



إتحاد الغرف التجارية الصناعية الزراعية الفلسطينية

Federation of Palestinian Chambers of Commerce, Industry & Agriculture

Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

Week 26: 21– 27 January, 2025.

The Goods that entered Gaza Strip since ceasefire took effect until 16/02/2025 is about 13,491 truckloads of humanitarian assistance (Food items, Tents, flour and fuel,). These truckloads include some quantities of commercial goods that are coordinated through humanitarian sector. Details will be in the next reports.

In this Report:

- The Israeli coordination platform, for the Private Sector, has been closed since 2nd of October 2024, no coordination requests have been placed or approved since then.
- This week, and as a result of the continued implementation of the ceasefire agreement, the total number of trucks increased by about 81% comparing with the previous week.
- According to the humanitarian protocol attached to the ceasefire agreement, it is supposed to allow the entry of heavy equipment and mobile houses and shelter equipment on a large scale, but this has not happened yet.

February 16, 2025

Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

1 Executive Summary:

- This report, of weekly market analysis in Gaza Strip, covers the period from 21/01/2024 to 27/01/2025.
- This week witnessed an increase of about 81% in the number of trucks passing into Gaza Strip compared to the previous week.
- During the reporting period, **4,406** trucks with a total of **78,351¹** tons of commodities entered Gaza Strip.
- The trucks entered from two crossings, Karm Abu Salem (KAS) 2,863 trucks, Erez 1,543 trucks .no trucks entered through the Palestinian/Egyptian Rafah crossing, or any other crossing.
- Kissufim Route 96 Gate crossings remained closed for all the time during the reporting period.
- The Israeli coordination platform for the Private Sector has been closed since 2nd of October 2024, no coordination requests have been placed or approved since then.
- According to the new Israeli occupation instructions, Karm Abu Salem (KAS) crossing is open for aid coming from Egypt, while Erez crossing is open for aid coming from (West Bank - Israel - Jordan).
- All trucks that entered Gaza Strip during the reporting period are humanitarian coordinated aid, and no commodities entered for the private sector except for 95 trucks of cooking gas.
- The Humanitarian Assistance entering Gaza Strip does not meet the minimum needs of the population with limited quantities of some food items, hygiene materials, shelter equipment, fuel, medicines and medical supplies only.
- There is no prioritization or stability in the flow of these goods. Small amounts of humanitarian aid goods trickle into the local markets, leading to high local market prices.
- The private sector should be allowed to import food items and other commodities again, and expand the types and quantities of goods, cover all areas in distribution, to stabilize prices and make essential goods available to people.

¹ This number doesn't include the load of 87 trucks, there is no information about their contents in tons, these trucks were loaded by UN & NGOs equipment.

2 Distribution of the Population in Gaza Strip:

Until the penultimate day of reporting period, Sunday 26/01/2025, the population map of Gaza Strip remained the same as in previous weeks, as shown in Figure (2). However, on the last day, Monday 27/01/2025, which was the first day that the Israeli occupation forces allowed the residents of Gaza Strip to move north via Rashid and Salah al-Din streets, whether on foot or in vehicles that pass through inspection and check, as stipulated in the ceasefire agreement, the population map began to change dramatically on this day, local reports stated that during the first day alone, about 300,000 people crossed the Netzarim axis to the north part of Gaza Strip, and it is expected that in the coming weeks the number of residents who returned to their areas in the north part of Gaza Strip will exceed one million people.



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

The data in Table (1) indicate that about 65% of the goods that entered the Gaza Strip during the reporting period were through (KAS) crossing, and the Israeli occupation continues to impose restrictions on the entry of these goods into the northern part of the Gaza Strip. Therefore, the vast majority of goods that entered through (KAS) crossings remained in the southern part of Gaza Strip, and the goods that entered through Erez crossing constitute about 35% remained in the north.

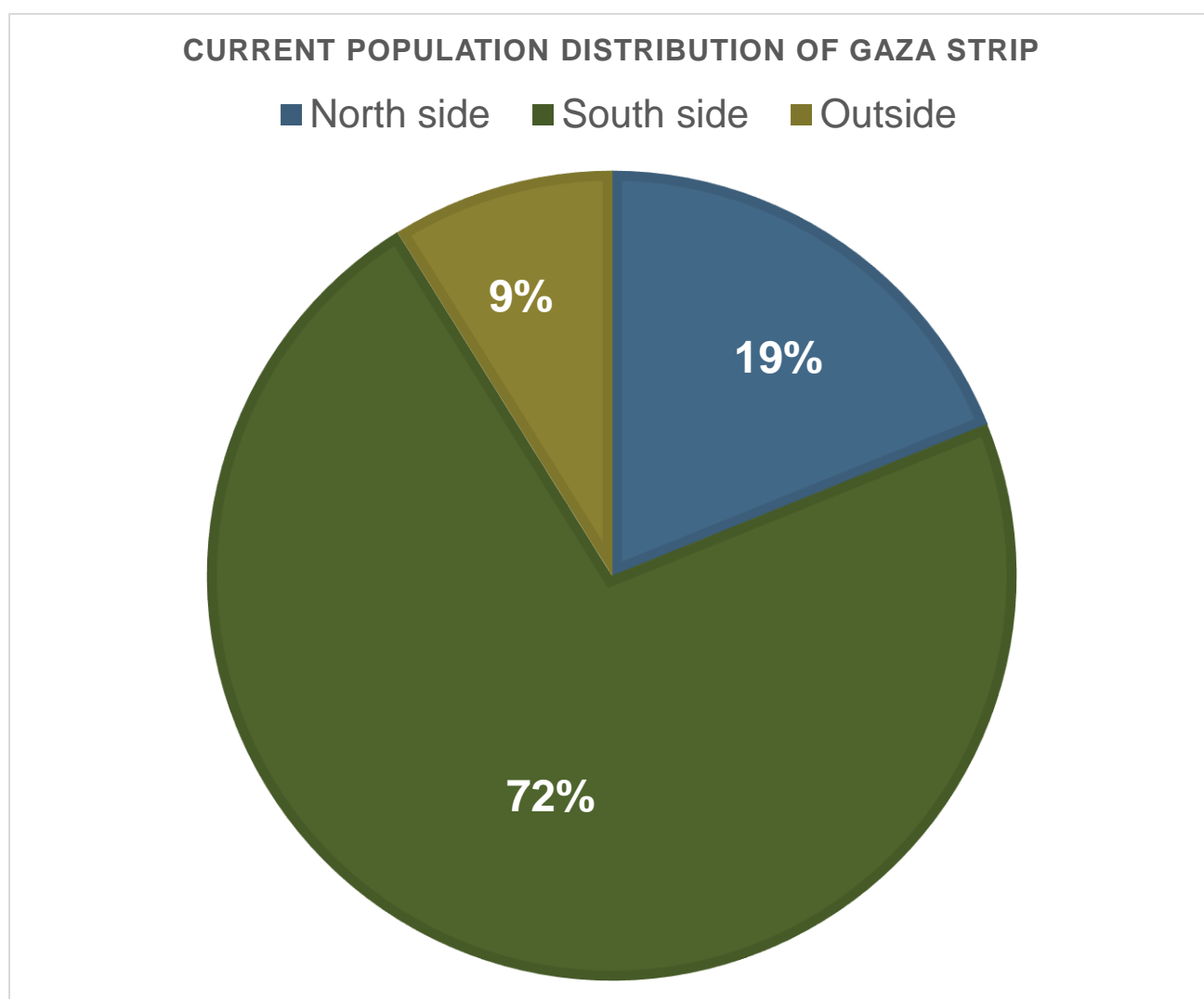


Figure (2): Currently population distribution of Gaza Strip.

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

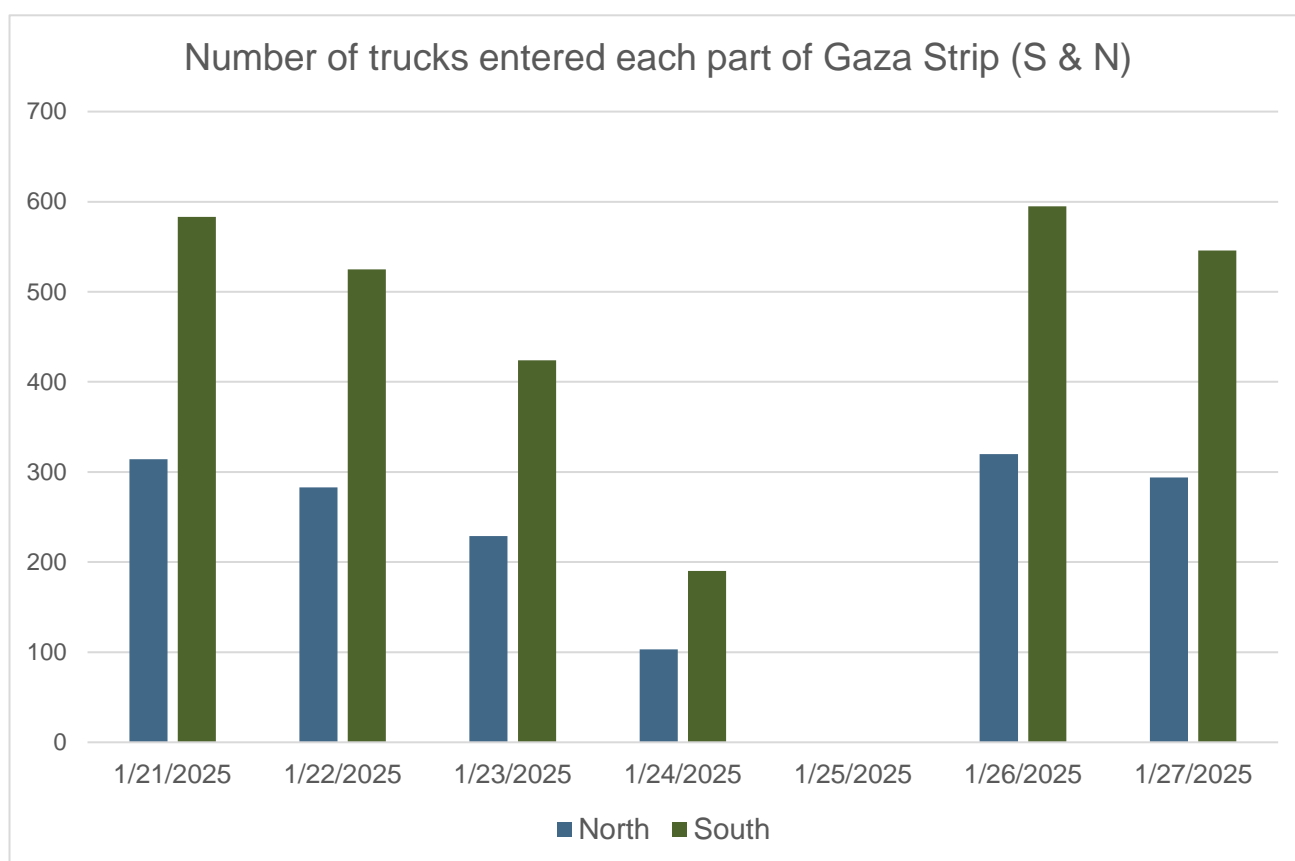


Figure (3): Number of trucks entered each part of Gaza Strip (South, North)

3 Daily Crossing Points Status:

This week, and as a result of the continued implementation of the ceasefire agreement, the total number of trucks increased by about 81% comparing with the previous week, the daily average number of trucks increased from 347 to 629 trucks. 4,406 trucks passed into Gaza Strip instead of 2,431 in the previous week. These trucks entered through 2 crossings only: (KAS) 2,863 and Erez 1,543. Rafah, Kissufim and Route 96 Gate crossings were closed for all the time. Sunday 26/01/2025 recorded the highest number of trucks in a single day during the reporting period, 915 trucks entered through two crossings, 595 trucks through (KAS) and 320 through Erez. Followed by Tuesday 21/01/2025, 897 trucks passed into Gaza Strip, 583 through (KAS) and 314 through Erez. Friday 24/01/2025 recorded the lowest number of trucks in a single day during the reporting period, only 293 trucks passed, 190 trucks passed through (KAS) and 103 through Erez. All crossings were closed on Saturday 25/01/2025. On Wednesday 22/01/2025, 808 trucks passed through two crossings, 525 trucks through (KAS) and 283 through Erez. On Thursday 23/01/2025, 653 trucks passed through two crossings, 424 through (KAS) and 229 through Erez. On Monday 27/01/2025, 840 trucks passed, 546 through (KAS) and 294 through Erez.

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

Day	Date	Number of Trucks					Total
		Rafah	Erez	Route 96 Gate	Karm Abu Salem (KAS)	Kissufim	
Tuesday	21/1/2025	0	314	0	583	0	897
Wednesday	22/1/2025	0	283	0	525	0	808
Thursday	23/1/2025	0	229	0	424	0	653
Friday	24/1/2025	0	103	0	190	0	293
Saturday	25/1/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sunday	26/1/2025	0	320	0	595	0	915
Monday	27/1/2025	0	294	0	546	0	840
Total		0	1,543	0	2,863	0	4,406

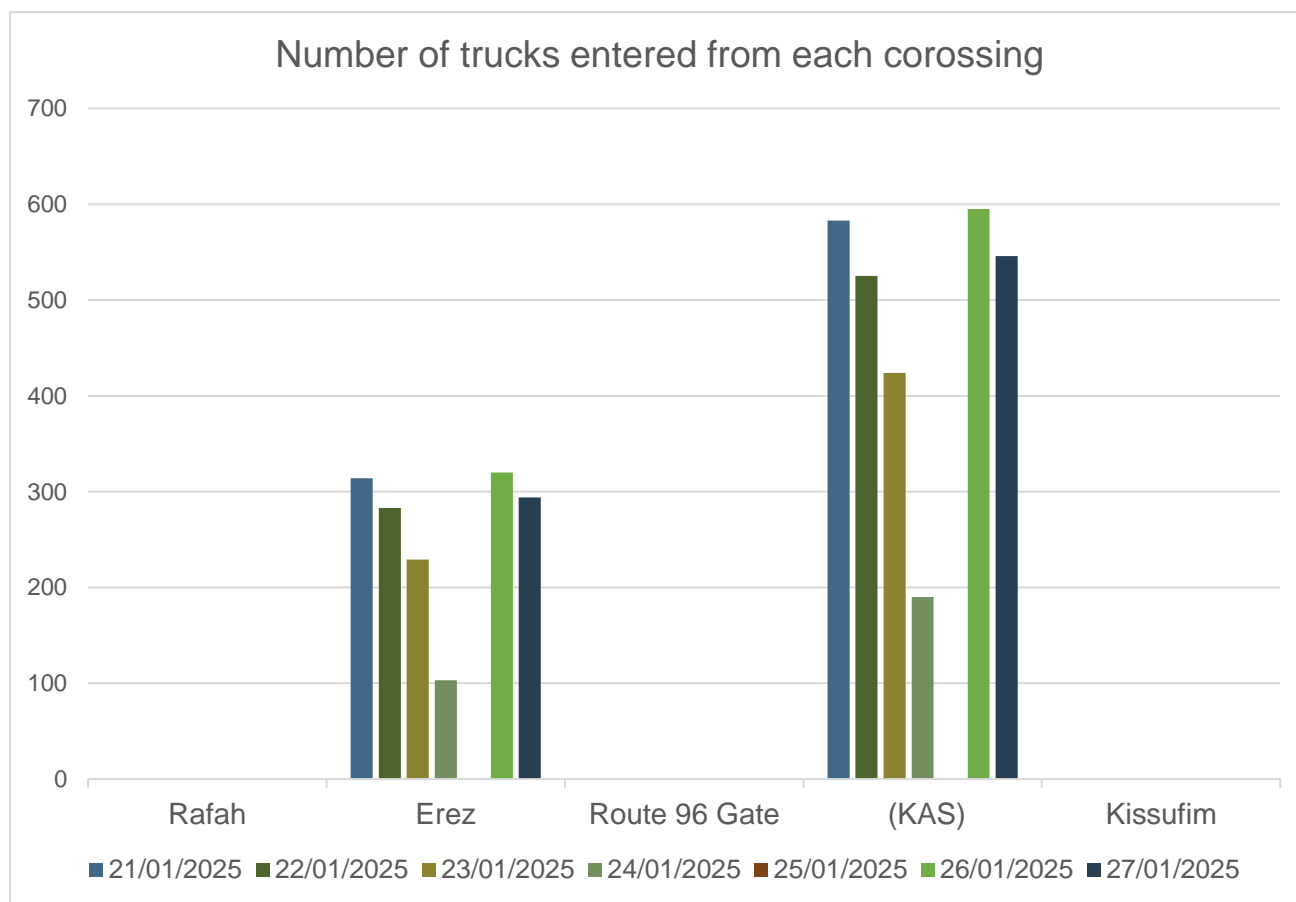


Figure (4): Number of trucks entered from each corossing

4 Entering Commodities:

4.1 Commodities Classification:

This week, the following 6 main categories of commodities were passed to Gaza Strip: food items – shelter equipment – medical supplies – combined aid – fuel – cooking gas – UN & NGOs equipment. According to the known details of the ceasefire agreement, and according to the humanitarian protocol attached to the agreement, it is supposed to allow the entry of heavy equipment needed to remove rubble and debris and open main roads, as well as allowing the entry of mobile houses and shelter equipment on a large scale, but this has not happened yet.

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

Date	Types and Amounts of Commodities (Tons)						
	Food Items	Shelter Equip.	Medical Supplies	Mixed Aid	Fuel	Cooking Gas	UN and NGOS equipment
21/01/2025	10,181	1,615	492	1,360	943	279	NA
22/01/2025	9,818	1,632	912	1,040	1,025	388	NA
23/01/2025	7,781	1,615	648	720	738	264	0
24/01/2025	3,520	816	132	560	0	139	0
25/01/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26/01/2025	10,981	1,615	576	1,360	1,845	139	NA
27/01/2025	10,115	1,632	864	1,360	984	263	0
Total	52,396	8,925	3,624	6,400	5,535	1,471	N/A

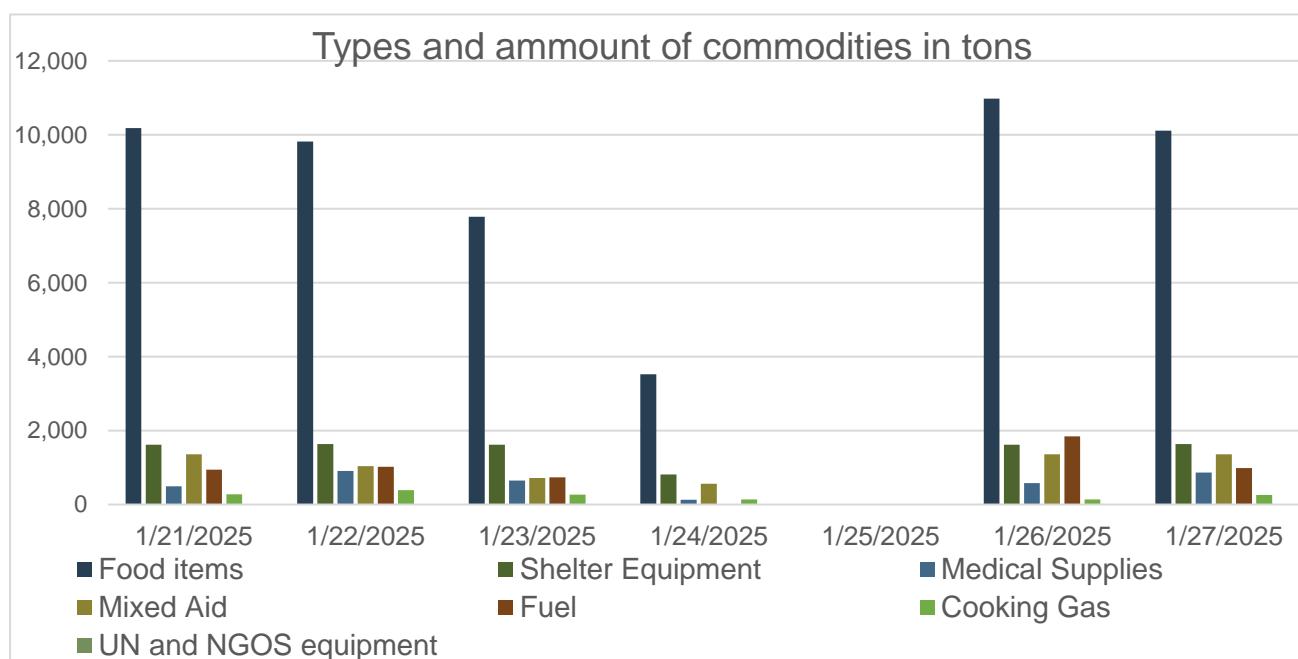


Figure (5): Types and ammount of commodities in tons.

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.	
21/01/2025	593	95	41	85	23	18	42	897
22/01/2025	533	96	58	65	25	18	13	808
23/01/2025	424	95	54	45	18	17	0	653
24/01/2025	190	48	11	35	0	9	0	293
25/01/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26/01/2025	594	95	48	85	45	16	32	915
27/01/2025	546	96	72	85	24	17	0	840
Total	2,880	525	284	400	135	95	87	4,406

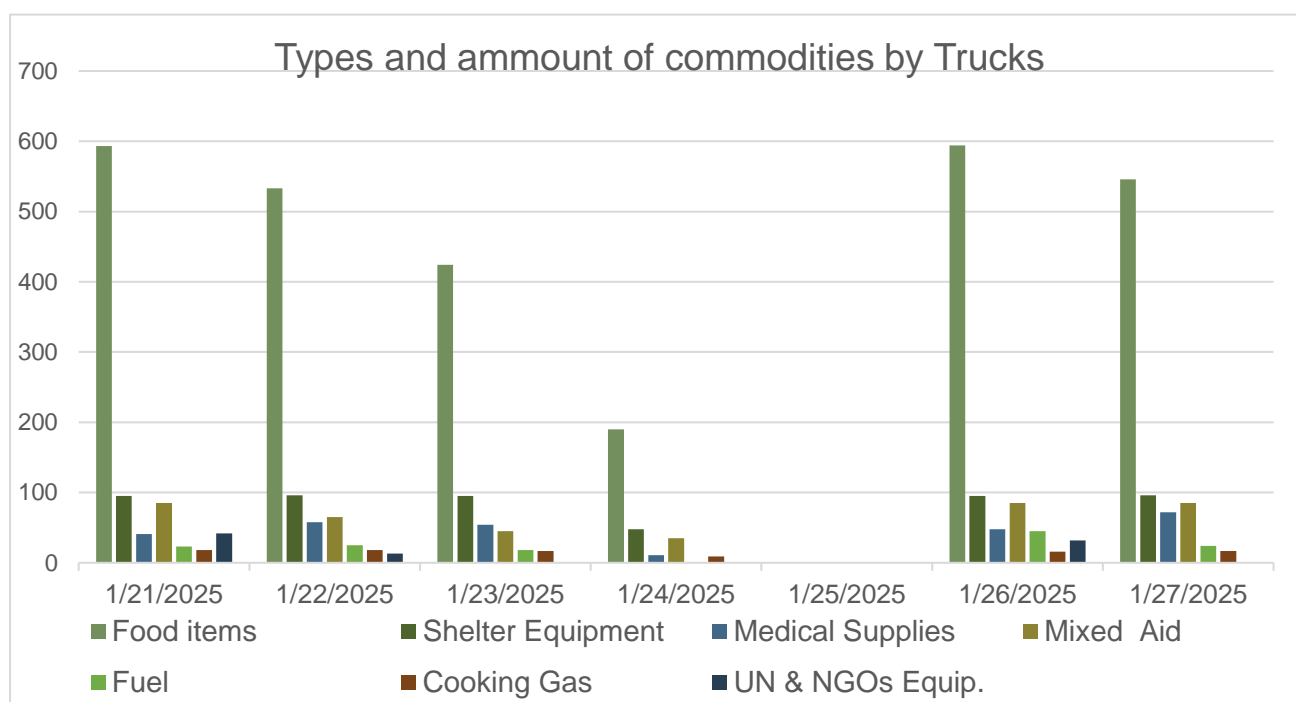


Figure (6): Types and ammount of commodities by Trucks.

4.2 Food items details:

The share of food items increased to reached about 65% of the total amount of commodities entered Gaza Strip this week.

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

6. Other items such as (spices and seasonings - biscuits - noodles).
7. Bottled 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	
21/01/2025	3,510	775	320	83	240	0	5,253	10,181
22/01/2025	3,204	1,596	864	595	234	0	3,325	9,818
23/01/2025	2,430	1,121	630	595	630	0	2,375	7,781
24/01/2025	1,530	608	90	0	0	0	1,292	3,520
25/01/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26/01/2025	3,330	1,805	630	425	630	0	4,161	10,981
27/01/2025	2,970	1,615	756	289	324	0	4,161	10,115
Total	16,974	7,520	3,290	1,987	2,058	0	20,567	52,396

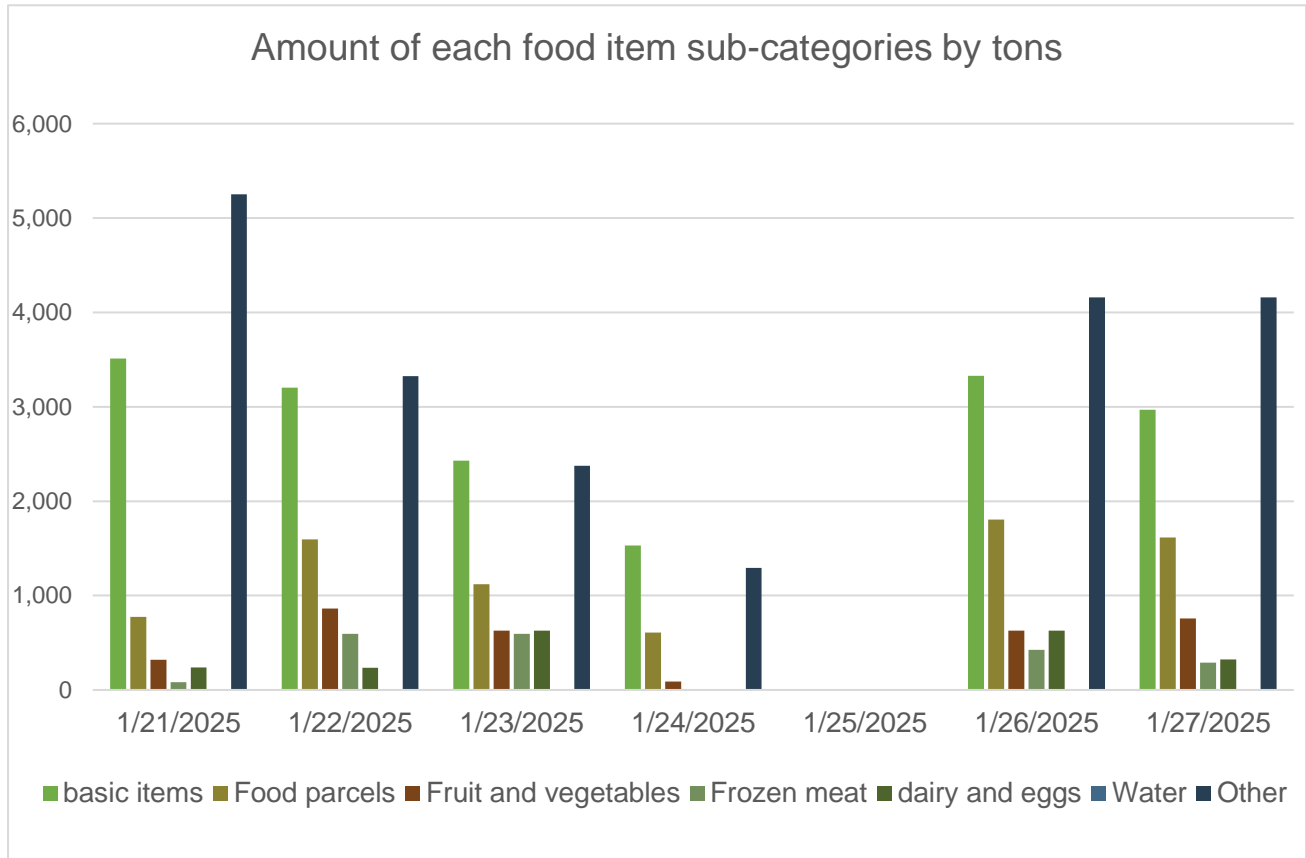


Figure (7): Amount of each food item sub-categories by tons.

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	
21/1/2025	195	50	20	7	12	0	309	593
22/1/2025	178	84	48	35	13	0	175	533
23/1/2025	135	59	35	35	35	0	125	424
24/1/2025	85	32	5	0	0	0	68	190
25/1/2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26/1/2025	185	95	35	25	35	0	219	594
27/1/2025	165	85	42	17	18	0	219	546
Total	943	405	185	119	113	0	1,115	2,880

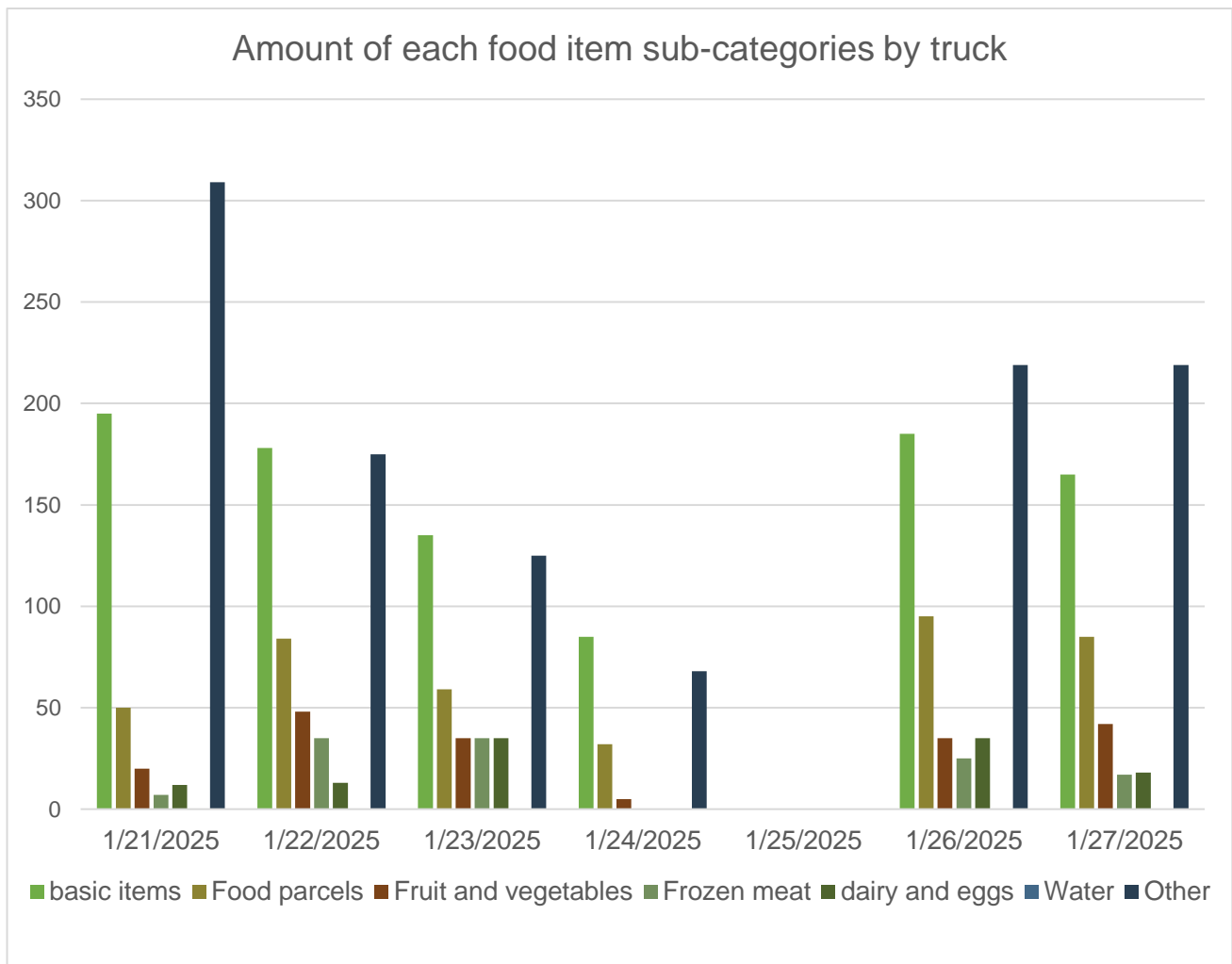


Figure (8): Amount of food item sub-categories by trucks.

4.3 Commodities Providers:

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

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

Date	Items	Private Sector		Humanitarian Aid		Total Number of trucks	Total amount by tons
		Trucks	Tons	Trucks	Tons		
21/01/2025	Food items	0	0	593	10,181	593	10,181
	Cooking Gas	18	279	0	0	18	279
	Fuel	0	0	23	943	23	943
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	42	NA	42	NA
	Mixed Aid	0	0	85	1,360	85	1,360
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	95	1,615	95	1,615
	Medical Supplies	0	0	41	492	41	492
Subtotal 1		18	279	879	14,591	897	14,870
22/01/2025	Food items	0	0	533	9,818	533	9,818
	Cooking Gas	18	388	0	0	18	388
	Fuel	0	0	25	1,025	25	1,025
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	13	NA	13	NA
	Mixed Aid	0	0	65	1,040	65	1,040
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	96	1,632	96	1,632
	Medical Supplies	0	0	58	912	58	912
Subtotal 2		18	388	790	14,427	808	14,815
23/01/2025	Food items	0	0	424	7,781	424	7,781
	Cooking Gas	17	264	0	0	17	264
	Fuel	0	0	18	738	18	738
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Aid	0	0	45	720	45	720
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	95	1,615	95	1,615
	Medical Supplies	0	0	54	648	54	648
Subtotal 3		17	264	636	11,502	653	11,766
24/01/2025	Food items	0	0	190	3,520	190	3,520
	Cooking Gas	9	139	0	0	9	139
	Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Aid	0	0	35	560	35	560

Date	Items	Private Sector		Humanitarian Aid		Total Number of trucks	Total amount by tons
		Trucks	Tons	Trucks	Tons		
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	48	816	48	816
	Medical Supplies	0	0	11	132	11	132
	Subtotal 4	9	139	284	5,028	293	5,167
25/01/2025	Food items	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cooking Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Medical Supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal 5	0	0	0	0	0	0
26/01/2025	Food items	0	0	594	10,981	594	10,981
	Cooking Gas	16	139	0	0	16	139
	Fuel	0	0	45	1,845	45	1,845
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	32	NA	32	NA
	Mixed Aid	0	0	85	1,360	85	1,360
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	95	1,615	95	1,615
	Medical Supplies	0	0	48	576	48	576
	Subtotal 6	16	139	899	16,377	915	16,516
27/01/2025	Food items	0	0	546	10,115	546	10,115
	Cooking Gas	17	263	0	0	17	263
	Fuel	0	0	24	984	24	984
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Aid	0	0	85	1,360	85	1,360
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	96	1,632	96	1,632
	Medical Supplies	0	0	72	864	72	864
	Subtotal 7	17	263	823	14,955	840	15,218
	Total	95	1,471	4,311	76,880	4,406	78,351

5 Daily market prices for essential items:

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

5.1 Market prices in the South:

From the following table, we find that the prices of (banana, eggplant) were the highest increasing items compared to what it was before the war, their prices during this week reached about 6 times higher than what they were before the war, followed by (Cucumber, Onion, Potato, flour, Tomato) which price reached about 5 times higher. Other items prices ranged between 2-4 times what they were before the war such as (Frozen chicken thigh, Frozen chicken wing, macaroni, orange, Lemon, pepper, frozen veal, frozen chickens, apple, Garlic, Egg). Sugar and rice were the least increasing items, their prices increased by 52% and 13% respectively. While kidney beans and cooking oil were the only 2 items which their prices decreased about what they were before the war, kidney beans decreased by 14% and cooking oil decreased by 33%. To measure the impact of the increase in the commodities flow rate during the past three weeks on prices, we measured the percentage of change in prices in the current week comparing to the average prices in the previous three weeks. We find that all prices, except garlic, have decreased compared to the previous weeks. The comparison results show that the prices of 21 items decreased in the current week from their average prices in the previous three weeks. Egg was the item with the largest decrease by 73%, followed by sugar 57%, then (Flour and oil) by 54%. The least decreased item was Pepper by 23%. Garlic is the only item that its price this week exceeded the price average of the previous 3 weeks by 7%.

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

#	Item	Pre-war Prices	Price Average (current week)	% Of change compared to pre-war price (Current Week)	Price Average (previous 3 weeks)	% Of change compared to the price in the current week
1	Egg	12	25.43	112%	92.76	-73%
2	Sugar	3	4.57	52%	10.57	-57%
3	Flour	35	165.00	371%	360.71	-54%
4	Oil	9	6.00	-33%	13.00	-54%
5	Rice	8	9.00	13%	17.10	-47%
6	Tomato	2	9.00	350%	16.81	-46%
7	Lemon	4	13.86	246%	23.00	-40%
8	Cucumber	2	10.71	436%	17.71	-40%
9	Banana	2.5	14.86	494%	24.14	-38%
10	Apple	5	14.14	183%	22.86	-38%
11	Orange	4	14.00	250%	22.33	-37%
12	Frozen chicken	8	23.57	195%	36.96	-36%
13	Frozen chicken thigh	5	22.29	346%	34.21	-35%

#	Item	Pre-war Prices	Price Average (current week)	% Of change compared to pre-war price (Current Week)	Price Average (previous 3 weeks)	% Of change compared to the price in the current week
14	Frozen chicken wing	6	21.71	262%	33.10	-34%
15	Kidney beans	7	6.00	-14%	9.14	-34%
16	Eggplant	2	11.86	493%	17.76	-33%
17	Potato	2	10.14	407%	15.19	-33%
18	Macaroni	2.5	9.00	260%	13.24	-32%
19	Onion	2	10.43	421%	15.29	-32%
20	Frozen veal	20	61.86	209%	84.57	-27%
21	Pepper	10	33.71	237%	44.00	-23%
22	Garlic	10	24.71	147%	23.10	7%

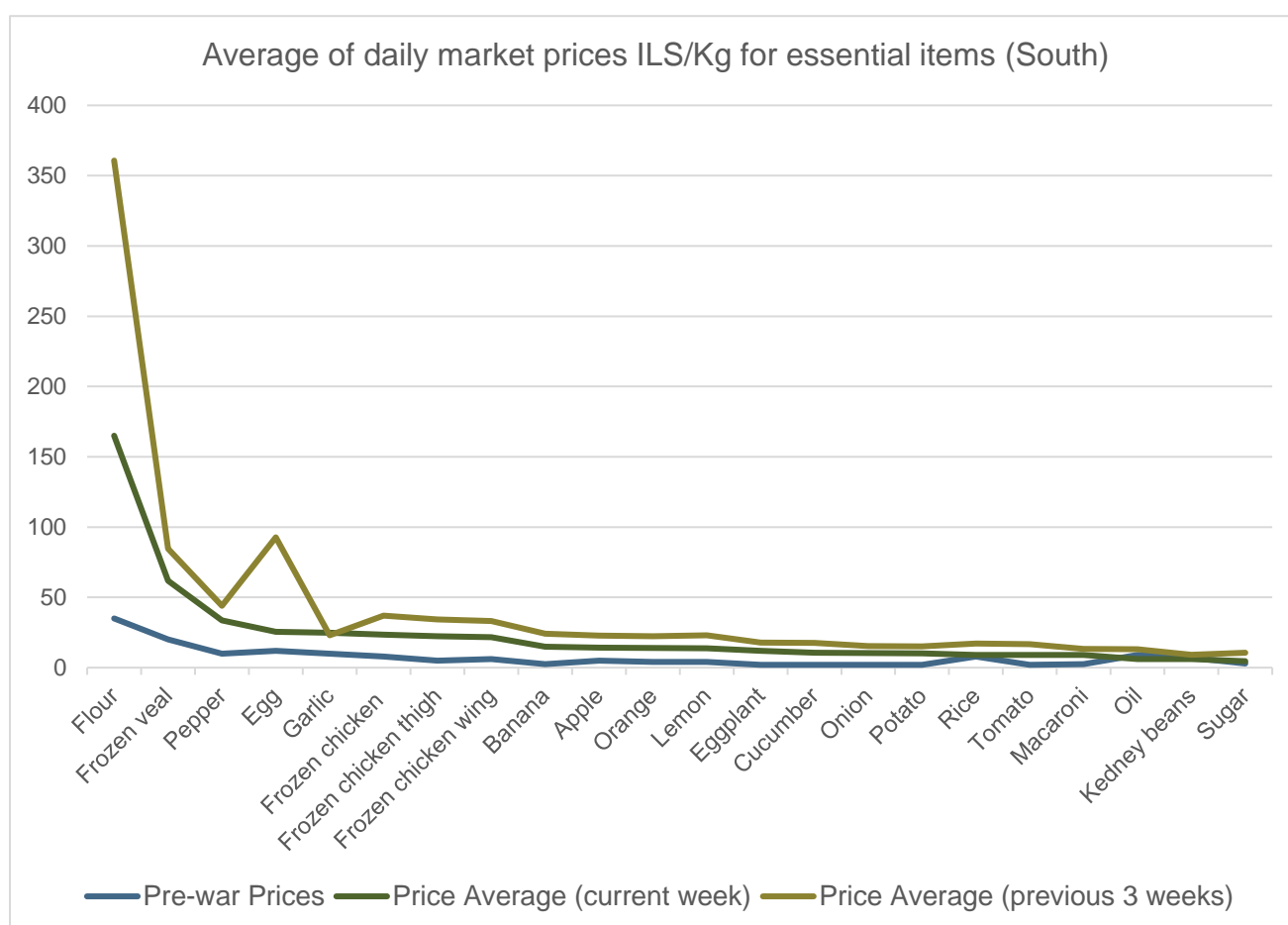


Figure (9): Average of daily market prices ILS/Kg for essential items (South)

5.2 Market prices in the North:

From the following table, we find that the price of Tomato was the highest increasing item compared to what it was before the war, its price during this week reached more than 8 times higher than what it was before the war. The prices of Banana and Egg were 7 times higher. Some items prices ranged between 4-6 times higher (potato, onion, orange, pepper, Eggplant). The prices of (garlic, lemon, frozen chicken, apple, sugar) were about 3 times higher, while the prices of cooking oil and rice were the least increasing items, their prices increased by 59% and 15% respectively, while flour was the only item which its price decreased about what it was before the war, its current price is about 6% below its price before the war. To measure the impact of the increase in the commodities flow rate during the past three weeks on prices, we measured the percentage of change in prices in the current week comparing to the average prices in the previous three weeks. The comparison results show that all items' prices decreased in the current week from their average prices in the previous three weeks, and in a noticeable percentage ranging between 37-87%. Eggplant was the item with the largest decrease by 87%, followed by Sugar by 82%, and then egg by 75%. The least decreased item was flour by 37%.

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

#	Item	Pre-war Prices	Price Average (current week)	% Of change compared to pre-war price (Current Week)	Price Average (previous 3 weeks)	% Of change compared to the price in the current week
1	Eggplant	2	7.14	257%	53.00	-87%
2	Sugar	3	7.57	152%	42.62	-82%
3	Egg	12	85.00	608%	338.81	-75%
4	Rice	8	9.17	15%	35.57	-74%
5	Frozen chicken	8	23.71	196%	90.00	-74%
6	Onion	2	10.43	421%	33.43	-69%
7	Lemon	4	12.00	200%	37.50	-68%
8	Pepper	10	42.60	326%	126.43	-66%
9	Tomato	2	16.60	730%	48.45	-66%
10	Potato	2	11.71	486%	33.62	-65%
11	Apple	5	13.43	169%	35.40	-62%
12	Oil	9	14.29	59%	37.33	-62%
13	Orange	4	15.43	286%	38.31	-60%
14	Banana	2.5	17.71	609%	36.90	-52%
15	Garlic	10	31.43	214%	63.14	-50%

16	Flour	35	32.86	-6%	52.38	-37%
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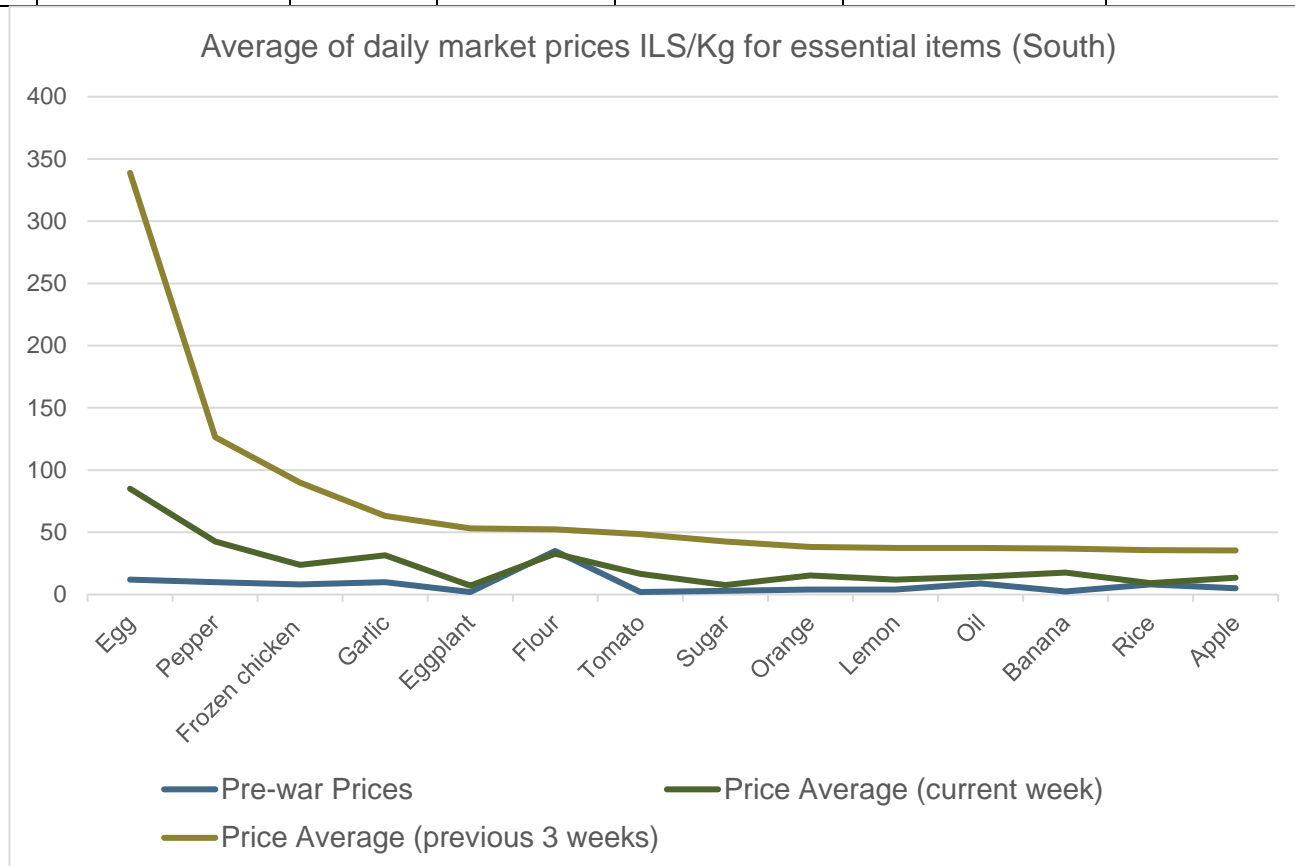


Figure (10): Average of daily market prices ILS/Kg for essential items (North)

5.3 Comparison of Prices:

When comparing prices between the north and the south, we find that prices have begun to converge between both sides, and there are no significant differences between them as there were before. This is due to the fact that prices are declining on both sides, but they are declining in the north at a faster rate than in the south. We notice that out of 16 common items, there are 11 items whose prices in the north are still higher than their prices in the south. The biggest differences were in eggs by more than 3 times, then cooking oil by about 138%, while the least was frozen chicken by only 1%. Onion is the only item whose price was equal on both sides, while the remaining four items (apple, lemon, eggplant, flour) have lower prices in the north than in the south.

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

#	Item	Pre-war Prices	Price Average (South)		Price Average (North)		% Of change between South and North (current week)
			current week	previous 3 weeks	current week	previous 3 weeks	
1	Egg	12	25	93	85	339	234%
2	Oil	9	6	13	14	37	138%
3	Tomato	2	9	17	17	48	84%

#	Item	Pre-war Prices	Price Average (South)		Price Average (North)		% Of change between South and North (current week)
			current week	previous 3 weeks	current week	previous 3 weeks	
4	Sugar	3	5	11	8	43	66%
5	Garlic	10	25	23	31	63	27%
6	Pepper	10	34	44	43	126	26%
7	Banana	2.5	15	24	18	37	19%
8	Potato	2	10	15	12	34	15%
9	Orange	4	14	22	15	38	10%
10	Rice	8	9	17	9	36	2%
11	Frozen chicken	8	24	37	24	90	1%
12	Onion	2	10	15	10	33	0%
13	Apple	5	14	23	13	35	-5%
14	Lemon	4	14	23	12	38	-13%
15	Eggplant	2	12	18	7	53	-40%
16	Flour	35	165	361	33	52	-80%

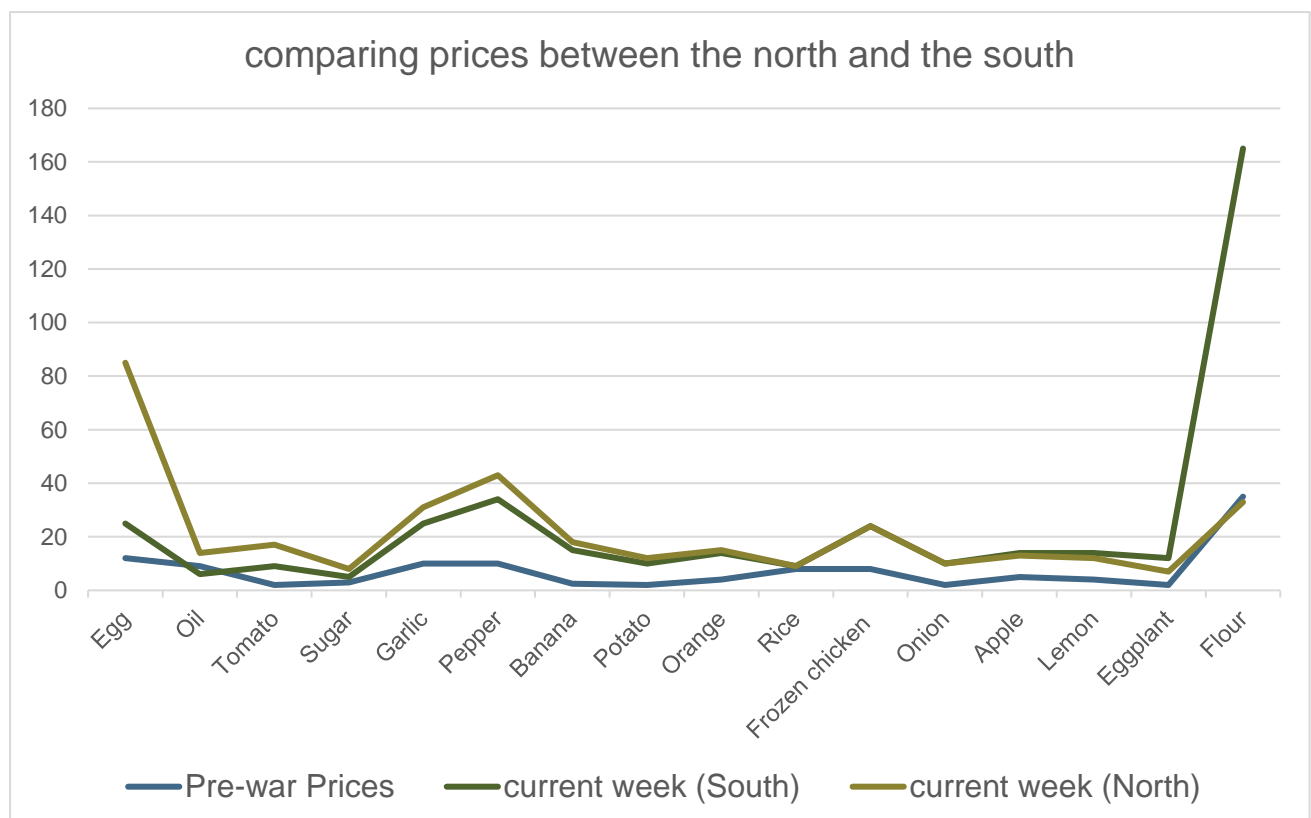


Figure (11): comparing prices between the north and the south

5.4 Retailers Price Analysis from 21/01/2025 – 27/01/2025:

5.4.1 Importers prices:

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

5.4.2 Market Conditions in Gaza:

- Truck Movement Variations:
 - During this report, there was increasing in the rate of goods flow compared to the previous week, with a total of 4,406 trucks, distributed between (KAS) and Erez. (KAS) crossing constituted the largest share of trucks by more than 65% of the total trucks.
- Variety and Quantity of Goods:
 - During this week, the flow rate of commodities was 81% above the rate of the previous week, the supply is still far from meeting the demand, especially in food items, this affected market prices. The quantities entered Gaza Strip are very small compared to the required level, and are not sufficient for the population daily needs.

6 Coordination Mechanism:

- Coordination platform is closed to the private sector since 02/10/2024.
- Starting 19/01/2025, the day in which the ceasefire agreement entered into force, the Israeli occupation has issued new instructions for goods entry.
- According to the new instructions, Karm Abu Salem (KAS) crossing is open for aid coming from Egypt, while Erez crossing is open for aid coming from (West Bank – Israel - Jordan).
- According to field observations, most of the trucks that entered through (KAS) crossing are commercial commodities to be sold on local markets. After researching the mechanism for their entry, and based on statements from the merchants themselves, it was said that they paid \$20,000 for each truck to "Abna' Sinai" Company, which is the Egyptian company responsible for transporting the goods from Egypt to the crossing.
- Many humanitarian organizations, such as (WFP, Qatar Development Fund, Qatari Committee for the Reconstruction of Gaza Strip), have begun taking practical steps to change the route of aid to be entered through Erez crossing, due to the extortion they are subjected to, by the Egyptian transportation companies, according to what was said.

6.1 Difficulties:

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

7 Recommendations:

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

12. 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.
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. 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.
16. Lift all imposed restrictions on the Private Sector to import all humanitarian needs and commodities such as school stationary, sheltering material, etc.
17. Find and promote mechanisms to control markets, prevent monopoly and control prices as much as possible.

8 Conclusion

This week witnessed 81% increase in the number of trucks passed into the Gaza Strip compared with the previous week, as a result of the continued implementation of the ceasefire agreement. Prices have begun to converge between both sides, South and North, and there are no significant differences between them as there were before. This is due to the fact that prices are declining on both sides, but they are declining in the north at a faster rate than in the south. Furthermore, the private sector is still banned from importing commodities since 02/10/2024. Despite that the role of the private sector is the largest in meeting the needs of the population, all goods currently enter Gaza is humanitarian coordinated aid only, except for 30 Truckloads of cooking gas. Even the goods that trickles to the local markets are coordinated by the humanitarian organizations, and reach the merchants through unofficial means. These goods are sold for high prices to the consumers. Trucks entered through 2 crossing: (KAS) and in the South and Erez in the North. (KAS) crossing dominate the largest share of the number of trucks that passed into Gaza Strip during the reporting period. The occupation continues to prevent the entry of raw materials necessary for industrial and agricultural production, which thwarts any attempts at economic recovery.

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

9 Annex

9.1 Daily price in the south:

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

#	Item	21/01	22/01	23/01	24/01	25/01	26/01	27/01	Aver.	St. Dev
1	Flour	100	220	180	175	175	180	125	165.00	39.79
2	Frozen veal	60	65	58	50	50	75	75	61.86	10.45
3	Egg	38	25	24	23	23	22	23	25.43	5.62
4	Pepper	35	40	38	35	35	28	25	33.71	5.35
5	Garlic	25	30	28	25	25	20	20	24.71	3.73
6	Banana	12	15	14	12	12	22	17	14.86	3.67
7	Apple	12	15	14	12	12	22	12	14.14	3.67
8	Lemon	10	13	14	15	15	18	12	13.86	2.54
9	Eggplant	14	13	13	13	13	7	10	11.86	2.48
10	Potato	10	11	12	12	12	8	6	10.14	2.34
11	Orange	12	15	14	12	12	18	15	14.00	2.24
12	Frozen chicken wing	20	25	23	22	22	18	22	21.71	2.21
13	Frozen chicken thigh	22	25	22	20	20	22	25	22.29	2.06
14	Onion	10	11	12	12	12	8	8	10.43	1.81
15	Frozen chicken	24	25	23	22	22	24	25	23.57	1.27
16	Cucumber	10	13	12	10	10	10	10	10.71	1.25
17	Tomato	8	9	10	10	10	8	8	9.00	1.00
18	Sugar	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4.57	0.53
19	Oil	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6.00	0.00
20	Rice	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9.00	0.00
21	Kidney beans	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6.00	0.00
22	Macaroni	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9.00	0.00

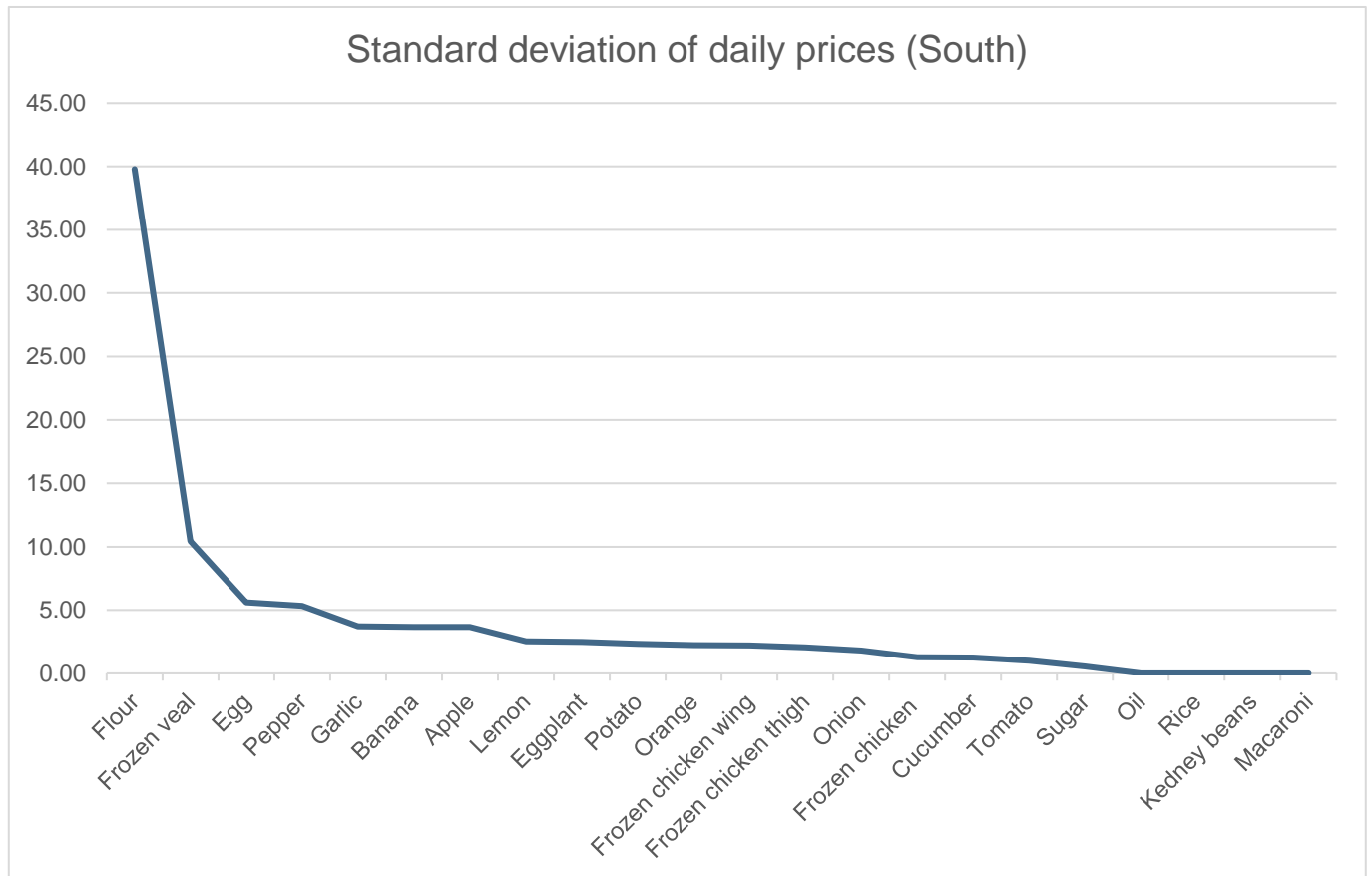


Figure (12): Standard deviation of daily prices (South)

9.2 Daily in the Noth:

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

#	Item	21/01	22/01	23/01	24/01	25/01	26/01	27/01	Aver.	St. Dev
1	Egg	120	120	100	85	85	50	35	85.00	32.66
2	Pepper	60	40	35	38	40	NA	NA	42.60	9.94
3	Lemon	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	8	8	12.00	6.93
4	Frozen chicken wing	18	26	18	21	24	14	12	19.00	5.07
5	Apple	20	18	17	13	10	8	8	13.43	4.96
6	Potato	20	14	13	11	9	8	7	11.71	4.46
7	Banana	20	25	18	18	18	13	12	17.71	4.35
8	Eggplant	15	10	5	5	5	4	6	7.14	3.98
9	Oil	18	18	17	15	14	10	8	14.29	3.95
10	Flour	35	35	35	35	35	25	30	32.86	3.93

11	Orange	20	17	17	17	17	10	10	15.43	3.87
12	Frozen chicken thigh	20	18	14	19	24	23	22	20.00	3.42
13	Onion	15	14	12	10	8	7	7	10.43	3.31
14	Sugar	6	12	12	8	5	5	5	7.57	3.21
15	Frozen chicken	27	26	25	24	24	20	20	23.71	2.75
16	Tomato	20	15	14	16	18	NA	NA	16.60	2.41

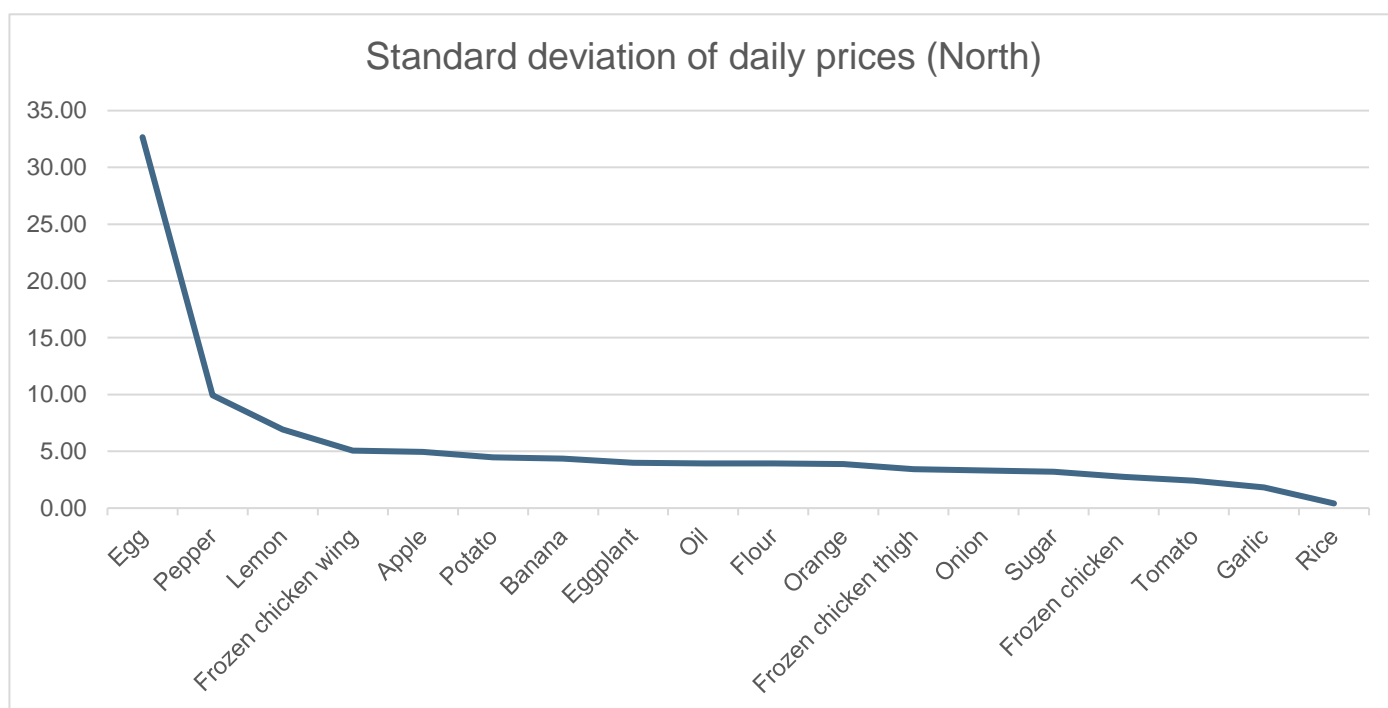


Figure (13): Standard deviation of daily prices (North)

9.3 Price volatility:

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

9.3.1 Fixed-price goods:

These are goods whose standard deviation is (0), meaning that their prices were stable and did not change throughout the reporting period these goods are (Oil- Rice- Kidney beans, Macaroni) in the South.

9.3.2 Stable-price goods:

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

9.3.3 Volatile-price goods:

These are goods whose standard deviation is greater than (1), meaning that they witnessed sharp fluctuations in prices during the reporting period, these goods are all items except (Tomato, Sugar, Oil, Rice, Kidney beans, Macaroni) in the South.