



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

Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

Week 48: 24-30 June, 2025.

In this Report:

- 409 humanitarian aid trucks entered Gaza, yet 86% (354 trucks) were looted before delivery, leaving only 55 secured trucks
- Community-led escort mechanisms briefly succeeded before being blocked by Israeli forces, causing looting to resume.
- Average inflation across 13 core food items reached 2,184%, with onion increasing 9,471% and sugar 8,662%.
- Gaza Consumer Price Index (GCPI) fell to 2,636%, reflecting ongoing hyperinflation and collapsing purchasing power.
- Cash-out commission rose to 45%, meaning residents lose nearly half their money just to access cash.
- The distribution mechanism adopted by the Gaza Humanitarian Foundation (GHF) has been deemed ineffective, as supplies are not reaching the vast majority of citizens who are in desperate need of assistance.

July 16, 2025

Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

1. Executive Summary:

- This report, of weekly market analysis in Gaza Strip, covers **week 48 (June 24 – 30, 2025)**, a period marked by continued war on Gaza and a deepening humanitarian crisis.
- 409 humanitarian aid trucks entered Gaza, yet 86% (354 trucks) were looted before delivery, leaving only 55 secured trucks.
- Aid entered through Karem Abu Salem (KAS), Rout 96 Gate, and Erez crossings, with no truck movement on June 24.
- Community-led escort mechanisms briefly succeeded before being blocked by Israeli forces, causing looting to resume.
- Average inflation across 13 core food items reached 2,184%, with onion increasing to 9,471% and sugar to 8,662%.
- Prices of firewood, dishwashing liquid, and baby diapers rose by 1,300–1,400%, highlighting severe strain on hygiene and fuel access.
- Gaza Consumer Price Index (GCPI) fell to 2,636%, but still reflecting ongoing hyperinflation and collapsing purchasing power.
- Cash-out commission rose to 45%, meaning residents lose nearly half their money just to access cash.
- The distribution mechanism adopted by the Gaza Humanitarian Foundation (GHF) has been deemed ineffective, as supplies are not reaching the vast majority of citizens who are in desperate need of assistance.
- More than 1.8 million people have been forcibly displaced, and 82% of Gaza's areas have been classified as restricted zones, resulting in the paralysis of civilian infrastructure.
- The coordination mechanism remains **opaque**, and despite the reopening of the crossings, the flow of trucks into Gaza remains extremely **limited** and **restricted** to humanitarian aid, with **no coordination for the entry of private sector goods**.
- There is an **urgent need to reopen all crossings**, restore commercial imports, and support local production.
- Residents have resorted to baking bread at home using flour substitutes, relying on informal water networks and unregulated trade systems.
- Wilcoxon and Spearman tests confirmed significant long-term price changes, with limited weekly operational periods.
- Agriculture remains severely constrained due to land destruction, evacuation orders, water shortages, and a lack of inputs.
- The report calls for reopening the crossings, resuming commercial imports, supporting local production, and regulating markets to protect both retailers and consumers.

2. Distribution of the Population in the Gaza Strip:

The Israeli military's renewed offensive on the Gaza Strip, beginning March 18, 2025, triggered a new wave of displacement and devastation that has further fragmented Gaza's demographic fabric. The population distribution has been drastically altered, leaving the territory's human geography nearly unrecognizable. A brief ceasefire from January 19 to March 17 had offered a fragile opportunity for displaced families to return—but many were met with ruins where their homes once stood. In the face of overwhelming destruction, residents resorted to erecting makeshift tents among the rubble, seeking a semblance of normal life. Yet, conditions for widespread return proved untenable: northern and eastern buffer zones remained sealed off, and movement into Rafah was tightly restricted by the continued Israeli military presence along the Philadelphi Corridor near Egypt.

Since the resumption of the war in mid-March, displacement levels have escalated dramatically. By early June, Israeli forces had designated more than **82% of Gaza's territory as evacuation or No-Go zones, displacing over 1.8 million** people into repeated cycles of forced relocation. This pattern only intensified in the final days of June, when a series of evacuation orders between **June 24 and June 30** targeted key areas in southern and central Gaza Strip—including new parts of Gaza and Khan Yunis, and neighborhoods near Deir al-Balah—forcing tens of thousands more to flee. These orders deepened the humanitarian crisis in already overburdened areas such as al-Mawasi, al-Zawaida, and al-Nuseirat, which had previously absorbed mass influxes of evacuees.

Central to this strategy is the formation of the so-called “Morag Corridor,” a newly established military route spanning from the Sufa Crossing to the Mediterranean Sea. This axis has been forged through widespread demolition of civilian infrastructure across Rafah and Khan Yunis. The destruction between the Morag Corridor and the Philadelphi Corridor has rendered Rafah virtually uninhabitable, effectively erasing it from the physical and demographic map and extinguishing short-term prospects for the return of its population.

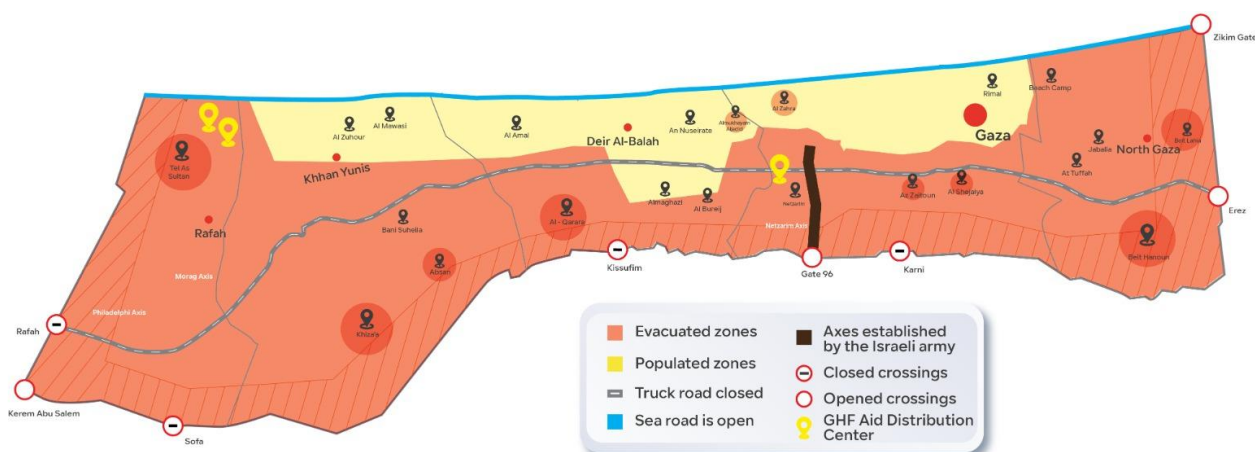


Figure (1): Map of dividing Gaza Strip into North and South of Gaza Valley

3. Daily Crossing Points Status:

Between 24 and 30 June 2025, a total of **409 humanitarian aid trucks** entered the Gaza Strip, all of the trucks carried humanitarian aid, and no commercial goods entered throughout the week. These trucks carried essential food parcels and flour intended for communities facing acute deprivation amid ongoing displacement. In response to persistent looting, **local protection committees**—comprised of family representatives and mukhtars—were mobilized to escort convoys and safeguard supplies. Their efforts enabled the successful delivery of **55 trucks**, showcasing community resilience and initiative.

However, Israeli forces opposed these grassroots security arrangements and blocked their continuation. This decision undermined civilian coping mechanisms and contributed to a deliberate climate of instability—intensifying food insecurity and further displacing vulnerable populations. Once community-led protocols were dismantled, **looting resumed**, especially during the offloading of shipments, with no alternative protection measures in place.

Truck movement occurred over **six days**, with **no entries recorded on 24 June**. The breakdown is as follows:

- **Wednesday, June 25:** recorded the highest single-day truck flow during the reporting period, 121 trucks entered via Karem Abu Salem (KAS) and Erez crossing, **76 trucks** were looted before reaching warehouses.
- **Thursday, 26 June & Friday, 27 June:** Total: **130 trucks** via KAS and Rout 96 Gate (90 on Thursday, 40 on Friday), **All trucks were looted** before offloading.
- **Saturday, 28 June:** 12 trucks entered via Rout 96 Gate, **2 trucks were** looted before reaching warehouses.
- **Sunday, 29 June & Monday, 30 June:** Total: **146 trucks** via KAS and Rout 96 Gate (68 on Sunday, 78 on Monday), **all trucks were looted**

These figures illustrate not only the **limited and inconsistent flow of humanitarian aid**, but also the **severity of security breakdowns** that compromise effective delivery. The high looting rate underscores the urgent need for coordinated protection mechanisms and renewed access guarantees to ensure life-saving assistance reaches those in need

Table (1): Number of trucks and looted trucks for each day.

#	Day	Date	Crossing	Truck load	Type of Commodities	Number of Entered Trucks		
						Looted	Delivered	Total
1	Tuesday	24/06/2025	-	Flour and Food parcels	Humanitarian Aid	0	0	0
2	Wednesday	25/06/2025	KAS & Erez			76	45	121
3	Thursday	26/06/2025	KAS			90	0	90
4	Friday	27/06/2025	Rout 96			40	0	40
5	Saturday	28/06/2025	Rout 96			2	10	12
6	Sunday	29/06/2025	KAS & Rout 96			68	0	68
7	Monday	30/06/2025	KAS & Rout 96			78	0	78
Total						354	55	409

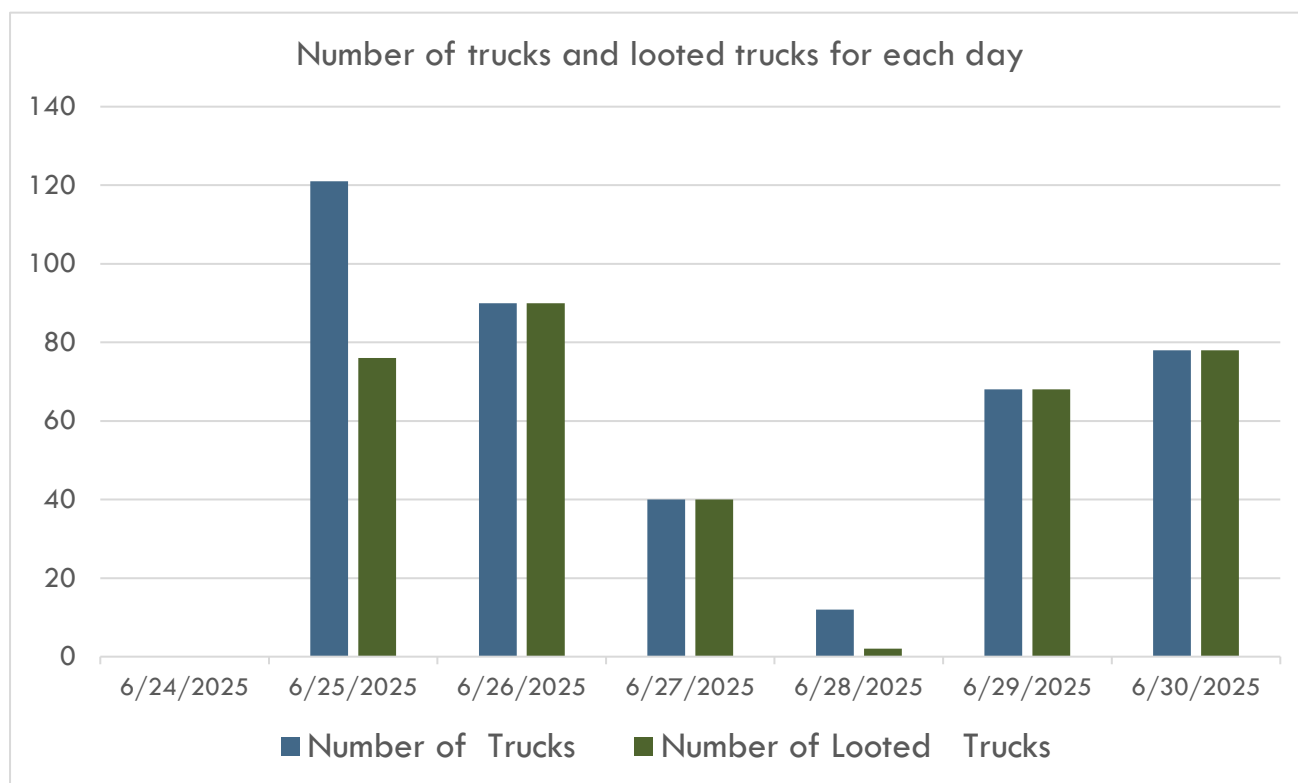


Figure (2): Number of trucks and looted trucks for each day.

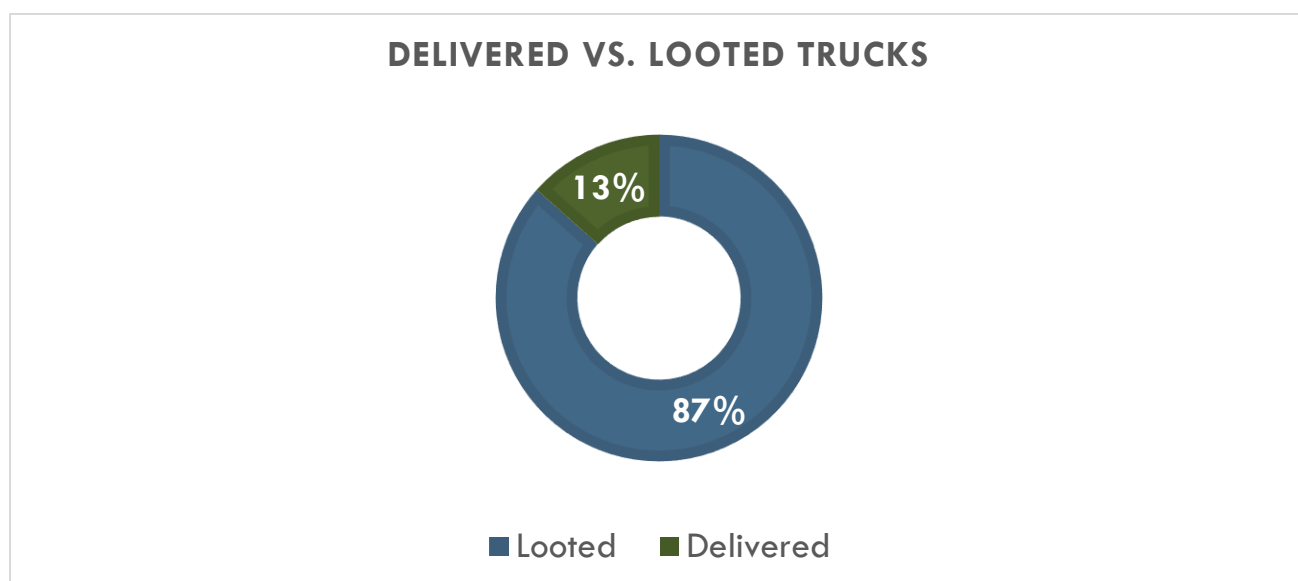


Figure (3): Delivered Vs. Looted truck

4. Market Prices for Basic Goods:

Despite the continued entry of aid this week, the prices of most essential goods have risen to levels higher than those of the previous week. This is due to the extremely low and inconsistent flow of trucks, as detailed in the previous section. This ongoing inflation reflects the severely limited quantities permitted by the Israeli side, which fall far short of the actual needs of the people. Due to strict restrictions on truck routes and schedules, most of the humanitarian aid trucks were looted before reaching warehouses only 55 trucks were secured and delivered. As a result, no meaningful food assistance has reached vulnerable citizens for approximately 120 consecutive days. Meanwhile, private sector wasn't able to coordinate for any shipment of goods.

4.1. Food Items:

Food availability in Gaza's markets has deteriorated sharply, with many essential items now entirely depleted. The remaining goods fall into two main categories:

- **Imported Staples:** Basic commodities including flour, sugar, rice, vegetable oil, macaroni, and kidney beans—typically brought in through border crossings—are now in critically short supply. Prices have skyrocketed, exceeding 45 times their pre-war levels, due to the ongoing blockade and rapid depletion of available stock.
- **Locally Grown Produce:** Vegetables such as tomato, cucumber, potato, eggplant, onion, and pepper are still available but in very limited quantities. Estimates indicate that current production of these crops amounts to only about 8% of pre-war levels. Agricultural production remains severely constrained as a result of the widespread destruction of farmland through bulldozing, shelling, and forced evacuations, compounded by the extreme scarcity and high cost of production inputs.

This report monitors the availability and pricing of 13 key food items, comparing current figures to pre-war levels, last week's prices, and the February 2025 averages—the latter representing the highest volume of goods recorded during the ceasefire period. These comparisons underscore the escalating scarcity and instability of food access as the crisis deepens.

4.1.1. Current Week Vs. Pre-war Prices

A comparative analysis of average food prices this week against pre-war levels reveals **exceptionally high inflation across all essential goods**, threatening food security and household resilience.

- **All items monitored** have registered dramatic price hikes, ranging from **300% (pepper)** to a staggering **9,471% (onion)**.
- **Onion** is now priced over **95×** its pre-war value, followed by **sugar (87×)** and **potato (48×)**.
- **Tomato, flour, cucumber, lemon, and macaroni** have risen **15–30×**, with macaroni's surge linked not only to restricted imports but also to its widespread substitution for flour in bread making amid flour scarcity.
- **Eggplant, oil, rice, pepper, and kidney beans** show slightly lower — yet still extreme — inflation rates, reaching **4–14×** pre-war prices, underscoring deep supply chain disruptions.
- The **average increase** across all items is **2,184%**, a clear sign of **hyperinflation** and escalating hardship for families reliant on staple foods.

Price volatility in Gaza is extreme, with a **standard deviation of 3,036%**, highlighting severe unpredictability driven by **blockages, import restrictions, and logistical breakdowns**.

Many vital items — including **chicken, frozen meat, eggs, dairy, and fruit** — are now **entirely absent from local markets**, due to:

- Ongoing restrictions on private sector imports,
- Destruction of agricultural assets,
- Rapid depletion of available stocks under repeated demand shocks.

This reflects a **worsening crisis**, where price surges are both a symptom and a driver of deteriorating food security.

Statistical Findings Confirm Critical Shift

A formal analysis assessed price differences between the current week and the pre-war period:

- **Normality assumptions failed** (Shapiro-Wilk test, $p = 0.000$), requiring a **Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test**.
- The test confirmed a **statistically significant price shift** ($Z = -3.180$, $p = 0.001$).
- The **effect size** was notably high ($r = 0.88$), suggesting this is not a marginal fluctuation, but a **substantial and impactful transformation** in market dynamics.

Table (2): comparing current prices of basic food items with pre-war prices.

#	Item	Unit	Price Average		% Of change
			Pre-war	Current Week	
1	Onion	Kg	2.00	191.43	9,471%
2	Sugar	Kg	3.00	262.86	8,662%
3	Potato	Kg	2.00	95.71	4,686%
4	Tomato	Kg	2.00	60.00	2,900%
5	Flour	Sack (25Kg)	35.00	1046.43	2,890%
6	Cucumber	Kg	2.00	50.00	2,400%
7	Lemon	Kg	4.00	85.71	2,043%
8	Macaroni	Kg	2.50	38.29	1,431%
9	Eggplant	Kg	2.00	28.71	1,336%
10	Rice	Kg	8.00	45.71	471%
11	Oil	Liter	9.00	47.14	424%
12	Kidney beans	Kg	7.00	29.29	318%
13	Pepper	Kg	10.00	40.00	300%
14	Frozen chicken	Kg	8.00	NA	NA
15	Garlic	Kg	2.50	NA	NA
16	Apple	Kg	5.00	NA	NA
17	Banana	Kg	2.50	NA	NA
18	Orange	Kg	4.00	NA	NA

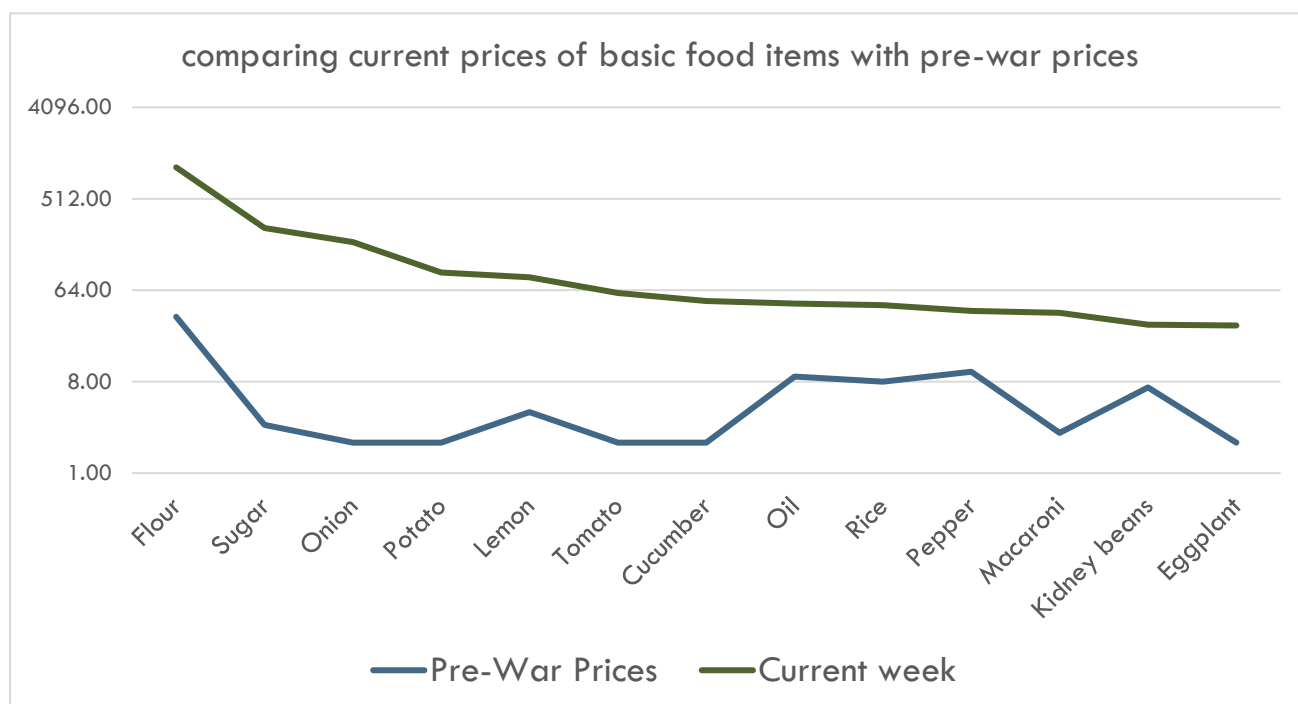


Figure (4): comparing current prices of basic food items with pre-war prices.

4.1.2. Current Week Vs. Previous week and Feb-2025 Prices:

A week-on-week and long-term comparison of average prices for basic food items reveals significant developments in Gaza's food market.

Change Since February 2025

All 13 tracked food items are now priced higher than they were in February 2025, with inflation rates varying drastically:

- **Pepper** rose by **113%**
- **Sugar** surged by an unprecedented **4,118%**

Week-to-Week Movements

- **6 out of 13 items** showed additional price increases compared to the previous week:
 - Increases ranged from **2% (Potato)** to **26% (Flour)**
- **7 items** saw price declines:
 - Drops ranged from **13% (Macaroni)** to **36% (Onion)**

Notable Fluctuations

- **Flour**: Rose by **26%**, primarily due to intensified supply shortages.
- **Onion**: Dropped by **36%**, reflecting shrinking consumer purchasing power.

Correlation and Statistical Observations

Long-Term Trends:

- Normality was not met for both current prices and percentage changes since February (*Shapiro-Wilk test*, $p = 0.003$), prompting the use of the **Spearman's rank correlation**.
- A **strong positive correlation** was identified ($r = 0.863$, $p = 0.000$), confirming that items with steep wartime price hikes continue to remain elevated.

Week-to-Week Difference:

- Normality assumption failed (*Shapiro-Wilk*, $p = 0.000$); **Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test** was used.
- No statistically significant change was found between the current and previous week ($Z = -0.7$, $p = 0.485$), suggesting short-term market fluctuation is limited.

February vs. Current Week:

- A significant difference in prices was confirmed ($Z = -3.180$, $p = 0.001$).
- The **effect size** ($r = 0.88$) indicates a **substantial and meaningful shift**, with pronounced practical impact.

Table (3): Comparing current prices of basic food items with previous week and Feb-2025 prices.

#	Item	Unit	Current Week Prices	Comparing Current Week to Previous Week		Comparing Current Week to Feb-2025	
				Prices	% Of Change	Prices	% Of Change
1	Sugar	Kg	262.86	242.86	8%	6.23	4,118%
2	Onion	Kg	191.43	297.14	-36%	4.95	3,770%
3	Flour	Sack (25Kg)	1,046.43	828.57	26%	30.20	3,365%
4	Potato	Kg	95.71	94.29	2%	5.32	1,699%
5	Lemon	Kg	85.71	115.71	-26%	6.82	1,157%
6	Tomato	Kg	60.00	55.00	9%	6.43	833%
7	Macaroni	Kg	38.29	44.14	-13%	5.00	666%
8	Rice	Kg	45.71	55.00	-17%	7.36	521%

#	Item	Unit	Current Week Prices	Comparing Current Week to Previous Week		Comparing Current Week to Feb-2025	
				Prices	% Of Change	Prices	% Of Change
9	Cucumber	Kg	50.00	42.14	19%	8.45	492%
10	Kidney beans	Kg	29.29	36.43	-20%	5.00	486%
11	Oil	Liter	47.14	55.00	-14%	9.16	415%
12	Eggplant	Kg	28.71	28.00	3%	7.89	264%
13	Pepper	Kg	40.00	48.71	-18%	18.75	113%

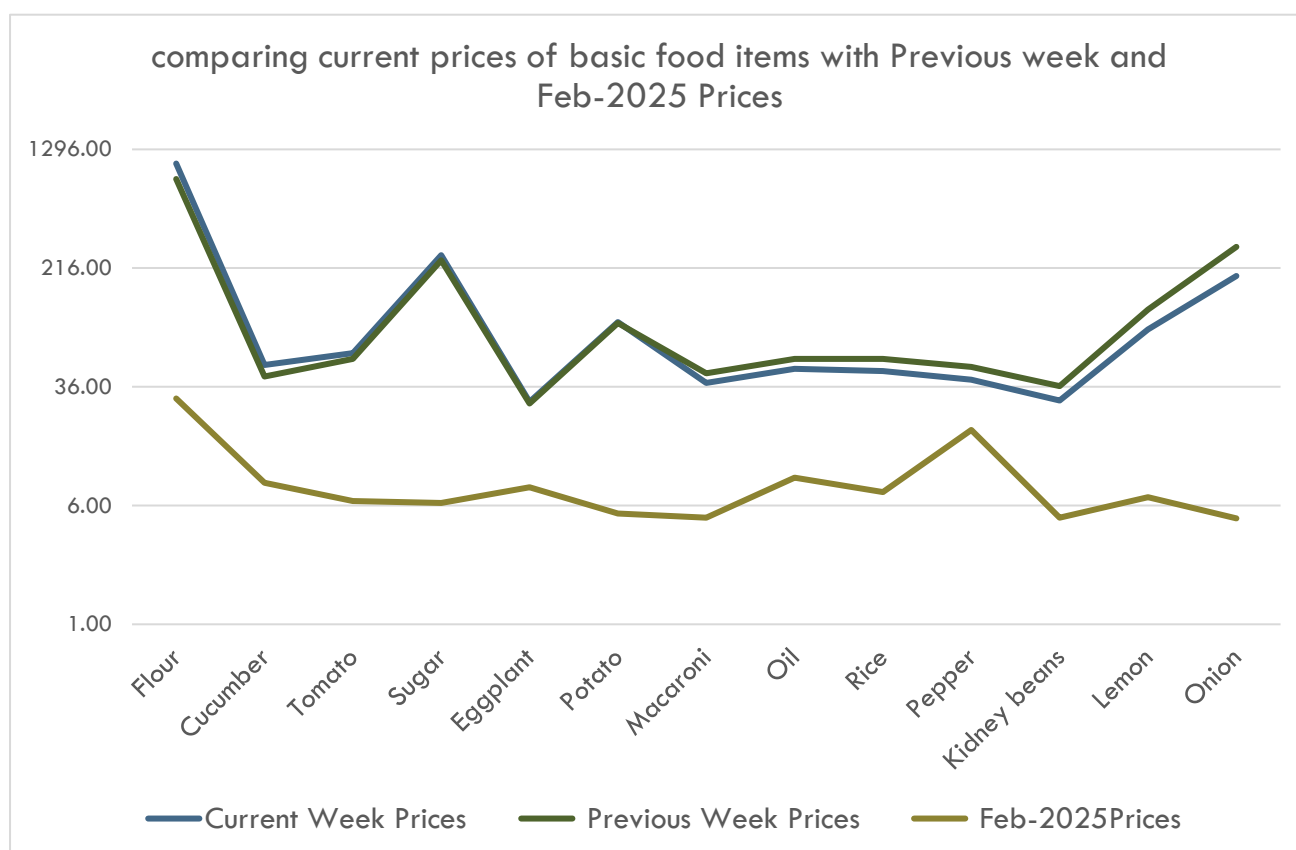


Figure (5): Comparing current prices of basic food items with previous week and Feb-2025 prices.

4.2. Non-Food Items:

This section examines the prices of 6 essential non-food items that are currently in high demand. Five of these items are hygiene products—**soap, dishwashing liquid, laundry detergent, baby diapers, and sanitary towels**—while the sixth is **firewood**, which has become a primary substitute for cooking gas.

The analysis compares **current prices** with both **pre-war levels** and **prices from the previous week**, highlighting the impact of supply shortages and market instability on these critical goods.

4.2.1. Current Week Vs. Pre-war Prices

An analysis of average prices for six essential non-food items reveals a sharp and widespread increase compared to pre-war levels, underscoring severe market disruption and mounting household strain.

Price Escalations Across All Items

All six tracked items have experienced significant inflation:

- **Sanitary towels** increased by **200%** — the lowest among all items
- **Firewood** saw a **1,400%** rise, driven by acute cooking gas shortages due to border closures
- **Dishwashing liquid** soared to **15×** its original price, largely due to heightened demand
- **Baby diapers** and **firewood** both surged **14×**
- **Soap** and **laundry detergent** climbed nearly **7×**

Statistical Validation of Market Shift

To assess the significance of these changes, a statistical comparison was conducted between current prices and pre-war levels:

- Normal distribution was not observed (*Shapiro-Wilk test*, $p = 0.003$), necessitating use of the **Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test**
- The results confirm a **statistically significant difference** ($Z = -2.201$, $p = 0.028$) between the two periods
- A **high effect size** ($r = 0.9$) indicates the change is **substantial** and holds practical relevance, beyond mere statistical fluctuation

Implications for Household Well-being

These steep price increases reflect:

- **Severe supply shortages**
- **Disrupted supply chains**
- **Import restrictions and fuel scarcity**

The compounded impact of these dynamics is straining household access to **basic hygiene products** and **fuel alternatives**, amplifying the humanitarian burden on vulnerable communities.

Table (4): Comparing current prices of basic non-food items with pre-war prices.

#	Item	Unit	Pre-war Prices	Price Average (current week)	% Of (current week Vs. Pre-war prices)
1	Dishwashing liquid	Liter	6	90.00	1400%
2	firewood	Kg	0.5	7.00	1300%
3	Baby diapers	Pack (40 pcs)	29.0	400.00	1279%
4	Soap	Piece	2.5	18.57	643%
5	laundry detergent	Kg	8.0	55.00	588%
6	sanitary towels	Pack (10 pcs)	6.0	18.00	200%

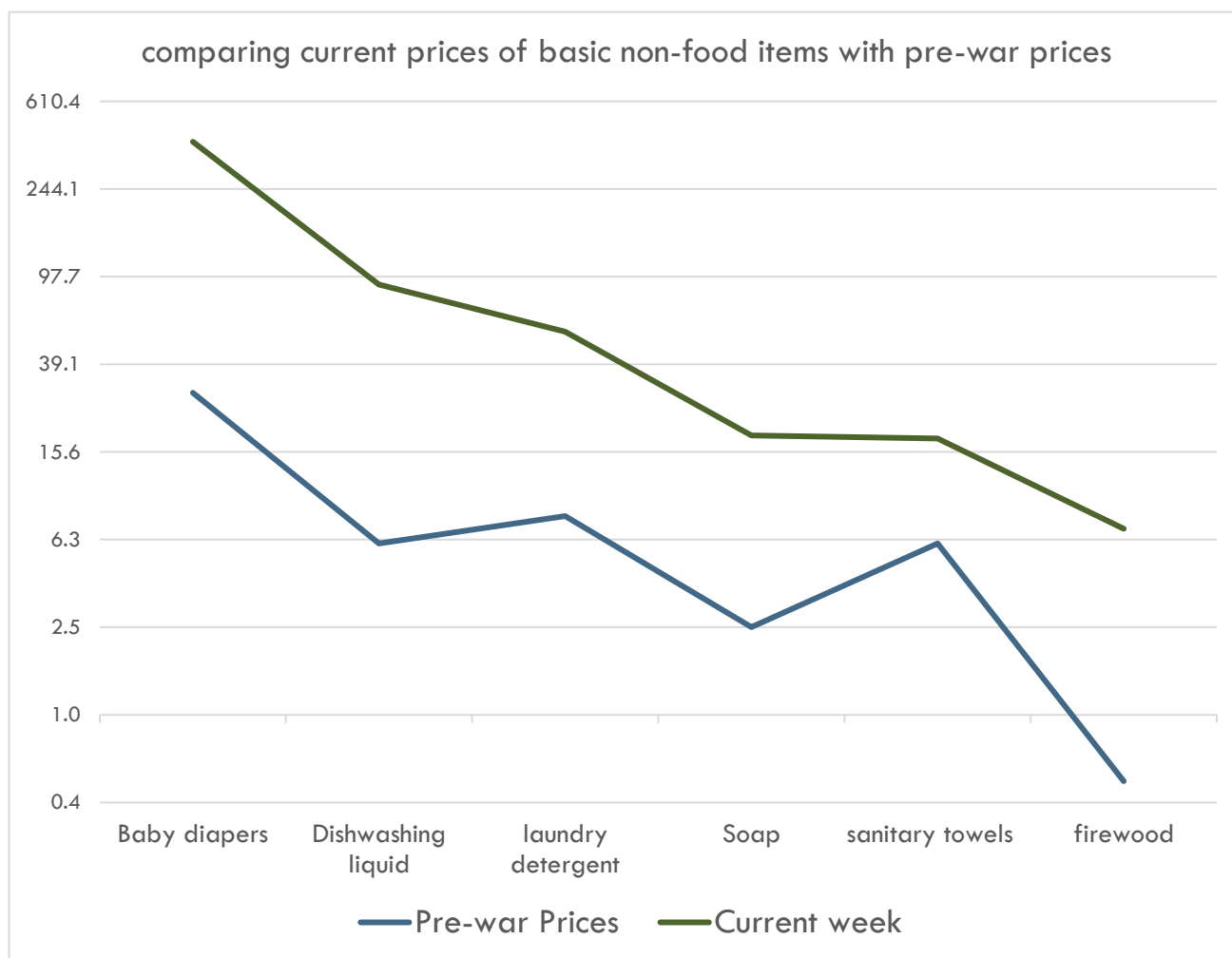


Figure (6): Comparing current prices of basic non-food items with pre-war prices.

4.2.2. Current Week Vs. Previous Week:

A comparative review of this week's average prices for six essential non-food items reveals **modest yet notable market fluctuations** compared to the previous week.

Price Changes Observed:

- **4 out of 6 items** experienced price increases:
 - **Dishwashing liquid:** ↑ **25%**
 - **Soap:** ↑ **24%**
 - **Baby diapers:** ↑ **6%**
 - **Laundry detergent:** ↑ **5%**
- **Sanitary towels** and **firewood**: Prices remained **unchanged**

Statistical Assessment:

- Normality was confirmed (*Shapiro-Wilk test*, $p = 0.053$), allowing the use of a **Paired Samples t-test**
- The analysis found **no statistically significant difference** in prices week-on-week ($p = 0.110$), indicating that recent price movements, while visible, **do not represent a major shift in market behavior**

Market Implications

Despite the lack of statistical significance, these ongoing price increases reflect **persistent market instability**. Supply disruptions continue to affect affordability, gradually eroding household purchasing power for essential hygiene products.

Table (5): Comparing current prices of basic non-food items with the previous week prices.

#	Item	Unit	Price Average (previous week)	Price Average (current week)	% Of (current week vs. previous week)
1	Dishwashing liquid	Liter	72.14	90.00	25%
2	Soap	Piece	15.00	18.57	24%
3	Baby diapers	Pack (40 pcs)	377.14	400.00	6%
4	laundry detergent	Kg	52.14	55.00	5%
5	sanitary towels	Pack (10 pcs)	18.00	18.00	0%
6	firewood	Kg	7.00	7.00	0%

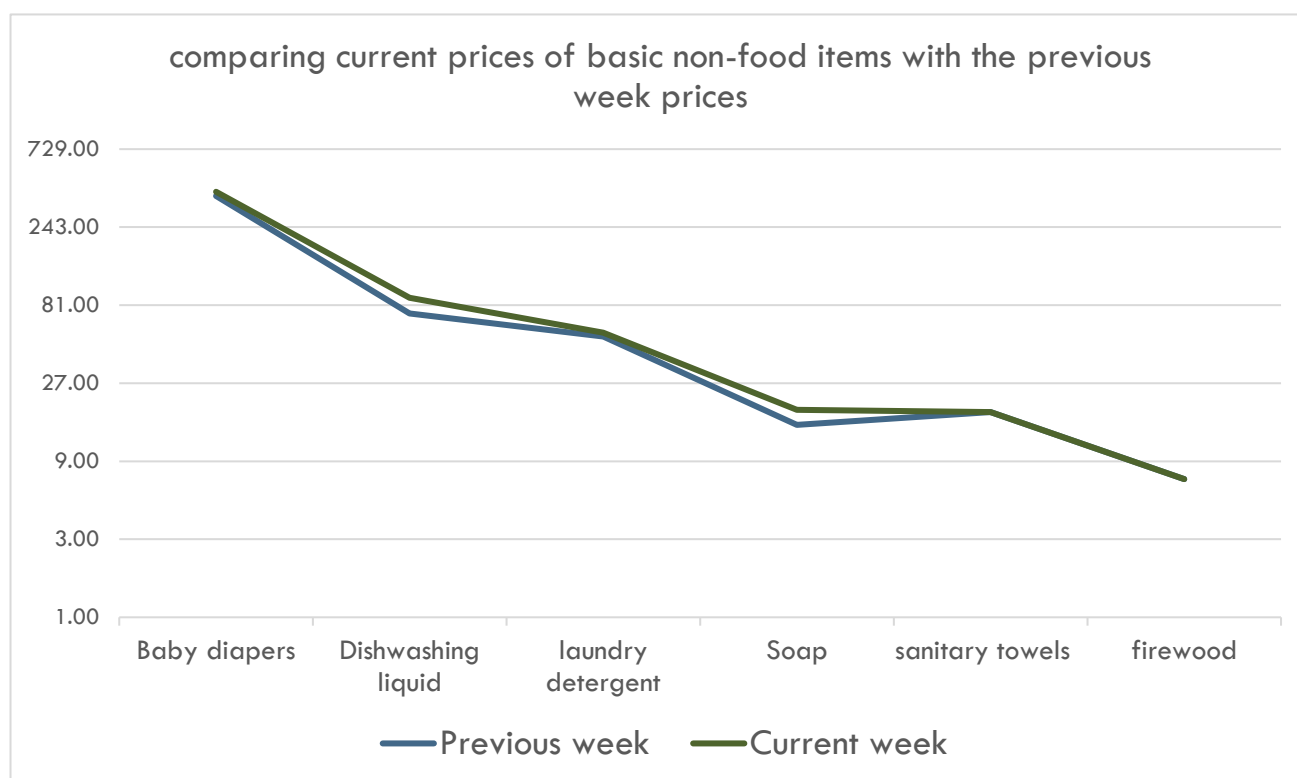


Figure (7): Comparing current prices of basic non-food items with the previous week prices.

5. Gaza Consumer Price Index (GCPI)

Since **November 2024**, Gaza's economy has been under close observation amid the ongoing conflict and tightened restrictions on the entry of goods and humanitarian aid. At various points, these restrictions escalated into full blockades, triggering severe disruptions to market stability.

To capture and quantify price volatility across essential commodities, the **Gaza Chamber of Commerce** developed a price index covering **12 core food and non-food items** frequently purchased by households.

Index Design & Criteria

The index's reliability is anchored in two foundational principles:

- It includes **widely consumed items**, representative of the average household — not niche products.

- It focuses on products **consistently available** across both northern and southern Gaza during the data collection period.

Data Sources & Methodology

To determine item quantities and build an accurate consumption model:

- **Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS)** provided demographic data and monthly per capita consumption rates.
- A **targeted survey of 125 household heads** refined sub-categories — especially within vegetables and hygiene items — that PCBS data didn't fully capture.

Using these sources, the team calculated **weekly consumption rates** for an average household of **5.5 members**, forming the foundation for comparative price analysis shown in the table that follows.

Note: This basket represents the average weekly consumption of a family consisting of **5.5 members** from the 12 food items included in the index calculation. It does **not** reflect the family **total weekly consumption**, and therefore does **not represent the full needs** of the family.

Table (6): Basic consumer goods included in the index and their quantities.

#	Item	Unit	Quantity	Relative Importance Index
1	Flour	Kg	12.65	%38
2	Tomato	Kg	3.50	%10.50
3	Onion	Kg	3.50	%10.50
4	Cucumber	Kg	3.45	%10.30
5	Potato	Kg	2.50	%7.50
6	Rice	Kg	1.38	%4.14
7	Oil	Liter	1.37	%4.11
8	Sugar	Kg	1.00	%3
9	Soap	Piece	1.00	%3
10	Sanitary towels	Packet (12 Piece)	1.00	%3
11	Washing liquid	Liter	1.00	%3
12	Dishwashing liquid	Liter	1.00	%3

Analysis of the Relative Importance Index reveals that flour dominates the household consumption profile, contributing 38% of the total index value—the highest among all tracked commodities.

Vegetables — namely tomatoes, onions, cucumbers, and potatoes — hold secondary significance, with RII values ranging between 7.5% and 10.5%

All remaining items fall within a narrower range of 3% to 4%, indicating comparatively lower consumption weights.

These findings reinforce the critical role of flour in household diets, while also spotlighting the centrality of vegetables in meeting daily nutritional needs. The data reflects a consumption landscape shaped by accessibility, dietary habits, and market availability.

The chart below illustrates the monthly value of the food basket, which includes all the items included in the index, and in the quantities specified in the previous table. The following key observations can be drawn from the figure:

- The actual value of the food basket **prior to the war** was **99.44 shekels**, which serves as the **baseline for the index (100%)**.
- During the **first three months** (from early November 2024 to the end of January 2025), there were **significant price disparities between the northern and southern areas** of the Gaza Strip, which necessitated calculating the index separately for each region. However, overall, the index showed a **clear downward trend** in both areas during this period, reaching its **lowest point at 164%** in the **third week of February 2025**. This decline coincided with the **midpoint of the ceasefire** that began on January 19, 2025, a period that witnessed a noticeable improvement in the flow of goods into Gaza. At that time, **prices between the north and south converged significantly**, eliminating major regional differences, and from that point onward, the index has been calculated as a **unified value**.
- Since the **last week of February 2025**, the index began to follow an **upward trend**, which **intensified on March 2, 2025**—the day the Israeli side announced a **complete closure** and halted the entry of **all aid, goods, and supplies** into the Gaza Strip.
- Despite the **resumption of aid deliveries on May 20, 2025**, the index continued to **rise sharply**, recording **accelerated increases** and eventually reaching its **peak value of 3,343%** on the **final day covered by this report (June 9, 2025)**—highlighting extreme inflation and scarcity of essential goods in the market.

Table (7): The value of the basket which contains all the items of the index from 01/11/2025 to 30/06/2025.

Month	From	To	Basket value (ILS)			index value (%)		
			North	South	unified price	North	South	unified price
Nov-24	01/11/2024	30/11/2024	1,987.06	782.00	-	2150%	846%	-
Dec-24	01/12/2024	31/12/2024	1,251.87	837.60	-	1354%	906%	-
Jan-25	01/01/2025	31/01/2025	584.32	395.76	-	632%	428%	-
Feb-25	01/02/2025	28/02/2025	156.59	156.59	156.59	169%	169%	169%
Mar-25	01/03/2025	31/03/2025	-	-	385.03	-	-	417%
Apr-25	01/04/2025	30/04/2025	-	-	775.88	-	-	839%
May-25	01/05/2025	31/05/2025	-	-	1,857.71	-	-	2010%
Jun-25	01/06/2025	30/06/2025	-	-	2,611.37	-	-	2825%

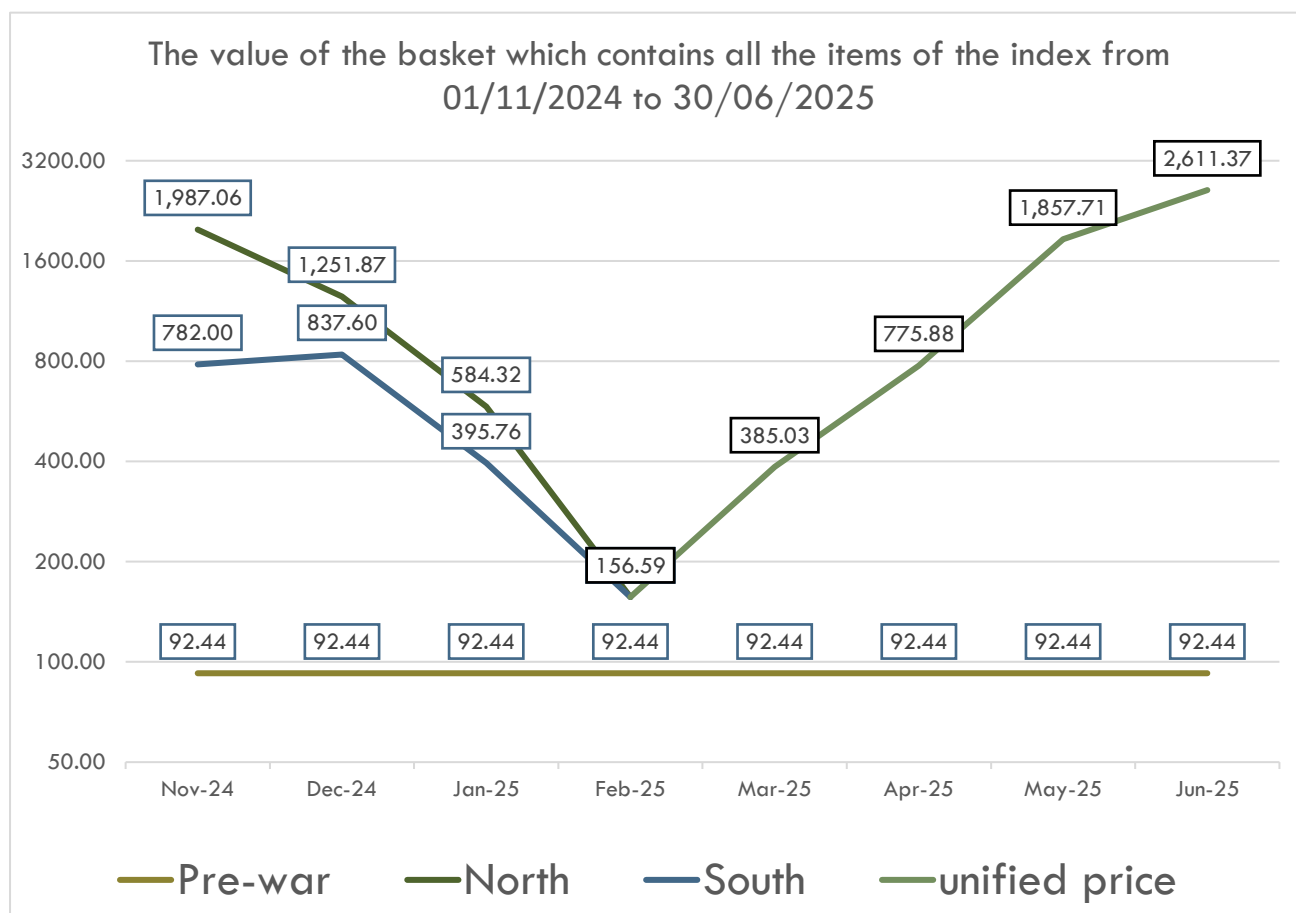


Figure (8): The value of the basket which contains all the items of the index from 01/11/2025 to 30/06/2025.

Daily Price Index Trends Over Two Weeks

To monitor short-term price dynamics, the following chart and table visualize the **daily movements of the basket value and index** across the **past 14 days**, covering both the **current and previous week**.

- **Previous week**, the index showed a slight downward trend, falling from **3,095%** to **2,734%**
- It then rebounded this week to **2,938%**, before retreating again to **2,403%**—its **lowest point during the two-week period**

Statistical Overview of Basket Prices

An analysis of daily basket prices over the 14-day window indicates:

- **Average price: 2,503.8 ILS.**
- **Standard deviation: 176.1 ILS.**
- **Coefficient of variation (CV): 7.03%**

This relatively low CV reflects **limited price volatility**, suggesting that despite fluctuations in the index, the overall market remained **moderately stable** during the period in question.

Table (8): Gaza Consumer Price Index from 10-06-2025 to 23-06-2025.

#	Date	Basket value (ILS)	index value (%)
1	17-06-2025	2515.00	2721%
2	18-06-2025	2738.20	2962%
3	19-06-2025	2938.35	3179%

#	Date	Basket value (ILS)	index value (%)
4	20-06-2025	2403.33	2600%
5	21-06-2025	2466.35	2668%
6	22-06-2025	2609.50	2823%
7	23-06-2025	2404.15	2601%
8	24-06-2025	2465.95	2668%
9	25-06-2025	2546.20	2754%
10	26-06-2025	2532.03	2739%
11	27-06-2025	2482.03	2685%
12	28-06-2025	2353.70	2546%
13	29-06-2025	2387.35	2583%
14	30-06-2025	2210.65	2391%

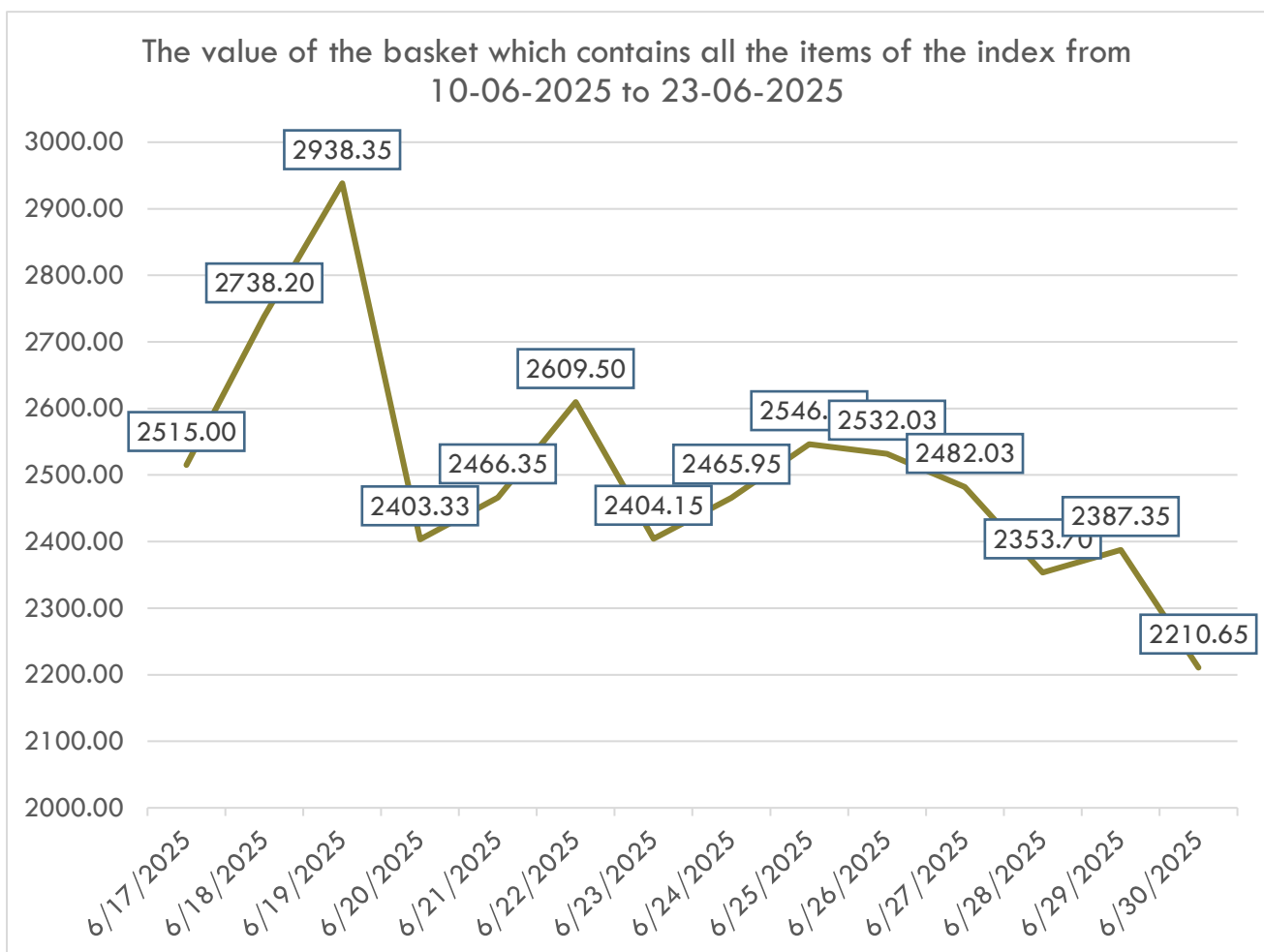


Figure (9): The value of the basket which contains all the items of the index from 27/05/2025 to 09/06/2025.

6. Cash-out commission:

6.1. Long-term trend:

The cash-out commission rate witnessed a gradual and notable increase during the period from mid-January to the end of June 2025. It started at 17% in the third week of January and continued to rise steadily, reaching 31% by the end of March. During April and May, the commission fluctuated between 28% and 35%. The upward trend accelerated in June, reaching 36% in the first week and peaking at 45% in the third week, before slightly stabilizing at 43% in the final week. These figures reflect growing financial pressures in the market and increased costs associated with accessing cash liquidity.

Table (9): weekly cash out commission from 19/01/2025 to 07/06/2025.

Week	From	To	cash out commission (%)
Week 01	19/01/2025	25/01/2025	17%
Week 02	26/01/2025	01/02/2025	16%
Week 03	02/02/2025	08/02/2025	15%
Week 04	09/02/2025	15/02/2025	18%
Week 05	16/02/2025	22/02/2025	19%
Week 06	23/02/2025	01/03/2025	23%
Week 07	02/03/2025	08/03/2025	24%
Week 08	09/03/2025	15/03/2025	25%
Week 09	16/03/2025	22/03/2025	29%
Week 10	23/03/2025	29/03/2025	31%
Week 11	30/03/2025	05/04/2025	31%
Week 12	06/04/2025	12/04/2025	30%
Week 13	13/04/2025	19/04/2025	29%
Week 14	20/04/2025	26/04/2025	28%
Week 15	27/04/2025	03/05/2025	29%
Week 16	04/05/2025	10/05/2025	29%
Week 17	11/05/2025	17/05/2025	32%
Week 18	18/05/2025	24/05/2025	31%
Week 19	25/05/2025	31/05/2025	35%
Week 20	01/06/2025	07/06/2025	36%
Week 21	08/06/2025	14/06/2025	43%
Week 22	15/06/2025	21/06/2025	45%
Week 23	22/06/2025	28/06/2025	43%

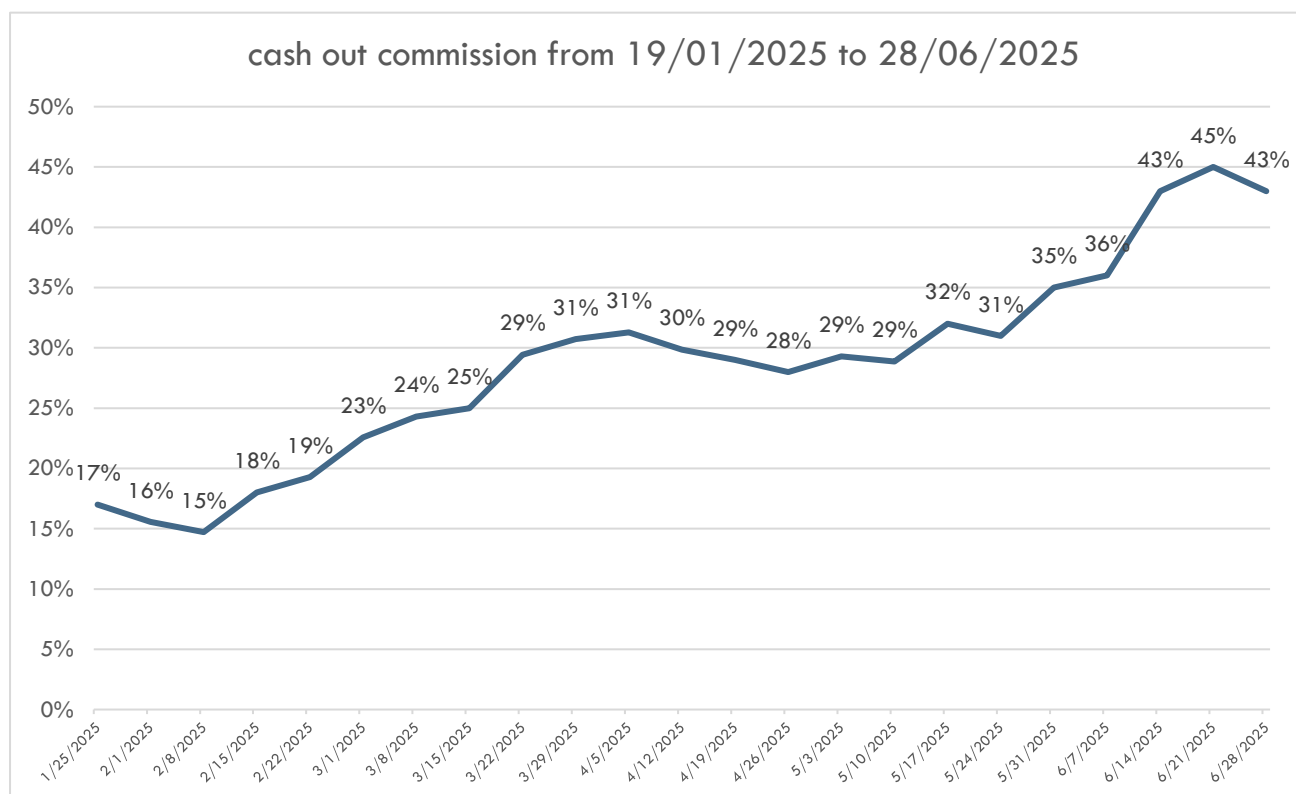


Figure (10): weekly cash out commission from 19/01/2025 to 28/06/2025.

6.2. Short-term fluctuation:

The following table presents detailed data on cash-out commission rates over the past two weeks (17–30 June 2025). The daily data shows a relative stabilization of the commission rate at **45%** during the period from 17 to 21 June, indicating the continuation of peak cash pressure in the market, particularly following the consecutive increases observed throughout June. Starting from 22 June, the commission saw a slight decline to **40%**. However, this drop was not sustained, as the rate rose again to between **43% and 45%** in the following days, with noticeable fluctuations recorded between 23 and 30 June, during which the rate ranged between **41% and 45%**.

Key Findings:

- **Sustained High Rate:** The persistence of the commission rate at 45% for five consecutive days reflects significant pressure in the market, likely driven by high demand associated with the disbursement of humanitarian aid or private remittances.
- **Subsequent Fluctuations:** The drop to 40%, followed by fluctuations between 41% and 45%, indicates fragile monetary stability and ongoing uncertainty in the cash market.
- **General Trend:** Despite a slight decrease in the final days of June, the average commission rate during this period remains significantly high compared to previous months. This suggests that the cash liquidity crisis persists, although there are limited signs of a minor downward adjustment.

Table (10): Daly cash out commission from 17/06/2025 to 30/06/2025.

#	Date	cash out commission
1	17/06/2025	45%
2	18/06/2025	45%

3	19/06/2025	45%
4	20/06/2025	45%
5	21/06/2025	45%
6	22/06/2025	40%
7	23/06/2025	43%
8	24/06/2025	45%
9	25/06/2025	43%
10	26/06/2025	42%
11	27/06/2025	43%
12	28/06/2025	43%
13	29/06/2025	43%
14	30/06/2025	41%

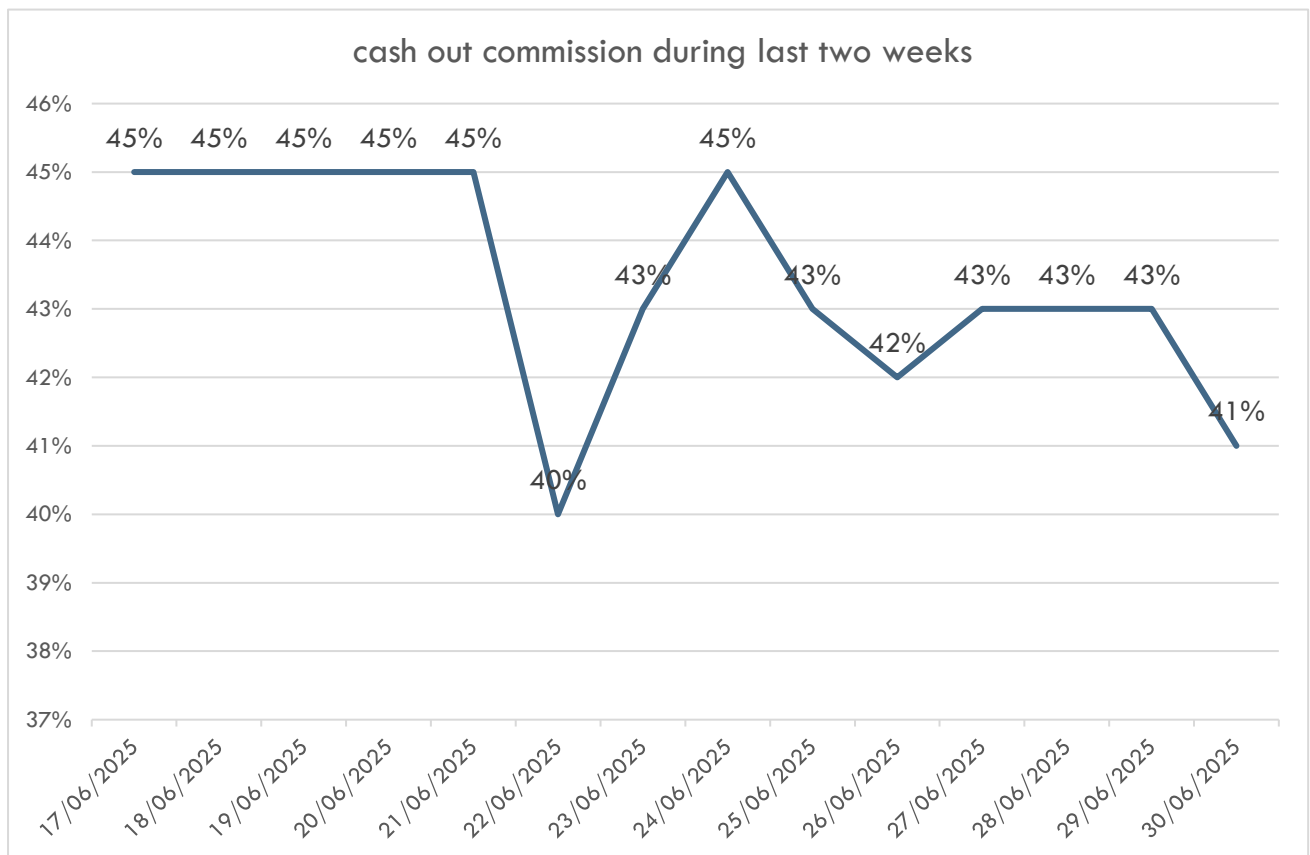


Figure (11): Daly cash out commission from 17/06/2025 to 30/06/2025.

7. Success Story | From Rooftop to Resilience: A Woman's Agricultural Revival in Gaza

Introduction

In a landscape fraught with challenges like Gaza Governorate, Ms. Nahla Atallah launched the *Gaza Agricultural Forum* with confidence and vision. More than a modest initiative, it stands as a pioneering model rooted in community innovation and local empowerment.



Opportunity and Vision

Motivated by the need to strengthen food security and reduce market dependency, Nahla transformed two modest spaces — a 150-square-meter backyard and a rooftop — into a “pilot agricultural lab.” The project focused on cultivating diverse crops that blend resource sustainability with social benefit, reflecting a vision aimed at tangible community impact.

Entrepreneurial Journey

- **Before the war:** The project produced 100 kg weekly, employed 12 workers, and cultivated a variety of fruits and vegetables.
- **During the war:** Despite destruction, soil contamination, and depleted resources, Nahla persevered. She scaled down the workforce to three, pivoted to low-input crops such as Swiss chard, arugula, and cactus.
- **Outcomes:** The project retained 20% of its production and remained operational — a symbol of local resilience and empowerment for Nahla's household.



Innovation and Leadership

- **Adaptive cultivation:** Shifted from conventional farming to diversified micro-crops within constrained environments, without relying on external inputs.
- **Flexible management:** Balanced labor and output, realigned operational needs to suit tough conditions.
- **Forward-looking vision:** The project now seeks sustainable expansion through support for farming equipment, water pumps, and irrigation systems — an entrepreneurial mindset rooted in self-reliance and smart investment.



Social Impact

The *Gaza Agricultural Forum* serves as a powerful example of how micro-enterprises born in small fields and courtyards can turn crisis into opportunity. It strengthens community resilience and inspires strategic thinking in local agriculture.

Conclusion and Call to Action

Nahla's initiative is not just a story of cultivation, but one of productive entrepreneurship in the face of war. It reflects the model of a Palestinian woman innovator who transforms adversity into opportunity — proving that empowering small, high-impact ventures can be the cornerstone of food security and sustainable development.



8. Coordination Mechanism:

Despite that nearly four weeks having passed since the reopening of the crossings into the Gaza Strip, the flow of trucks remains extremely low compared to pre-war levels and even to the period immediately before the latest closure (from March 2 to May 16, 2025). The current flow is limited solely to humanitarian aid, with no coordination mechanism for the entry of Private Sector goods. A small number of trucks have entered in recent weeks carrying commercial goods such as **basic food items, coffee, nuts, chocolate**, and others. However, these goods were brought in under the label of “humanitarian aid” and required extremely high coordination fees—reportedly amounting to **hundreds of thousands of shekels**, according to several traders. As a result, these products have been sold on the market at **exorbitant prices**. Even humanitarian aid is currently restricted to a **selected group of organizations**, namely **World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), World Central Kitchen (WCK), ANERA, and the Emirates Red Crescent (Faris Al Shahm Initiative)**.

The entry process continues to face severe challenges, with the **vast majority of aid trucks being looted on routes before reaching warehouses**. This is largely due to the **designated routes and schedules imposed by the Israeli authorities**, which are leading directly to this tragic outcome. Meanwhile, aid distribution continues through **centers overseen by the Israeli military and operated by the American organization “GHF”**, but these centers continue to **fail repeatedly** and have shown **total inability to reach actual beneficiaries** within the Gaza Strip. Worse still, these distribution centers have **turned into death traps**, claiming the lives of **hundreds of civilians** to date.

9. Difficulties:

- **Closure of crossings:** Severely restricting the entry of humanitarian aid and private sector goods, leaving supplies critically low.
- **Insufficient aid deliveries:** Despite claims of resumed shipments on **May 17, 2025**, the total number of trucks have entered up to the date of this report does not exceed **1,359 trucks**, which is less than the number that used to enter in just three days before the war.
- **Market instability:** Shortages and price surges creating extreme economic distress.
- **Economic Challenges:**
 - **Hunger, malnutrition, and food insecurity** have significantly worsened due to insufficient supplies and the entry of only very limited quantities of flour and food items. This is further exacerbated by the chaotic distribution mechanisms imposed by the Israeli side, which are often accompanied by disorder and looting.
 - **Cash liquidity crisis:** The commission charged to obtain cash has reached extremely high levels, making it extremely difficult for people to purchase essential goods.
 - There is also a **severe shortage of raw materials**, threatening the shutdown of many small businesses that are barely managing to operate at a minimal level under the current conditions.
 - **Living conditions** continue to deteriorate across all aspects of daily life.

- **Food and Agricultural Impact:**
 - **Ongoing closure of commercial crossings** driving food shortages and sharp price increases.
 - **Flour scarcity:**
 - **All bakeries shut down** due to lack of supplies.
 - **Price surged more than 22 times pre-war levels.**
 - **Reduced agricultural production** due to water shortages and lack of farming input materials.
 - **Higher reliance on imported goods** at inflated costs.
- **Urgent Humanitarian Concerns:**
 - **Humanitarian aid entering at an unsustainably low rate.**
 - **Millions of civilians increasingly vulnerable**, with worsening conditions.
 - **Deepening crisis with no clear resolution in sight.**

10. Recommendations:

1. Humanitarian Aid and Essential Supplies

- a. **Increase the quantity and variety** of humanitarian aid entering Gaza to address critical nutritional needs.
- b. **Ensure consistent and sufficient aid flows**, as recent deliveries, remain drastically below required levels.
- c. **Private Sector Involvement**
- d. **Allow the private sector to resume imports** of basic commodities, expanding the types and quantities of goods to stabilize market conditions across northern and southern Gaza.
- e. **Lift restrictions on imports** and grant traders' direct access to **international ports**, avoiding inflated costs and commissions.
- f. **Authorize private sector imports** through **all available crossings** to improve supply chains.

2. Energy and Infrastructure

- a. **Enable access to solar energy** to power **cold storage** facilities for dairy products, frozen meats, and vegetables.
- b. **Provide funding to rehabilitate commercial facilities**, including **storage and cold storage units**, ensuring early recovery and market stabilization.
- c. **Trade and Transportation**
- d. **Allow humanitarian and commercial trucks** to access **all crossings and routes**, reducing transportation costs and improving supply distribution.
- e. **Ensure adequate fuel supplies and truck spare parts** for transportation companies, mitigating unjustified price hikes in commodity markets.

3. Agricultural Recovery

- a. **Urgently permit imports of agricultural and livestock production inputs**—seeds, tools, fertilizers—to support small farmers and **reduce dependence on external supplies.**
- b. **Strengthen partnerships between chambers of commerce and humanitarian organizations** (such as Tasdeer, Anera, and WFP) to support recovery in **trade, industry, and agriculture.**

4. Market Stability and Financial Access

- a. **Promote electronic wallets and other e-payment systems** among consumers and retailers, allowing businesses to accept digital humanitarian vouchers by restoring **power and internet** access.
- b. **Find effective, transparent mechanisms** to coordinate commodity entry through crossings, ensuring proper **prioritization and distribution**.
- c. **Lift all restrictions on private-sector imports**, including **school supplies, shelter materials, and essential non-food items**.
- d. **Introduce market control measures to prevent monopolies**, regulate **pricing**, and **reduce inflation**, ensuring fair access to essential goods.

These actions are crucial to mitigating the **worsening humanitarian crisis**, stabilizing **economic conditions**, and supporting **long-term recovery** in Gaza.

11. Conclusion

During the second half of June 2025, the humanitarian and economic situation in the Gaza Strip deteriorated sharply amid continued restrictions on the entry of goods and widespread insecurity. During the reporting period, a total of 409 humanitarian aid trucks entered Gaza, with no commercial goods allowed in. Of these, 354 trucks were looted, while only 55 reached their destinations—thanks to the efforts of local protection committees, which were later halted by Israeli authorities, leading to the resumption of looting. Meanwhile, prices of basic food items soared to unprecedented levels. Onion prices increased by 9,471% and sugar by 8,662% compared to pre-war levels, with the average price increase across all essential goods reaching 2,184%. Statistical analyses revealed a fundamental shift in market dynamics, marked by hyperinflation and the continued absence of many critical commodities. Prices of non-food items, including cleaning supplies, firewood, and baby diapers, also surged by over 1,000% compared to pre-war levels, reflecting a systemic collapse in supply and demand chains and a sharp rise in household burdens. The Gaza Consumer Price Index peaked at 3,343% on 9 June—relative to the pre-war value of the essential basket—and remained at elevated levels throughout the following two weeks, despite slight fluctuations. Cash-out commission rates also rose steadily from 17% in January to 45% in June, with fluctuations between 41% and 45% in the final days of the month, highlighting the ongoing liquidity crisis despite limited signs of easing. Overall, the data confirms that Gaza is facing a multidimensional crisis marked by scarcity, insecurity, supply chain collapse, and the absence of effective mechanisms to ensure the delivery of aid and market stability.

12. Annex

12.1. Daily prices:

Table (11): Standard deviation & coefficient of variance of daily prices

#	Item	24/06	25/06	26/06	27/06	28/06	29/06	30/06	Aver.	St. Dev	C.V
1	Flour	1250	1125	875	875	875	1200	1125	1046.43	166.10	15.87
2	Potato	120	120	120	90	90	60	70	95.71	25.07	26.20
3	Sugar	280	280	250	250	250	250	280	262.86	16.04	6.10
4	Onion	180	200	200	200	200	200	160	191.43	15.74	8.22
5	Oil	60	60	50	35	35	45	45	47.14	10.35	21.96
6	Lemon	100	100	80	80	80	80	80	85.71	9.76	11.39
7	Cucumber	35	50	55	60	60	50	40	50.00	9.57	19.14
8	Tomato	50	55	65	70	70	60	50	60.00	8.66	14.43
9	Rice	60	50	40	40	40	40	50	45.71	7.87	17.21
10	Macaroni	44	40	40	40	40	34	30	38.29	4.68	12.22
11	Kidney beans	30	35	30	30	30	30	20	29.29	4.50	15.36
12	Eggplant	30	30	28	28	28	30	27	28.71	1.25	4.35
13	Pepper	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40.00	0.00	0

Coefficient of Variation (CV): Price Dispersion Analysis

The Coefficient of Variation (CV) is a normalized measure of price dispersion, calculated as:

$$CV = (\text{Standard Deviation} \div \text{Mean}) \times 100\%$$

It evaluates price fluctuation in relation to a commodity's average cost, allowing for meaningful comparisons across items with differing price levels.

This Week's Highlights:

- Potatoes showed the highest CV at 26.2%, marking the greatest relative volatility.
- Followed by: Oil at 22%, Cucumber at 19.14%, Rice at 17.2%
- In contrast, flour registered the highest standard deviation (166.1), indicating the largest absolute price variation, though not the highest relative fluctuation.

Interpreting the Metrics:

- CV reflects relative dispersion, providing a volatility measure that accounts for price scale.
- Standard deviation represents absolute variability, independent of the item's price level.

Because of these conceptual differences, CV is a more efficient and comparable tool for assessing price volatility across commodities with varied cost structures.

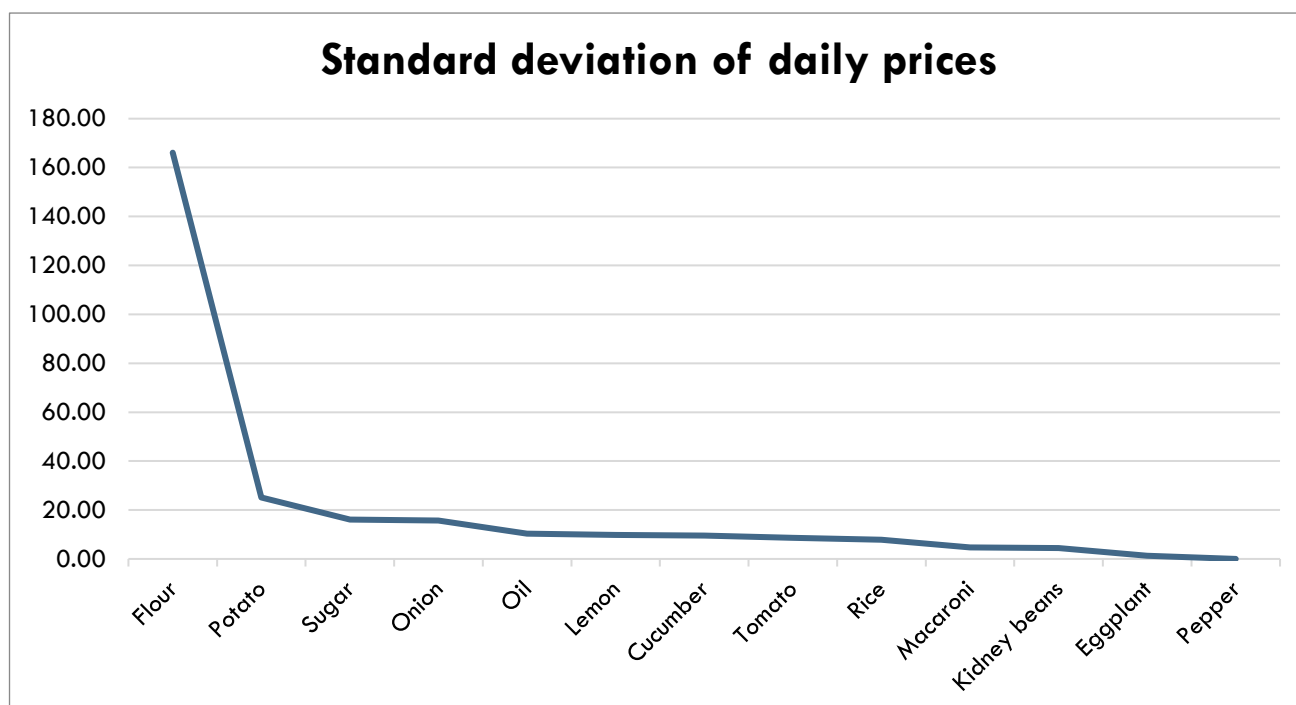


Figure (12): Standard deviation of daily prices.

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. Only pepper showed fixed price during this week.

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. No items are locating in this category.

Volatile-price goods:

These are commodities whose standard deviation is greater than (1), meaning that they have experienced sharp price fluctuations during the reporting period. These commodities are all items except Pepper.

12.3. Gaza Consumer Price Index Values:

Table (12): The value of the basket which contains all the items of the index from 01/11/2024 to 30/01/2025

Period	From	To	Northern Gaza Strip		Southern Gaza Strip	
			Basket Value (ILS)	Index Value (%)	Basket Value (ILS)	Index Value (%)
Week 01	01/11/2024	07/11/2024	2,524.69	2,731%	666.75	721%
Week 02	08/11/2024	14/11/2024	2,274.29	2,460%	647.96	701%
Week 03	15/11/2024	21/11/2024	1,862.35	2,015%	868.28	939%
Week 04	22/11/2024	28/11/2024	2,087.81	2,259%	938.89	1,016%
Week 05	29/11/2024	05/12/2024	1,341.35	1,451%	1,000.53	1,082%

Period	From	To	Northern Gaza Strip		Southern Gaza Strip	
			Basket Value (ILS)	Index Value (%)	Basket Value (ILS)	Index Value (%)
Week 06	06/12/2024	12/12/2024	1,341.35	1,451%	1,000.53	1,082%
Week 07	13/12/2024	19/12/2024	1,307.71	1,415%	790.55	855%
Week 08	20/12/2024	26/12/2024	1,136.86	1,230%	765.48	828%
Week 09	27/12/2024	02/01/2025	950.48	1,028%	629.52	681%
Week 10	03/01/2025	09/01/2025	799.07	864%	569.72	616%
Week 11	10/01/2025	16/01/2025	769.29	832%	459.98	498%
Week 12	17/01/2025	23/01/2025	485.70	525%	292.27	316%
Week 13	24/01/2025	30/01/2025	235.98	255%	231.81	251%

Regional Price Disparities in Gaza: 13-Week Analysis

A statistical assessment was conducted to compare **basket prices between Northern and Southern Gaza** over a **13-week period** from **November 1, 2024, to January 24, 2025**, highlighting notable regional market disparities.

Methodology and Findings

- **Normality assumption not met** (*Shapiro-Wilk test*, $p = 0.012$); analysis employed the **Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test**
- The test revealed a **statistically significant difference** in prices between the two regions ($Z = -3.181$, $p = 0.001$)
- **Effect size** ($r = 0.88$) indicates the difference is **substantial and practically meaningful**, not just statistical noise

Northern Gaza Market Trends

- **Average basket price: 1,317 NIS**
- **Standard deviation: 699 NIS**
- **Coefficient of variation (CV): 53.1%**
- Indicates **high price volatility**, reflecting instability in availability and cost

Southern Gaza Market Trends

- **Average basket price: 682 NIS**
- **Standard deviation: 249 NIS**
- **Coefficient of variation (CV): 36.5%**
- Also suggests market instability, but to a **lesser extent** than in the north

Interpretation

Price fluctuations are **notably more severe in Northern Gaza**, where higher averages and volatility point to **less stable market conditions**. These regional disparities underscore the need for **targeted interventions** to address localized barriers to access and pricing stability.

Table (13): The value of the basket which contains all the items of the index from 31/01/2024 to 30/06/2025.

Period	From	To	Basket value (unified price) ILS	Index Value (%)
Week14	31/01/2025	06/02/2025	154.06	167%

Period	From	To	Basket value (unified price) ILS	Index Value (%)
Week15	07/02/2025	13/02/2025	164.26	178%
Week16	14/02/2025	20/02/2025	151.51	164%
Week17	21/02/2025	27/02/2025	155.59	168%
Week18	28/02/2025	06/03/2025	238.91	258%
Week19	07/03/2025	13/03/2025	269.61	292%
Week20	14/03/2025	20/03/2025	404.21	437%
Week21	21/03/2025	27/03/2025	513.75	556%
Week22	28/03/2025	03/04/2025	581.87	629%
Week23	04/04/2025	10/04/2025	666.69	721%
Week24	11/04/2025	17/04/2025	659.51	713%
Week25	18/04/2025	24/04/2025	880.02	952%
Week26	25/04/2025	01/05/2025	1015.16	1,098%
Week27	02/05/2025	08/05/2025	1438.19	1,556%
week28	09/05/2025	15/05/2025	1334.83	1,444%
week29	16/05/2025	22/05/2025	2,232.80	2,415%
week30	23/05/2025	29/05-2025	2405.41	2,602%
week31	30/05/2025	05/06/2025	2291.90	2,479%
week32	06-06-2025	12-06-2025	2838.79	3071%
week33	13-06-2025	19-06-2025	2860.36	3061%
week34	20-06-2025	26-06-2025	2489.64	2636.22%

Basket Price Volatility in Gaza: 21-Week Statistical Overview

A statistical analysis of basket prices across the Gaza Strip from **January 31 to June 26, 2025** reveals persistent volatility in market behavior:

- **Average price: 1,131 NIS**
- **Standard deviation: 978.2 NIS**
- **Coefficient of variation (CV): 86.5%**

This elevated CV indicates a **high degree of price fluctuation** relative to the mean, reflecting significant instability throughout the 21-week period.

Impact of Current Week Data

With the inclusion of the current week:

- **Average price increased by 6.4%**, rising from **1,063 to 1,131 NIS**
- **Standard deviation showed a slight uptick**, pointing to increased dispersion around the mean
- **CV dropped by 3%**, suggesting a **decline in relative volatility**

This means that **while absolute price levels rose**, the degree of fluctuation in relation to average price has **moderated**, hinting at **emerging price stabilization**, even amid ongoing pressures.