



إتحاد الغرف التجارية الصناعية الزراعية الفلسطينية
Federation of Palestinian Chambers of Commerce, Industry and agriculture

Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

Week 8: September 18-24, 2024

2 October 2024

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Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

1 Introduction:

This report, of weekly market analysis in Gaza Strip, covers the period from 18/09/2024 to 24/09/2024. The collected data indicate that, in the reporting period, shows an increase in the number of trucks and tonnage of the basic commodities entering Gaza Strip, in comparison with the previous week, by about 7% and 8% respectively. During the reporting period, **1,000** trucks with a total of **19,563¹** tons of basic commodities entered Gaza Strip. These trucks entered from two crossings only, Karm Abu Salem crossing (KAS) and Erez Crossing, 782 trucks and 218 trucks respectively, while no trucks entered through the Palestinian/Egyptian Rafah crossing, or any other crossing. There was a change in the share of trucks passed through each crossing during this week, the share of (KAS) crossing decrease to reach 78% instead of 81% in the previous week, and the share of Erez crossing increase to reach 22% instead 19% in the previous week.

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.

¹ This number does not include the load of 3 trucks, which we did not have information about their contents in tons, these trucks loaded by infrastructure and UN & NGOs equipment.

2 Distribution of the Population in Gaza Strip:

According to the data in Table No. (1), about 78% 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.

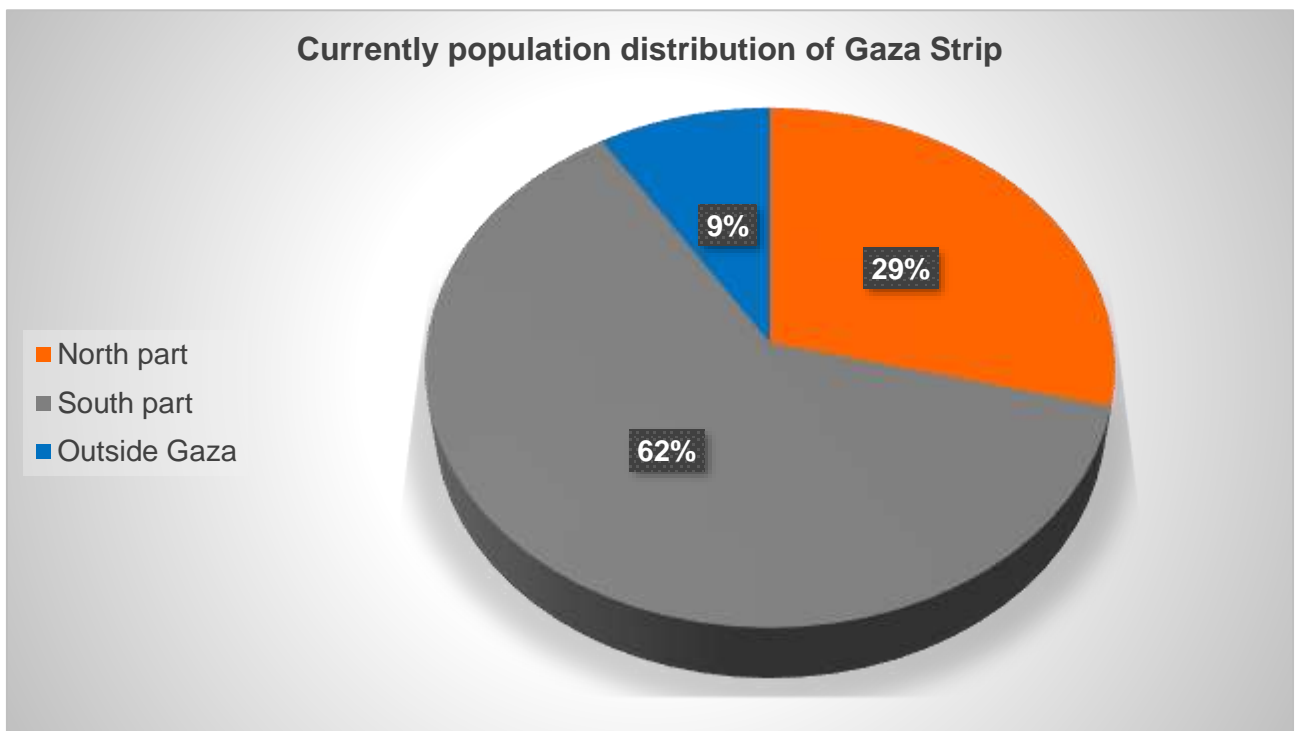


Figure (2): Currently population distribution of Gaza Strip.

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.

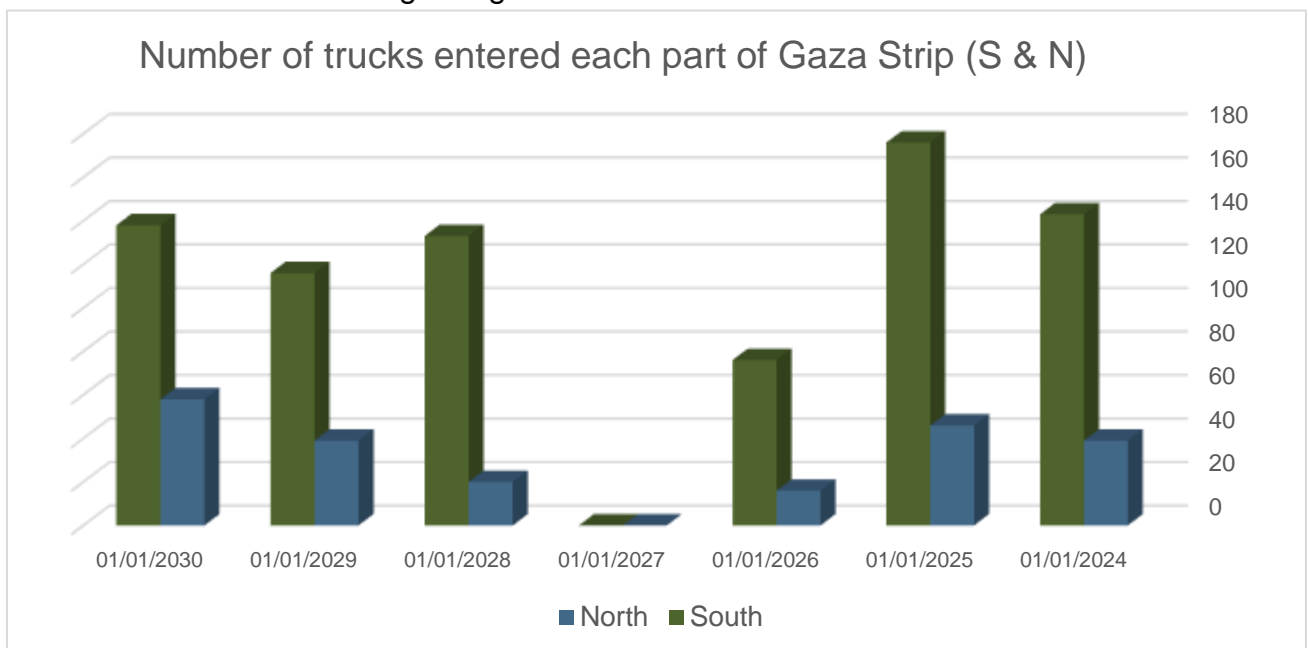


Figure (3): Number of trucks entered each part of Gaza Strip (South, North)

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 constitute the largest share of trucks entering Gaza Strip. It is noteworthy that the number of trucks entering Gaza Strip on Friday 20/09/2024 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 21/09/2024.

On Wednesday 18/09/2024, 182 trucks entered Gaza Strip, 143 trucks through KAS and 39 trucks through Erez crossing. Thursday 19/09/2024, had the largest number of trucks entered in one day during the reporting period, 222 trucks entered Gaza Strip, 176 trucks from KAS and 46 trucks from Erez. On Friday 20/09/2024, the number of trucks decreased to 92 trucks, 76 passed through KAS and only 16 trucks passed through Erez crossing. On Saturday 21/09/2024, no commodities entered at all from any crossing. The number of entering trucks on Sunday 22/09/2024 reach a total of 153 trucks, 133 from KAS and 20 from Erez. On Monday 23/09/2024, 155 trucks entered to Gaza strip, 116 trucks through KAS and 39 trucks through Erez crossing. On Tuesday 24/09/2024, 196 truck entered Gaza Strip, 138 trucks through KAS and 58 trucks entered through Erez crossing.

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

Day	Date	Number of Trucks			Total
		Rafah	Erez	Karm Abu Salem (KAS)	
Wednesday	18/09/2024	0	39	143	182
Thursday	19/09/2024	0	46	176	222
Friday	20/09/2024	0	16	76	92
Saturday	21/09/2024	0	0	0	0
Sunday	22/09/2024	0	20	133	153
Monday	23/09/2024	0	39	116	155
Tuesday	24/09/2024	0	58	138	196
Total		0	218	782	1,000

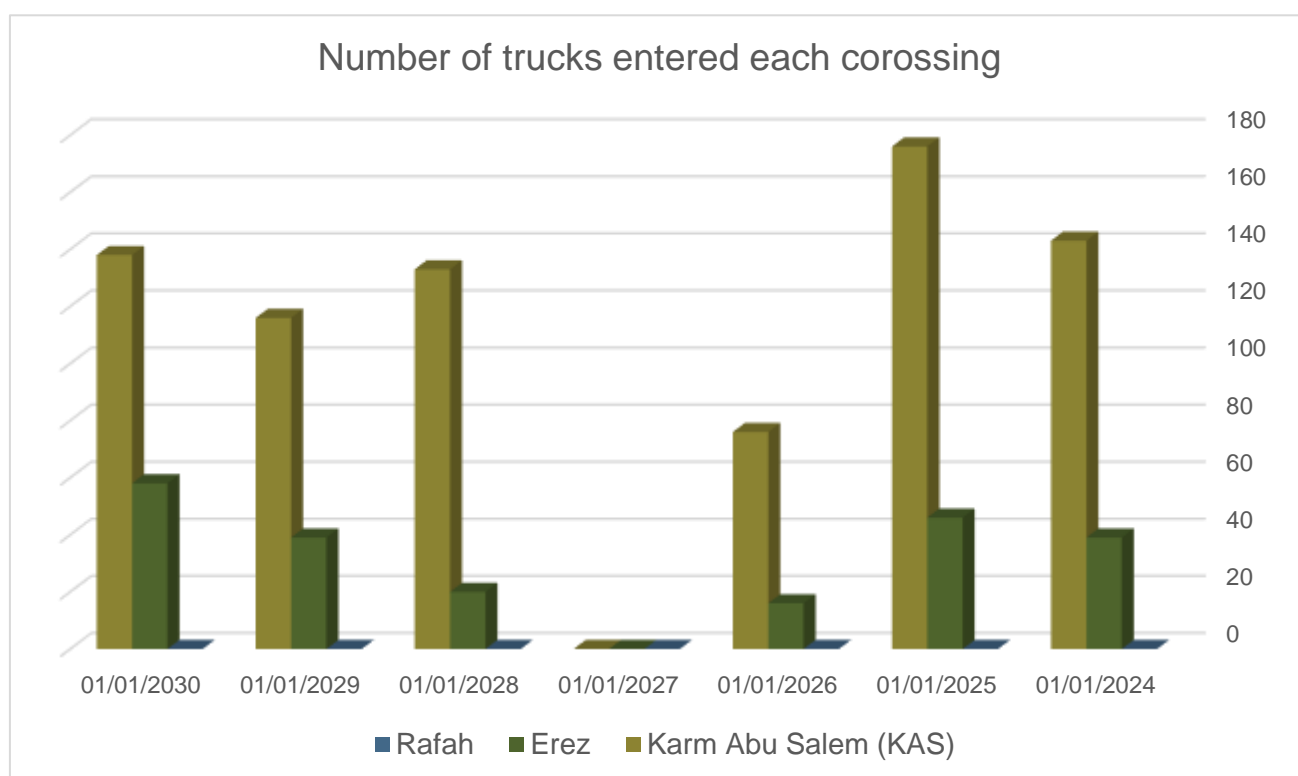


Figure (4): Number of trucks entered each corossing in the reporting period.

The average of daily number of trucks during the reporting period is about 143, While the average in the previous week was 134 trucks. On Friday 20/09/2024 there was a big decline of 36% from the average. No trucks entered on Saturday 21/09/2024 (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 8 main categories: food items – shelter equipment – medical supplies – combined aid – fuel – cooking gas – UN & NGOs equipment. There is no prioritization or stability in the importation of these goods. This lack of prioritization and stability has affected local market prices, as will be explained later, in the market analysis section. There is no proper geographic distribution to the entering commodities, neither in quantities nor in varieties, the following tables show the categories of entering commodities and their amount in tons and trucks, on daily basis:

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

Date	Types and Amounts of Commodities (Tons)							
	Medical Supplies	Shelter Equipment	Mixed Aid	Infrastructure equipment	UN and NGOS equipment	Fuel	Cooking Gas	Food items
18/09/2024	20	160	420	0	0	5	132	2615
19/09/2024	80	570	70	N/A	0	171	130	2795
20/09/2024	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1920
21/09/2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22/09/2024	110	0	150	0	0	29	128	2455
23/09/2024	70	45	180	0	N/A	0	128	2790
24/09/2024	20	85	180	0	N/A	165	130	3770

Note:

- the quantities of infrastructure equipment are not available in tons on 19/09/2024, the available data indicates that one truck of infrastructure equipment entered on that day.
- the quantities of UN & NGOs equipment are not available in tons on 23/09/2024 and 24/09/2024, the available data indicates that one truck of UN & NGOs equipment entered on each day.

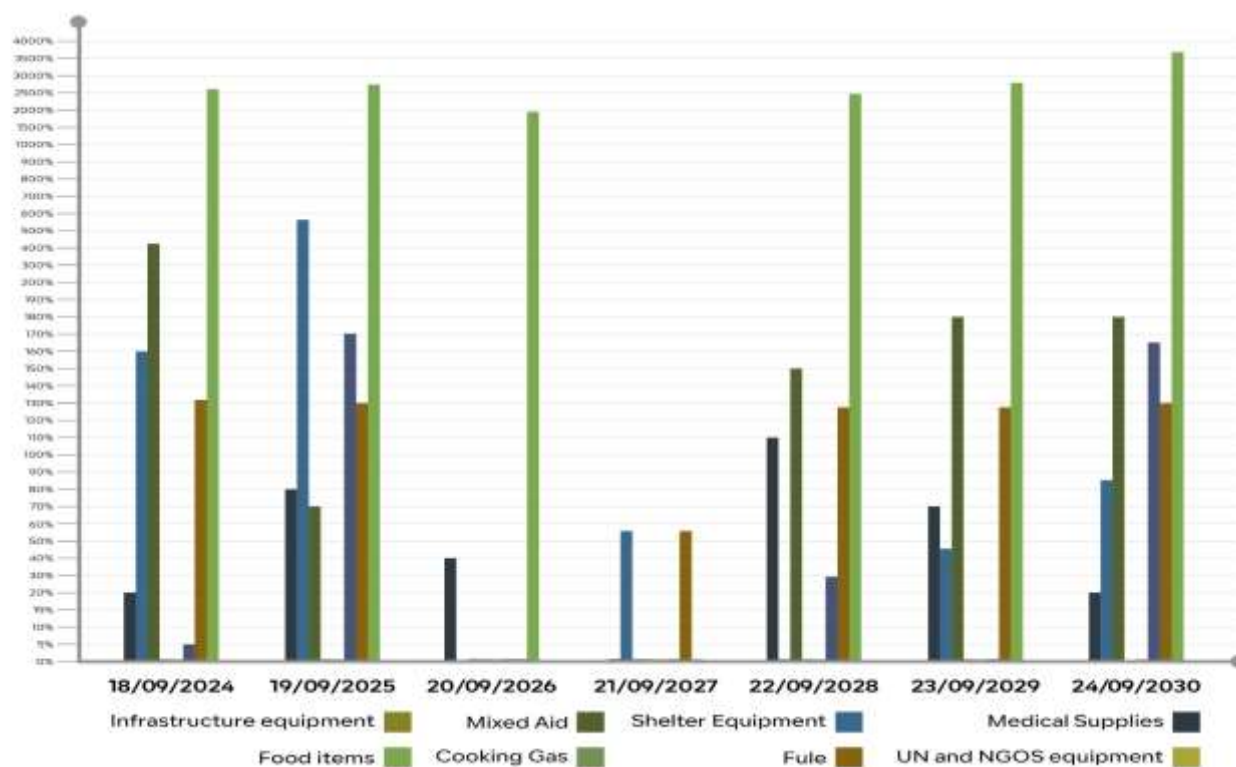


Figure (5): Types and ammount of commodities by tons.

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

Date	Types and Amounts of Commodities (Trucks)								Total
	Medical Supplies	Shelter Equipment	Mixed Aid	Infrastructure equipment	UN & NGOs Equip.	Fuel	Cooking Gas	Food items	
18/09/2024	2	14	18	0	0	1	6	141	182
19/09/2024	6	47	4	1	0	5	6	153	222
20/09/2024	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	92
21/09/2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22/09/2024	10	0	6	0	0	1	6	130	153
23/09/2024	6	5	2	0	1	0	6	135	155
24/09/2024	1	10	12	0	1	4	6	162	196
Total	29	76	42	1	2	11	30	809	1,000

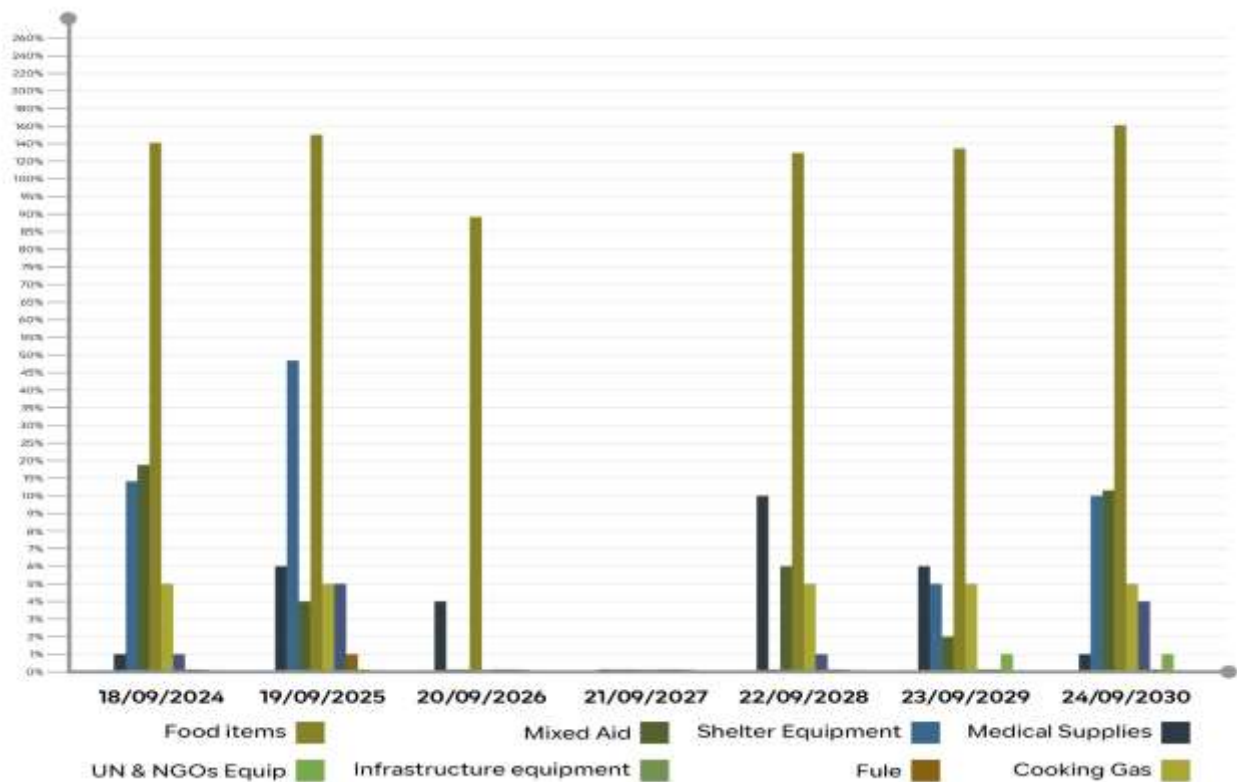


Figure (6): Types and ammount of commodities by Trucks.

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	
18/09/2024	100	320	140	460	535	260	800	2,615
19/09/2024	160	160	400	560	480	365	670	2,795
20/09/2024	40	160	0	280	360	600	480	1,920
21/09/2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22/09/2024	120	400	0	440	480	420	595	2,455
23/09/2024	80	240	140	160	400	1130	640	2,790
24/09/2024	0	280	120	280	440	1955	695	3,770
Total	500	1,560	800	2,180	2,695	4,730	3,880	16,345

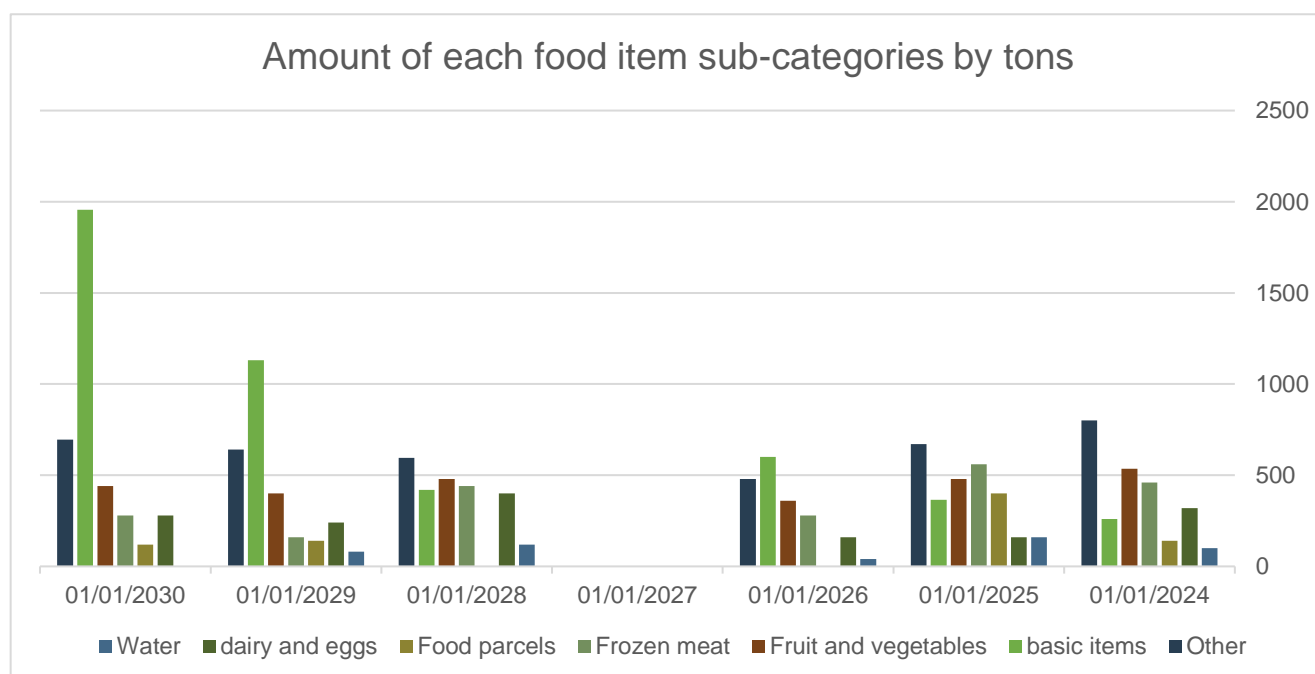


Figure (7): Amount of each food item sub-categories by tons.

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	
18/09/2024	5	18	8	23	30	14	43	141
19/09/2025	8	9	22	31	26	20	37	153
20/09/2026	2	7	0	13	16	28	22	88
21/09/2027	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22/09/2028	6	22	0	23	25	22	32	130
23/09/2029	4	12	5	8	20	55	31	135
24/09/2030	0	12	5	12	19	84	30	162
Total	25	80	40	110	136	223	195	809

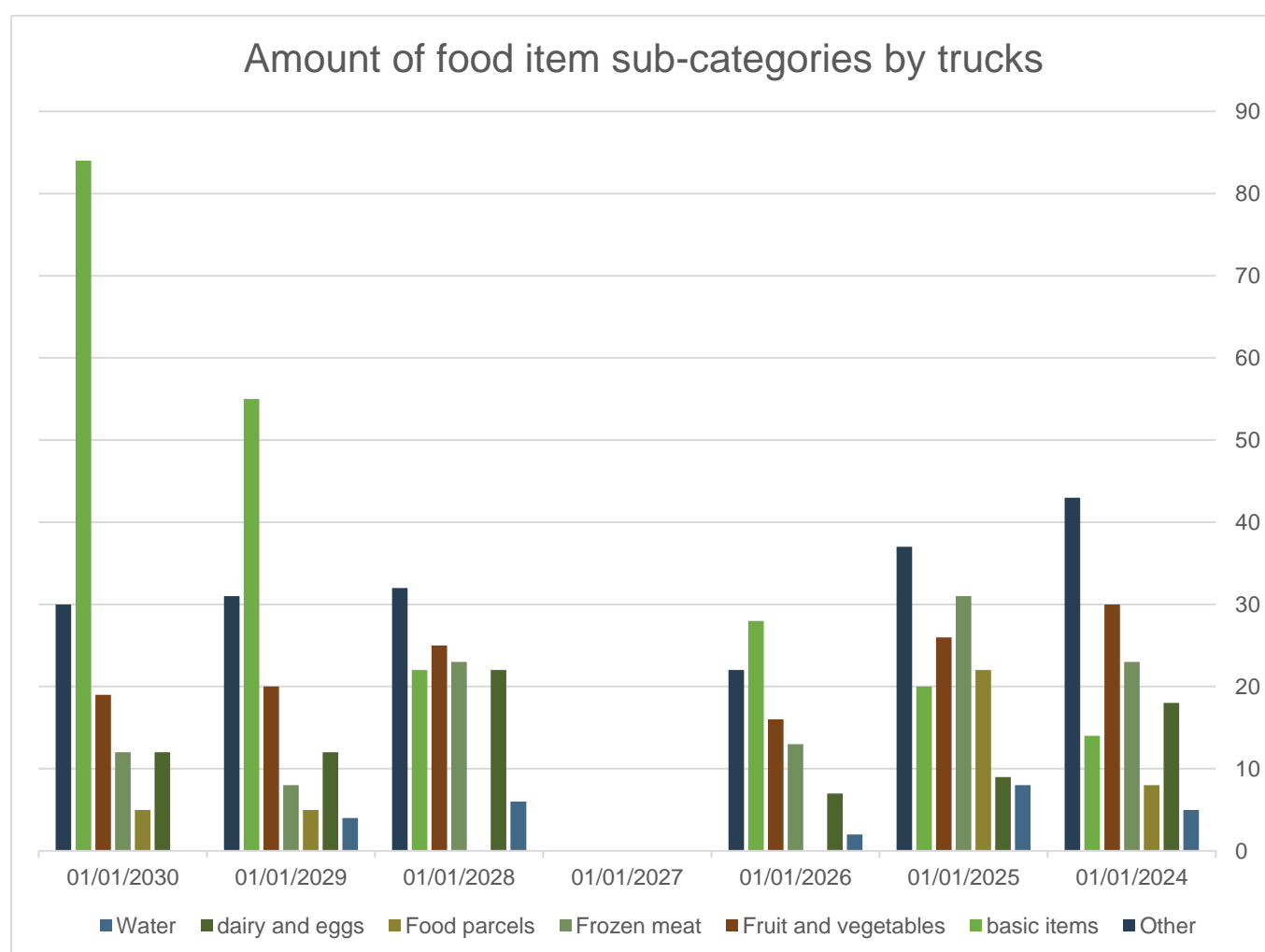


Figure (8): Amount of food item sub-categories by trucks.

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, infrastructure equipment and combined aid. The ratio between the amount of commodities entering to the private sector and to the humanitarian aid still without change comparing to the previous week, humanitarian aid remained at 40% and private sector remained at 60%. The following table shows the commodities entering according to the source (private sector - humanitarian aid):

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

Date	Items	Private Sector		Humanitarian Aids		Total Number of trucks	Total amount by tons
		Trucks	Tons	Trucks	Tons		
18/09/2024	Food items	90	1,675	51	940	141	2,615
	Cooking Gas	6	132	0	0	6	132
	Fuel	0	0	1	5	1	5
	Infrastructure equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Aid	0	0	18	420	18	420
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	14	160	14	160
	Medical Supplies	0	0	2	20	2	20
Subtotal 1		96	1,807	86	1,545	182	3,352
19/09/2024	Food items	94	1,725	59	1,070	153	2,795
	Cooking Gas	6	130	0	0	6	130
	Fuel	0	0	5	171	5	171
	Infrastructure equipment	0	0	1	0	1	0
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Aid	0	0	4	70	4	70
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	47	570	47	570
	Medical Supplies	0	0	6	80	6	80
Subtotal 2		100	1,855	122	1,961	222	3,816
20/09/2024	Food items	66	1,440	22	480	88	1,920
	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
	Mixed Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Medical Supplies	0	0	4	40	4	40
Subtotal 3		66	1,440	26	520	92	1,960

Date	Items	Private Sector		Humanitarian Aids		Total Number of trucks	Total amount by tons
		Trucks	Tons	Trucks	Tons		
21/09/2024	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
	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 4		0	0	0	0	0	0
22/09/2024	Food items	98	1,860	32	595	130	2,455
	Cooking Gas	6	128	0	0	6	128
	Fuel	0	0	1	29	1	29
	Infrastructure equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mixed Aid	0	0	6	150	6	150
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Medical Supplies	0	0	10	110	10	110
Subtotal 5		104	1,988	49	884	153	2,872
23/09/2024	Food items	99	2,010	36	780	135	2,790
	Cooking Gas	6	128	0	0	6	128
	Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Infrastructure equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	1	0	1	0
	Mixed Aid	0	0	2	180	2	180
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	5	45	5	45
	Medical Supplies	0	0	6	70	6	70
Subtotal 6		105	2,138	50	1,075	155	3,213
24/09/2024	Food items	127	2,955	35	815	162	3,770
	Cooking Gas	6	130	0	0	6	130
	Fuel	0	0	4	165	4	165
	Infrastructure equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UN and NGOS equipment	0	0	1	0	1	0
	Mixed Aid	0	0	12	180	12	180
	Shelter Equipment	0	0	10	85	10	85
	Medical Supplies	0	0	1	20	1	20
Subtotal 7		133	3,085	63	1,265	196	4,350
Total		604	12,313	396	7,250	1,000	19,563

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 increased 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 18/09/2024 to 24/09/2024 were as follows:

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

#	Item	18/09	19/09	20/09	21/09	22/09	23/09	24/09	Average	St. Dev
1	Pepper	28	28	28	32	28	45	40	32.71	6.99
2	Tomato	25	22	30	25	28	25	18	24.71	3.90
3	Banana	25	25	25	25	25	18	18	23.00	3.42
4	Apple	20	20	20	20	20	15	15	18.57	2.44
5	Frozen chicken thigh	28	28	28	28	28	24	24	26.86	1.95
6	Cucumber	7	7	10	11	10	10	9	9.14	1.57
11	Egg	40	40	43	43	42	43	40	41.57	1.51
13	Lemon	12	12	12	12	12	15	15	12.86	1.46
14	Potato	14	12	14	12	13	12	12	12.71	0.95
15	Eggplant	9	9	9	10	10	8	9	9.14	0.69
16	Onion	13	12	12	12	12	12	11	12.00	0.58
17	Frozen chicken	28	28	28	28	28	27	27	27.71	0.49
18	Frozen chicken wing	16	16	16	16	16	15	15	15.71	0.49
19	Garlic	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20.00	0.00
20	Frozen veal	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55.00	0.00
21	Flour (25 kg Sack)	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20.00	0.00
22	Oil (1 Liter)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8.00	0.00
23	Sugar	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6.00	0.00
24	Rice	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11.00	0.00
25	Kidney beans	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10.00	0.00
26	Macaroni	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6.00	0.00
27	Bottled water box (8x1.5L)	24	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 (garlic – 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 – eggplant – onion – frozen chicken – 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 (pepper – tomato – banana – apple – frozen chicken thigh – cucumber – egg – lemon).

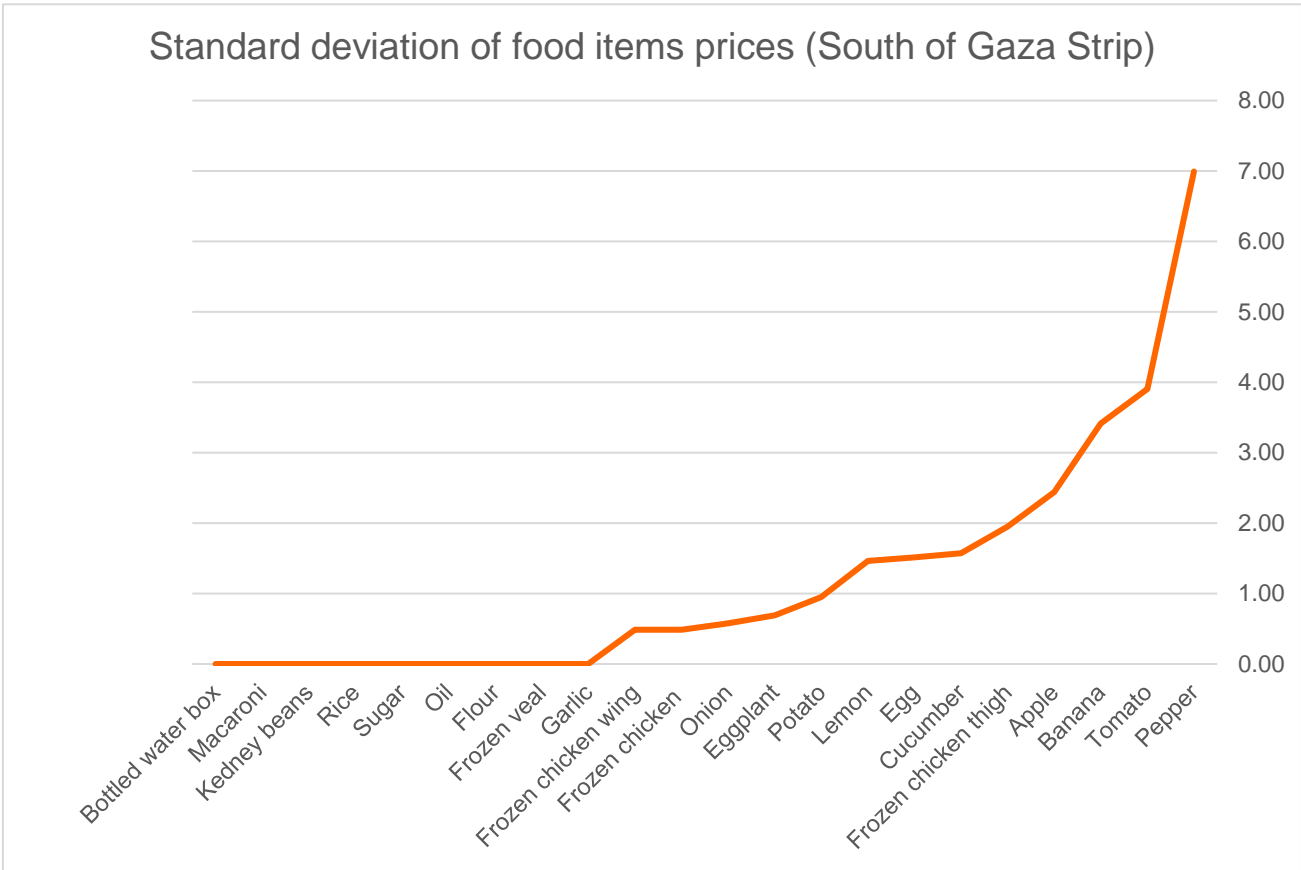


Figure (9): Standard deviation of food items prices (South of Gaza Strip)

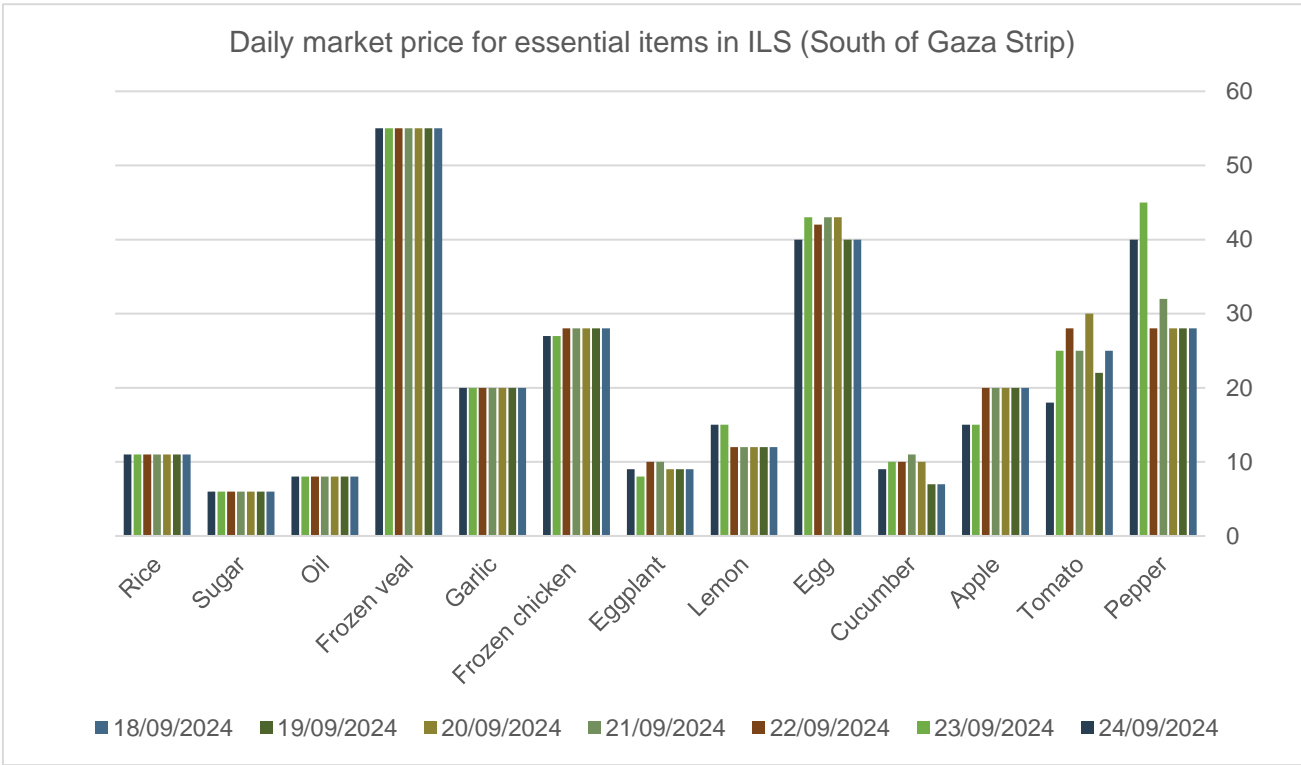


Figure (10): Daily market price for essential items in ILS (South of Gaza Strip)

5.4 Retailers Price Analysis from 18/09/2024 – 24/09/2024:

As an example:

- Product 1: **Pepper**.
 - Opening Price: 28.
 - Closing Price: 40.
 - Percentage Change: 42.85%.
- Product 2: **Lemon**.
 - Opening Price: 12.
 - Closing Price: 15.
 - Percentage Change: 25%
- Product 3: **Tomato**.
 - Opening Price: 25.
 - Closing Price: 18.
 - Percentage Change: - 28%
- Product e: **Apple**
 - Opening Price: 20.
 - Closing Price: 15.
 - Percentage Change: -25%

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 slight increase in the number of trucks entering Gaza, compared with the same period in the previous week, the total is about **1000** trucks, distributed between Karm Abu Salem crossing and Erez crossing.
 - Significant fluctuations were observed in the number of trucks from day to day, with a major decrease of 36% in the number of trucks on 20/09/2024 and complete shut of crossings on 21/09/2024, impacting the availability of goods on the following days.
- Variety and Quantity of Goods:
 - Quantities varied greatly on certain days, particularly on 20/09/2024 and 21/09/2024, 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 price were obtained from the northern part of Gaza Strip. The prices still indicate unprecedented levels of increase. When comparing the average prices of these items with the average prices of the same items in the south of Gaza Strip, where prices of goods are already 5-10 times higher than they were before the war, we note the following: The price of garlic in the north is more than 26 times higher than its price in the south. The prices of some items in the north are 6-7 times higher than the south such as sugar, potato, apple, tomato and pepper. Other items prices are 2-5 times higher, such as egg, onion, cucumber, oil, frozen chickens, rice and eggplant. The price of lemon is 138.8% higher. The only two items which prices are lower in the north than in the south are the flour and macaroni, the flour price in the north is 33.33% below of its price in the south during the reporting period. This decrease in flour prices in the North is attributed to the entry of more than sufficient quantities of flour into the north as humanitarian aid, as well as the operating of number of bakeries there. While the price of macaroni is less than the half of its price in the south, this is due to the availability of sufficient quantities of macaroni in the north.

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

#	Item	18/09	19/09	20/09	21/09	22/09	23/09	24/09	Average	St. Dev
1	Garlic	600	600	600	600	600	400	400	542.86	97.59
2	Potato	120	50	50	280	60	70	90	102.86	82.00
3	Pepper	240	200	200	240	220	280	280	237.14	33.52
4	Onion	120	50	50	60	60	70	70	68.57	24.10
5	Egg	240	240	240	240	240	270	270	248.57	14.64
6	Apple	140	140	140	140	160	160	160	148.57	10.69
7	Sugar	60	60	60	35	40	50	50	50.71	10.18
8	Frozen chicken	110	120	120	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	116.67	5.77
9	Cucumber	40	40	40	45	50	40	40	42.14	3.93
10	Eggplant	25	25	25	29	30	30	30	27.71	2.56
11	Oil (1 Liter)	35	35	35	35	35	40	40	36.43	2.44
12	Lemon	35	30	30	30	30	30	30	30.71	1.89
13	Tomato	180	180	180	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	180.00	0.00
14	Flour	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3.00	0.00
15	Rice	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45.00	0.00
16	Macaroni	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4.00	0.00

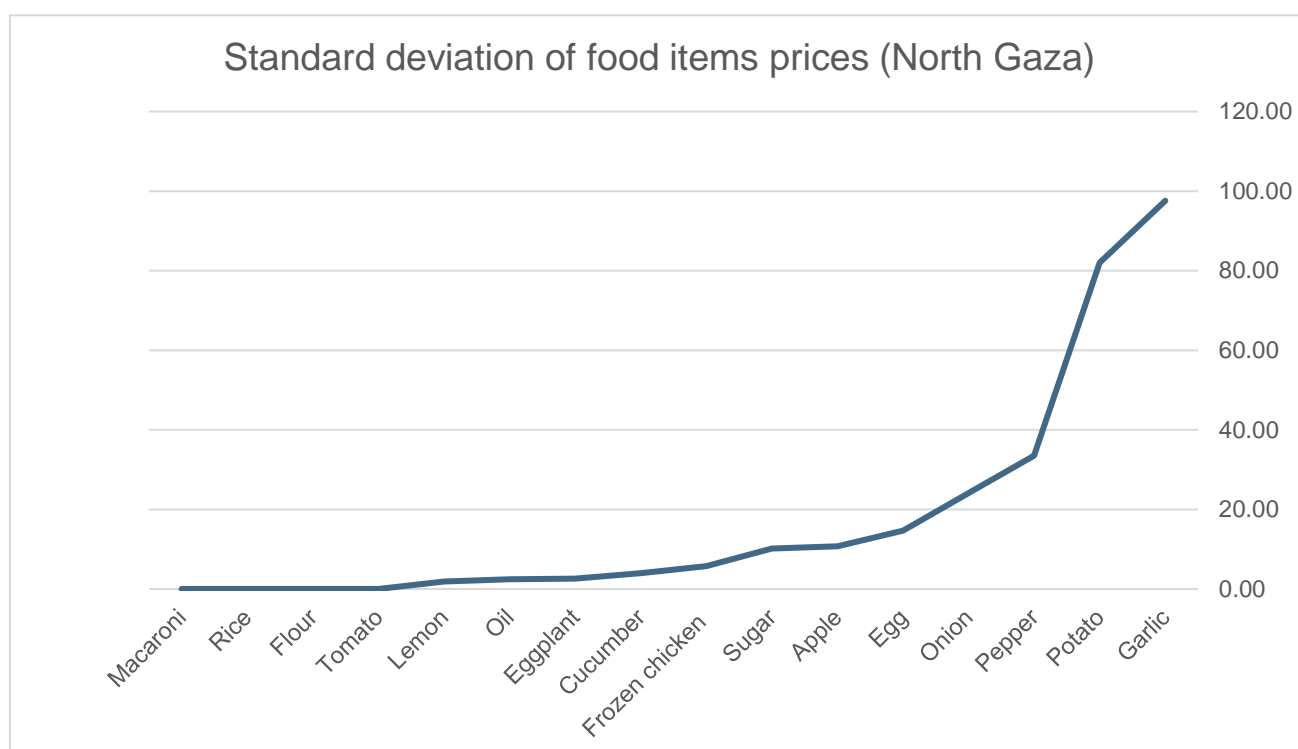


Figure (11): Standard deviation of food items prices (North Gaza).

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 exceeded 12 times higher, while some items reached 2-7 times (potato, onion, cucumber, eggplant, apple, egg, frozen chickens, pepper, lemon, garlic and sugar). 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 part of Gaza Strip, the price increase was unprecedently sharp, the tomato price reached about 90 times higher, some of items ranged between 20-60 times higher (garlic, potato, onion, apple, pepper, cucumber, egg). Some of items ranged between 4-19 times higher (sugar, frozen chickens, eggplant, lemon, rice and oil). There are two items whose prices have decreased from what they were before the war, they are flour and macaroni. 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 availability of sufficient quantities of macaroni in the north

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
1	Tomato	2	24.71	1135.50%	180	8,900.00%
2	Garlic	10	20	100.00%	542.86	5,328.60%
3	Potato	2	12.71	535.50%	102.86	5,043.00%
4	Onion	2	12	500.00%	68.57	3,328.50%
5	Apple	5	18.57	271.40%	148.57	2,871.40%
6	Pepper	10	32.71	227.10%	237.14	2,271.40%
7	Cucumber	2	9.14	357.00%	42.14	2,007.00%
8	Egg	12	41.57	246.42%	248.57	1,971.42%
9	Sugar	3	6	100.00%	50.71	1,590.33%
10	Frozen chicken	8	27.71	246.38%	116.67	1,358.38%
11	Eggplant	2	9.14	357.00%	27.71	1,285.50%
12	Lemon	4	12.86	221.50%	30.71	667.75%
13	Rice	9	11	22.22%	45	400.00%
14	Oil	8	8	0.00%	36.43	355.38%
15	Macaroni	5	6	20.00%	4	-20.00%
16	Flour	35	20	-42.85%	3	-91.43%

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 :
 - 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 Importers buy coordinations from Israeli vetted importers, the cost of buying a coordination reached 100,000 ILS.

6.2 Difficulties:

- 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 routes 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 routs to shorten travel distances and avoid routs 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.

The success story of Al Bawab Factory in Gaza



After the destruction of his modern 6,800 sqm Garment factory, in the Gaza Industrial Estate, employing 600 workers, during the current Israeli aggression on #Gaza. Mr. Basheer Bawwab has lost all his investment, but he did not lose his determination and resilience. Mr. Bawwab insisted to go back to work even though he had to start from scratch in a very difficult condition. Despite of the scarcity of machinery and raw material, in addition to the power supply cut-off, he managed to set up a new small and modest factory in a rented space in Deir El Balah (Middle area of Gaza Strip). Mr. Bawwab had to buy new sewing machines and other equipment in addition to install a solar energy system to power his new factory.

This factory produces clothes, that are banned from entry by the Israeli occupation forces, since the beginning of the aggression. Despite of the continued genocide, the complete cut off of electricity, the ban of raw material entry (fabrics, threads, buttons and other accessories), and the dangerous security situation, this factory is producing about 1,000-piece of clothes a day, for Gazans whose purchasing power has drastically decreased during the 12 months of the genocide. The produced clothes are made from recycled clothes that are unwanted and available in the market. This factory employs 55 workers and is powered by clean renewable power (solar energy system). Mr. Bawwab said that raw and recycling material is very expensive and scarce in the markets and expected to run out of the markets soon. He added that if he could increase the electric power and if the raw material is available, he could increase his workers and the factory production capacity.

This is Resilience in its best



The Destroyed Factory



The New Factory



The Used Blanket



Dismantled Blanket



**The Finished product
from the Blanket**

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 of them 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. However, there is sheltering material 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 also zero. There is bedding material 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)² cost 65.3 USD, and Family tents 408 USD or 424 USD depending on type.

Table (10): Summary of shelter gap analysis (Source: Gaza winter 24/25 – challenges, Gaps & Strategic recommendations, 11 September 2024)

	Sealing-off kits ¹ (SoK for makeshift shelter) or Tents			Bedding		
North of Gaza	0.13M people in need of shelter			0.14M people in need of bedding		
(North Gaza, Gaza Governorates)	Stock² 0	Pipeline³ Items for 100K people	Gap 30K people	Stock² 0	Pipeline³ Items for 27K people	Gap Items for 113K people
South of Gaza	1M people in need of shelter			1.2M people in need of bedding		
(Rafah, Khan Younis, Middle Area Governorates)	Stock² 0	Pipeline³ Items for 241K people	Gap 760K people	Stock² 0	Pipeline³ Items for 600K people	Gap 600K people

According to the Clothing and Shoes Traders Union, Gaza Strip consumes approximately 1,350 tons of clothing and shoes per month, which means approximately 54 trucks per month,

¹ One Sealing-off kit (SoK) consists of two 24 sqm tarpaulins, rope, duct tape and plastic sheeting, and IEC material which can be used to help people build or make-shift shelter, “weatherproof”. It can also be used for damaged buildings they may be sheltering in, and also to upgrade degraded tarpaulins shelters.

or 650 trucks per year. During the past 12 months very small quantities were entered through humanitarian aid, which did not cover any significant portion of the actual needs of the population. According to Clothing & Shoes Traders Union, the estimate of the current need for the winter season is about 5,400 tons, or 216 trucks of clothing and shoes (October through December). If we assume that these items are allowed to enter through the current crossings, we need the entry of not less than 5 trucks per day during the months of October and November in order to reach the required quantity of winter clothing and shoes that the population of Gaza Strip need.



9 Conclusion

This week witnessed a little increase in the number of trucks that passed into Gaza Strip compared to the same period of the previous week by 7%. There is a continuation of similarity in some patterns, such as: a) The significant entry decrease which reached more than 36% 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 remain constitutes the largest share of entered commodities, the ratio of humanitarian aid and private sector remained the same as in the previous week at 40% and 60% respectively. 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 parts of Gaza Strip, in the south it reached 12 times higher than its price before the war, while in the north, it reached 90 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 on 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.

- All photos in this report are used with consent.