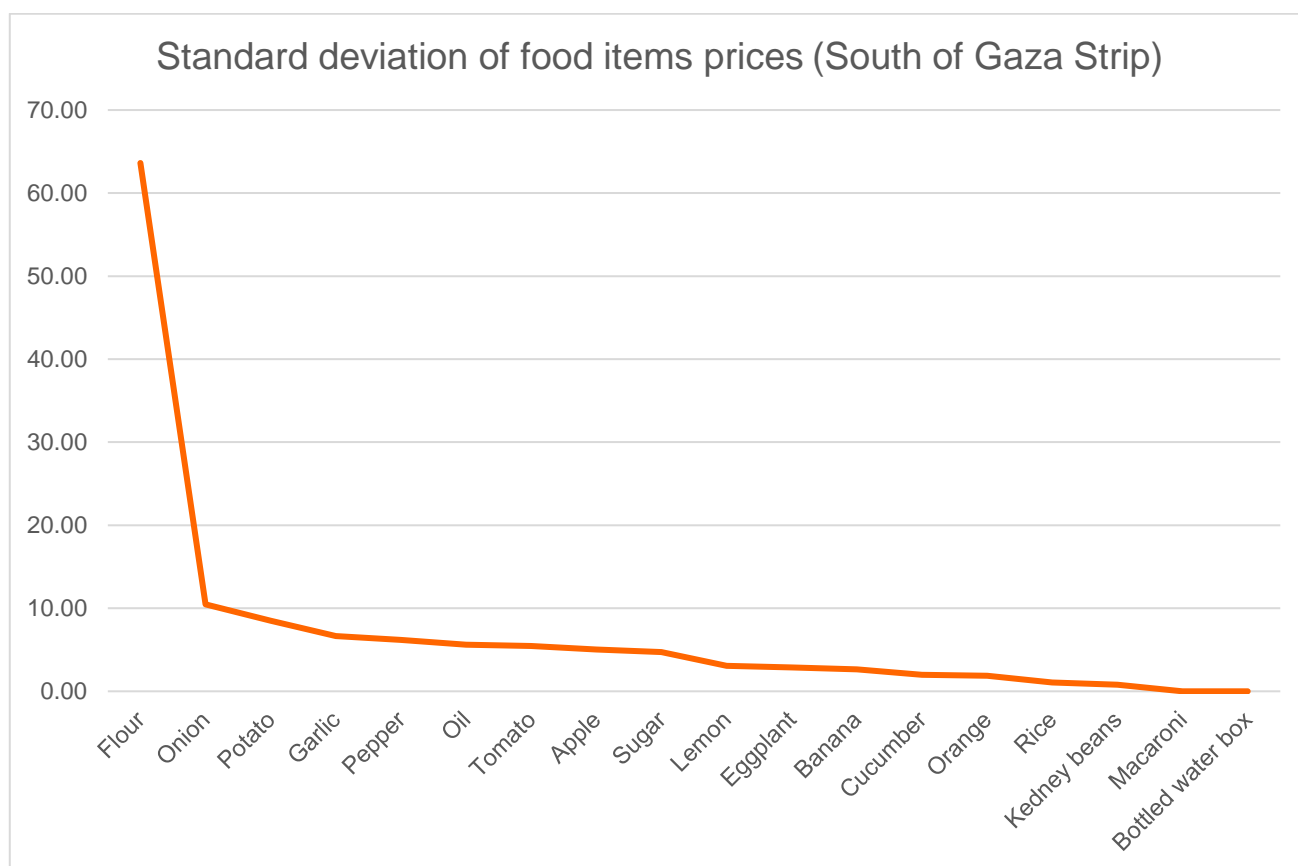


Figure (9): Standard deviation of food items prices (South of Gaza Strip)

We note here that flour, a commodity that has remained relatively stable for a long time and reached an interval where its price on both sides of Gaza strip was lower than its normal price before the war, has now become the commodity with the highest price fluctuations, and not only that, but its price represents a sharp uptrend curve, rising from 250 ILS at the beginning of the week to 450 ILS at the end, equivalent to 80% raising during the reporting period. This is due to that the occupation not allowing sufficient quantities of flour to enter, and the looting incidents that the supply chain is exposed to, under the cover of the Israeli occupation forces in the border areas near the crossings.

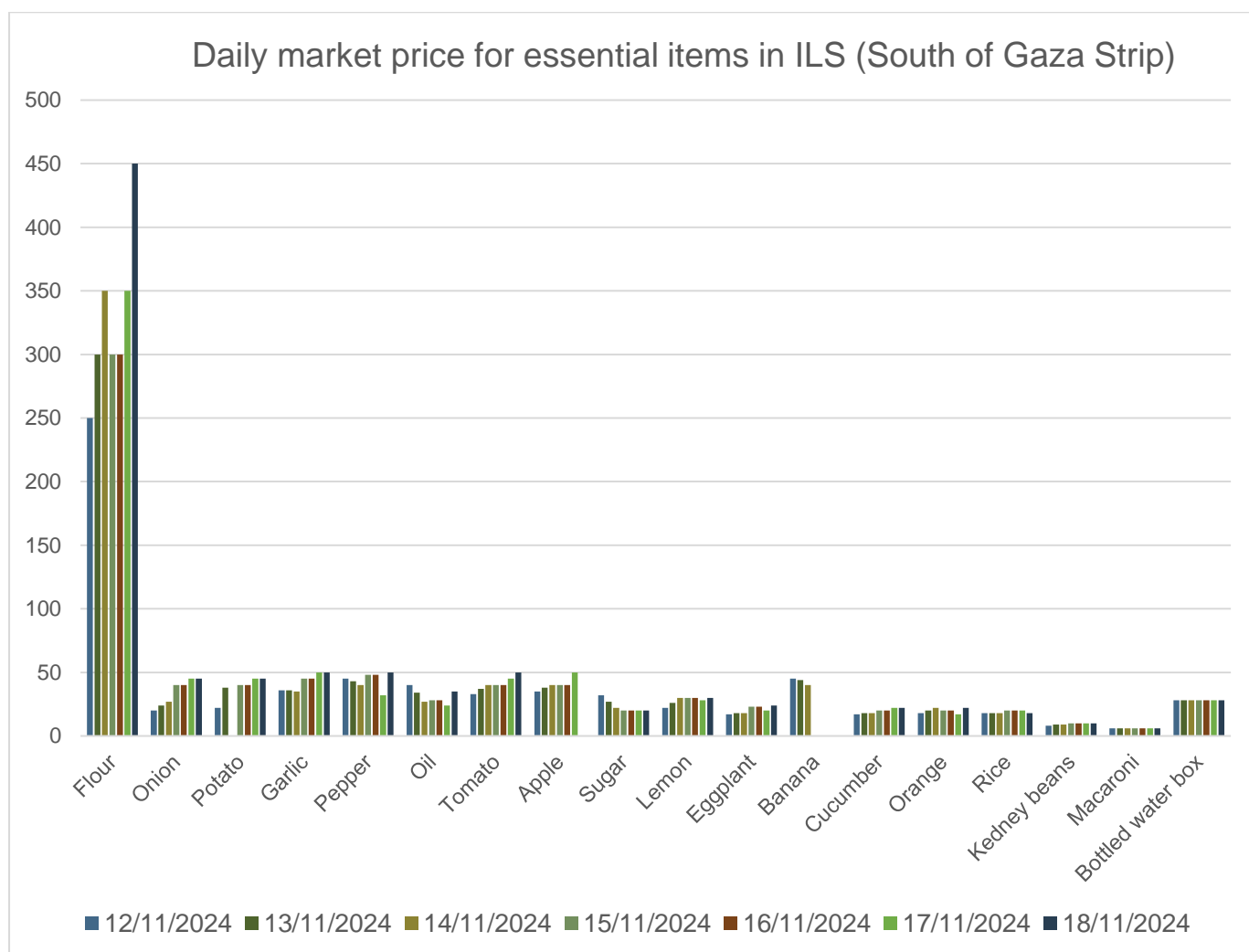


Figure (10): Daily market price for essential items in ILS (South of Gaza Strip)

5.4 Retailers Price Analysis from 12/11/2024 – 18/101/2024:

As an example:

- Product 1: **Flour.**
 - Opening Price: 250.
 - Closing Price: 450.
 - Percentage Change: 80%.
- Product 2: **Oil.**
 - Opening Price: 40.
 - Closing Price: 35.
 - Percentage Change: -14%
- Product 3: **Sugar.**
 - Opening Price: 32.
 - Closing Price: 20.
 - Percentage Change: -60%
- Product e: **Potato.**
 - Opening Price: 22.
 - Closing Price: 45.
 - Percentage Change: 105%

5.4.1 Importers prices:

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

5.4.2 Market Conditions in Gaza:

- Truck Movement Variations:
 - During this report, there was stability of the commodities flow rate comparing to the previous week, the total is 559 trucks, distributed between Karm Abu Salem crossing and Erez crossing. Erez crossing witnessed an improvement in commodities flow rate comparing to the previous week.
 - Completely shut of all crossings were observed on 16/11/2024, impacting the availability of goods on the following days.
- Variety and Quantity of Goods:
 - In this week, the supply decreased due to a decrease in the number of trucks by 29% from the previous week. which affected market prices to escalate, especially, since the quantities entered Gaza Strip are very small compared to the required level, and are not sufficient for the population daily needs.

5.5 Market price in the Northern part of Gaza Strip:

This week, 12 food items price were obtained from the north part of Gaza Strip. The prices still indicate unprecedented levels of increase. When comparing the average prices of these items with the average prices of the same items in the south of Gaza Strip, where prices of goods are already 5-10 times higher than they were before the war, we note the following: The price of pepper in the north is 12 times higher than its price in the south, and in the south, its price is more than 4 times its original price before the war. The price of garlic in the North is 7 times higher than its price in the south, and in the South, its price is more than 4 times its original price before the war. The prices of other items in the north are 2-4 times higher than the south. The flour is the only item which price is lower in the north than in the south, the flour price in the north is about 94% below of its price in the south during the reporting period. This decrease in flour prices in the North is attributed to the entry of more than sufficient quantities of flour into the north as humanitarian aid, as well as the operating of number of bakeries there.

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

#	Item	05/11	06/11	07/11	08/11	09/11	10/11	11/11	Ave.	St. Dev.
1	Pepper	280	480	450	280	600	800	800	527.14	217.77
2	Garlic	320	280	240	600	240	200	200	297.14	140.20
3	Onion	140	180	180	320	120	160	60	165.71	79.76
4	Potato	120	100	100	120	100	160	60	108.57	30.24

5	Cucumber	80	80	60	70	90	100	100	82.86	14.96
6	Sugar	100	100	100	130	120	NA	NA	110.00	14.14
7	Eggplant	85	90	90	80	120	100	100	95.00	13.23
8	Egg	450	450	NA	420	450	450	450	445.00	12.25
9	Lemon	80	65	60	60	50	50	60	60.71	10.18
10	Oil	70	70	70	85	70	80	80	75.00	6.45
11	Flour	20	20	10	10	20	25	25	18.57	6.27
12	Rice	40	40	40	40	40	35	40	39.29	1.89

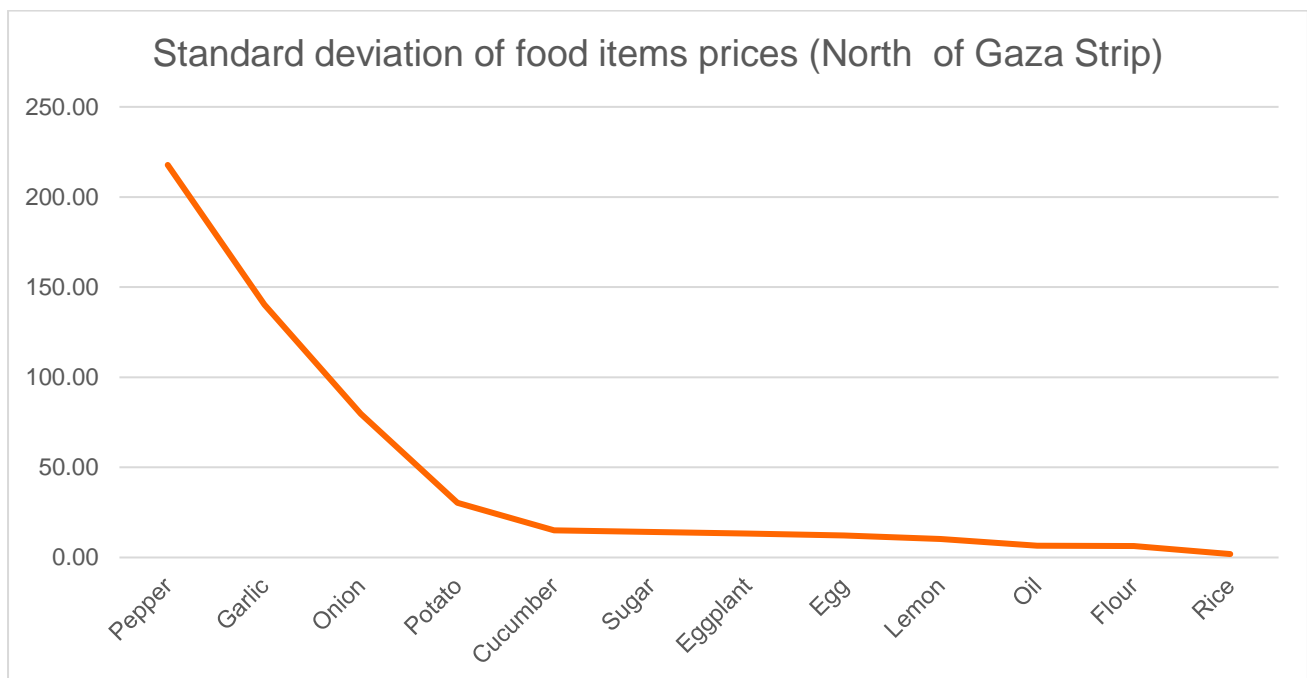


Figure (11): Standard deviation of food items prices (North Gaza).

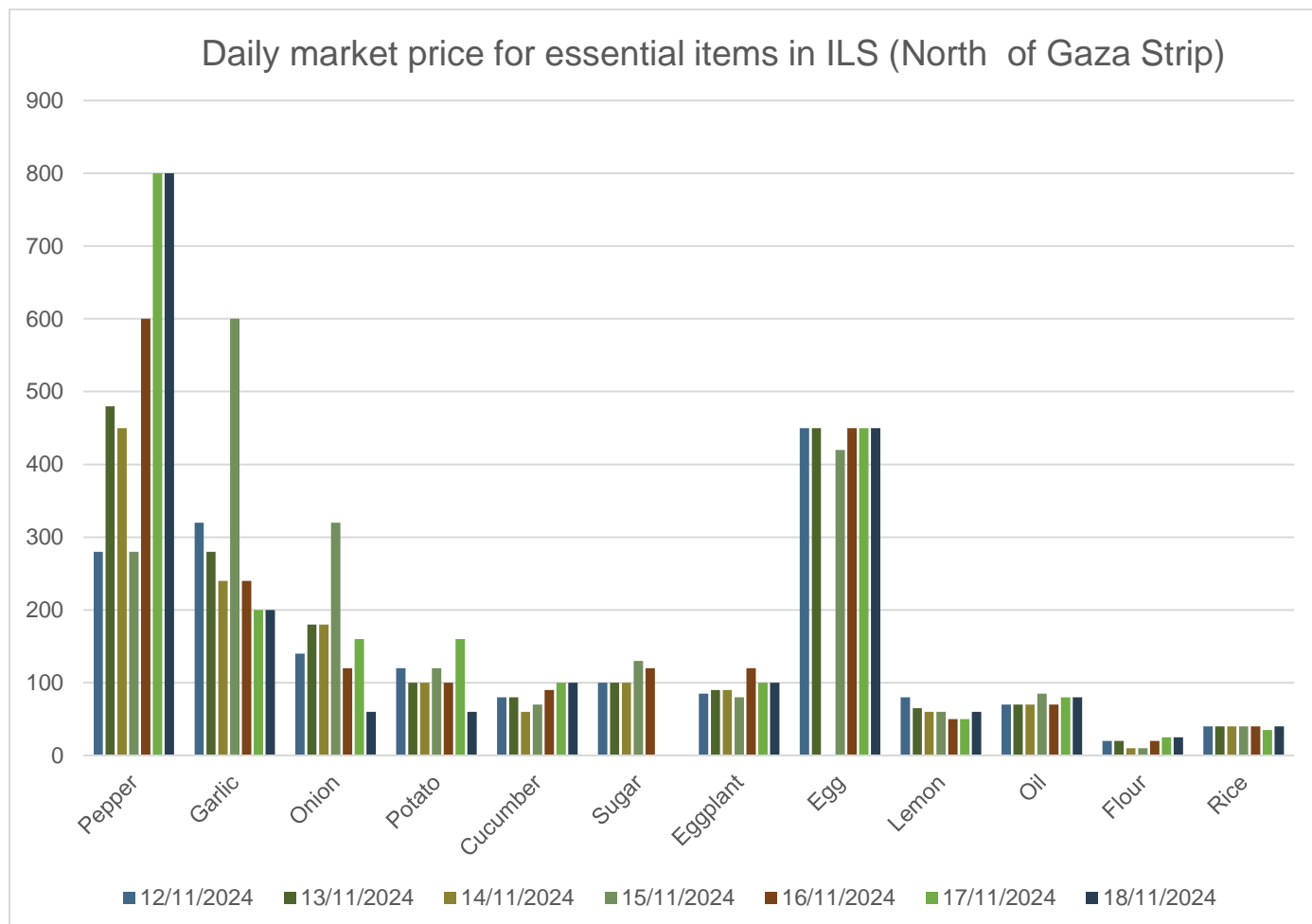


Figure (10): Daily market price for essential items in ILS (North of Gaza Strip)

5.6 Comparison of Prices:

The data indicates that the average prices in the South of Gaza Strip during the reporting period are significantly higher than they were before the war, with the degree of increase varying by item. For example, the prices of potato and onion are 19 and 17 times higher than they were before the war respectively, the price of flour is about 13 times higher. Some items ranged between 7-10 times, such as eggplant, cucumber, sugar, lemon. Some items ranged between 2-4 times, such as pepper, garlic, oil, rice. Notably, the price of flour in the South has increased by approximately 13 times, with a rise of 1314%. This price increase is attributed to delays in the delivery of flour to citizens by humanitarian organizations, mainly caused by obstacles at the crossings that impede the entry of humanitarian aid trucks.

In the North of the Gaza Strip, the price increases have been even sharper. The price of onion reached about 83 times higher than it was before the war. The prices of potato and pepper were about 54 and 53 times respectively. Some items ranged between 30-48 times higher, such as eggplant cucumber, sugar, garlic. Some items ranged between 5-15 times higher, such as lemon, oil, rice. The flour is the only item which current price is below what it was before the ware by about 47%.

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

#	Item	Prices before the war	Average of price (South)	% Of Change	Average of price (North)	% Of Change
1	Pepper	10	43.714	337%	527.143	5171%
2	Garlic	10	42.429	324%	297.143	2871%
3	Onion	2	34.429	1621%	165.714	8186%
4	Sugar	3	23.000	667%	110.000	3567%
5	Potato	2	38.333	1817%	108.571	5329%
6	Eggplant	2	20.429	921%	95.000	4650%
7	Cucumber	2	19.571	879%	82.857	4043%
8	Tomato	2	40.714	1936%	77.14	3757%
9	Oil	9	30.857	243%	75.000	733%
10	Apple	5	40.500	710%	60.71	1114%
11	Lemon	4	28.000	600%	60.714	1418%
12	Rice	8	18.857	136%	39.286	391%
13	Banana	2.5	43.000	1620%	24.86	894%
14	Flour	35	328.571	839%	18.571	-47%

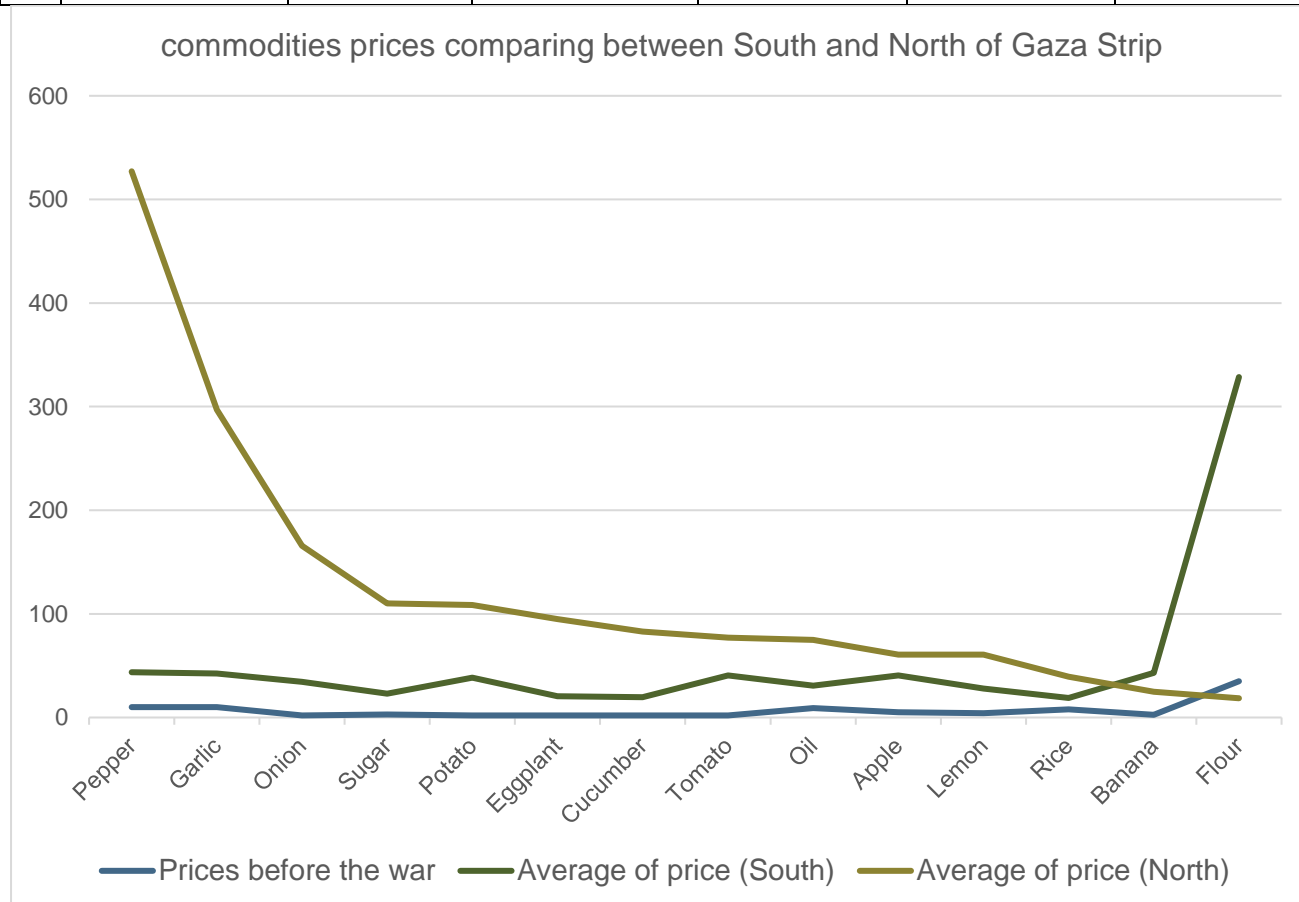


Figure (11): commodities prices comparing between South and North of Gaza Strip.

6 Coordination Mechanism:

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

6.1 Difficulties:

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

7 Recommendations:

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

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

The Success Story of Tikwyet Abnaa Nusayrat



The success story of the **"Tkiyet Abnaa Al-Nuseirat"** project in Producing bread and employing women during the war:

In the midst of the crises caused by the war on Gaza, the community kitchen **"Tkiyet Abnaa Al-Nuseirat"** project has achieved exceptional success by providing fresh bread to needy families using traditional clay ovens. The project aims to empower at least 10 working women by providing them with a stable source of income, which enhances their role in society. Thanks to continuous efforts, the project is producing about 2,000 loaves of bread per day, which contributed to alleviating the bread shortage crisis.

To ensure continuity of production in light of the ongoing fuel and power outages, the project needs sustainable energy sources. In addition, bread producing ingredients such as flour and salt are also required to meet daily production needs.

Ensuring continuity of production helps reducing the current food security gap.



8 The case of the week: " Flour Crisis in Gaza during the Reporting Period (October 12-18, 2024):

8.1 Situation before the war:

Before the start of the war on Gaza, the flour sector was suffering from a set of structural challenges, but market needs were relatively met. Local flour factories were meeting about 70% of the sector's needs (wheat grain is imported from outside), while the rest of the supply was imported through crossings from neighbouring countries such as Egypt. Prices were relatively stable, despite the high costs of transportation and distribution as a result of the ongoing blockade. In addition, the local government was relying on humanitarian aid to improve flour distribution in poor areas, especially in light of the high poverty rate in Gaza.

8.2 The impact of the war on Flour Situation:

The outbreak of the war on Gaza had a disastrous impact on the flour in Gaza. With the destruction of local infrastructure, including power networks and border crossings, it became difficult to transport grain from abroad to the local flour mills. Many flour warehouses were destroyed, leading to a severe shortage in stable supply. In addition, flour mills have stopped production due to the destruction of production infrastructure, including power, production lines and logistics facilities.

8.3 Statistics:

Before the war, approximately 120,000 tons of flour were consumed annually in Gaza. With the onset of the war, the ability to import or produce flour has declined significantly. According to estimates, the quantities of flour available in the markets have decreased by 60%, while prices have increased by at least 200% in some areas. About 50% of bakeries have stopped working due to power cut off and high prices of flour and other input materials. This situation increasing pressure on the remaining bakeries, resulting in unfortunate crowded stampede incidents.

8.4 The gap in numbers:

Before the war, about 85% of households in Gaza relied on local or imported flour to prepare bread and basic food items. With the shortage of flour, about 40% of households are now facing difficulty in obtaining their daily bread needs. Markets have also witnessed a significant increase in demand for alternative goods such as rice and potatoes, which has led to further inflation in the prices of these products.

8.5 Recommendation:

- **Increase flour supplies:** Urgent steps shall be taken to reopen crossings and secure flour.
- **Rehabilitate the local flour industry:** Rehabilitate and activate local flour mills to ensure sufficient stable flour supplies.
- **Provide humanitarian support:** Provide urgent food support to affected families, with a focus on providing bread in reasonable quantities and at subsidized prices.



A lady's happiness with a bag of flour has given her the strength to lift 25 kilos sack.

8.6 Conclusion:

The flour crisis in Gaza, as a result of the ongoing aggression, requires a rapid response from all concerned parties. Urgent measures must be taken to ensure the stability of food supplies for citizens and the provision of basic materials, including flour, to all families in Gaza.

9 Conclusion

This week witnessed 29% decrease in the flow rate of commodities into Gaza Strip compared with the previous week. The number of trucks declined from 787 in the previous week to 559 this week. 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. (KAS) crossing dominated 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.*