



إتحاد الغرف التجارية الصناعية الزراعية الفلسطينية

Federation of Palestinian Chambers of Commerce, Industry & Agriculture

Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

Week 36: 01-07 April, 2025.

In this Report:

- This week witnessed the continuation of the war and the comprehensive closure imposed on Gaza Strip, which made the situation worse and exacerbated the crisis in Gaza Strip.
- Reports indicate that the number of forcibly displaced people since the resuming of the war up till the end of current week has exceeded 420,000.
- All bakeries in Gaza Strip have stopped , and prices continue to rise significantly.
- The impact of the current war on the medicine shortage crisis in Gaza Strip.
- New Emerging businesses / trades in Gaza.

April 24, 2025

Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

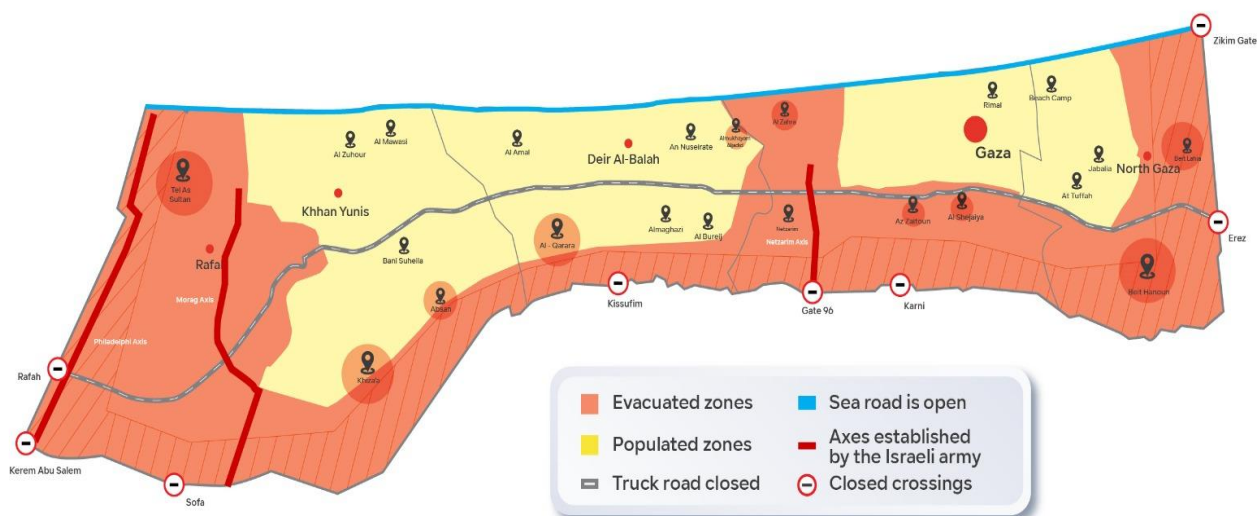
1. Executive Summary:

- This report, of weekly market analysis in Gaza Strip, covers the period from 01/04/2025 to 07/04/2025.
- This week witnessed the continuation of the comprehensive closure imposed by the Israeli side on Gaza Strip since 02/03/2025. For the fifth consecutive week, nothing has entered into Gaza Strip, leaving more than 2 million people on the brink of famine and illness once again.
- This week also witnessed the continuation of the Israeli war on Gaza Strip, which was resumed on 18/03/2024 after about two months of Ceasefire. This included more airstrikes, destruction of buildings, facilities, and infrastructure, more evacuation orders for residents, and further shrinkages and division of the land.
- The Israeli military issued new evacuation orders for large zones of Gaza Strip, causing new waves of displacement. Thousands of families are suffering the bitterness of displacement without shelter or safe haven.
- The new evacuation orders included: all of Rafah city, Beit Hanoun, Beit Lahia, eastern and south Khan Younis, Shuja'iyya area, and on both sides of the Netzarim axis). This has displaced large numbers of the remaining residents.
- Reports indicate that the number of forcibly displaced people since the resumption of the war up till the end of current week has exceeded 420,000.
- Salah al-Din Street, which connects the north and south of Gaza Strip, remains closed for the third consecutive week. Movement between the north and south via Rashid Street remained restricted to pedestrians, animal-drawn carts, and motorcycles.
- This closure cuts off the lifeline for more than 2 million Palestinians who have been experiencing unimaginable conditions for many months. Ensuring a continuous supply of aid is essential for their survival.
- According to the World Food Programme, which supports the operation of 25 bakeries across the Gaza Strip, all the 25 bakeries were forcibly closed, due to a shortage of fuel, gas and flour.
- New goods have been added to the list of goods that have disappeared from the markets (garlic and potato). Prices of goods have risen again.
- This week, there is no coordination mechanism in action, because there are no trucks allowed to enter Gaza Strip.
- During the reporting period, the black-market commission rate on cash reached between 28% and 30%, placing a heavy burden on citizens who already suffer from difficult living conditions.

2. Distribution of the Population in Gaza Strip:

After nearly two months of the ceasefire, the demographic map of Gaza Strip was almost stable as a large number of displaced people returned to their areas from which they were displaced. Even those whose homes were completely destroyed, have set up their tents on the ruins of their destroyed homes. However, the resumption of the war on 18/03/2025 led to dramatic changes in the demographic map as a result of the issuance of evacuation orders by the Israeli occupation to the residents in many areas. These orders led to new waves of forced displacement. Reports indicate that more than 420,000 people were forcibly displaced from their areas since the resuming of the war up till the end of current week, these areas include (Beit Hanoun - Beit Lahia - Shuja'iyya - East Khan Yunis - South Khan Yunis - Rafah - both sides of the Netzarim axis). This week, the Israeli army began Paving a new axis (Morag axis) separating Rafah and Khan Yunis governorates, extending from (Sofa) crossing in the east to the sea shore in the west. Occupation forces have issued evacuation orders for the southern neighborhoods of Khan Yunis adjacent to Rafah governorate. Ground forces have actually begun incursion along this axis, establishing military barracks and earthen barriers, and preventing the movement of people towards Rafah.

Figure (1): Map of crossings and new evacuation zones



3. Daily Crossing Points Status:

This week witnessed the continuation of the comprehensive closure imposed by the Israeli side on Gaza Strip, starting on the morning of Sunday 02/03/2025. For 39 consecutive days, no goods or supplies have entered into Gaza Strip at all. Thursday, 27/02/2025 was the last day that goods and supplies entered into Gaza Strip. According to local sources and UN reports, the amount of food available inside Gaza Strip is only sufficient for the population for a few days, and the Israeli occupation continues to ignore all international appeals which call for the opening of the crossings and the resumption the entry of goods and supplies. A huge number of trucks carrying goods and aid are piled up at the crossings, waiting to be allowed to pass into Gaza Strip. This ongoing and unprecedented closure cuts off the lifeline of more than two million Palestinians who have been living in unbearable conditions for months.

Resuming the entry of goods, aid, and supplies is crucial for their survival. According to the World Food Programme (WFP), which supports the operation of 25 bakeries across Gaza Strip, by the beginning of this week the remaining 9 bakeries in the north of Gaza strip had closed, rendering all 25 bakeries out of service. Other consequences of the continued closure of the crossings include the absence of many food items in the markets such as (meat, eggs, dairy, vegetables and fruits), and the scarcity and significant increase in prices of many other items. The price of potato, for example, has increased to nearly 10 times its pre-war price. Cooking gas is scarce and is sold on the black-market at prices up to 42 times its pre-war price. The vast majority of families now rely on wood for cooking, the price of wood begun to rise due to the increased demand for it as an alternative to cooking gas.

4. Daily market prices for essential items:

The Israeli decision to close all the crossings and halt the entry of all goods, aid, and supplies into Gaza Strip caused a major shock to the markets, leading to sharp surge in most prices. It is clearly noticeable that prices have started to rise again. Some items prices jumped quickly until they reached pre-ceasefire levels and more, and other items disappeared from the markets. It is noted that the number of items included in the report decreases each week compared to the previous weeks, due to the depletion of stock of some goods and they are no longer available in the market. For example, report No. (32) included 19 items, which decreased to 16 in report No. (33), then to 14 in report No. (34), and to 13 items in report No. (35). Due to the unavailability of Garlic and Potato in the market during the reporting period, this report includes only 11 items. The following analysis, highlights the changes in prices of basic commodities and compares the current week's prices with the prices of (pre-war, previous week, the average of the previous months "February and March 2025"). We chose to compare with the average of February because it was the month with the highest flow of commodities into Gaza Strip as a result of the ceasefire, and March was the month that witnessed the comprehensive closure of all crossings.

4.1. Comparing Current Prices with normal prices before the war

When we compare the average prices of essential goods during this week with the normal prices of the same goods before the war, we find that:

- All items included in the report and are currently available in the market (11 items) have current prices higher than their normal prices before the war.
- The prices of (sugar, flour, tomato, cucumber) ranged between 8-9 times higher than their pre-war prices, while the prices of (cooking oil, macaroni, pepper) were about 4 times higher.
- Kidney beans and rice were the least increasing items comparing to their prices before the war, their prices increased by 67% and 175% respectively.

Table (1): comparing current prices with the normal prices before the war.

#	Item	Unit	Pre-war Prices	Price Average (current week)	% Of change in current week prices compared to the Pre-war prices
1	Onion	Kg	2.00	38.43	1,821%
2	Eggplant	Kg	2.00	22.71	1,036%
3	Sugar	Kg	3.00	26.86	795%
4	Flour	Sack (25Kg)	35.00	302.14	763%
5	Cucumber	Kg	2.00	16.00	700%
6	Tomato	Kg	2.00	15.57	679%
7	Oil	Liter	9.00	40.00	344%
8	Macaroni	Kg	2.50	10.86	334%
9	Pepper	Kg	10.00	40.29	303%
10	Rice	Kg	8.00	22.00	175%
11	Kidney beans	Kg	7.00	11.71	67%
12	Frozen veal	Kg	20.00	NA	NA
13	Frozen chicken	Kg	8.00	NA	NA
14	Lemon	Kg	4.00	NA	NA
15	Apple	Kg	5.00	NA	NA
16	Banana	Kg	2.50	NA	NA
17	Orange	Kg	4.00	NA	NA
18	Garlic	Kg	10.00	NA	NA
19	Potato	Kg	2.00	NA	NA

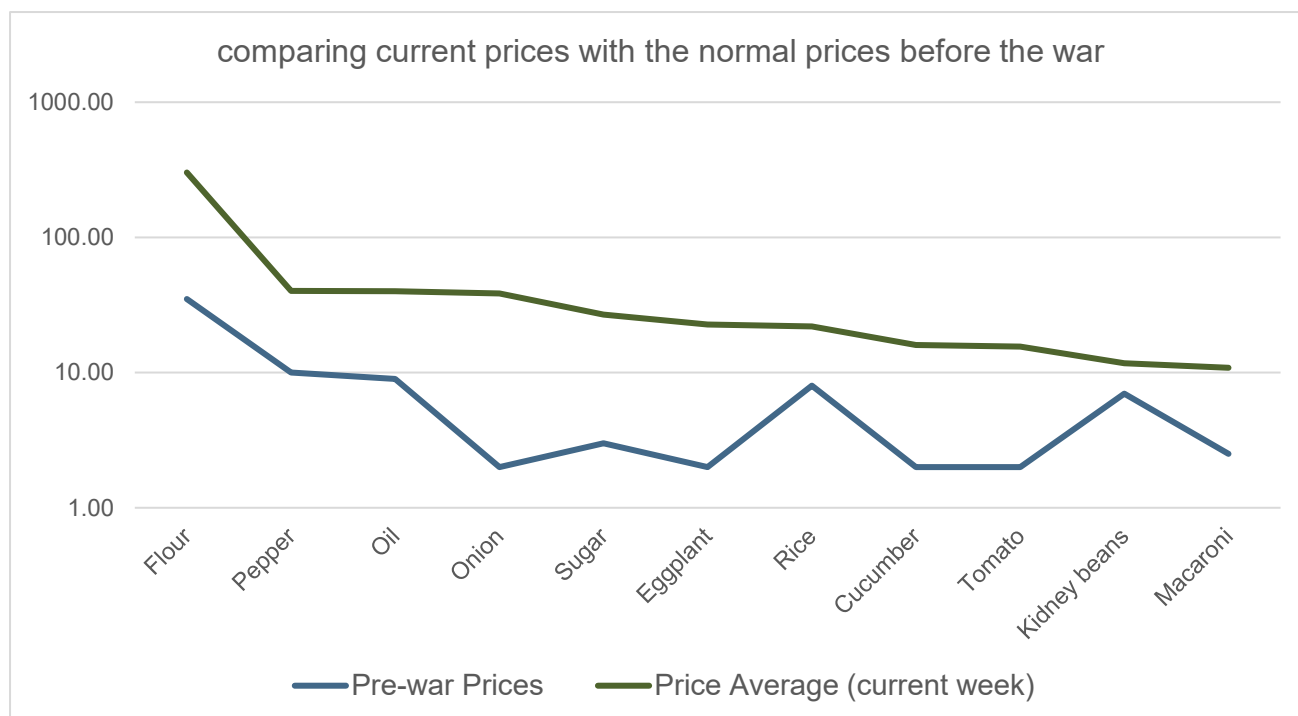


Figure (2): comparing current prices with the normal prices before the war.

4.2. Comparing Current Prices with Previous Week Prices

When we compare the average prices of essential goods during this week with the price average of the same goods in the previous week, we find that:

- 8 out of 11 items have current prices above the previous week prices, and 3 items below.
- Flour recorded the highest increase, its price increased by 142% compared to the previous week, followed by cooking oil, which increased by 50%, and then tomato with 47%.
- The prices of (kidney beans, sugar, rice, onion, eggplant) ranged between 16-26% above their prices in the previous week.
- The items that decreased below previous week prices were: macaroni by 7%, pepper by 2%, and cucumber by 1%.

Table (2): comparing current prices with the price average of previous week.

#	Item	Unit	Price Average (previous week)	Price Average (current week)	% Of change in current prices compared to the previous week
1	Flour	Sack (25Kg)	125.00	302.14	142%
2	Oil	Liter	26.71	40.00	50%
3	Tomato	Kg	10.57	15.57	47%
4	Kidney beans	Kg	9.29	11.71	26%
5	Sugar	Kg	21.71	26.86	24%

6	Rice	Kg	18.43	22.00	19%
7	Onion	Kg	32.57	38.43	18%
8	Eggplant	Kg	19.57	22.71	16%
9	Cucumber	Kg	16.14	16.00	-1%
10	Pepper	Kg	41.00	40.29	-2%
11	Macaroni	Kg	11.71	10.86	-7%
12	Garlic	Kg	63.33	NA	NA
13	Potato	Kg	42.71	NA	NA
14	Frozen veal	Kg	NA	NA	NA
15	Frozen chicken	Kg	NA	NA	NA
16	Lemon	Kg	NA	NA	NA
17	Apple	Kg	NA	NA	NA
18	Banana	Kg	NA	NA	NA
19	Orange	Kg	NA	NA	NA

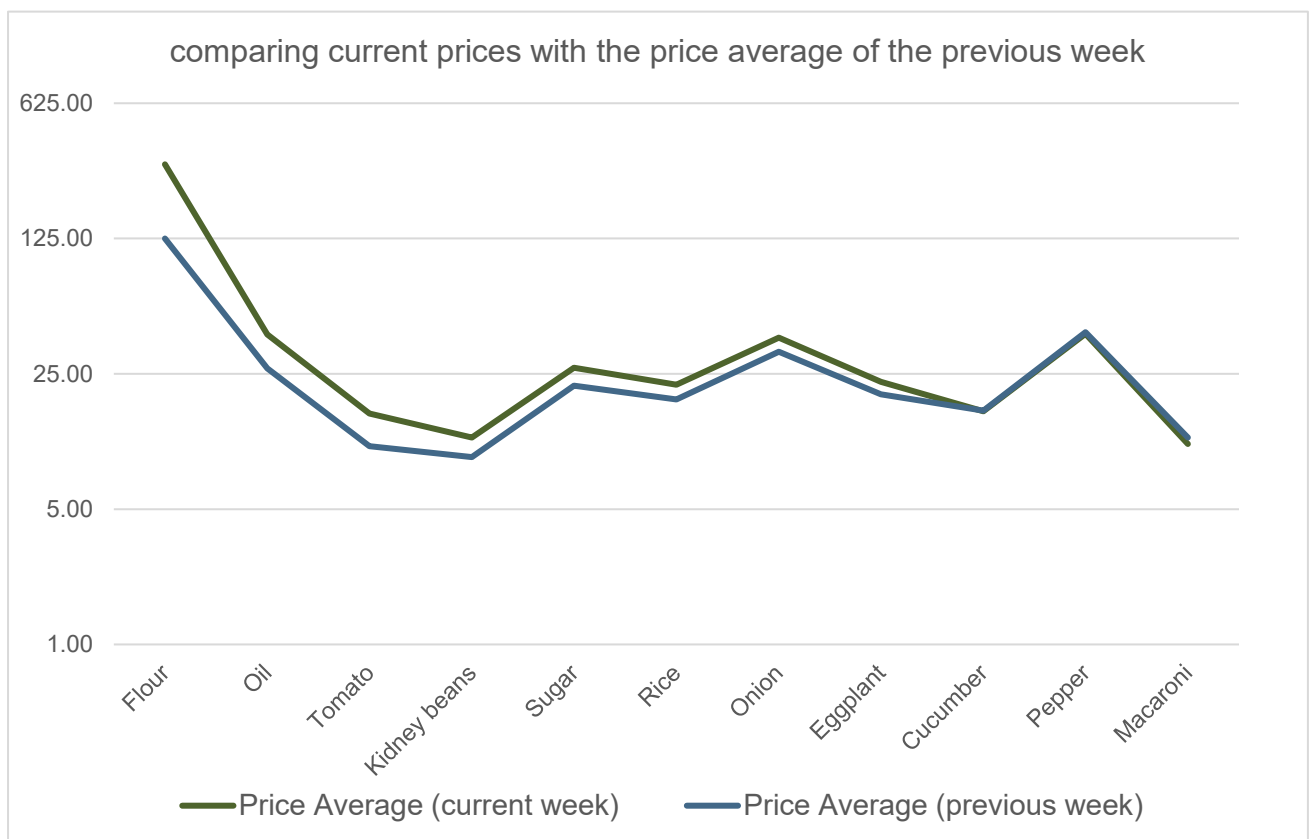


Figure (3): comparing current prices with the price average of the previous weeks.

4.3. Comparing Current Prices with Previous Months Prices

When we compare the average prices of essential goods during this week with the prices of the same goods in the previous months (February and March 2025), we find that:

- All items included in the report and are currently available in the market (11 items) have current prices higher than their prices during February 2025, and have current prices higher than their prices during March 2025 (except eggplant).
- The price trend reflects a steady increase for all items due to the continued closure of crossings and the obstruction of the flow of goods, aid, and supplies. Prices rose in March compared to February, and then rose again this week compared to March.

Table (3): comparing current prices with the previous month prices.

#	Item	Unit	Price Average			% Of change (Current week VS. February 2025)	% Of change (Current week VS. March 2025)
			February 2025	March 2025	Current Week		
1	Flour	Sack (25Kg)	30.20	64.67	302.14	900%	367%
2	Oil	Liter	9.16	18.40	40.00	337%	117%
3	Kidney beans	Kg	5.00	6.64	11.71	134%	76%
4	Onion	Kg	4.95	22.08	38.43	677%	74%
5	Sugar	Kg	6.23	16.13	26.86	331%	67%
6	Rice	Kg	7.36	15.13	22.00	199%	45%
7	Tomato	Kg	6.43	11.10	15.57	142%	40%
8	Macaroni	Kg	5.00	8.39	10.86	117%	29%
9	Pepper	Kg	18.75	33.87	40.29	115%	19%
10	Cucumber	Kg	8.45	15.07	16.00	89%	6%
11	Eggplant	Kg	7.89	23.14	22.71	188%	-2%
12	Garlic	Kg	18.57	47.78	NA	NA	NA
13	Potato	Kg	5.32	34.13	NA	NA	NA
14	Frozen veal	Kg	46.80	66.60	NA	NA	NA
15	Frozen chicken	Kg	21.84	41.30	NA	NA	NA
16	Lemon	Kg	6.82	27.69	NA	NA	NA
17	Apple	Kg	10.68	14.33	NA	NA	NA
18	Banana	Kg	12.86	16.14	NA	NA	NA
19	Orange	Kg	9.67	13.60	NA	NA	NA

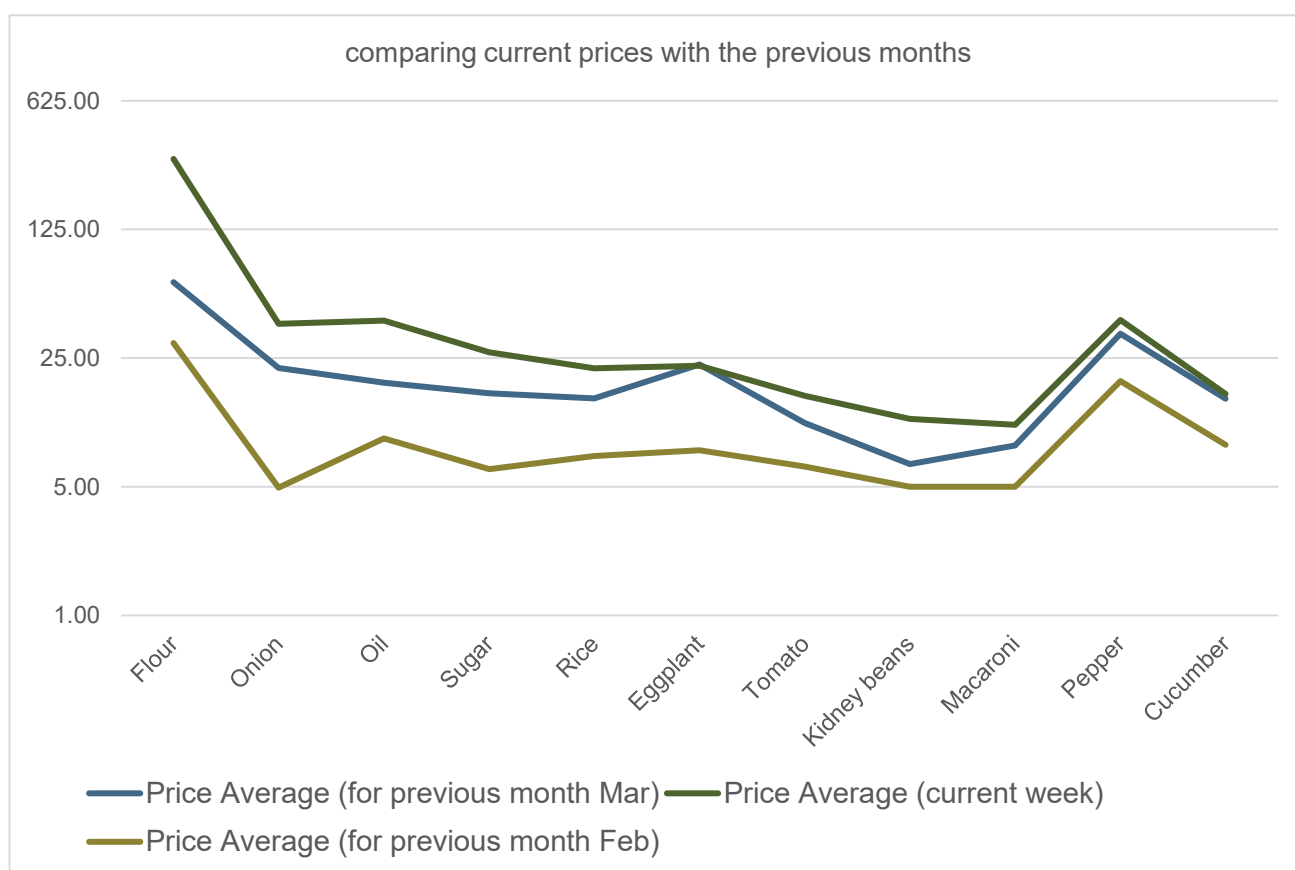


Figure (4): comparing current prices with the previous month.

5. Gaza Consumer Price Index (GCPI)

Based on historical data collected from the beginning of November 2024 up till now, about the economic situation in Gaza Strip, in light of the ongoing war and severe restrictions on the entry of goods and aid, which have reached the level of a complete ban for extended periods, as is currently the case, a weekly index includes 12 items was designed by Gaza Chamber of Commerce, to measure changes in the prices of basic commodities (food and non-food) purchased by households in Gaza Strip. The index was designed by selecting commodities that meet the following two criteria, ensuring that the index is reliable and consistent in measuring its intended purpose:

- Basic consumer goods purchased by the vast majority of households, not just a specific group.
- Basic consumer goods that were consistently available during the data collection period, in both the north and south of Gaza Strip.

To determine the quantity of each commodity included in the index, the following data was used:

- Reports issued by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) were used to determine the average number of household members in Gaza Strip (5.50), as well as the monthly per capita consumption rate for each item.

- A survey was conducted for (125) household heads to identify the sub-categories and their quantities for each of (vegetables – hygiene materials) that were reported in general terms without detail in (PCBS) reports.

Based on this, the weekly consumption rate for a household of (5.5) members for each of the items was calculated, as shown in the following table:

Table (4): Basic consumer goods included in the index and their quantities.

#	Item	Unit	Quantity
1	Rice	Kg	1.38
2	Oil	Liter	1.37
3	Sugar	Kg	1.00
4	Flour	Kg	12.65
5	Tomato	Kg	3.50
6	Cucumber	Kg	3.45
7	Onion	Kg	3.50
8	Potato	Kg	2.50
9	Soap	Piece	1.00
10	sanitary towels	Packet (12 Piece)	1.00
11	washing liquid	Kg	1.00
12	Dishwashing liquid	Liter	1.00

During the period from 01/11/2024 to 30/01/2025, which includes 13 weeks, the index was measured on a weekly basis in both the north and south of Gaza Strip separately, because there were significant differences in prices between the two sides. The following figure shows the value of the index in both the north and the south and its normal value before the war.

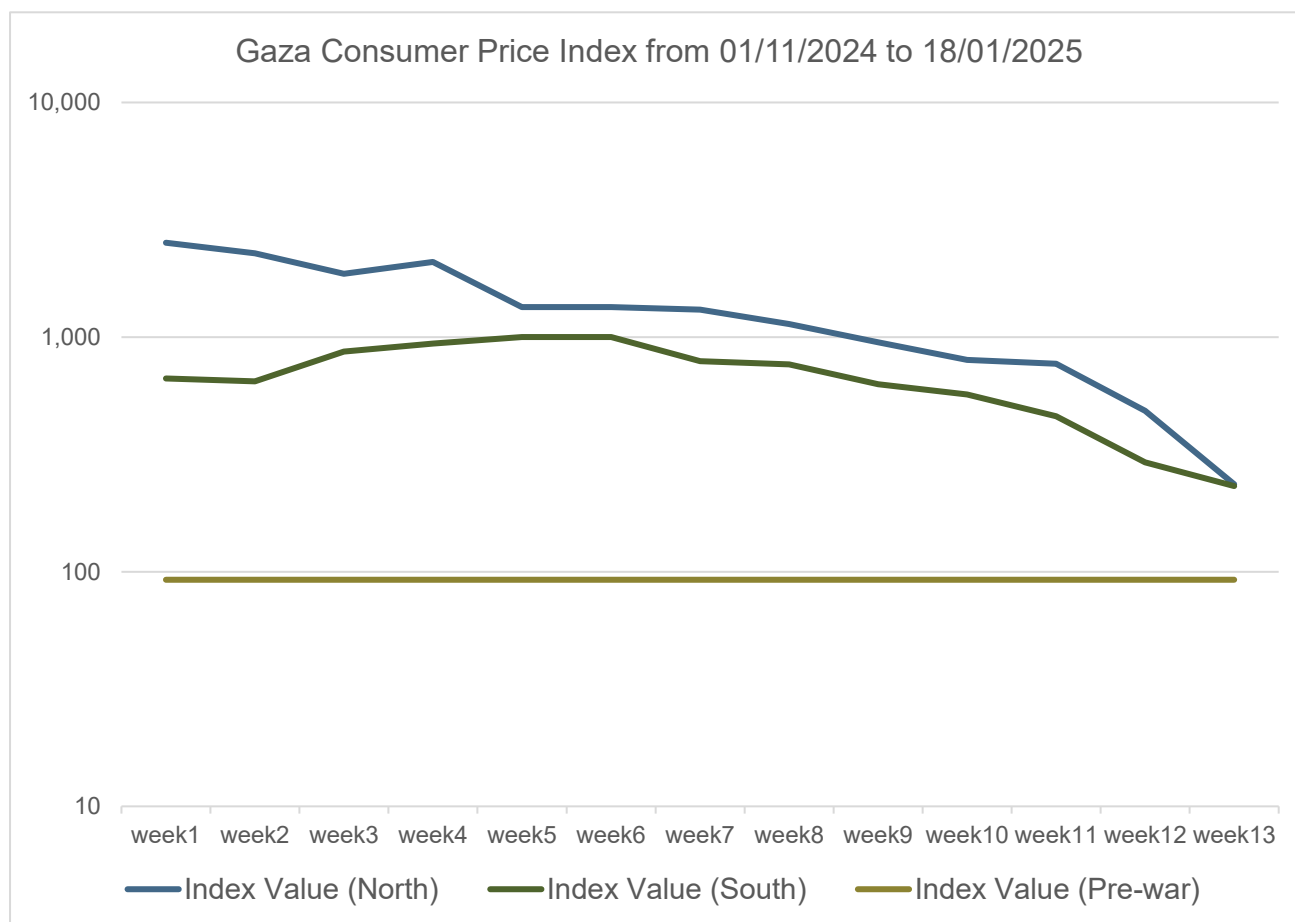


Figure (5): Gaza consumer price index from 01/11/2024 to 18/01/2025.

From the previous curve, we notice that the index value before the war was (92.44) shekels, and in the north of Gaza Strip, the index reached its peak in the first week (from November 1-7, 2025) at (2,525) shekels, an increase of 2,632% over its normal value before the war, then it began to decline until it equalled its value in the south in week 13 (January 24-30, 2025) at (232) shekels. While in the south the index reached its peak in weeks 5 and 6 (from 29/11/2024 to 12/12/2024) at (1,001) shekels, an increase of 983% over its normal value before the war, then it began to gradually decline as well until it equalled its value in the north.

During the period from 31/01/2025 to 03/04/2025, which includes 9 weeks, the index was measured on a weekly basis in Gaza Strip at a unified manner, because there were not significant differences in prices between the two sides. The following figure shows the value of the unified index and its normal value before the war

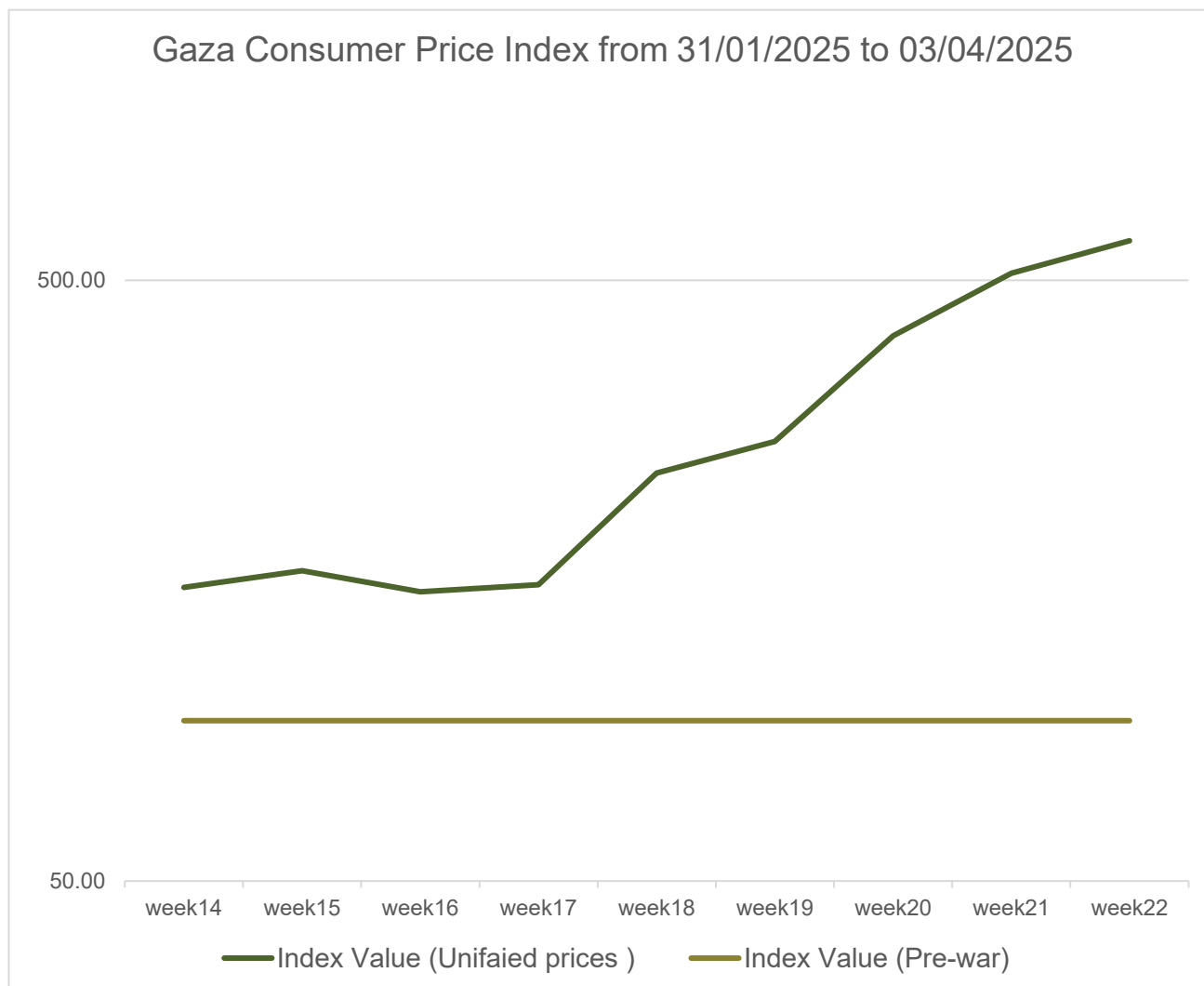


Figure (6): Gaza consumer price index from 31/01/2025 to 03/04/2025.

From the previous curve, we notice that, the index value remained somewhat stable during the period between week 14 and 17, i.e., from (31/01/2025 to 27/02/2025). The index recorded its lowest value during the studied period in week 16 (from February 14-20, 2025) at (151.51) shekels, i.e., an increase of about 64% over its normal value before the war. This is due to the increase in the flow rate of goods under the ceasefire agreement that came into effect on 19/01/2025, and the availability of goods in the markets during that period. In week 18 (28/02/2025 to 06/03/2025), the index made a significant jump compared to the previous week, and then continued to rise continuously until the date of preparing this report, and its value exceeded (580) shekels, i.e., an increase of more than 527% of its normal value before the war. This is due to the decision of the Israeli side to close all crossings and impose a comprehensive closure that includes stopping the entry of all goods, aid and supplies into Gaza Strip starting from 02/03/2025.

6. Medicine Shortage Crisis in Gaza Strip

6.1. Background:

The medicine shortage crisis in Gaza Strip is worsening with the ongoing war, the closure of crossings. This crisis is increasingly impacting those with chronic diseases that require ongoing medical follow-up. According to several international reports and updates from the Palestinian Ministry of Health, 74% of life-saving medicines are currently unavailable in Gaza Strip. Since the beginning of the war, the occupation has prevented private sector companies from importing medicines, restricting the entry of medicine, devices, equipment, and medical supplies to international



organizations with a medical nature only, such as: World Health Organization (WHO), Doctors Without Borders (MSF), Doctors Worldwide, Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS), and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Many companies have resorted to unofficial methods to bring medicines into Gaza Strip, paying fees to obtain import coordination from authorized organizations. This ban has led to a shortage of the national stock and a sharp rise in prices to reach between 67-400% above its normal prices before the war, as the private sector represented the largest share of medicine and medical supply imports before the war.

6.2. Current challenges:

Based on a recent field study conducted by Gaza Chamber of Commerce, which included 23 companies that are still active, albeit minimally, out of 128 medical companies were operating in Gaza Strip before the war, the study's most important findings were:

- **A near-complete halt to the entry of medicines:** From the beginning of the war until the ceasefire came into effect on January 19, 2025, the private sector's entry / import of medicines and medical supplies decreased by 70-80% compared to pre-war levels.
- **Difficulty in entry and high coordination fees:** Trucks carrying private sector medicines are subject to coordination fees, similar to those for food trucks arriving through the crossings. According to some companies, amounts of up to \$20,000 are paid per truck.

- **A severe shortage of chronic diseases medications:** such as insulin, antidiabetics, blood pressure medications, and heart medications, exacerbating the situation for those with chronic diseases.
- **Emergence of a black market:** The spread of unregulated drug trade on the streets with increasing reliance on informal transactions, exposing citizens to the risk of drug poisoning and poor storage.



6.3. Medicines Price Analysis:

The following table shows the most 12 important types of medications that are primarily consumed in Gaza Strip, varies between heart disease, diabetes, blood pressure, antibiotics, painkillers, and ointments, and a comparison between their normal prices before the war and their current prices (April 2025):

Table (5): The most 12 important types of medications and their prices comparison

#	Item	Category	Pre-war Price	Current Price	% Of Change
1	Co-Diovan	Blood Pressure	7	25	257%
2	Valsan	Blood Pressure	10	25	150%
3	Concor	Heart Disease	5	10	100%
4	Rivoxar	Heart Disease	12	25	108%
5	Novorapid	Diabetes	15	45	200%
6	Metformin	Diabetes	3	5	67%
7	Cataflam	Painkillers	5	20	300%
8	Brufen	Painkillers	3	10	233%
9	Fucidin	Ointment	7	35	400%
10	Betaderm	Ointment	7	35	400%
11	Augmentin	Antibiotic	10	20	100%
12	Amoxicillin	Antibiotic	4	17	325%

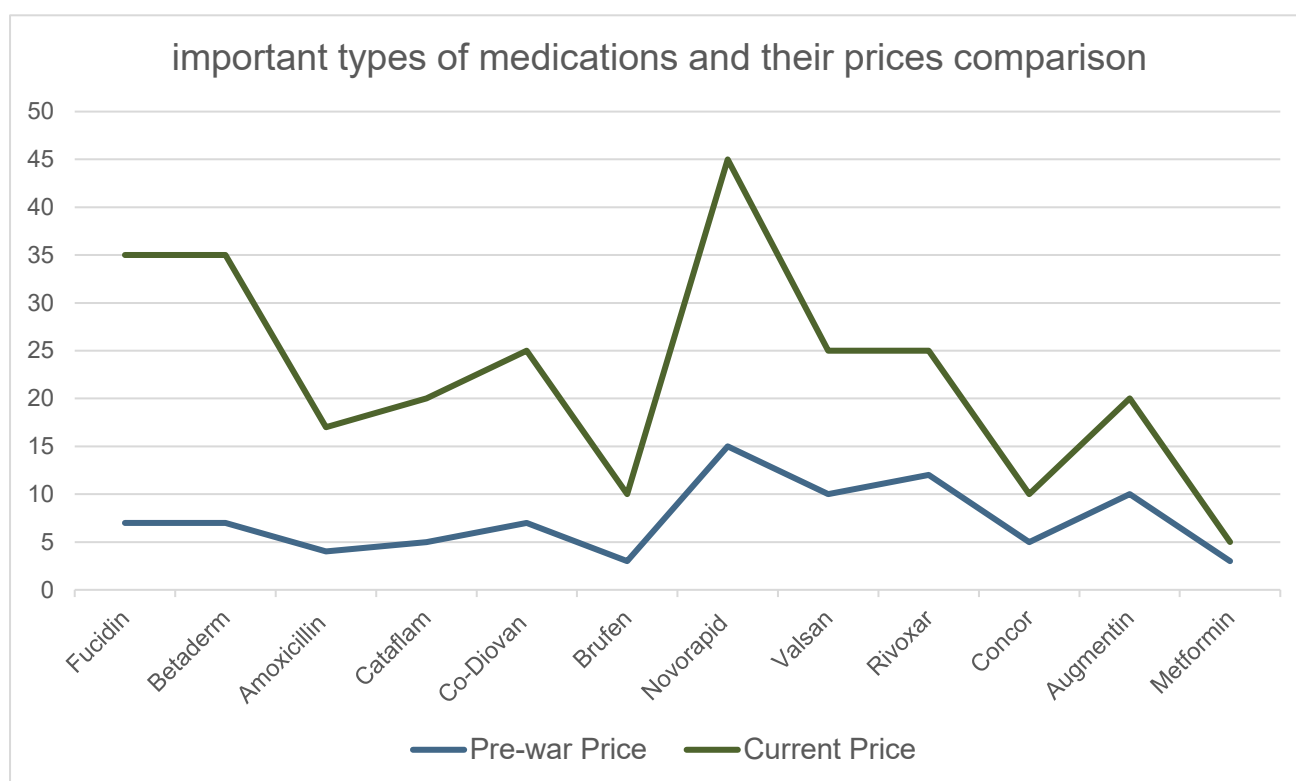


Figure (7): important types of medications and their prices comparison.

6.4. Recommendations:

To address the medicines crisis and mitigate its impact on Gaza Strip, we recommend adopting the following:

- Activate the role of the private sector in the importing of medicines and medical supplies sector by re-authorizing imports and removing restrictions and unfair coordination procedures. This will contribute to diversifying supply sources, reducing total dependence on international organizations, and preventing the leakage and sale of medicines on the black market.
- Implement price control systems and work to combat the black-market phenomenon, which exposes citizens to the risks of low-quality medicines and poor storage.
- Develop plans to ensure the continuity of the supply chain, including establishing suitable warehouses and activating integrated distribution networks to meet the needs of patients, especially those with chronic diseases.
- Organize awareness campaigns to educate citizens and medical personnel about the importance of responsible drug use, and involve the community in monitoring and evaluating drug availability to ensure transparency.

7. Emerging businesses / trades in Gaza

The current war has brought about **significant shifts** in the commercial and economic situation of Gaza Strip. As a result of these shifts, **new commercial phenomena** have emerged, imposed by the emergency circumstances and changing needs of the population. The extensive destruction of infrastructure, disruption of supply chains, scarcity of resources, and other factors, have significantly **reshaped the pattern of trade**, leading to the emergence of unconventional economic initiatives. These phenomena were not simply direct responses to the crisis; they were also attempts to survive and innovate in an environment where the foundations of a traditional economy were virtually absent. Therefore, it has become imperative to study these emerging commercial changes to understand their impact on the economic and social fabric of the region and to assess the potential for **transforming** some of them **into more sustainable solutions** amid the ongoing instability.

7.1. Mobile Fuel Stations:

Due to the preventing of the private sector from importing, all fuel stations were completely closed and out of service. A new profession known as "mobile fuel stations" emerged, relying on converting simple trucks or vehicles into mobile filling units. The unit consists of a tank with a capacity of 1,000 liters, a diesel pump (filling arm), and electric motor to operate the pump, and a means of transportation, usually a car or an animal-drawn cart. These mobile stations roam the neighborhoods of Gaza Strip, supplying vehicles with diesel at highly fluctuating prices, reflecting the scarcity of fuel. Despite the technical and logistical challenges, this service has become vital to bridging the fuel gap and facilitating the movement of residents and traders.



7.2. Money Menders

With the exacerbation of cash liquidity crisis and the lack of new banknotes entering since the beginning of the war, many banknotes, particularly those of lower denominations (20 and 50 shekels), have become torn and worn. These conditions have led to the emergence of a new, informal profession called "money menders," who rehabilitate torn, worn, and rusty banknotes for a simple fee. They rely on simple tools and transparent adhesives to repair cracks, and mild acids to clean coins, enabling residents to complete their daily transactions without resorting to "cash dealers". This phenomenon reflects a temporary reality in the absence of formal alternatives and highlights the urgent need to rehabilitate the banking system and encourage E-payments to overcome the cash crisis.



8. Coordination Mechanism:

This week, there is no coordination mechanism in action, because there is no trucks entry to Gaza Strip. It is not yet known whether the previous mechanism will be valid if the crossings are reopened and the entry of aid, supplies, and commodities into Gaza Strip resumes, or whether a new mechanism will be established.

9. Difficulties:

- Israeli Authorities have implemented a closure and completely stopped the entry of humanitarian aid or private sector goods into Gaza.
- Lack of cash liquidity is magnifying the malnutrition and hunger crisis.
- Lack of storage and cold storage prevented wholesalers and retailers from storing reasonable quantities of goods to help stabilize the markets and respond to emergencies.
- 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.
- The deterioration of basic living conditions of people in all aspects
- The continued closure of commercial crossings has led to a shortage of food supplies, increasing the prices of available commodities in the markets.
- The scarcity of flour, for example, has caused most bakeries to close, significantly increasing its price.
- The lack of water and agricultural materials has led to a decline in agricultural production, increasing the need for imports at high prices.

10. Recommendations:

1. Immediate resumption and increase (in quantity and variety) of humanitarian aid entering Gaza Strip to include variant nutritious needs.
2. Allow the private sector to import basic commodities items, 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 private sector Importers to import and enter goods for all parts of Gaza Strip using all available crossings.
5. 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.
6. Allow Gaza traders to import directly through international ports to avoid paying high prices and commissions
7. 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.
8. 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.

9. Urgently allow to bring agricultural and livestock production inputs into Gaza Strip, and support small farmers with seeds, tools and fertilizers to reduce dependence on external supplies and provide local food sources.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. 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.
13. Lift all imposed restrictions on the Private Sector to import all humanitarian needs and commodities such as school stationary, sheltering material, etc.
14. Find and promote mechanisms to control markets, prevent monopoly and control prices as much as possible.

11. Conclusion

This week witnessed the continuation of the war and the comprehensive blockade imposed on Gaza Strip, which exacerbated the situation and the crisis. For the fifth consecutive week, the Israeli side continues to close all crossings and prevent any goods from entering Gaza Strip, warning of an imminent famine. New goods have been added to the list of goods that have disappeared from the markets (garlic and potato). Prices of goods have risen again after the decline they experienced last week, after rumors circulating about the opening of the crossings and the resumption of the entry of goods were proven false. Many humanitarian organizations have warned of the repercussions of the continued Israeli closure of the crossings and called on the international community to intervene immediately to pressure the Israeli side to reopen the crossings and resume the entry of humanitarian aid. In addition to food security, this closure may also affect the continuation of humanitarian services, such as medical services, water, and others.

12. Annex

12.1. Daily prices:

Table (6): Standard deviation of daily prices

#	Item	01/04	02/04	03/04	04/04	05/04	06/04	07/04	Average	St. Dev
1	Flour	35	400	360	320	350	370	280	302.14	123.82
2	Sugar	15	18	23	27	40	35	30	26.86	8.97
3	Eggplant	25	12	22	25	28	25	22	22.71	5.15
4	Oil	33	35	41	38	43	45	45	40.00	4.80
5	Pepper	37	36	42	45	48	38	36	40.29	4.79
6	Onion	37	40	46	38	33	35	40	38.43	4.20
7	Rice	19	20	22	24	20	19	30	22.00	3.96
8	Tomato	10	13	15	18	22	16	15	15.57	3.78
9	Cucumber	11	13	18	20	18	15	17	16.00	3.16
10	Macaroni	12	10	10	10	10	12	12	10.86	1.07
11	Kidney beans	12	10	12	12	12	12	12	11.71	0.76

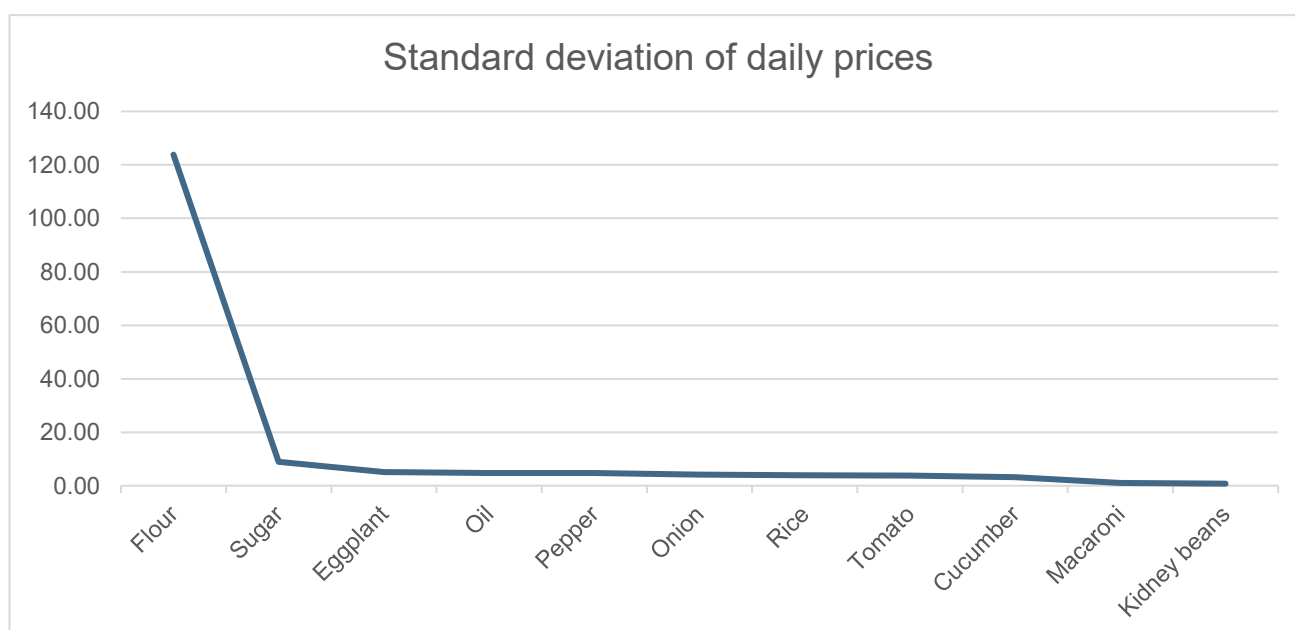


Figure (8): Standard deviation of daily prices

12.2. 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:

Fixed-price goods:

These are goods whose standard deviation is (0), meaning that their prices remained completely stable throughout the reporting period. No items are locating in this category.

Stable-price goods:

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

Volatile-price goods:

These are goods whose standard deviation is greater than (1), meaning that they experienced sharp fluctuations in prices during the reporting period. These goods are All goods except (Kidney beans).

12.3. Gaza Consumer Price Index Values:

Table (7): index value from 01/11/2024 to 30/01/2025

Period	From	To	index value (North)	index value (South)
Week 01	01/11/2024	07/11/2024	2,524.69	666.75
Week 02	08/11/2024	14/11/2024	2,274.29	647.96
Week 03	15/11/2024	21/11/2024	1,862.35	868.28
Week 04	22/11/2024	28/11/2024	2,087.81	938.89
Week 05	29/11/2024	05/12/2024	1,341.35	1,000.53
Week 06	06/12/2024	12/12/2024	1,341.35	1,000.53
Week 07	13/12/2024	19/12/2024	1,307.71	790.55
Week 08	20/12/2024	26/12/2024	1,136.86	765.48
Week 09	27/12/2024	02/01/2025	950.48	629.52
Week 10	03/01/2025	09/01/2025	799.07	569.72
Week 11	10/01/2025	16/01/2025	769.29	459.98
Week 12	17/01/2025	23/01/2025	485.70	292.27
Week 13	24/01/2025	30/01/2025	235.98	231.81

Table (8): index value from 01/11/2024 to 30/01/2025

Period	From	To	index value (unified price)
week14	31/01/2025	06/02/2025	151.56
week15	07/02/2025	13/02/2025	161.76
week16	14/02/2025	20/02/2025	149.29
week17	21/02/2025	27/02/2025	152.44
week18	28/02/2025	06/03/2025	232.19
week19	07/03/2025	13/03/2025	256.11
week20	14/03/2025	20/03/2025	383.49
week21	21/03/2025	27/03/2025	490.89
week22	28/03/2025	03/04/2025	559.80