اتحاد الغـــرف التجاريــة الصناعيــة الزراعيــة الفلسطينيـــة

Federation of Palestinian Chambers of Commerce, Industry & Agriculture

Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

Week 35: 25-31 March, 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 400,000.
- By the end of this week, the number of forcibly closed bakeries reached 16 out of 25, due to a shortage of fuel and flour, while the remaining 9 will be stopped on the following day, 01/04/2025.
- The impact of the current war on the remote work sector in Gaza Strip: A Severe Setback.

April 14, 2025

Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

1. Executive Summary:

- This report, of weekly market analysis in Gaza Strip, covers the period from 25/03/2025 to 31/03/2025.
- This week witnessed continuation of the comprehensive closure imposed by the Israeli side on Gaza Strip since 02/03/2025. For the fourth consecutive week, nothing has entered into Gaza Strip, leaving more than 2 million people on the brink of famine once again.
- This week also witnessed the continuation of the Israeli war on Gaza Strip, which was resumed in the previous week, on 18/03/2024 after about two months of Ceasefire. This included more airstrikes, destruction of buildings, facilities, and infrastructure, and more evacuation orders for residents.
- 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 area.
- The new evacuation orders included: all of Rafah city, Beit Hanoun, Beit Lahia, eastern Khan Younis, and on both sides of the Netzarim axis).
- Reports indicate that the number of forcibly displaced people since the resumption of the war up till the end of current week has exceeded 400,000.
- Salah al-Din Street, which connects the north and south of Gaza Strip, remains completely closed for the second 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 Program (WFP), which has been supporting the operation of 25 bakeries around Gaza Strip, By the end of this week, the number of forcibly closed bakeries reached 16 due to a shortage of fuel and flour, while the remaining 9 will be stopped on the following day, 01/04/2025.
- Despite the continued closure of the crossings, some items prices, have decreased compared to previous week. This is due to, the availability of some local crops, the high level of supply due to the risk of spoilage in the absence of proper storage facilities and the weak purchase power of people.
- During the reporting period, the commission rate on obtaining cash reached an unbearable level of 33% to 40%, 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 almost stabilized after a large number of displaced people returned to their areas. 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 03/18/2025 led to dramatic changes in the demographic map as a result of the issuance of new evacuation orders by the Israeli occupation. These orders led to new waves of forced displacement. Reports indicate that more than 400,000 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 - East Khan Yunis - West Rafah - both sides of the Netzarim axis in addition to the Israeli self-declared buffer zone).

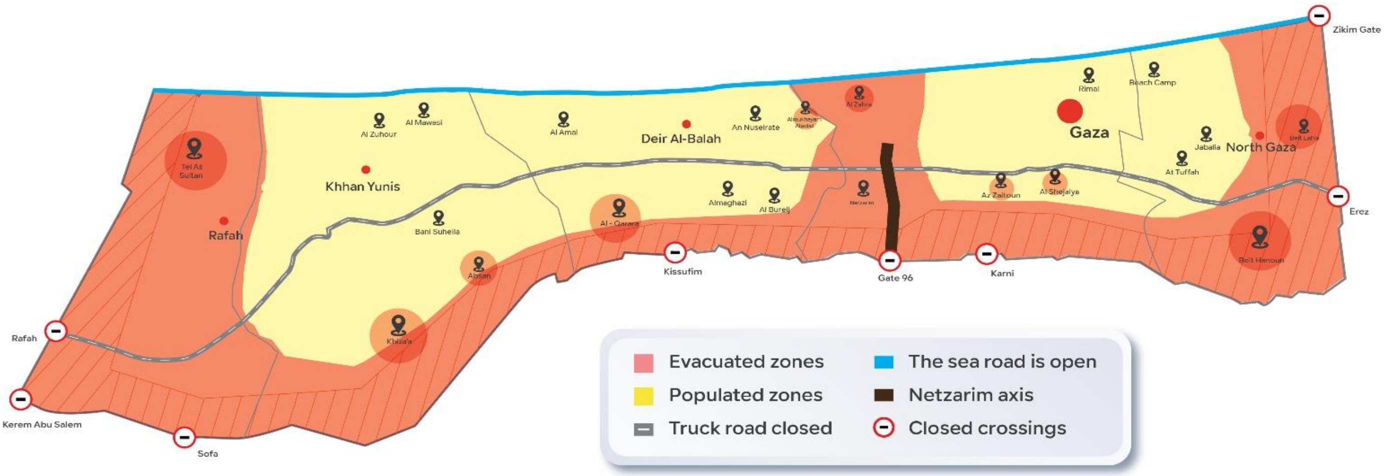

Figure (1): Map of crossings and new evacuation zones

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. All crossings were completely closed, and absolutely nothing passed into Gaza Strip throughout the week. This cuts off the lifeline of more than two million Palestinians who have been living in unimaginable conditions for many months. Ensuring the continued supply of aid is essential for their survival. According to local sources, the amount of food available inside the Gaza Strip is sufficient for the population for a period ranging from 10 days to two weeks at most. According to the World Food Program (WFP), which has been supporting the operation of 25 bakeries around Gaza Strip, 6 out of the 25 bakeries were forced to closed on 08/03/2025 due to the shortage of cooking gas, 10 of the 19 bakeries that are still operating, located in the south part of Gaza Strip, have been forcibly stopped on 31/03/2025 due to a shortage of fuel and flour, while the remaining 9 bakeries located in the north part will be stopped on the following day, 01/04/2025. WFP also reported that it had approximately 63,000 metric tons of food allocated for Gaza, equivalent to 2-3 months of food distributions for approximately 1.1 million people, awaiting entry permits.

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 has been a major shock to the markets, leading to sharp escalation in most items 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 the previous report (34), and in the current report. Due to the unavailability of lemon in the market during the period covered by the report, only (13) items are included in the report. The following analysis, highlights the changes in prices of basic commodities and compare the current week's prices with the prices of (pre-war, previous week, and the average of the previous month "February 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.

4.1. Comparing Current Prices with normal prices before the war

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

- All available items in this week (13 items), have increased prices compared to their pre-war prices. The increase in price is at varying rates depending on the availability of commodities in the markets.
- Potato was the most increasing item, its average price this week reaching more than 21 times its pre-war price, followed by onion at more than 16 times higher, then eggplant by about 10 times higher.
- Cucumber, sugar, garlic, tomato, macaroni, pepper and flour prices ranged between 4-8 times higher.
- Cooking oil reached about 3 times higher, while rice reached more than 2 times higher.
- Kidney beans was the least increasing item by only 33% from its pre-war price.

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

#	Item	Pre-war Prices	Price Average (current week)	% Of change in current week prices compared to the Pre-war prices
1	Potato	2.00	42.71	2,036%
2	Onion	2.00	32.57	1,529%
3	Eggplant	2.00	19.57	879%
4	Cucumber	2.00	16.14	707%
5	Sugar	3.00	21.71	624%
6	Garlic	10.00	63.33	533%
7	Tomato	2.00	10.57	429%
8	Macaroni	2.50	11.71	368%

#	Item	Pre-war Prices	Price Average (current week)	% Of change in current week prices compared to the Pre-war prices
9	Pepper	10.00	41.00	310%
10	Flour	35.00	125.00	257%
11	Oil	9.00	26.71	197%
12	Rice	8.00	18.43	130%
13	Kidney beans	7.00	9.29	33%
14	Lemon	52.50	NA	NA
15	Frozen veal	NA	NA	NA
16	Frozen chicken	NA	NA	NA
17	Apple	NA	NA	NA
18	Egg	NA	NA	NA
19	Banana	NA	NA	NA
20	Orange	NA	NA	NA

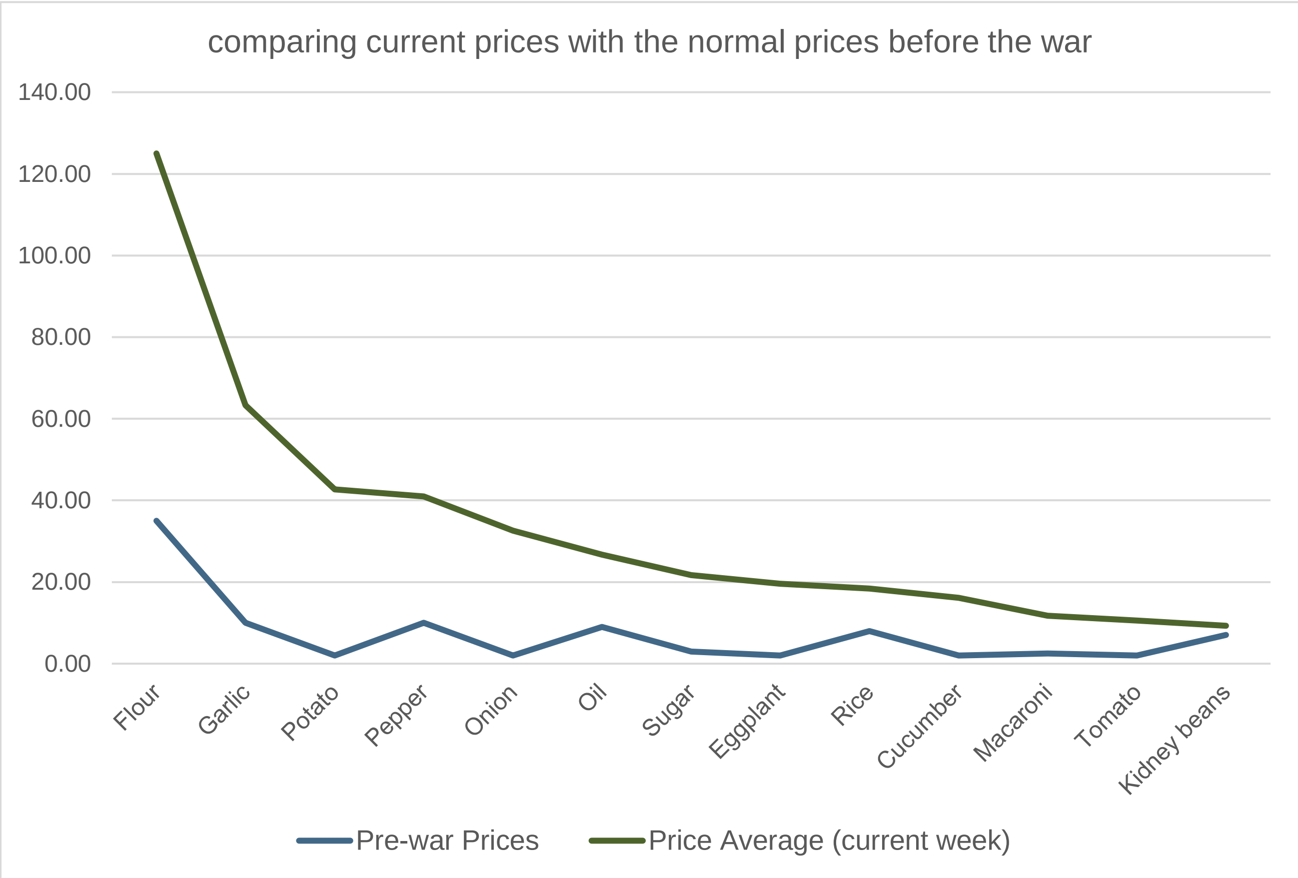

Figure (2): comparing current prices with the normal prices before the war.

4.2. Comparing Current Prices with the Price Average of the Previous Week

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:

- The prices of 9 out of 13 items have decreased below the previous week prices, 3 items increased, and one item remained stable without any change.
- Garlic was the most decreasing item by 51% below the previous week price, followed by eggplant by 48%. Tomato and sugar also decreased by 33% and 32% respectively.
- Potato and cooking oil decreased by 16% and 11% respectively, while pepper was the least decreasing item by 1% below its price in the previous week, followed by onion and rice by 3% for each.
- The three items whose prices increased this week compared to the previous week were: flour (by 63%), beans (by 38%), and macaroni (by 2%).
- Cucumber was the only item whose price remained stable without any change comparing to the previous week.

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

#	Item	Price Average (previous week)	Price Average (current week)	% Of change in current prices compared to the previous week
1	Garlic	130	63.33	-51%
2	Eggplant	37.67	19.57	-48%
3	Tomato	15.86	10.57	-33%
4	Sugar	31.71	21.71	-32%
5	Potato	50.71	42.71	-16%
6	Oil	29.86	26.71	-11%
7	Onion	33.71	32.57	-3%
8	Rice	19	18.43	-3%
9	Pepper	41.43	41	-1%
10	Cucumber	16.14	16.14	0%
11	Macaroni	11.43	11.71	2%
12	Kidney beans	6.71	9.29	38%
13	Flour	76.67	125	63%
14	Lemon	52.5	NA	NA
15	Frozen veal	NA	NA	NA
16	Frozen chicken	NA	NA	NA
17	Egg	NA	NA	NA
18	Apple	NA	NA	NA
19	Banana	NA	NA	NA
20	Orange	NA	NA	NA

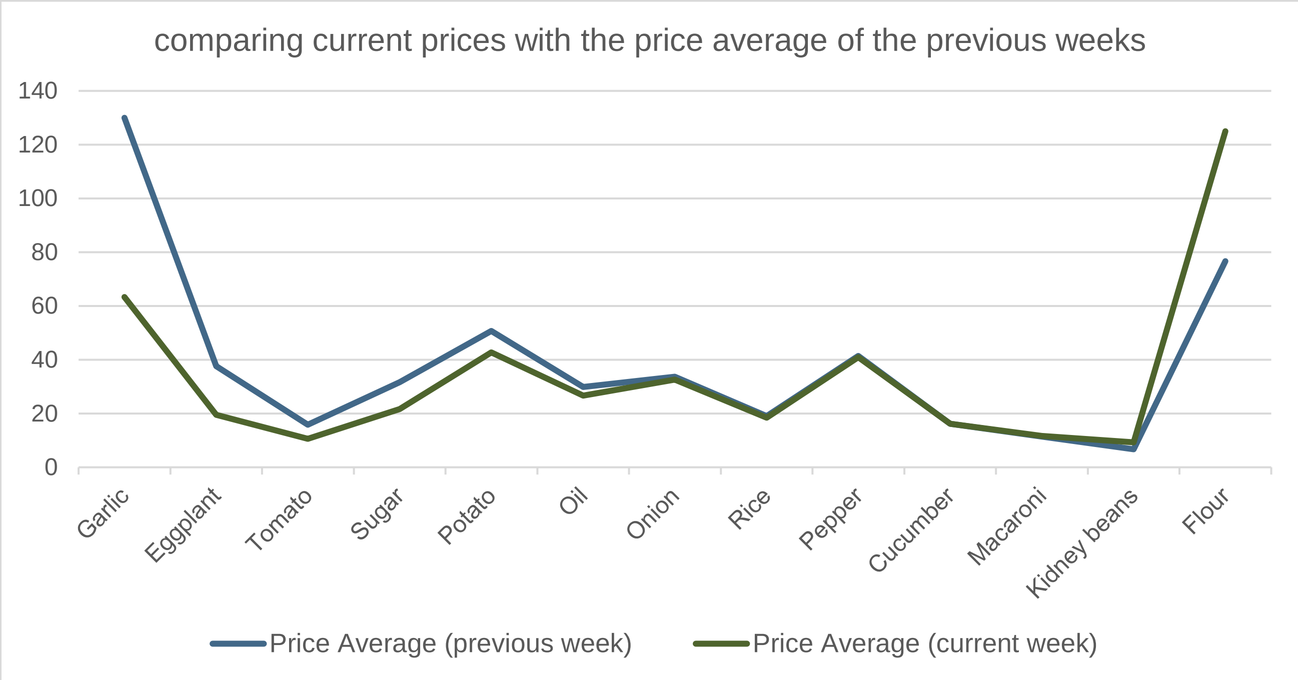

Figure (3): comparing current prices with the price average of the previous weeks.

4.3. Comparing Current Prices with the previous month prices “February”:

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

- All available items in this week (13 items), have increased compared to their prices in the previous month.
- Potato recorded the highest increase, its current price increased by 703% comparing with its price in the previous month, followed by onion by 558%, and then flour by 314%.
- Sugar and garlic also increased by more than 240% for each, while (cooking oil, rice, eggplant, macaroni, pepper) increasing ranged between 100-200%.
- Tomato was the least increasing item by 64% comparing with its price in the previous month, followed by kidney beans by 86%, and then cucumber by 91%.

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

#	Item	Price Average (Feb 2025)	Price Average (current week)	% Of change in current prices compared to Feb 2025
1	Potato	5.32	42.71	703%
2	Onion	4.95	32.57	558%
3	Flour	30.2	125	314%
4	Sugar	6.23	21.71	248%
5	Garlic	18.57	63.33	241%
6	Oil	9.16	26.71	192%
7	Rice	7.36	18.43	150%

#	Item	Price Average (Feb 2025)	Price Average (current week)	% Of change in current prices compared to Feb 2025
8	Eggplant	7.89	19.57	148%
9	Macaroni	5	11.71	134%
10	Pepper	18.75	41	119%
11	Cucumber	8.45	16.14	91%
12	Kidney beans	5	9.29	86%
13	Tomato	6.43	10.57	64%
14	Frozen veal	46.8	NA	NA
15	Frozen chicken	21.84	NA	NA
16	Egg	33	NA	NA
17	Apple	10.68	NA	NA
18	Banana	12.86	NA	NA
19	Orange	9.67	NA	NA
20	Lemon	6.82	NA	NA

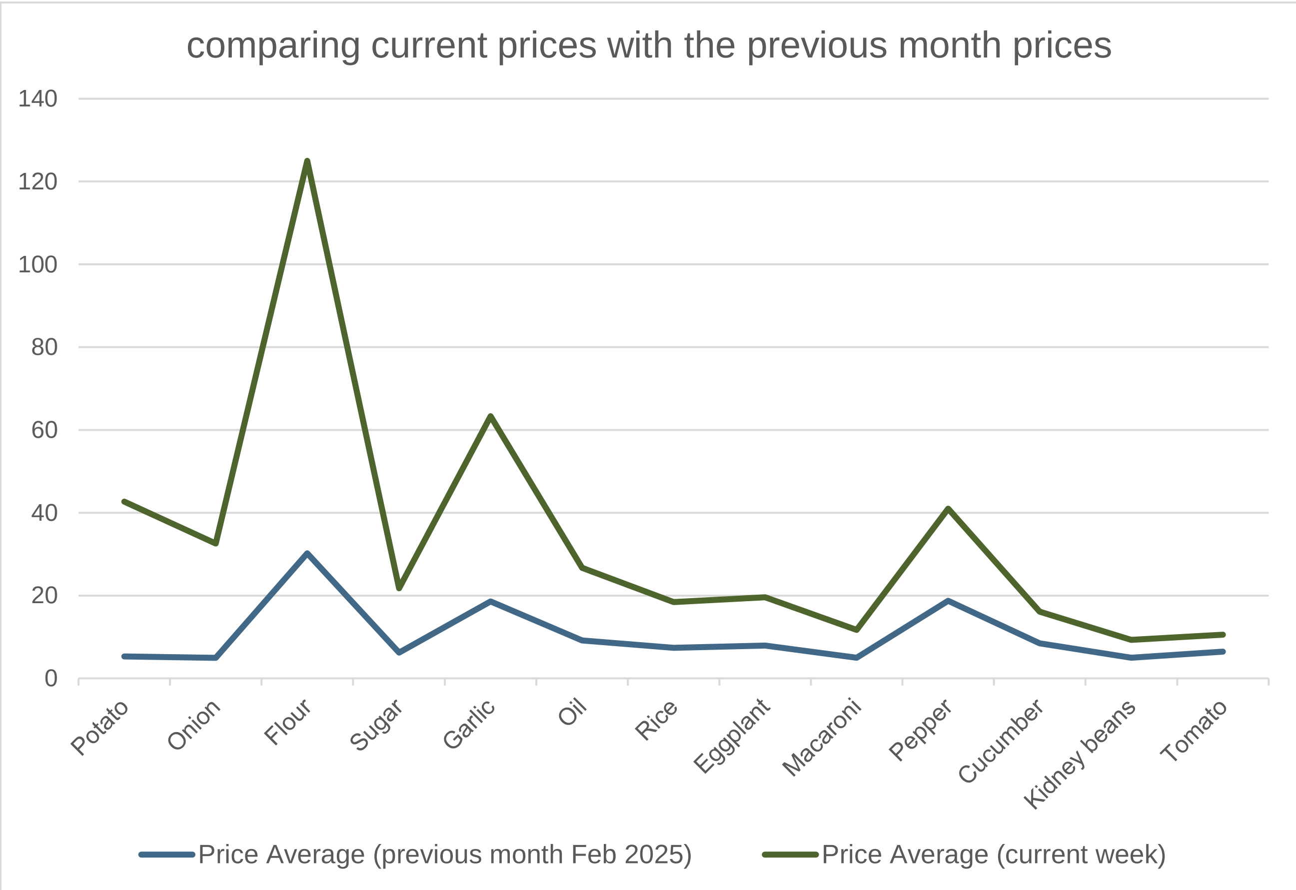

Figure (4): comparing current prices with the previous month prices.

5. The impact of the current war on the remote work sector in Gaza Strip:

5.1. Background:

Over the past few years, Gaza Strip has witnessed remarkable development in the remote work sector, particularly in the fields of programming, information technology, graphic design, engineering design, technical support, and digital marketing. This sector has provided thousands of job opportunities for university graduates in Arab and foreign companies. It is noteworthy that the Gulf market, particularly Saudi Arabia, is the most prominent destination for these services, given the growing demand for technical expertise and the quality of Palestinian work. This sector provides relatively stable job opportunities and contributes to the integration of Gaza Strip into the global digital economy, despite logistical challenges and imposed restrictions. Many international organizations have supported projects and activities to train and build capacities of graduates for the remote work market. This support was intended to enhance the graduate's chances of obtaining remote work opportunities by connecting them to the global market. These opportunities have provided a way out for many young people in light of the blockade and the lack of job opportunities. They have provided a source of income for them and their families and contributed to improving the overall economic situation in Gaza Strip. However, the recent war has brought about radical changes that have impacted this vital sector, both in terms of infrastructure and the confidence it has gained from clients from external operating companies.

5.2. Before the War: A Boom in Remote Work

According to the Palestinian Information Technology Association of Companies (PITA), this sector provided more than 5,000 job opportunities for graduates from Gaza Strip in foreign companies. This is the official number for opportunities provided through information technology companies affiliated with (PITA). However, the number of remote workers is much higher, as many graduates worked with foreign companies individually and on their own, from home or anywhere with electricity and internet access, without being registered with any company. Accurate statistics regarding their numbers are difficult to obtain. According to (PITA), the average monthly income for workers in this sector before the war ranged between $500 and $1,200. The income was depending on the nature of the work, the number of working hours, and the country of the operating company. This was accompanied by flexibility and ease in transferring and receiving payments with nominal commissions. **Employment was conducted in three ways, as follows:**

5.2.1. Incubator companies and institutions (the broker):

These are registered local companies specializing in remote employment, such as "Work Without Borders" (the broker). These companies own workspaces equipped with furniture and services such as electricity and high-speed internet connection. Based on the job applications they receive from foreign companies (the employers), these brokers recruit and appoint employees and then connect them with the employers that requested them. Administrative supervision and monitoring of attendance and working hours are the responsibility of the incubator company (the broker). The contract is a tripartite agreement between the employee, the (broker), and the (employer). Due to his responsibilities, the (broker) receives a percentage of the return stipulated in the contract.

5.2.2. Workspace rental companies:

These are also registered local companies specializing in providing equipped spaces for remote workers. These companies rent spaces to individuals or groups working remotely, in exchange for a daily, monthly, or annual rental fee, as agreed upon by both parties, regardless of the contract between the (employer) company and the local employee. These companies play no role in the employee recruitment process and do not assume any responsibilities toward the (employer) related to administrative supervision of employees, such as attendance, performance appraisal, etc.

5.2.3. Freelance work:

These are cases in which local employees' contract directly and individually with (employer) companies and work from home or another location unrelated to the companies specializing in remote work. This includes remote workers working for specific (employer) companies or through digital platforms that enable effective work and communication, such as "Upwork", which provides global opportunities in fields such as programming and design, and "Mostqel", an Arabic platform that provides freelance services to a regional audience.

5.3. During War: A Severe Setback

The current war on Gaza Strip on October 7, 2023, has resulted in massive loss of life, widespread displacement, and extensive damage to social, physical, and productive infrastructure, resulting in a profound humanitarian crisis. More than two million people, roughly the entire population of the Gaza Strip, have been uprooted from their homes and faced severe shortages of all essentials. The war has affected all Gazans and generated massive humanitarian needs, including hunger, malnutrition, and disease outbreaks. The severe shortage of supplies has severely jeopardized the ability to meet basic needs and limited access to essential services. The remote work sector, like other economic sectors, has been significantly affected by this war. The number of employees in this sector has decreased from over 5,000 before the war to only about 600 currently, and average wages have dropped from $500-$1,200 per month before the war to $180-$500 per month currently. The effects of the war on this sector can be summarized in the following points:

Table (4): Remote work sector statistics

#	Index	Pre- war	Current situation
1	Number of employees	More than 5,000	Approximately 600
2	Average of salaries (US$/month)	600 – 1,200	180 - 500
3	Daily working hours	3 - 4	6 - 8
4	Obtaining cash fees	Less than 1%	Up to 30%
5	Electricity/internet reliability	High	Low

5.3.1. Infrastructure damages

Many homes, buildings, and facilities that were used as remote work locations were completely or partially destroyed, forcing their owners to either cease operations or move to coworking spaces (HUB), which became overcrowded and did not always provide a suitable work environment. The headquarters of several local companies that employed hundreds of remote employees were also destroyed, such as Work Without Borders, and some business incubators such as (UCAS).

5.3.2. Power and Internet Outages

The power outages since the war began, along with the interruption or significantly poor quality of the internet, made it impossible to meet deadlines or meet with (employer) companies. Even coworking spaces that relied on solar energy were closing early due to poor productivity.

5.3.3. Loss of Trust from (employer)

Frequent employee absences, delayed of tasks completion, and poor communication during meetings have prompted some external (employer) companies to suspend contracts or reduce the volume of work with remote workers from Gaza. This has directly impacted hundreds of workers who have lost their only source of income.

5.3.4. Additional Costs

Before the war, employees could work from home without significant costs. Now, they have to pay between 15-20 ILS per day for a "HUB" to work, in addition to transportation costs, placed a significant burden on employees.

5.3.5. Declining Income and Increasing Stress

The average income decreased from $500-$1,200 per month before the war to $180-$500 per month. This is due to several reasons, including a loss of trust in Gaza employees due to the difficulty of communicating with them and their inability to meet deadlines due to the emergency situations they may face. Competition from Asian markets, especially India, where employees accept lower salaries and have fewer delivery deadlines, has led to economic and psychological pressure on employees. Working hours have also increased from 3-4 hours to 6-8 hours, due to slow internet connections or delayed assignments.

5.3.6. Difficulty in Receiving money

Due to the severe cash liquidity crisis since the beginning of the war, withdrawal fees have increased from 1% to more than 30% in some cases. This is in addition to the difficulties many companies face in transferring money to Gaza Strip, which in turn has exacerbated the crisis facing the remote work sector.

5.4. Recommendations

5.4.1. Improving Infrastructure:

Providing stable electricity and internet connection, and enhancing citizens' access to these services on a permanent manner.

5.4.2. Supporting Workspaces:

Through grants or international projects that contribute to establishing new spaces or covering operating costs, in exchange for providing services at a nominal price to remote work employees.

5.4.3. Reducing Transfer Commissions:

By encouraging and promoting electronic payment systems and simultaneously working to bring new liquidity into Gaza Strip.

5.4.4. Training and Capacity building:

Continuous vocational programs to prepare youth for remote work in new technical fields.

5.4.5. Government and Institutional Support:

Developing national strategies to encourage the digital economy and freelancing.

5.5. Conclusion

Despite the significant difficulties facing the remote work sector in Gaza Strip during the current war, there is still hope to recover and rebuild this sector as a true economic driver for youth and professionals. Working on infrastructure, restoring the confidence of foreign companies, and supporting Workspace’s facilities can contribute significantly to revitalizing this sector and enabling thousands of young people to earn a decent income without having to leave Gaza.

6. Previous success stories: The progress and challenges

Gaza Strip has witnessed many success stories recently achieved by entrepreneurs, workshop owners, craftsmen, and small businesses. They were able to increase production and expand their businesses, especially after commodities flow rate increasing, and the decrease in production costs. This phase of growth led to the employment of more workers and employees, which contributed to a temporary improvement in the economic situation. A large portion of these businesses' owners returned to their original areas in northern Gaza, where they resumed their businesses. This progress was short-lived, With the closure of the crossings in March 2025 and the resumption of the war, these businesses faced a severe crisis due to fuel and gas shortages and the difficulty of movement between the north and south. Some businesses are on the verge of complete closure, while others have been forced to significantly reduce their operations to maintain a minimum level of operation. The continuation of this situation will affect the future of these businesses, their sustainability, and the employment opportunities associated with them.

6.1. "Kardash" a wool project: The Story of Ambitious Female Entrepreneurs

The success story of "Kardash" wool project in northern Gaza is a model of resilience and creativity. The project **produces 120 woolen pieces** daily and provides employment opportunities for 20 workers. Despite its complete destruction during the war, Halima and her entire team were able to resume work with the same efficiency. However, the closure of the crossings in Gaza led to an increase in the prices of raw materials, which in turn led to an **increase in the prices** of handcrafted products and a decrease in demand due to weak purchasing power and cash problems. This led to a **30% decline in production**. The ongoing war also led to reduced working hours, increasing pressure on the project. If these conditions persist, it may be forced to cease altogether.

6.2. Al-Buhaisi Mill and Roastery: A Journey of Success and Challenges

A During the period from November 2024 and February 2025, Al-Buhaisi Mill and Roastery witnessed an increase in production by 40%, resulting in 30% increase in employment. However, with the closure of the crossings on 02/03/2025, production began to decline by 20%, and prices rose by 10% due to a shortage of raw materials. On 18/03/2025, with the war resumption, and many essential materials were lost, production fell by 60%, forcing the mill to **lay off 50%** of its workers and significantly reduce operations. The future of the project now depends on the reopening of the crossings and the stabilization of the situation in Gaza.

7. 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.

8. 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 input materials has led to a decline in agricultural production, increasing the need for imports at high prices.

9. 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 routs 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.

10. Conclusion

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. For the fourth consecutive week, the Israeli side continued to close all crossings and prevent any commodities from entering into Gaza Strip, which portends an imminent famine. New items have been added to the list of items that have disappeared from the markets, (frozen meat and chickens, egg, lemon). Despite the continued closure of the crossings, some items, particularly vegetables (garlic, eggplant, tomato, potato), as well as sugar and cooking oil, have decreased compared to previous week. This is due to several reasons: the availability of local crops of some of these items, the high level of supply due to the risk of spoilage due to prolonged storage, and the spread of news regarding the imminent of an agreement to renew the ceasefire. 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. This closure may also affect, in addition to food security, the continuation of humanitarian services, such as medical services, water, and others.

11. Annex

11.1. Daily prices:

Table (7): Standard deviation of daily prices

#	Item	25/03	26/03	27/03	28/03	29/03	30/03	31/03	Average	St. Dev
1	Garlic	NA	NA	NA	NA	40	65	85	63.33	**22.55**
2	Flour	130	130	130	120	100	120	145	125.00	**13.84**
3	Pepper	32	32	34	41	48	48	52	41.00	**8.47**
4	Eggplant	22	13	13	16	20	25	28	19.57	**5.86**
5	Cucumber	12	12	14	17	20	18	20	16.14	**3.48**
6	Sugar	25	25	25	21	18	18	20	21.71	**3.25**
7	Onion	36	30	30	30	35	32	35	32.57	**2.70**
8	Tomato	8	9	8	10	13	12	14	10.57	**2.44**
9	Potato	45	40	40	42	45	42	45	42.71	**2.29**
10	Oil	25	25	25	26	28	28	30	26.71	**1.98**
11	Kidney beans	8	8	9	10	10	10	10	9.29	**0.95**
12	Rice	19	19	19	18	18	18	18	18.43	**0.53**
13	Macaroni	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	11.71	**0.49**

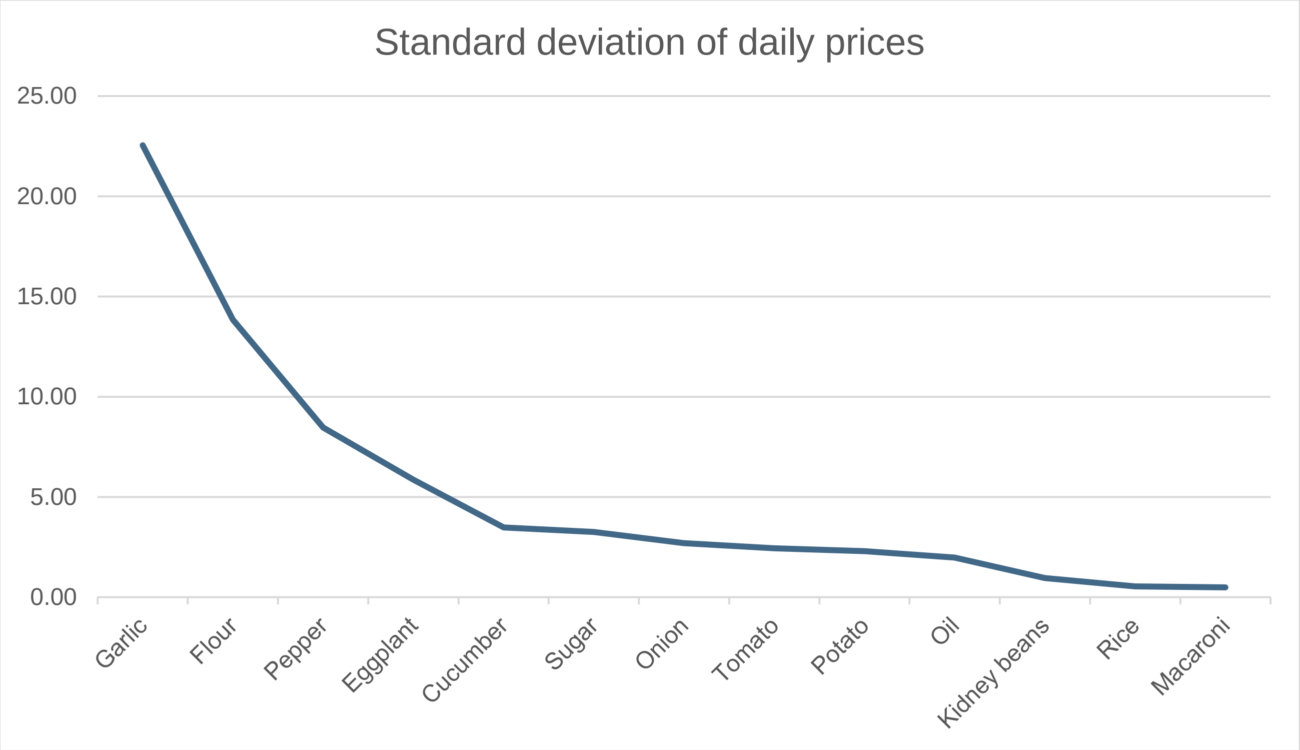

Figure (5): Standard deviation of daily prices

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 (Macaroni, Rice, 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 (Macaroni, Rice, Kidney beans).