



إتحاد الغرف التجارية الصناعية الزراعية الفلسطينية
Federation of Palestinian Chambers of Commerce, Industry & Agriculture

Gaza Movement of Goods and Market Monitoring

Ad Hoc Report #1

From August 1, to November 30, 2024

December 14, 2024

Gaza Movement of Goods and Market Monitoring

1 Introduction:

This report is the first Ad Hoc report for the movement of commodities and market monitoring in Gaza Strip. The report covers the period from 01/08/2024 to 30/10/2024, and includes comprehensive quantitative statistics on the flow of commodities, their types, and prices in the north and south of Gaza Strip. The report also highlights some economic facilities that have partially returned to work and their distribution on the geographical map of Gaza Strip. The report concludes with the most important recommendations require intervention from the international community to Revitalize the private sector immediately.

2 Summary of Data:

2.1 Crossing status and entering of commodities:

During the reporting period, 13,359 trucks passed into Gaza Strip through four crossings: 9,644 trucks passed through Karm Abu Salem (KAS), 3,302 through Erez, 357 trucks through Gate 96 and 56 trucks through Kissufim. The daily average of trucks reached about 110 trucks per day, which constitutes only 20% of Gaza Strip's needs in normal conditions.

Table (1): Number of Trucks for each crossing

Month	Rafah	Erez	Route96	(KAS)	Kissufim	total
August	0	1,013	0	3,515	0	4,528
September	0	916	0	3,472	0	4,388
October	0	462	80	1,232	0	1,774
November	0	911	277	1,425	56	2,669
Total	0	3,302	357	9,644	56	13,359

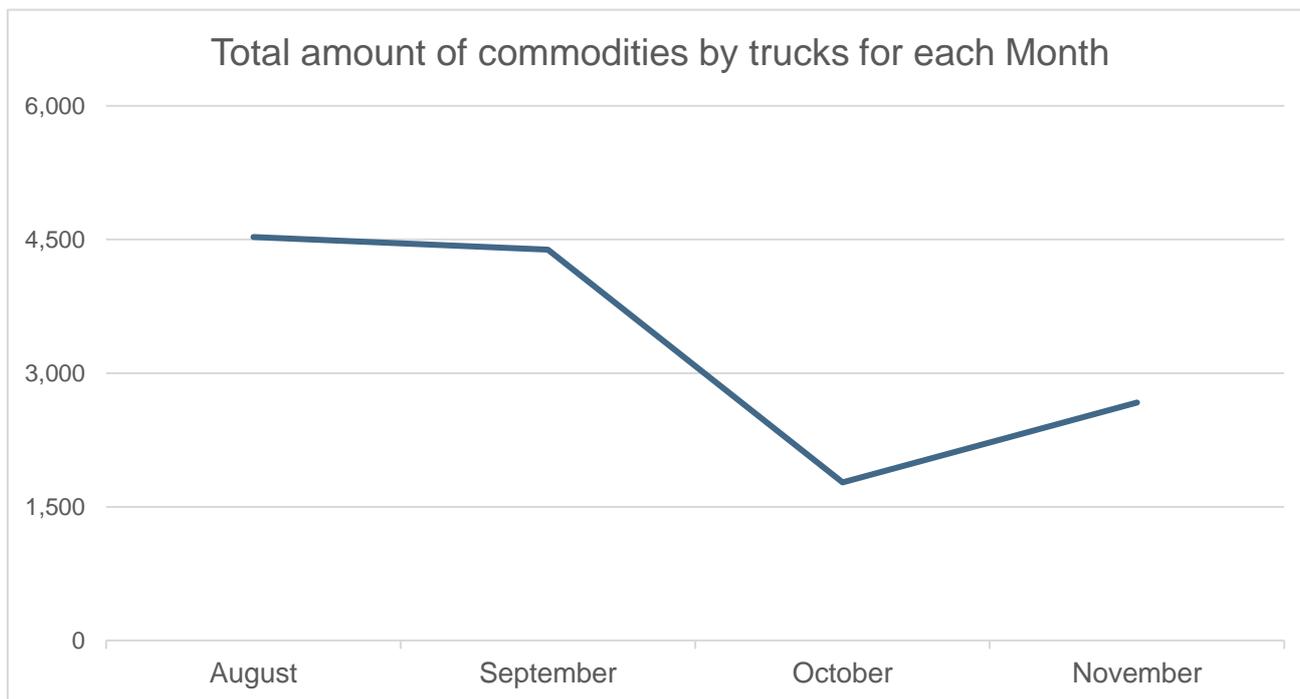


Figure (1): Total amount of commodities by trucks for each week

2.2 Types and amounts of commodities:

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. There is no proper geographic distribution to the entering commodities, neither in quantities nor in varieties.

During the reporting period, food items constituted the largest share of the number of trucks, with 8,699 trucks, followed by shelter equipment with 875 trucks, then cooking gas with 302 trucks, combined aid with 244 trucks, medicines and medical supplies with 242 trucks, fuel with 163 trucks, and finally UN and NGOs equipment with 44 trucks. The following tables show the categories of entering commodities and their amount in tons and trucks, on weekly basis:

Table (2): Type of commodities by trucks

Type	August		September		October		November		Total	
	Trucks	tons	Trucks	tons	Trucks	tons	Trucks	tons	Trucks	tons
Medical Supplies	58	397	114	1,100	79	825	49	684	300	3,006
Shelter Equipment	252	2,490	284	3,150	355	4,650	416	6,222	1,307	16,512
Combined Aid	73	1,130	114	2,405	63	935	485	9,203	735	13,673

UN & NGOs Equip.	19	0	15	0	10	80	10	0	54	80
Fuel	54	1,908	51	1,982	63	2,652	38	1,324	206	7,866
Cooking Gas	95	2,073	132	2,892	81	1,724	108	2,392	416	9,081
Food items	3,977	78,813	3,678	77,885	1,123	25,520	1,563	35,445	10,341	217,663
Total	4,528	86,811	4,388	89,414	1,774	36,386	2,669	55,270	13,359	267,881

2.3 Amount of food items:

The food items 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 (3): Food items amount by tons.

Month	August	September	October	November	Total
Water	1,335	1,900	460	0	3,695
dairy and eggs	5,320	5,760	80	0	11,160
Food parcels	7,810	3,855	1,545	1,790	15,000
Frozen meat	9,683	9,140	620	20	19,463
Fruit and vegetables	14,538	10,115	590	800	26,043
basic items	19,372	24,335	15,160	17,220	76,087
Other	20,690	22,780	7,065	15,615	66,150
total	78,748	77,950	25,520	35,445	217,663

From the previous table, we notice that since the beginning of October, and due to the suspension of coordination of the entry of goods through private sector companies, some food items began to disappear from the market in the last two weeks (weeks 12 and 13), such as eggs, dairy, frozen chicken and meat, vegetables, fruits and mineral water. This issue had a significant effect on the prices of these goods in the local market.



Figure (2): The total amount of food items by tons

2.4 Commodities by provider:

The commodities entering Gaza Strip through two providers: the private sector and humanitarian sector. While the private sector is banned from importing commodities since 02/10/2024, the humanitarian sector aid extends to food items, medical supplies, shelter equipment, UN & NGOs equipment and combined aid. The private sector entered about 52% of the total commodities during the reported period. The following table shows the commodities entering according to the source (private sector – humanitarian aid):

Table (4): Commodities by provider

Month	Private Sector		Humanitarian Aids		Total	
	Trucks	Tons	Trucks	Tons	Trucks	Tons
August	2,623	51,675	1,905	35,196	4,528	86,871
September	2,664	56,882	1,724	32,532	4,388	89,414
October	171	3,944	1,603	32,382	1,774	36,326
November	108	2,392	2,561	52,878	2,669	55,270
Total	5,566	114,893	7,793	152,988	13,359	267,881

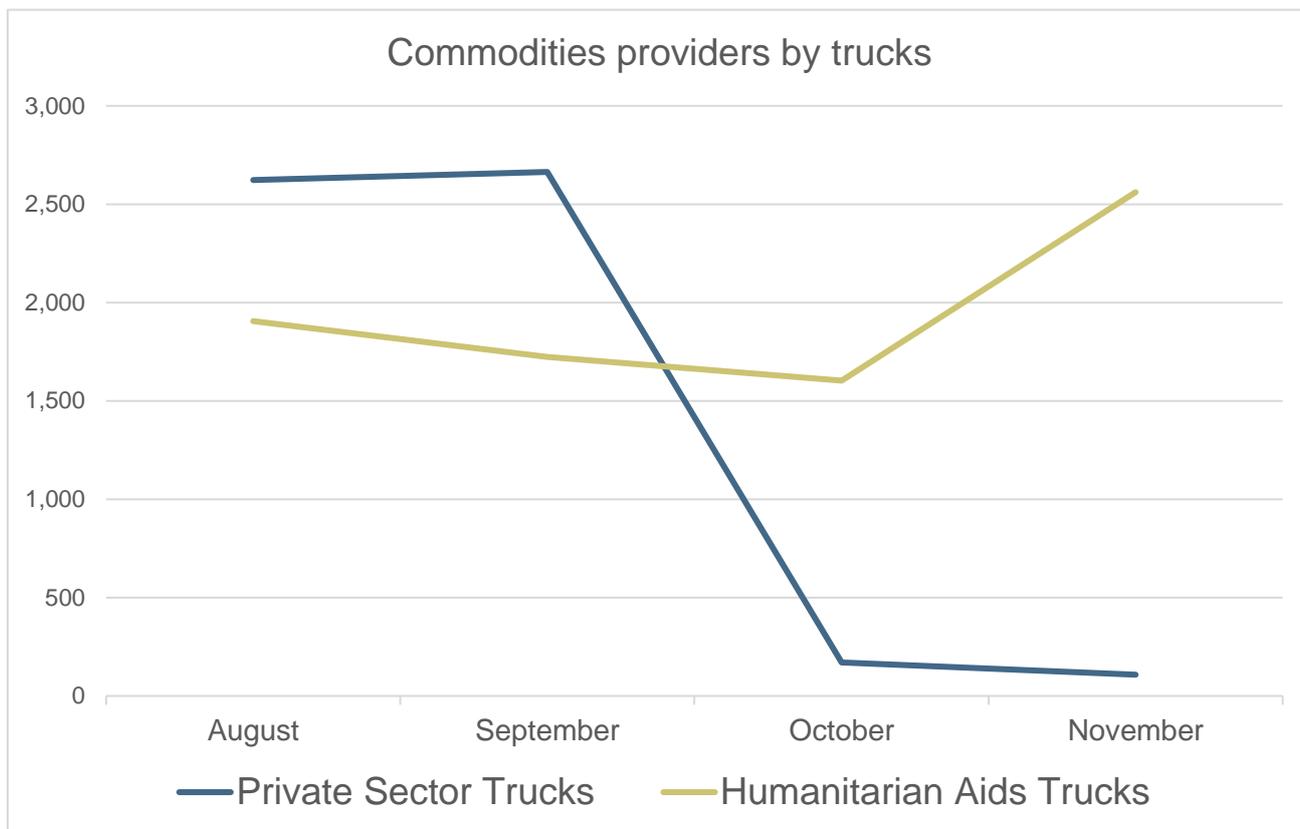


Figure (3): Commodities providers by trucks

2.5 Market Prices:

During the reporting period, prices of basic food items were collected from the local market in the north and south of Gaza Strip on a daily basis. The price list included 18 food items that are needed for most of the population. The data collected shows a significant increase compared to prices before the war. In the south, the average price of some items reached 17 times what it was before the war. In the north, prices were even higher, with some items reached about 70 times the price. In addition to the increase, commodity prices fluctuated sharply during the reporting period, depending on the movement of goods entering through the crossings.

Table (5): Essential food item prices

#	Item	Price before war	Average Price in the South	% Of Change	Average Price in the North	% Of Change	The difference between north and south
1	Garlic	10	36.49	265%	467.12	4571%	4571%
2	Egg	12	40.89	241%	361.25	2910%	2910%
3	Onion	2	19.65	882%	162.86	8043%	8043%
4	Macaroni	2.5	6.94	178%	51.52	1961%	1961%
5	Pepper	10	34.42	244%	228.24	2182%	2182%

#	Item	Price before war	Average Price in the South	% Of Change	Average Price in the North	% Of Change	The difference between north and south
6	Banana	2.5	19.01	660%	120.00	4700%	4700%
7	Frozen veal	20	43.41	117%	260.00	1200%	1200%
8	Eggplant	2	11.34	467%	67.68	3284%	3284%
9	Sugar	3	13.70	357%	79.13	2538%	2538%
10	Frozen chicken	8	20.91	161%	106.57	1232%	1232%
11	Cucumber	2	12.32	516%	56.99	2749%	2749%
12	Apple	5	17.09	242%	78.58	1472%	1472%
13	Tomato	2	31.33	1466%	136.34	6717%	6717%
14	Potato	2	24.35	1118%	95.82	4691%	4691%
15	Rice	8	12.96	62%	43.61	445%	445%
16	Lemon	4	16.96	324%	49.65	1141%	1141%
17	Oil	9	18.00	100%	51.53	473%	473%
18	Flour	35	106.17	203%	14.21	-59%	-59%

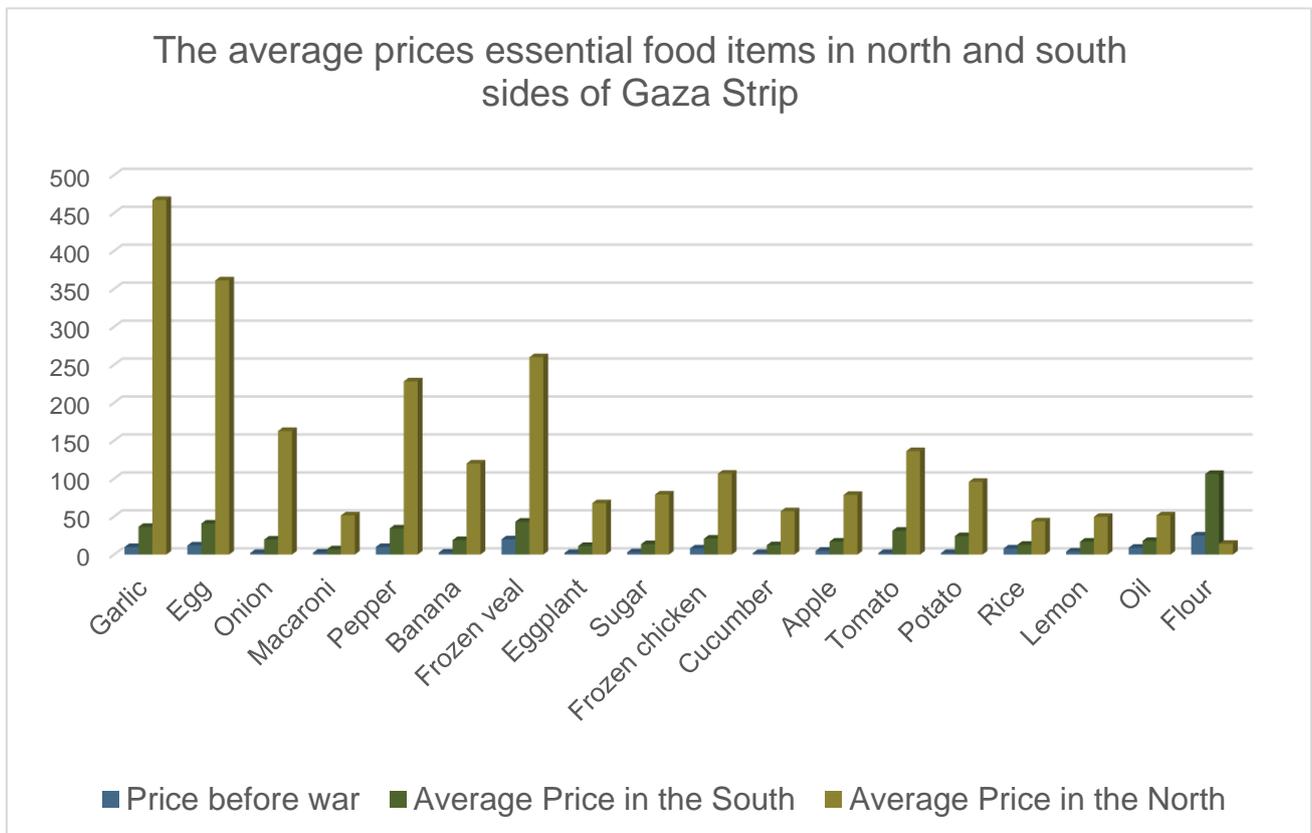


Figure (4): The average prices essential food items in north and south sides of Gaza Strip

3 back to work mapping



Maps that illustrate and describe effective projects



- 01** Reem for pastries **Food industry**
 Reem Al-Mutarab
 Product: Pastries and bakery goods/ Number of employees: 4/
- 02** Bisan Private Agriculture Project **Agriculture**
 Bisan Akasha
 Product: Vegetables / Number of employees: 2
- 03** Ashy for plastic containers **Plastic recycling industry**
 The evening is over
 Product: Vegetables / Number of employees: 2
- 04** Magic Touch Company **Wood industry**
 Ahmed Al-Assi
 Product: Wood Industries / Number of Employees: 15
- 05** Al Awda Foodstuff Company **Food industry**
 Mohammed Al-Talbani
 Product: Food materials / Number of employees: 30
- 06** Al Bawab Garment Factory **Fabric manufacturing**
 Bashir the doorman
 Product: Clothing / Number of employees: 55
- 07** Balha and Olive Company **Food industry**
 Mervat Al-Ghazaly
 Product: Pastries and Bakery / Number of Employees: 3
- 08** Namouda Manual Factory **Food industry**
 Islam Shooib
 Product: Foodstuffs / Number of employees: 4
- 09** Paris Sweets and Bakery Factory **Food industry**
 Ahmad Balid
 Product: Food materials / Number of employees: 60
- 10** Abu Nada Clothing Factory **Fabric manufacturing**
 Mohammed Abu Nada
 Product: Clothing / Number of employees: 30
- 11** Shomer Biscuit Factory Company **Food industry**
 Youssef Shomer
 Product: Food materials / Number of employees: 30
- 12** Ghazal Vegetable Farm **Agriculture**
 Mohammed Ghazal
 Product: Vegetables / Number of employees: 4
- 13** Cooking stove manufacturing workshop **Recycling industry**
 Mohammed Al-Louh
 Product: Home Appliances / Number of Workers: 4
- 14** "Kardash" project **Woolen handicraft**
 Halima Abdel Aziz
 Product: Woolen clothes / Number of workers: 20
- 15** Sheikh Radwan Nurseries Project **Agriculture**
 Ahmed Hamza Moqat
 Product: Vegetables / Number of employees: 3
- 16** El Bouhasy Shopping Market **Food industry**
 Tamer El Bouhasy
 Product: Food materials / Number of employees: 15

Table (7): Back to work projects details

#	Project Name	Owner Name	Location	Type of Business	Products	# Of Employees
1	Reem for pastries	Reem Al-Matrabei	Gaza - Al-Tuffah	Food industry	Pastries	4
2	Bissan for Special Agriculture	Bissan Okasha	North Gaza	Agriculture	Vegetables	2
3	Al-Ashi for Plastic Containers	Hoda Al-Ashi	Al-Wusta - Zawayda	Plastic recycling	Plastic Containers	10
4	Magic Touch	Ahmad Al-Issi	Al-Wusta - Deir Al-Balah	Wood industry	Furniture	15
5	Al-Awda for Food Industries	Mohammad Al-Telbani	Al-Wusta - Deir Al-Balah	Food industry	Food Products	30
6	Al-Bawab Clothing Factory	Basheer Al-Bawwab	Al-Wusta - Deir Al-Balah	Textile industry	Clothing	55
7	Balha and Zeitouna	Marwa Al-Ghalayini	Al-Wusta - Deir Al-Balah	Food industry	Pastries	3
8	Hamouda Manual Factory	Islam Shuaib	Al-Wusta - Al-Bureij	Food industry	Food Products	4
9	Paris Sweets and Bakery Factory	Jihad Bakker	Al-Wusta - Zawayda	Food industry	Food Products	60
10	Abu Nada Clothing Factory	Mohammad Abu Nada	Gaza - Al-Balad	Textile industry	Clothing	30
11	Shomer Biscuit Factory	Youssef Shomer	Al-Wusta - Deir Al-Balah	Food industry	Food Products	30
12	Ghazal Vegetable Farm	Mohammad Ghazal	Gaza	Agriculture	Vegetables	4
13	Cooking Stoves Manufacturing Workshop	Mohammad Al-Louh	Gaza	Recycling industry	Home Appliances	4
14	Kirdash	Halima Abdel Aziz	Gaza	Wool handicraft	Woolen Clothes	20
15	Sheikh Radwan Nurseries	Ahmad Hamza Muqat	Gaza	Agriculture	Vegetables	3



4 proposed interventions:

Category	Infrastructure	Recovery	Advocacy
Short Term <i>(Immediate)</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Open and Clear the Roads 2. Repair and Rehabilitate Damaged Commercial Transport Trucks 3. Maintain and Rehabilitate Warehouses and Storage Facilities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supporting projects that have started returning to work by providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Paid labor – raw materials – energy and fuel sources 2. Supporting agricultural production projects by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reclamation of damaged greenhouses and agricultural lands – Rehabilitation and maintenance of damaged agricultural wells – Providing energy and fuel sources – Providing seeds, fertilizers and pestilizers 3. Back to business to Industries and retailers. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reopen and operate the Rafah border crossing 2. Establish governance over the import process 3. Create an effective mechanism for protecting trucks 4. Restore Banking Activity and Provide Necessary Liquidity
Mid Term <i>(Immediately upon ceasefire)</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create Business Development Centers and E-Work supporting 2. Invest in Transportation and Logistics Infrastructure. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comprehensive assessment of economic sectors damages 2. Providing grants to rehabilitate damaged economic facilities 3. Providing job creation projects to support damaged economic facilities 4. Providing raw materials needed for the recovery of the industrial sector (wood - metals - fabrics - ...) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Resume the flow of commodities normally as before the war 2. Allow the private sector to import non-food items 3. Permit the entry of primary raw materials necessary for industry
Long Term <i>(Upon completion of Emergency Work)</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. rehabilitate and operation of electrical generation station and distribution network 2. Expansion and development of commercial crossings to meet the requirements of the reconstruction process 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assessing the skills needed in the local workforce and offering targeted training programs 2. Developing programs that offer grants or low-interest loans to help businesses recover and grow 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Allow the private sector to import alternative energy sources 2. increase the level of cooperation between humanitarian and private sector



5 Success Story:

5.1 Reem Bakery Project for Pastries (North Gaza):

Owner Reem Al-Mutarabi has managed to keep her bakery running at 60% capacity even after a 20% destruction in the last aggression. The bakery, which serves the local community in Al-Tuffah, provides essential baked goods like cakes and maamoul to those facing economic and food security challenges. While the business operates on limited resources, it highlights the determination to sustain livelihoods during a crisis. Support is needed to fully restore operations, particularly for energy, raw materials, and wages for workers.

5.2 Bisan Private Agriculture Project (North Gaza):

In response to the severe food shortages in the region, 21-year-old Bisan Akasha initiated an agriculture project to grow food for her family and neighbors. Despite her primary focus being architecture, she was motivated by the destruction of local vegetation and the blockade's impact on food supplies. This project reflects the community's ability to adapt, but it too needs resources and support to expand and provide sustainable food production.

5.3 Hamouda Al-Ashi's Recycling Project (South Gaza):

After his factory was heavily damaged, Hamouda Al-Ashi rebuilt and resumed operations with just one machine, employing 10 workers. This recycling project, focused on producing plastic containers, symbolizes resilience within Gaza's industrial sector. However, the project requires substantial support to pay wages, cover raw materials, and ensure energy needs are met.

5.4 Magic Touch Company (South Gaza):

The Magic Touch furniture factory, led by Ahmed Al-Essa, faced near-total destruction but has gradually resumed production in a new location. The factory, which once employed 90 workers, now operates with just 15 and a reduced number of machines. While financial challenges remain, the company is committed to revitalizing the local economy, though it urgently needs support to expand operations and pay wages.

5.5 Al-Awda Foodstuff Company (South Gaza):

This factory, one of the largest in central Gaza, has seen its workforce reduced from 386 to 30 employees after the destruction caused by the war. Despite facing severe material damage and economic pressures, the company continues to produce essential foodstuffs for the local market, playing a crucial role in maintaining food security. Continued support for machinery repairs, wages, and raw materials is critical for its survival.

5.6 Al-Bawwab Clothing Factory (South Gaza):

Owner Basheer Al-Bawwab faced the complete destruction of his factory but rebuilt it in a smaller space with a focus on sustainability. Using recycled clothing materials and solar energy, the factory now produces 1,000 pieces of clothing daily, employing 55 workers.

However, the scarcity of raw materials and rising costs threaten its future, requiring external support to ensure continuity.

5.7 Food Project (South Gaza):

Mervat Al-Ghalayini's food manufacturing initiative aims to enhance food security by creating job opportunities for women, particularly in the refugee camps. Despite the challenges of land destruction and limited resources, the project has begun to reclaim agricultural land and raise awareness among local farmers. The project needs significant support to continue its work and improve the local economy.

5.8 Hamouda Handmade Factory for Petit Fours and Sweets (South Gaza):

Despite a significant reduction in workforce from 15 to just 4 employees, these small sweets factory has continued to operate, producing popular local treats with limited resources. The factory relies on local materials and traditional techniques to survive, but ongoing support for wages, materials, and equipment is needed to sustain operations.

5.9 Paris Factory for Sweets and Bakery (South Gaza):

Operating for over two decades, this factory faced damage during the recent conflict but has continued to produce essential baked goods and sweets, employing 60 workers. With rising raw material costs and scarce resources, the factory requires financial and logistical support to maintain operations and reduce product prices.

5.10 Mohammed Abu Nada Clothing Factory (North Gaza):

Despite significant damage, the factory resumed operations using repaired machines and locally sourced raw materials. The factory produces up to 10,000 clothing items per month, addressing the severe shortage of clothing in Gaza. However, the factory needs more workers and improved energy sources to scale production.

5.11 Shomer Biscuit Factory (South Gaza):

Established in 1970, this family-owned factory produces biscuits and toffee. Despite complete destruction of its facilities, the Shomer family has managed to repair machines and re-establish a limited production capacity with a smaller workforce. The factory requires substantial investment to restore full production and meet local demand.

5.12 Ghazal Vegetable Farm (North Gaza):

This small farm, located between houses, produces 115 kg of vegetables weekly. It plays a vital role in alleviating hunger in the region, but to expand production and meet growing demand, it needs agricultural tools, seeds, and financial support.

5.13 Cooking Stove Manufacturing Workshop (North Gaza):

In response to the shortage of cooking gas, Mohammed Al-Louh started producing alternative stoves from recycled materials. With a small team, he manufactures about 15 stoves per day, offering a sustainable solution for cooking in the absence of gas. However, the workshop needs power and raw materials to expand production.

5.14 Kardash Wool Products Manufacturing Project (North Gaza):

Halima Ali Abdel Aziz's wool product manufacturing project provides a steady income for 20 workers, producing 120 pieces daily. Despite total destruction of the project, Halima managed to resume operations with her team. However, rising costs for raw materials and energy pose a challenge to the project's sustainability.

5.15 The success story of the Sheikh Radwan Nurseries project, "Maqat," in North Gaza:

highlights resilience and adaptability in the face of challenges. Founded by Ahmed Hamza Maqat in the Sheikh Radwan neighborhood, the company initially specialized in growing fruit and ornamental trees, achieving great success with high productivity and quality.

Despite significant damage caused by the war, with the Netzarim Axis nursery completely destroyed, amounting to a loss of over half a million dollars, and the Sheikh Radwan nursery suffering 20% damage (worth around \$30,000), the company continued its operations.

The company shifted from tree planting to vegetable seedling production, successfully producing 50,000 seedlings per month on just half a dunum. Despite shortages of essential materials like pliers, seedlings, artificial soil, fertilizers, and pesticides, the team's determination allowed them to meet local market needs.

This story reflects the resilience and adaptability of local projects, with Maqat Nurseries serving as a model of perseverance in the face of crises.

