



إتحاد الغرف التجارية الصناعية الزراعية الفلسطينية

Federation of Palestinian Chambers of Commerce, Industry and agriculture

# Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

**Week 7: September 12-17, 2024**

**26 September 2024**

# Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

## 1 Introduction:

This report, of weekly market analysis in Gaza Strip, covers the period from 12/09/2024 to 17/09/2024. This report covers only 6 days, because the data for the seventh day, 18/09/2024, needs further examination and verification, and we don't want to delay the report from its fixed appointment, therefore this report period is for 6 days only. The collected data indicate that, in the reporting period, the number of trucks entering the basic commodities into Gaza Strip as well as in the tonnage decreased, in comparison with the same period of the previous week by 12% and 17% respectively. During the reporting period, **805** trucks with a total of **15,580<sup>1</sup>** tons of basic commodities entered Gaza Strip. These trucks entered from two crossings only, Karm Abu Salem crossing (KAS) and Erez Crossing, 655 trucks and 150 trucks respectively, while no trucks entered through the Palestinian/Egyptian Rafah crossing, or any other crossing. There was no change in the share of trucks passed through each crossing during this week, the share of (KAS) crossing still at 81% and the share of the Erez crossing still at 19%.

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

While the Israeli Occupation allows the private sector to import limited food items, for the Southern part, it prevents the private sector from importing any other non-food basic commodities. These prevented non-food basic commodities include, but not limited to: hygiene materials, clothing & footwear, medicines & medical supplies, fuel, etc. Some humanitarian organizations are allowed to bring such non-food commodities in limited to a very small extent. It is worth mentioning that some humanitarian organizations coordinate for goods such as hygiene material. These goods are received by private sector traders upon entry into the Gaza Strip, where they are sold in the markets. This situation has been repeated several times in the southern parts of Gaza Strip.

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<sup>1</sup> This number does not include the load of one truck, which we did not have information about its contents in tons, this truck loaded by UN & NGOs equipment, and passed on 15/09/2024.

## 2 Distribution of the Population in Gaza Strip:

According to the data in Table No. (1), about 81% of the commodities that entered Gaza Strip during the reporting period were through KAS crossing, Israeli occupation still restricts these commodities from passing into the Northern part of Gaza Strip. Therefore, the major part of commodities entered through KAS remained in the southern part of Gaza Strip. The commodities entered through Erez crossing constitutes 19%, remained in the Northern part. Population statistics indicate that there are approximately 650,000 people in the northern region of Gaza Strip, which constitutes 29% of the total population of Gaza Strip before the war, and that there are approximately 1,400,000 people in the southern region of Gaza Strip, which constitutes 62% of the total population, and the remaining 200,000 people 9% are currently outside Gaza strip.



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

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

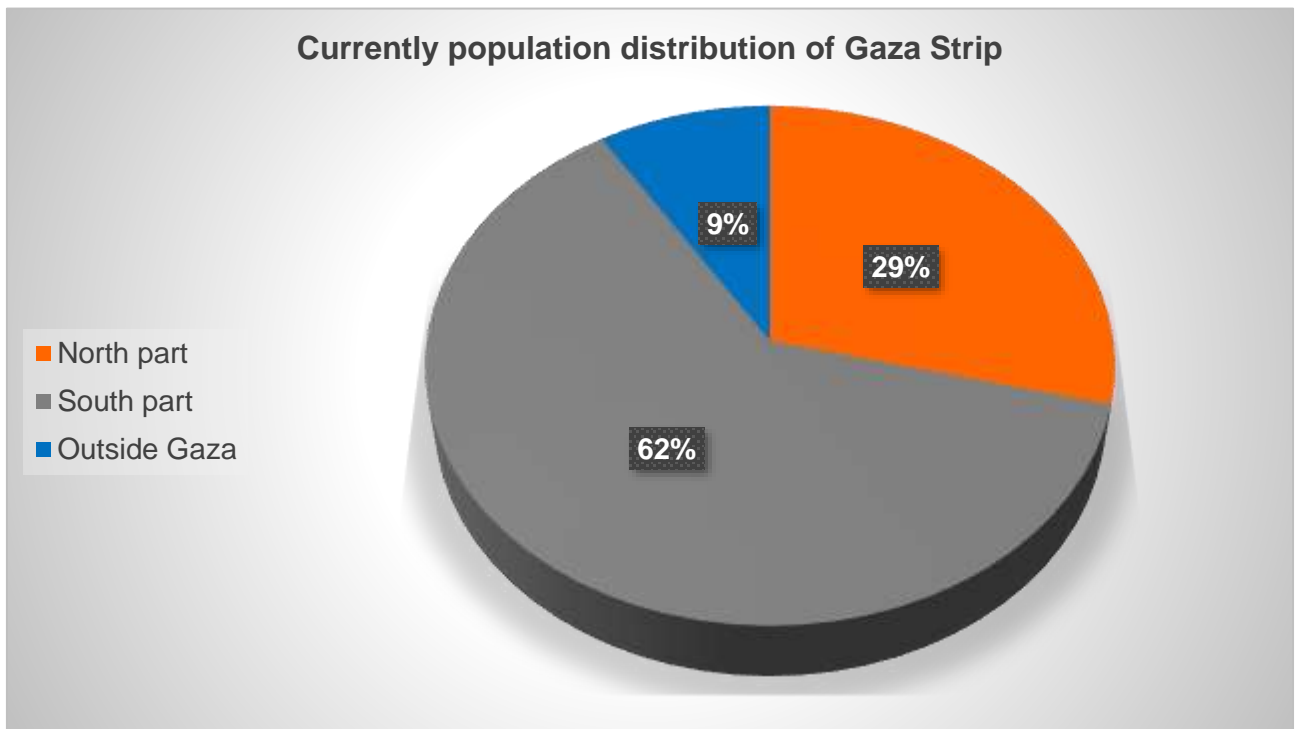


Figure (2): Currently population distribution of Gaza Strip.

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

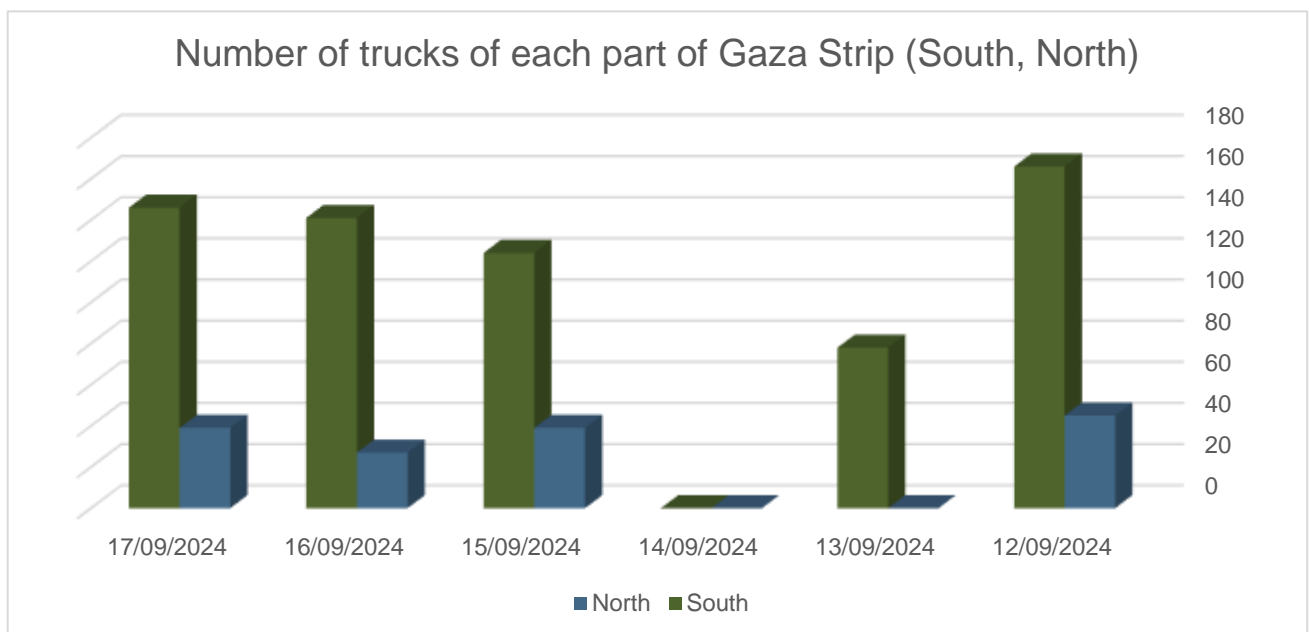


Figure (3): Number of trucks of each part of Gaza Strip (South, North)

### 3 Daily Crossing Points Status:

As in all the previous weeks, Rafah crossing remains closed and no trucks have entered through it. Karm Abu Salem (KAS) crossing also continues to constitutes the largest share of trucks entering Gaza Strip.

It is noteworthy that the number of trucks entering Gaza Strip on Friday 13/09/2024 continues to decline compared to other week days, as was the case in the previous weeks. While no commodities entered at all from any crossing on Saturday 14/09/2024.

Thursday 12/09/2024, had the largest number of trucks entered in one day during the reporting period, as 211 trucks entered Gaza Strip through the active crossings, 166 trucks from KAS in the south and 45 trucks from Erez in the north. On Friday 13/09/2024, the number of trucks decreased to 78 trucks, passed through KAS and no trucks passed through Erez crossing. On Saturday 14/09/2024, no commodities entered at all from any crossing. The number of entering trucks on Sunday 15/09/2024 reach a total of 163 trucks, 124 from KAS and 39 from Erez. On Monday 16/09/2024, 168 trucks entered to Gaza strip, 141 trucks through KAS and 27 trucks through Erez crossing. On Tuesday 17/09/2024, 185 truck entered Gaza Strip, 146 trucks through KAS and 39 trucks entered through Erez crossing.

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

Day	Date	Number of Trucks			Total
		Rafah	Erez	Karm Abu Salem (KAS)	
Thursday	12/09/2024	0	45	166	211
Friday	13/09/2024	0	0	78	78
Saturday	14/09/2024	0	0	0	0
Sunday	15/09/2024	0	39	124	163
Monday	16/09/2024	0	27	141	168
Tuesday	17/09/2024	0	39	146	185
Total		0	150	655	805

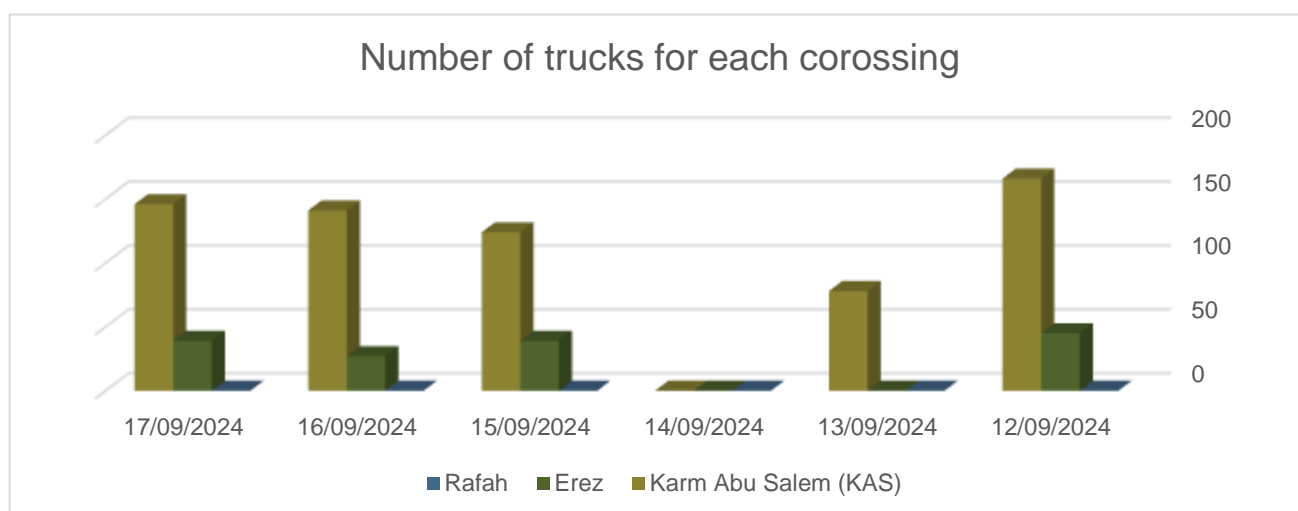


Figure (4): Number of trucks for each corossing in the reporting period.

The average of daily number of trucks during the reporting period is about 134, While the average in the previous week was 159 trucks. On Friday 13/09/2024 there was a big decline of 42% from the average. No trucks entered on Saturday 14/09/2024 (Due to the weekend on the Israeli side). This decrease had a clear impact on the prices of goods in the markets on the next days.

## 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 shows 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)						
	Medical Supplies	Shelter Equipment	Combined Aid	UN and NGOS equipment	Fuel	Cooking Gas	Food items
12/09/2024	0	240	0	0	0	132	3,710
13/09/2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,560
14/09/2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15/09/2024	0	30	150	N/A	300	132	3,020
16/09/2024	60	160	130	0	0	132	2,620
17/09/2024	0	230	0	0	150	134	2,690

#### **Note:**

- the quantities of UN & NGOs equipment are not available in tons on 15/09/2024 and, the available data indicates that one truck of UN & NGOs equipment entered on that day.

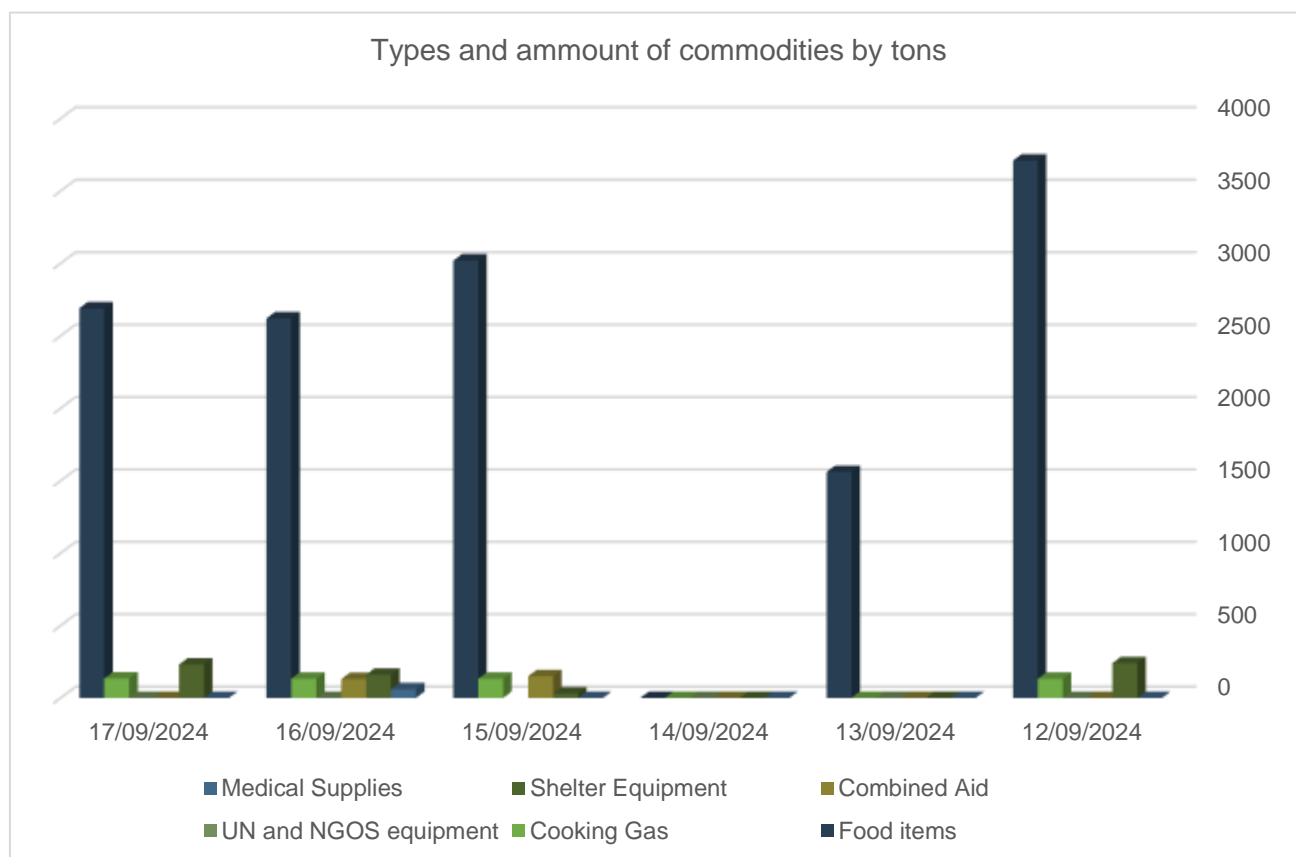


Figure (5): Types and ammount of commodities by tons.

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

Date	Types and Amounts of Commodities (Trucks)							Total
	Medical Supplies	Shelter Equipment	Combined Aid	UN & NGOs Equip.	Fuel	Cooking Gas	Food items	
12/09/2024	0	25	0	0	0	6	180	211
13/09/2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	78
14/09/2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15/09/2024	0	2	10	1	7	6	137	163
16/09/2024	6	15	4	0	0	6	137	168
17/09/2024	0	36	0	0	4	6	139	185
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>805</b>

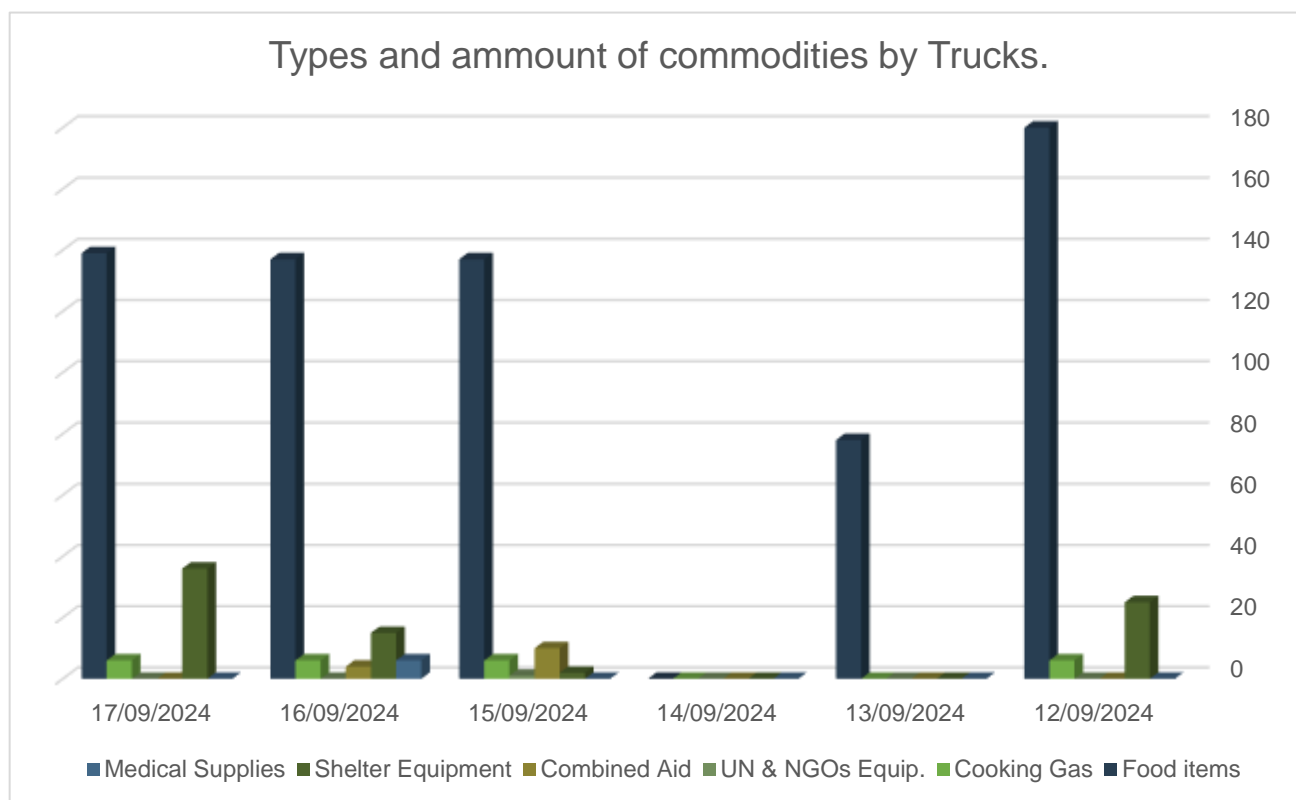


Figure (6): Types and ammount of commodities by Trucks.

## 4.2 Food items details:

As shown in table (2), food items constitute about 87% of the total commodities entered to Gaza Strip within the report period, with a total of 13,600 tons. The details of these food items and its components include (7) sub-categories, as follows:

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

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

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

Date	Food items categories amount (Tons)							Total
	Water	dairy and eggs	Food parcels	Frozen meat	Fruit and vegetables	basic items	Other	
12/09/2024	160	450	545	440	280	1,110	725	<b>3,710</b>
13/09/2024	40	200	80	80	400	120	640	<b>1,560</b>
14/09/2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
15/09/2024	160	280	200	440	320	980	640	<b>3,020</b>
16/09/2024	200	160	40	520	580	120	1,000	<b>2,620</b>
17/09/2024	200	390	300	360	640	260	540	<b>2,690</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>1,165</b>	<b>1,840</b>	<b>2,220</b>	<b>2,590</b>	<b>3,545</b>	<b>13,600</b>

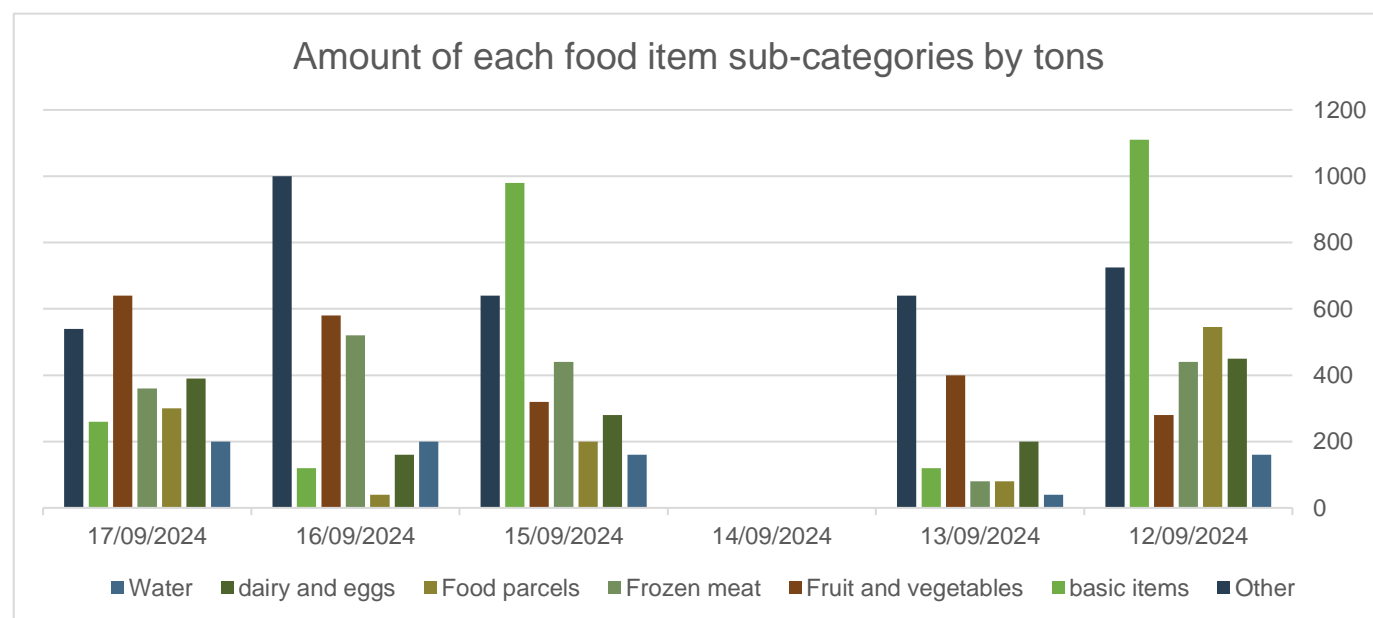


Figure (7): Amount of each food item sub-categories by tons.

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

Date	Food items categories amount (Truck)							Total
	Water	dairy and eggs	Food parcels	Frozen meat	Fruit and vegetables	basic items	Other	
12/09/2024	8	21	27	21	13	54	36	<b>180</b>
13/09/2024	2	10	4	4	20	6	32	<b>78</b>
14/09/2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
15/09/2024	8	13	9	20	14	44	29	<b>137</b>
16/09/2024	10	9	2	27	30	7	52	<b>137</b>
17/09/2024	10	20	16	18	33	14	28	<b>139</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>671</b>

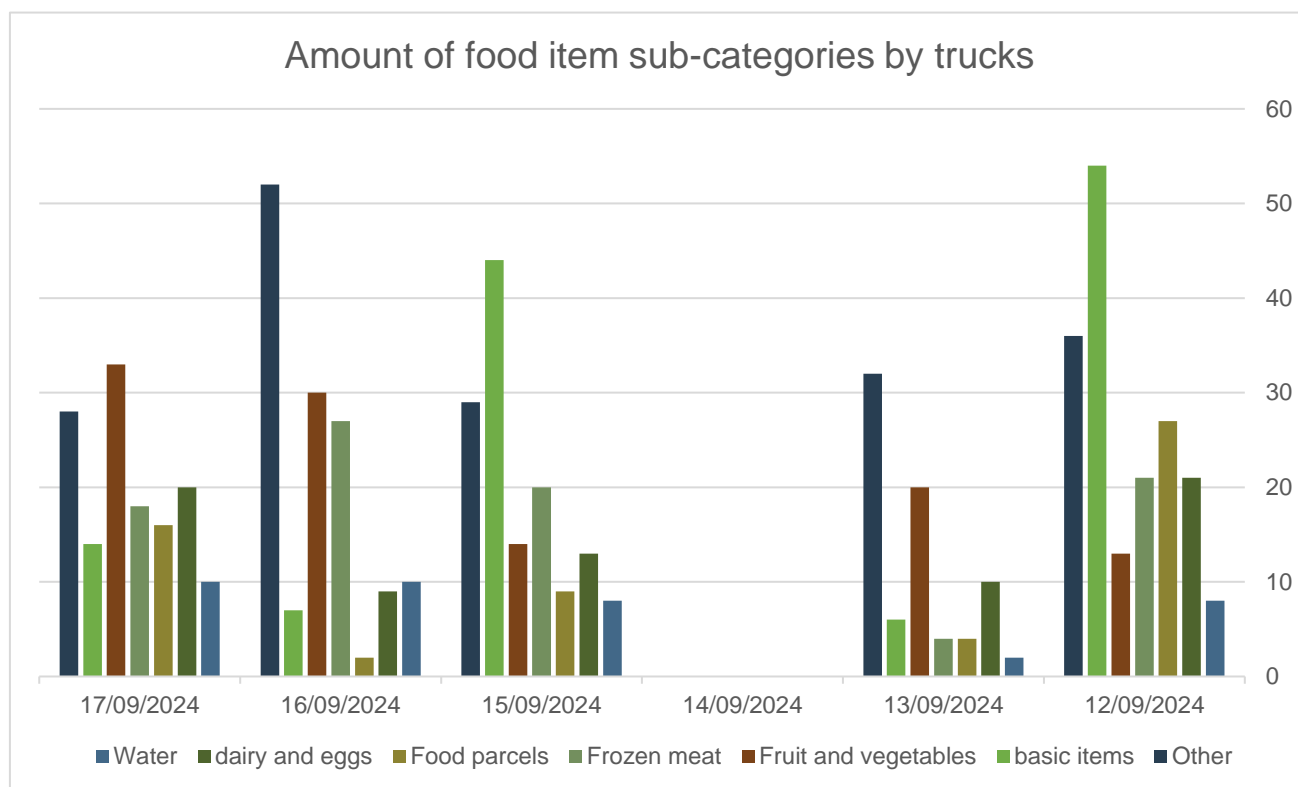


Figure (8): Amount of food item sub-categories by trucks.

### 4.3 Commodities providers:

The commodities entered Gaza Strip during the report period vary between the private sector and humanitarian sector. While the private sector is limited to some food items, the humanitarian sector aid extends to food items, medical supplies, shelter equipment, UN & NGOs equipment and combined aid. The ratio between the amount of commodities entering to the private sector and to the humanitarian aid has changed in favour of the humanitarian aid, which share increased to become 40% instead of 33% in the previous week, while the share of the private sector declined to 60% instead of 67% in the previous week. 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 of trucks	Total of tons
		Trucks	Tons	Trucks	Tons		
12/09/2024	Food items	117	2,440	63	1270	180	3,710
	Cooking Gas	6	132	0	0	6	132
	Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Infrastructure equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0

Date	Items	Private Sector		Humanitarian Aids		Total of trucks	Total of tons
		Trucks	Tons	Trucks	Tons		
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Combined Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	25	240	25	240
	Medical Supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal 1</b>		<b>123</b>	<b>2,572</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>4,082</b>
13/09/2024	Food items	42	840	36	720	78	1,560
	Cooking Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Infrastructure equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Combined Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Medical Supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal 2</b>		<b>42</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>1,560</b>
14/09/2024	Food items	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cooking Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Infrastructure equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Combined Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Medical Supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal 3</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
15/09/2024	Food items	99	2,180	38	840	137	3,020
	Cooking Gas	6	132	0	0	6	132
	Fuel	0	0	7	300	7	300
	Infrastructure equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	1	0	1	0
	Combined Aid	0	0	10	150	10	150
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	2	30	2	30

Date	Items	Private Sector		Humanitarian Aids		Total of trucks	Total of tons
		Trucks	Tons	Trucks	Tons		
	Medical Supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal 4</b>		<b>105</b>	<b>2,312</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>3,632</b>
16/09/2024	Food items	83	1,580	54	1,040	137	2,620
	Cooking Gas	6	132	0	0	6	132
	Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Infrastructure equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Combined Aid	0	0	4	130	4	130
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	15	160	15	160
	Medical Supplies	0	0	6	60	6	60
<b>Subtotal 5</b>		<b>89</b>	<b>1,712</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>3,102</b>
17/09/2024	Food items	95	1,850	44	840	139	2,690
	Cooking Gas	6	134	0	0	6	134
	Fuel	0	0	4	150	4	150
	Infrastructure equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Combined Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	36	230	36	230
	Medical Supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal 6</b>		<b>101</b>	<b>1,984</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>3,204</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>460</b>	<b>9,420</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>6,160</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>15,580</b>

## 5 Daily market price for essential items:

Data about market prices were collected from the markets in the humanitarian region in the southern part of Gaza Strip (South of Wadi Gaza), specifically in 'Nuseirat, Deir al-Balah, and Khan Younis' markets. It was noted that there are prices increase by more than 1000% 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 12/09/2024 to 17/09/2024 were as follows:

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

#	Item	12/09	13/09	14/09	15/09	16/09	17/09	Average	St. Dev
1	Tomato	25	25	33	35	30	30	29.67	4.08
3	Pepper	28	28	28	28	23	32	27.83	2.86
4	Egg	42	38	38	38	38	40	39.00	1.67
5	Apple	20	16	20	20	20	20	19.33	1.63
2	Garlic	28	28	28	28	25	25	27.00	1.55
6	Frozen chicken	25	25	25	25	25	28	25.50	1.22
10	Lemon	14	15	12	15	13	13	13.67	1.21
11	Onion	14	15	12	15	13	13	13.67	1.21
13	Potato	14	12	12	13	14	13	13.00	0.89
12	Frozen chicken thigh	26	26	26	26	26	28	26.33	0.82
14	Cucumber	13	12	12	12	13	11	12.17	0.75
15	Eggplant	10	9	10	10	9	9	9.50	0.55
16	Frozen chicken wing	15	16	15	15	15	16	15.33	0.52
17	Frozen veal	55	55	55	55	55	55	55.00	0.00
18	Flour	20	20	20	20	20	20	20.00	0.00
19	Oil	8	8	8	8	8	8	8.00	0.00
20	Sugar	6	6	6	6	6	6	6.00	0.00
21	Rice	11	11	11	11	11	11	11.00	0.00
22	Kidney beans	10	10	10	10	10	10	10.00	0.00
23	Macaroni	6	6	6	6	6	6	6.00	0.00
24	Bottled water box	24	24	24	24	24	24	24.00	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 (frozen veal – flour – cooking oil – sugar - rice – kidney beans – 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 (potato – frozen chicken thigh – cucumber – eggplant – frozen chicken wing).

### 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 (tomato – pepper – egg – apple – garlic - frozen chicken –lemon – onion).

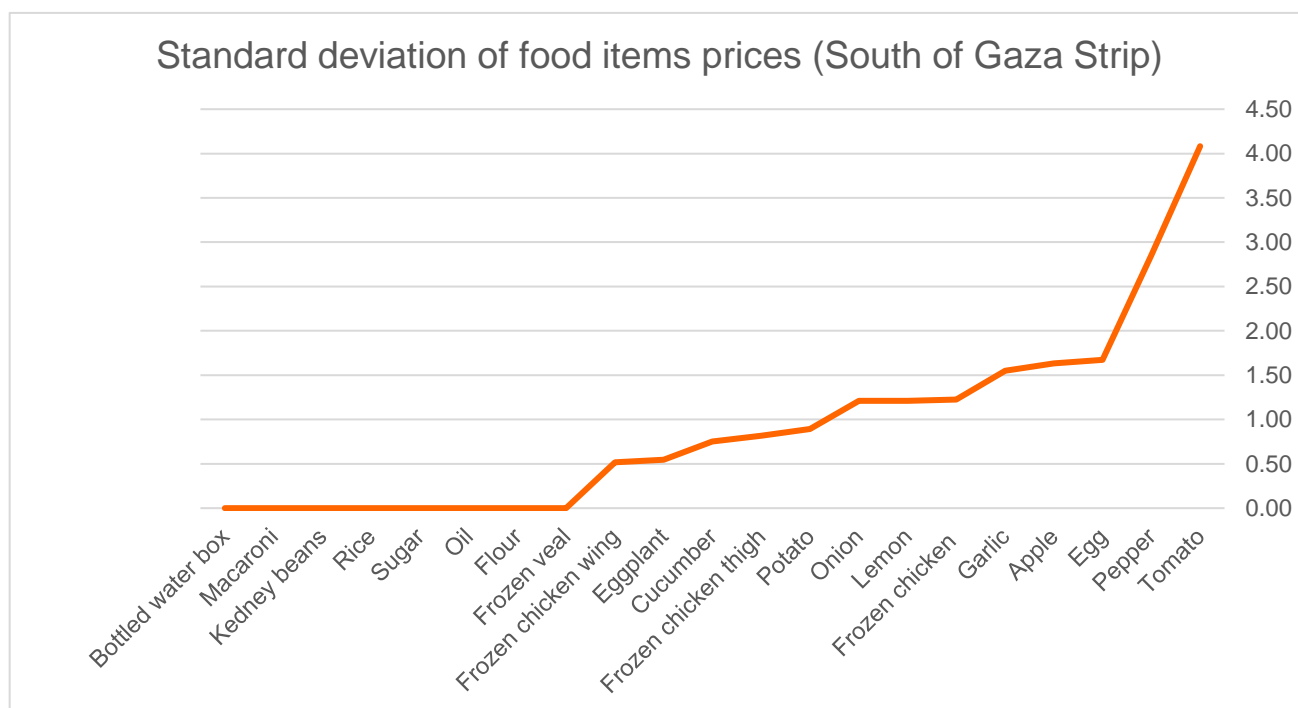


Figure (9): Standard deviation of food items prices (South of Gaza Strip)

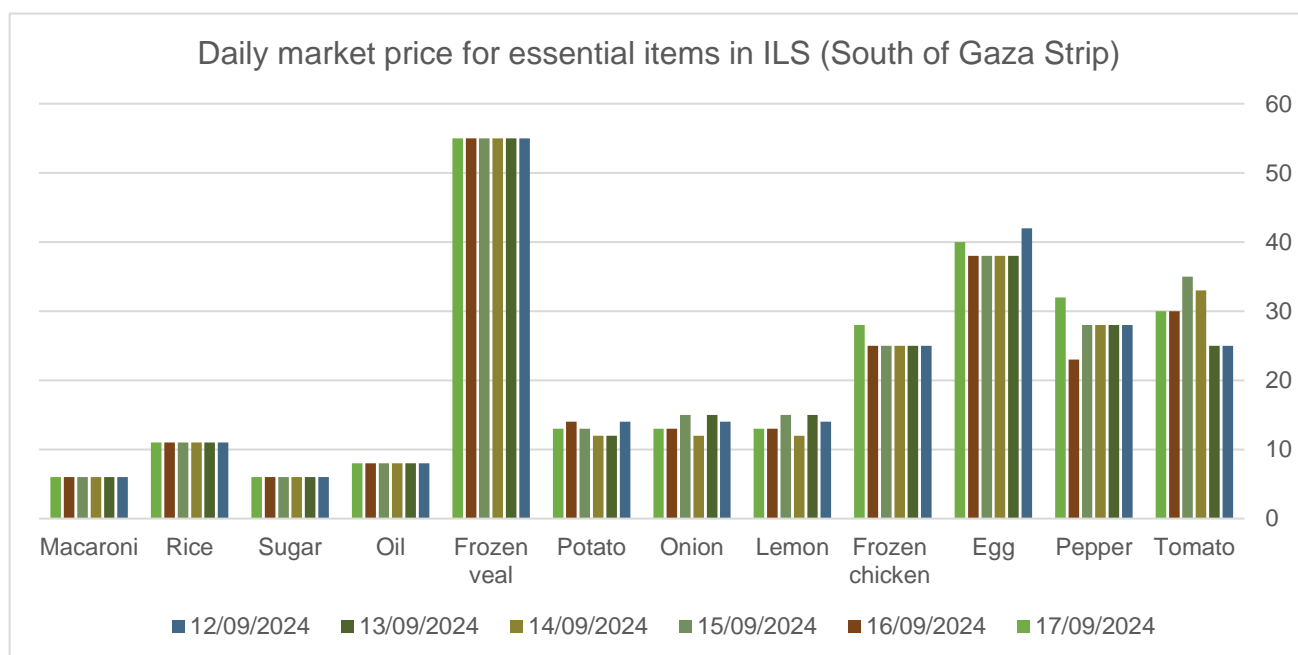


Figure (10): Daily market price for essential items in ILS (South of Gaza Strip)

## 5.4 Retailers Price Analysis from 12/09/2024 – 17/09/2024:

### As an example:

- Product 1: **Tomato**.
  - Opening Price: 25.
  - Closing Price: 30.
  - Percentage Change: 20%.
- Product 2: **Frozen chicken**.
  - Opening Price: 25.
  - Closing Price: 28.
  - Percentage Change: 12%
- Product 3: **Egg**.
  - Opening Price: 42.
  - Closing Price: 40.
  - Percentage Change: - 4.75%
- Product e: **Lemon**
  - Opening Price: 14.
  - Closing Price: 13.
  - Percentage Change: - 7.14%

### 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 period, there was a notable decrease in the number of trucks entering Gaza, comparing with the same period in the previous week, the total is about **805** trucks, distributed between Karm Abu Salem crossing in the south and Erez crossing in the north.
  - Significant fluctuations were observed in the number of trucks from day to day, with a major decrease of 63% in the number of trucks for 13/09/2024 and closing all crossing on 14/09/2024, impacting the availability of goods on the following days.
- Variety and Quantity of Goods:
  - Quantities varied greatly on certain days, particularly on 13/09/2024 and 14/09/2024, in these days the supply was at its minimum, which affected market prices to escalate, especially, since the average daily quantities entering Gaza Strip are still far below the required level, and are not sufficient for the population daily needs.
  - It was noted also that some retailers offered discounts on some short shelf life items due to the availability of huge quantities of

these items. Many basic commodities were scarce in the markets, especially hygiene material and footwear.

### 5.5 Market price in the Northern part of Gaza Strip:

This week, 16 food items priced 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 prices of some items in the north are 7-10 times higher than the south such as pepper, apple, egg, frozen chickens and tomato. Other items prices are 2-4 times higher, such as rice, cucumber, eggplant, onion and sugar. There are 4 items their prices are almost similar in the both sides, these items are pasta, potato, cooking oil and garlic. The only two items which prices are lower in the north than in the south are the flour and lemon, the flour price in the north is less than the third 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. While the price of the lemon is less than the half, this is due to the presence of a local crop of some lemon fields in the north and the small population there.

Table (8): Price of food items in the northern part of Gaza Strip

#	Item	12/09	13/09	14/09	15/09	16/09	17/09	Average	St. Dev
1	Egg	390	300	225	225	225	225	265.00	68.19
2	Pepper	200	320	300	300	300	300	286.67	43.20
3	Onion	240	200	160	160	160	160	180.00	33.47
4	Garlic	550	n/a	600	600	600	600	590.00	22.36
5	Potato	120	160	140	140	140	140	140.00	12.65
6	Sugar	45	60	70	70	70	70	64.17	10.21
7	Oil	40	40	55	55	55	55	50.00	7.75
10	Lemon	35	50	35	35	35	35	37.50	6.12
11	Eggplant	30	32	23	23	23	23	25.67	4.18
12	Frozen chicken	160	170	170	170	170	170	168.33	4.08
13	Rice	45	40	40	40	40	40	40.83	2.04
8	Tomato	200	200	200	200	200	200	200.00	0.00
9	Apple	160	160	160	160	160	160	160.00	0.00
14	Cucumber	45	45	45	45	45	45	45.00	0.00
15	Flour	6	6	6	6	6	6	6.00	0.00
16	Macaroni	6	6	6	6	6	6	6.00	0.00

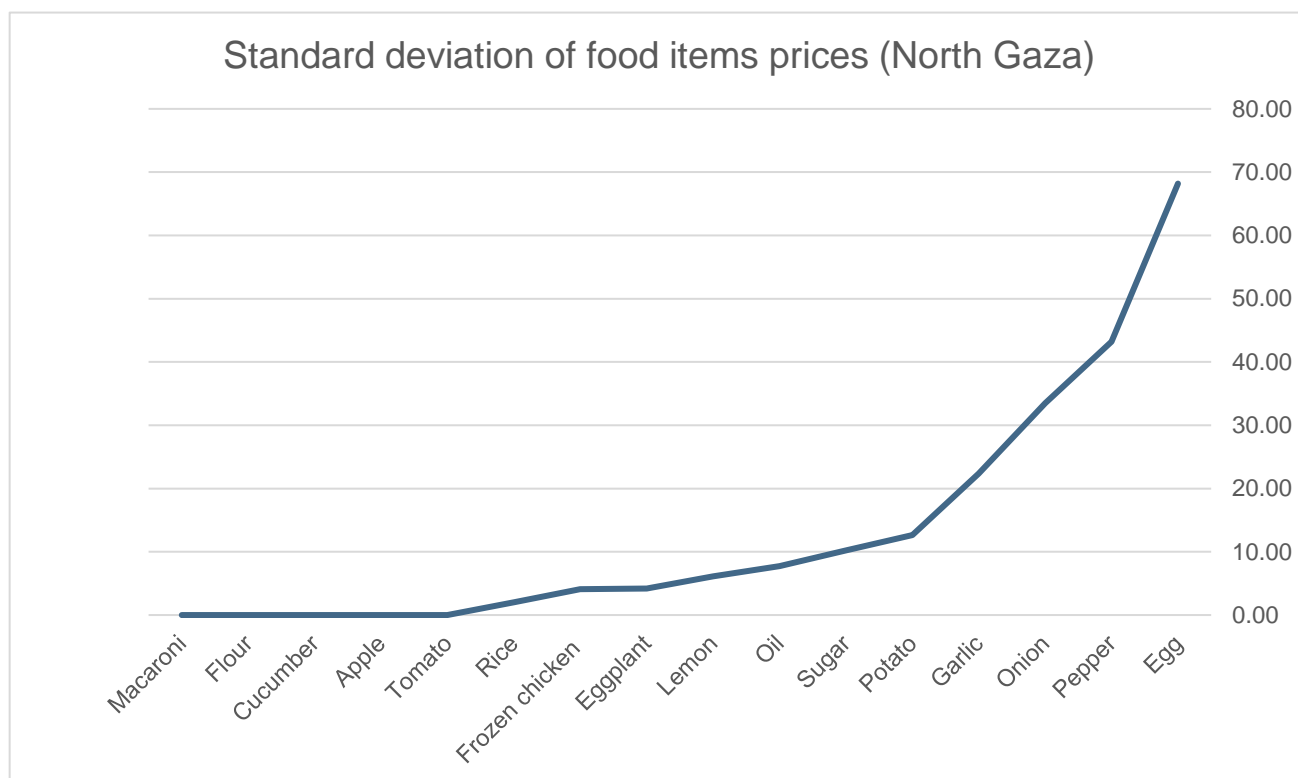


Figure (11): Standard deviation of food items prices (North Gaza).

### 5.6 Comparison of Prices:

The data indicates that the average of prices in the South of Gaza Strip during the reporting period are significantly higher than they were before the war, and the amount of increase varies from one item to another. For example, the tomato reached 14 times higher, while some items reached 2-5 times, such as onion, potato, lemon, egg and apple. Some items remained stable (oil), and some had a slight increase (rice and pasta), while flour was the only commodity which price decreased by 43% compared to its price before the war. In the North. The price increase was unprecedentedly sharp, the tomato price reached about 99 times higher, and most of items ranged between 10-30 times higher (pepper, apple, cucumber, egg, frozen chickens, onion and eggplant). The least increase was in pasta, with 20% increase. While there are two items whose prices have decreased from what they were before the war, they are flour and oil. This sharp decrease is attributed to the entry of large quantities of flour by humanitarian organizations and the operating of many bakeries as well, and the presence of a local crop of some lemon fields in the north and the small population there.

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

Item	Price before the war	Average of price (South)	% of change	Average of price (North)	% of change
Tomato	2	29.67	1,383.50%	200	9,900.00%
Onion	2	13.67	583.50%	33.47	1573.50%
Garlic	10	27	170.00%	22.36	123.60%
Eggplant	2	9.5	375.00%	25.67	1,183.50%

Item	Price before the war	Average of price (South)	% of change	Average of price (North)	% of change
Egg	12	39	225.00%	265	2,108.33%
Lemon	4	13.67	241.75%	6.12	53.00%
Apple	5	19.33	286.60%	160	3,100.00%
Potato	2	13	550.00%	12.65	532.50%
Cucumber	2	12.17	508.50%	45	2,150.00%
Frozen chicken thigh	8	26.33	229.13%	NA	NA
Frozen chicken	8	25.5	218.75%	168.33	2,004.13%
Frozen chicken wing	6	15.33	155.50%	NA	NA
Pepper	10	27.83	178.30%	286.67	2,766.70%
Frozen veal	20	55	175.00%	NA	NA
Flour	35	20	-42.86%	6	-82.86%
Oil	8	8	0.00%	7.75	-3.13%
Sugar	3	6	100.00%	10.21	240.33%
Rice	9	11	22.22%	40.83	353.67%
Kidney beans	7	10	42.86%	NA	NA
Macaroni	5	6	20.00%	6	20.00%
Bottled water box	7	24	242.86%	NA	NA

## 6 Coordination Mechanism:

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

- The CLA disseminated the link <https://Matak.co.il> to access the new coordination system, to be used by the approved / vetted importers to submit their coordination applications.
- Only approved importers are allowed to access the new coordination system, otherwise the system will direct the non-approved importers to the General Inquiry Center, phone No.: 0747642929.
- The system can be accessed using the computer or mobile telephone device from 07:00 to 14:00 hours.
- The Importer has to enter his details such as Importer No., ID number and mobile number.

- The system gives the importer a detailed commodities list (Categories and Subcategories) to select from and submit his detailed application. Only limited food items are listed in the system to select from.
- Categories include “Dried Food, Cold / Frozen Food, etc.” Subcategories include “Wheat, sugar, salt, tea, coffee, catchup, semolina, etc. for the Dried Food Category, and milk powder, coco powder, butter cheese, whole chicken, chicken breast, etc. For the Cold / Frozen Food Category”
- The Importer has to select the goods details and submit the source of goods contact details as well as the driver’s details and the truck registration number. If the truck details are used by another applicant on the system, the importer will have to use an alternative truck and enter its details.
- The Importer will have to submit his application several times as the system keeps on giving error messages, apparently due to the load of users. Once the system gives the message “Registration is accepted” then the Imported application for coordination is approved.
- The number of granted coordination to each Importer will have weekly limit, depending on the situation.
- The number of granted coordination to each Importer will vary from for each crossing (Tarqoumya, Tulkarm or directly from Israel).
- New Importers who are not yet approved / vetted, should send the following documents to this email [mnz@mgar.co.il](mailto:mnz@mgar.co.il) :
  - The registration certificate from the Palestinian Ministry of National Economy.
  - Bank statement starting from 2022 showing the importers commercial transactions.

### 6.1 Coordination Charges:

- There is evidence that Importer buy coordinations from Israeli vetted importers, the cost of coordination reached 100,000 ILS.

### 6.2 Difficulties:

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- Israeli occupation still limits the importers who can get coordination to about 18 importers only.
- Commercial goods entering Gaza Strip are still significantly lower than pre-conflict levels and do not meet essential needs.
- The number of vetted Importers is too small and need to be increased.
- The vetting procedure is exhaustive as it requires documentations and lots of information from Importers
- The allowed basic commodities to enter Gaza Strip is much limited and does not respond to residents basic needs.
- The Private Sector is still not allowed to use Eriz crossing, or any other crossing, to provide supplies to Northern part of Gaza Strip.
- The delivery of aid and commercial supplies into Gaza remains unreliable due to crossings and routs access restrictions and ongoing security issues.
- Challenges in importing from the West Bank due to double crossings and long waiting time on both crossings.

- Increased transportation costs within the West Bank to 300% due to sudden unplanned transportation requests, and long delays on the crossings.
- High transportation costs within Gaza due to high fuel and spare parts prices.
- Price increase of goods ranging from 5% to 10% from the source in the West Bank due to unplanned demand.
- 80% of Importers experienced damages to Goods during transportation.
- 53% of Importers experienced Goods detention for different periods by the Israeli's.
- Cost of security escorts and transportation of goods within Gaza Strip, averaging 10,000 shekels per a truck or a convoy of several trucks.
- Cost of coordination could reach to 100,000 ILS.
- 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 hygiene products has caused a sharp increase in diseases such as Hepatitis A, impetigo, Scabies, and other fast spreading and contagious diseases.
- Many humanitarian organizations resort to purchase vegetables and fruits from the local market, at any price, and distribute them as humanitarian aid. This purchase caused demand increase while supply is limited. Traders also elevated prices for humanitarian organizations as these organizations pay whatever prices Traders ask for. This price elevation was applied to consumers as well.
- Lack of 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. increase the number of commercial trucks, and expand the types and quantities of goods, cover all areas in distribution, and stocking in the Southern and Northern parts of Gaza to stabilize prices and make essential goods available to people.
3. 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. 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 Chamber of Commerce, as the umbrella for the private sector and Industry, with donor projects such as Tasdeer's, Anera and WFP to support the back to business for retail recovery, agriculture etc to reduce reliance on street vendors.
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. Allow private sector to import other basic commodities such as hygiene material, medicines, sheltering material, clothes and footwear, etc.
14. 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.
15. 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.
16. 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.
17. Find a more effective, accountable and transparent mechanisms to coordinate the entry of commodities from the crossings and strengthening the role of chambers of commerce in managing this situation, to ensure proper prioritization and distribution.
18. Lift all imposed restrictions on the Private Sector to import all humanitarian needs and commodities such as school stationary, sheltering material, etc.
19. Find and promote mechanisms to control markets, prevent monopoly and control prices as much as possible.
20. Directing humanitarian organizations to coordinate with the Chambers of Commerce when there is a need to buy basic commodities from the local market to avoid the elevation in prices for the consumer as much as possible.

## **8 The case of the week:**

According to the shelter cluster reports, the majority of displaced people in Gaza strip are sheltering in small, over-crowded shelters on self-settled sites, most having fabric walls and some level of deteriorated plastic sheeting for the roof. Winter is coming soon, and the harshness of winter is not limited to the cold, but the rain is the biggest threat to tens of thousands of displaced families.

According to statistics prepared this month, there is a need for urgent shelter for about one million citizens in the south, and 130,000 citizens in the north, while the stock of shelter equipment is currently zero, and there is equipment under supply that is sufficient for about 240,000 people in the south, and 100,000 people in the north, and thus there is still a large gap in this aspect estimated at 760,000 people in the south and 30,000 people in the north. Statistics also indicate a significant shortage of bedding packages.

There is a need for bedding for about 1.2 million people in the south and 140,000 people in the north, while the current stock is zero. There is bedding under supply for about 600,000 people in the south and 27,000 people in the north, so there is a large gap estimated at about 600,000 people in the south and 113,000 people in the north. Cost wise from the August 2024 Emergency Assistance Packages Update, Sealing-off-kits (SoK)<sup>2</sup> cost 65.3USD, and Family tents 408USD or 424USD depending on type.

There is urgent need to winter clothes and shoes, but there are no accurate estimates to the quantity of the needs. There is also a need to import sufficient quantities of medicines, especially medicines related to winter diseases such as influenza, colds, etc.



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<sup>2</sup> One Sealing-off kit (SoK) consists of two 24sqm tarpaulins, rope, duct tape and plastic sheeting, and IEC material which can be used to help people to build make-shift shelter, “weatherproof” damaged buildings they may be sheltering in, and also upgrade degraded tarpaulins shelters.

## 9 Conclusion

This week witnessed a decrease in the number of trucks that passed into Gaza Strip compared to the same period of the previous week by 12%. There is a continuation of similarity in some patterns, such as a) the significant entry decrease that reached more than 63% on Fridays, and the complete cessation of the entry of commodities on Saturdays for the seventh week successively, b) the continued closure of the Palestinian/Egyptian Rafah crossing throughout the period of this report and previous reports, c) The private sector remained constitute the largest share of passed commodities, but during the reporting period. The proportion of humanitarian aid increased to reach 40% instead of 33 in the previous week, while the proportion of the private sector decreased to reach 60% instead of 67% in the previous week. It was also noted that the prices of vegetables and fruits continued to rise despite the relative stability in the quantities entering through the crossings. The price of tomato was the most increasing on both sides of Gaza Strip, in the south it reached 15 times higher than its price before the war, and in the north, it reached 99 times. This is attributed to the fact that many humanitarian organizations resorted to purchasing vegetables and fruits from the local market and distributing them as humanitarian aid, which increases demand for them while supply remains limited. The new coordination system has failed to improve the goods entry into Gaza, furthermore purchasing coordination is going on at high prices reaching 100,000/- NIS.

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