



Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

Week 47: 17- 23 June, 2025.

In this Report:

- A total of 128 trucks entered Gaza over four days and through 2 crossings only: Karm Abu Salem (KAS), West Erez (Zikim), While nothing entered during the other three days. The remaining crossings did not operate on any day of the week.
- Food prices have skyrocketed: onion rose by 14,757%, sugar by 7,995%, and flour by 2,267% compared to pre-war levels.
- Non-food items also saw dramatic hikes: firewood (+1,300%), baby diapers (+1,200%), and dishwashing liquid (+1,102%) compared to pre-war levels.
- Gaza Consumer Price Index (GCPI) recorded a significant surge, peaking on June 19 at 3,179% and ranging between 2,600% and 2,823% in the following days.
- Cash-out commission rates climbed to 45%, severely limiting people's ability to access their own funds.
- These figures reflect a grim reality marked by the absence of effective mechanisms to ensure the entry of goods, the failure of aid distribution, and the collapse of market systems.

Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

1. Executive Summary:

- This report, of weekly market analysis in Gaza Strip, covers **week 47 (Jun 17 – 23, 2025)**, a period marked by continued war and a deepening humanitarian crisis in Gaza.
- A total of **128 trucks** entered Gaza over four days and through 2 crossings only: **Karm Abu Salem (KAS)**, **West Erez (Zikim)**, While nothing entered during the other three days. The remaining crossings did not operate on any day of the week.
- **126 trucks carrying humanitarian aid** and **2 classified as commercial commodities**, but under special coordination labeled as humanitarian aid.
- **94%** of the trucks were **looted** before reaching beneficiaries; only **8 trucks** were **successfully delivered**, 6 reached WCK warehouses and 2 reached merchants, then made their way to the markets to be sold at exorbitant prices.
- Aid deliveries remain **insufficient** and have **failed to reduce market pressure** or improve access to essentials.
- Food prices have skyrocketed: **onion** rose by 14,757%, **sugar** by 7,995%, and **flour** by 2,267% compared to pre-war levels.
- The **average increase** across 13 essential food items reached **3,227.3%**, with severe volatility across categories.
- Non-food items also saw dramatic hikes: **firewood** (+1,300%), **baby diapers** (+1,200%), and **dishwashing liquid** (+1,102%) compared to pre-war levels.
- The Gaza Consumer Price Index (**GCPI**) recorded a significant surge, **peaking** on June 19 at **3,179%** compared to pre-war levels. Although the values declined slightly afterward, they remained extremely high, **ranging between** 2,600% and 2,823% in the following days.
- These figures reflect the extent of **market disruption** and the ongoing crisis in commodity availability.
- **Cash-out commission** rates climbed to **45%**, severely limiting people's ability to access their own funds.
- Over **1.7 million** people have been **forcibly displaced**, with **80%** of Gaza now designated as **No-Go zones**.
- **Bicycle repair** has re-emerged as a vital livelihood, while **black-market trade** in looted goods has expanded.
- 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.
- **Recommendations** include market regulation, digital payment expansion, and protection for consumers and retailers.

2. Distribution of the Population in the Gaza Strip:

The resumption of Israeli war on Gaza Strip on March 18, 2025, imposed new realities on the ground, further **complicating the population map and the ever-shifting demographic landscape**. The ceasefire that began on January 19, and lasted until March 17, provided a brief window of respite, during which many displaced families attempted to return to their homes. However, the reality on the ground was devastating: most returnees found their neighborhoods reduced to rubble, forcing them to set up makeshift tents amid the destruction in an effort to regain a semblance of normal life. Nevertheless, large-scale return proved virtually impossible. Northern and eastern buffer zones remained off-limits, while return to Rafah Governorate was severely restricted due to the continued presence of Israeli forces along the Philadelphi Corridor on the Egyptian border.

Since the resumption of hostilities on March 18, displacement has surged dramatically. By early June, Israeli forces had declared more than **80% of Gaza's territory as evacuation or No-Go zones**, resulting in the forced displacement of **over 1.7 million people**. Recent evacuation orders have targeted key population centers, including Beit Hanoun, Beit Lahia, Al-Tuffah, Shujaiya, large areas of Khan Younis (except Al-Mawasi), the entirety of Rafah Governorate, areas surrounding the Netzarim settlement, and the newly established Morag Axis.

During this period, Israeli forces constructed what has been termed as the **"Morag Corridor"**, a strategic east-west axis stretching through Rafah and Khan Younis, from the Sufa Crossing to the Mediterranean coast. This corridor was systematically cleared through extensive demolition of civilian infrastructure. The area between Morag Axis and Philadelphi Corridor became a focal point of destruction, resulting in the **near-total depopulation of Rafah and effectively erasing it from the map**, extinguishing any immediate hope for its residents' return.

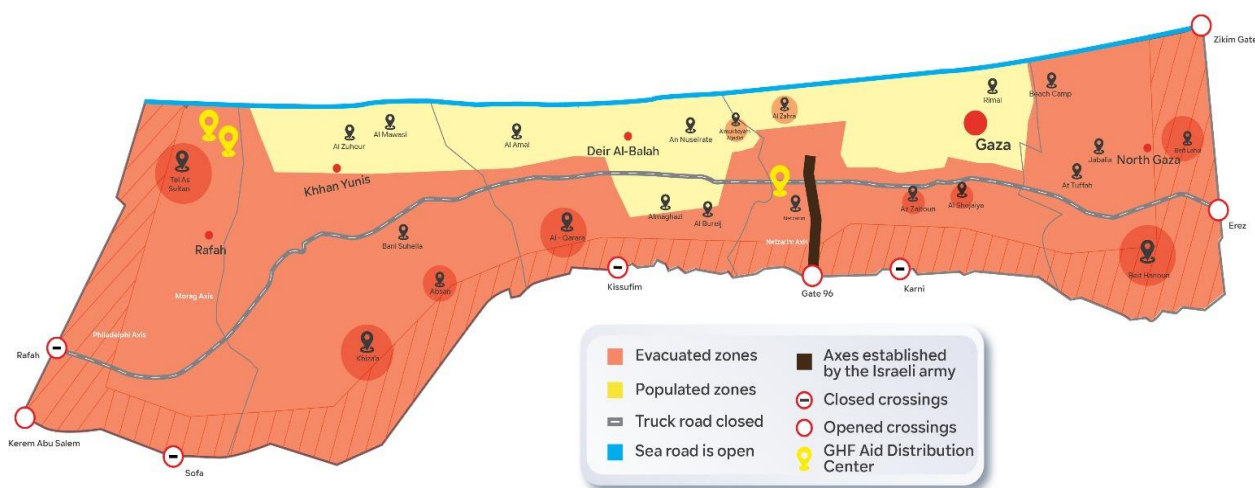


Figure (1): Map of dividing Gaza Strip into North and South of Gaza Valley

3. Daily Crossing Points Status:

During the week of 17 to 23 June 2025, a total of 128 trucks entered the Gaza Strip via Karem Abu Salem (KAS) and Erez crossings, across four operational days. No truck movement was recorded on 18, 19, or 21 June. The data highlights severe access and security constraints affecting the delivery of humanitarian aid:

- 126 trucks carried humanitarian aid, primarily flour and food parcels.
- 2 trucks carried commercial goods, introduced without an established private-sector coordination framework.
- Only 8 trucks were successfully delivered to designated warehouses—these arrived on Friday, 20 June and included:
 - 2 commercial trucks, which were later sold in the market at inflated prices.
 - 6 humanitarian trucks secured for World Central Kitchen (WCK).
- The remaining 120 humanitarian trucks were looted on route, failing to reach intended beneficiaries.

The near-total looting of humanitarian trucks (94%) and the rebranding of commercial shipments as humanitarian aid expose significant security vulnerabilities and coordination gaps. These conditions hinder reliable aid delivery and undermine the integrity of humanitarian operations within Gaza.

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	17/06/2025	KAS & Erez	Flour - Food parcels	Humanitarian	75	0	75
2	Wednesday	18/06/2025	-	-	-	0	0	0
3	Thursday	19/06/2025	-	-	-	0	0	0
4	Friday	20/06/2025	KAS & Erez	Food Items	Humanitarian & Commercial	0	8	8
5	Saturday	21/06/2025	-	-	-	0	0	0
6	Sunday	22/06/2025	KAS & Erez	Flour - Food parcels	Humanitarian	39	0	39
7	Monday	23/06/2025	Erez	Flour - Food parcels	Humanitarian	6	0	6
Total						120	8	128

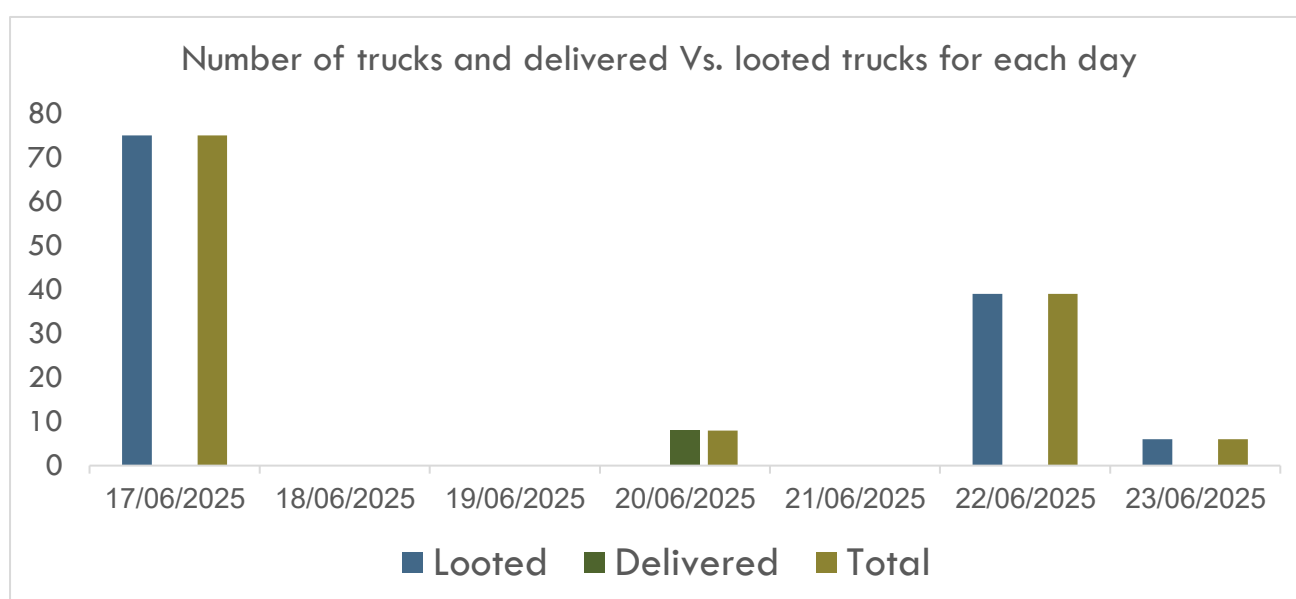


Figure (2): Number of trucks and delivered Vs. looted trucks for each day.

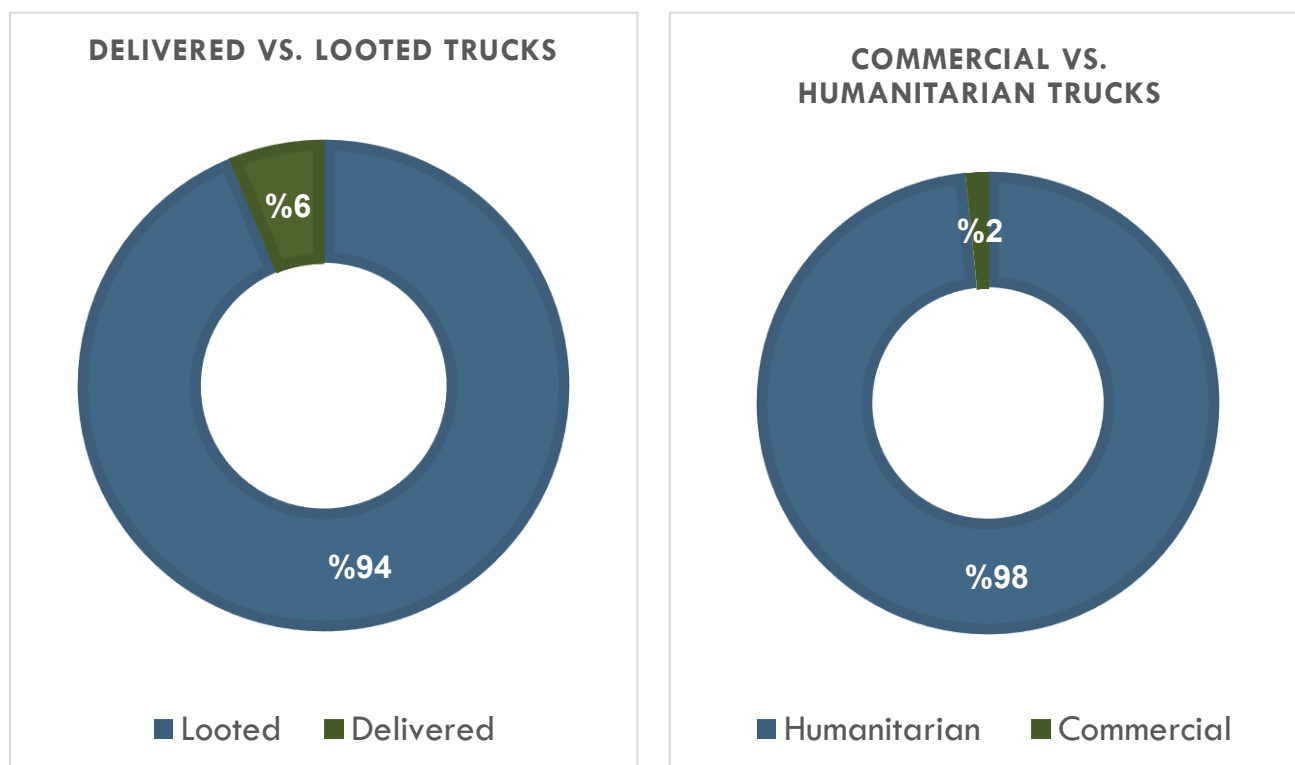


Figure (3): Commercial Vs. Humanitarian trucks and Delivered Vs. Looted trucks.

4. Market Prices for Basic Goods:

Although the delivery of humanitarian aid resumed on May 20, 2025, the prices of essential goods remain at record highs. This is primarily due to the fact that the quantities entering Gaza are extremely limited compared to the needs of nearly 2 million residents. Additionally, the aid is frequently looted, making the actual delivery to those in need highly complicated. In this section, we shed light on the monitoring and analysis of essential goods prices—both food and non-food items—during the reporting period. We compare current prices to pre-war levels as well as to last week's prices, in order to highlight both short-term fluctuations and long-term trends.

4.1. Food Items:

Food availability across Gaza's markets has plummeted, with many essential items—such as frozen meat and chickens, eggs, dairy products and fruits—now entirely unavailable. The few remaining goods can be categorized into two key groups:

- **Imported Staples:** Items such as flour, sugar, rice, vegetable oil, macaroni, and kidney beans—typically brought in through border crossings—are now critically scarce, due to the limited quantities entering and the poor distribution mechanisms imposed by the Israeli side. Prices of these items have **soared to more than 2,870% above their pre-war levels.**
- **Locally Grown Produce:** Vegetables like tomato, cucumber, potato, eggplant, onion, and pepper, are still found in the market, **but production remains severely limited.** This is the result of widespread agricultural devastation caused by bulldozing, shelling, forced displacement, and the near-total absence of affordable farming inputs.

This report monitors the availability and pricing of **13 key food commodities**, providing comparisons with pre-war prices, last week's figures, and February 2025 averages—the latter being the period of greatest inflow during the ceasefire. These benchmarks underscore the escalating scarcity and volatility in Gaza's food market as conditions continue to deteriorate.

4.1.1. Current Week Vs. Pre-war Prices

A comparison of this week's average food prices with pre-war levels reveals staggering inflation across all essential items:

- **Widespread Price Surges:** All tracked commodities have experienced sharp increases, ranging from **387% (pepper)** to an alarming **14,757% (onions)**. Onion prices alone have soared to over **148 times** their previous value, followed by sugar (**90×**) and potato (**47×**).
- **15–30× Increases:** Prices for **lemon, tomato, macaroni, flour, and cucumber** have surged **15 to 30 times**. The sharp rise in **macaroni** is linked to prolonged closure periods, limited imports, and its widespread use as a flour substitute in makeshift bread production.
- **Moderate but Critical Inflation:** **Eggplant, vegetable oil, rice, pepper, and kidney beans** have seen **5–15×** increases, reflecting disrupted supply chains and shrinking alternatives.
- **Average Price Inflation:** The overall average inflation across all food items now stands at about **3,227%**, underscoring a state of severe hyperinflation and deepening food insecurity.

⚠ Volatility and Market Absence:

- The **standard deviation of 4,051.4%** highlights extreme price volatility across items, driven by chronic scarcity, import restrictions, and logistical breakdowns.
- Several essential food items — including **chicken, frozen meat, lemon, garlic, eggs, dairy products, and fruit** — are now **entirely unavailable**. Their absence is attributed to:
 - Ongoing restrictions on private sector imports.
 - Widespread destruction of agricultural land.
- **Category-Level Comparison:**

Table (2): Average Price Increase by Category (Compared to Pre-War Levels).

Category	Average Price Increase
Basic Staples	2,870.2%
Vegetables	4,392.5%
Most Impacted Item	Onion (14,757%)

Table (3): 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	297.14	14,757%
2	Sugar	Kg	3.00	242.86	7,995%
3	Potato	Kg	2.00	94.29	4,614%
4	Lemon	Kg	4.00	115.71	2,793%
5	Tomato	Kg	2.00	55.00	2,650%
6	Flour	Sack (25Kg)	35.00	828.57	2,267%

#	Item	Unit	Price Average		% Of change
			Pre-war	Current Week	
7	Cucumber	Kg	2.00	42.14	2,007%
8	Macaroni	Kg	2.50	44.14	1,666%
9	Eggplant	Kg	2.00	28.00	1,300%
10	Rice	Kg	8.00	55.00	588%
11	Oil	Liter	9.00	55.00	511%
12	Kidney beans	Kg	7.00	36.43	420%
13	Pepper	Kg	10.00	48.71	387%
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

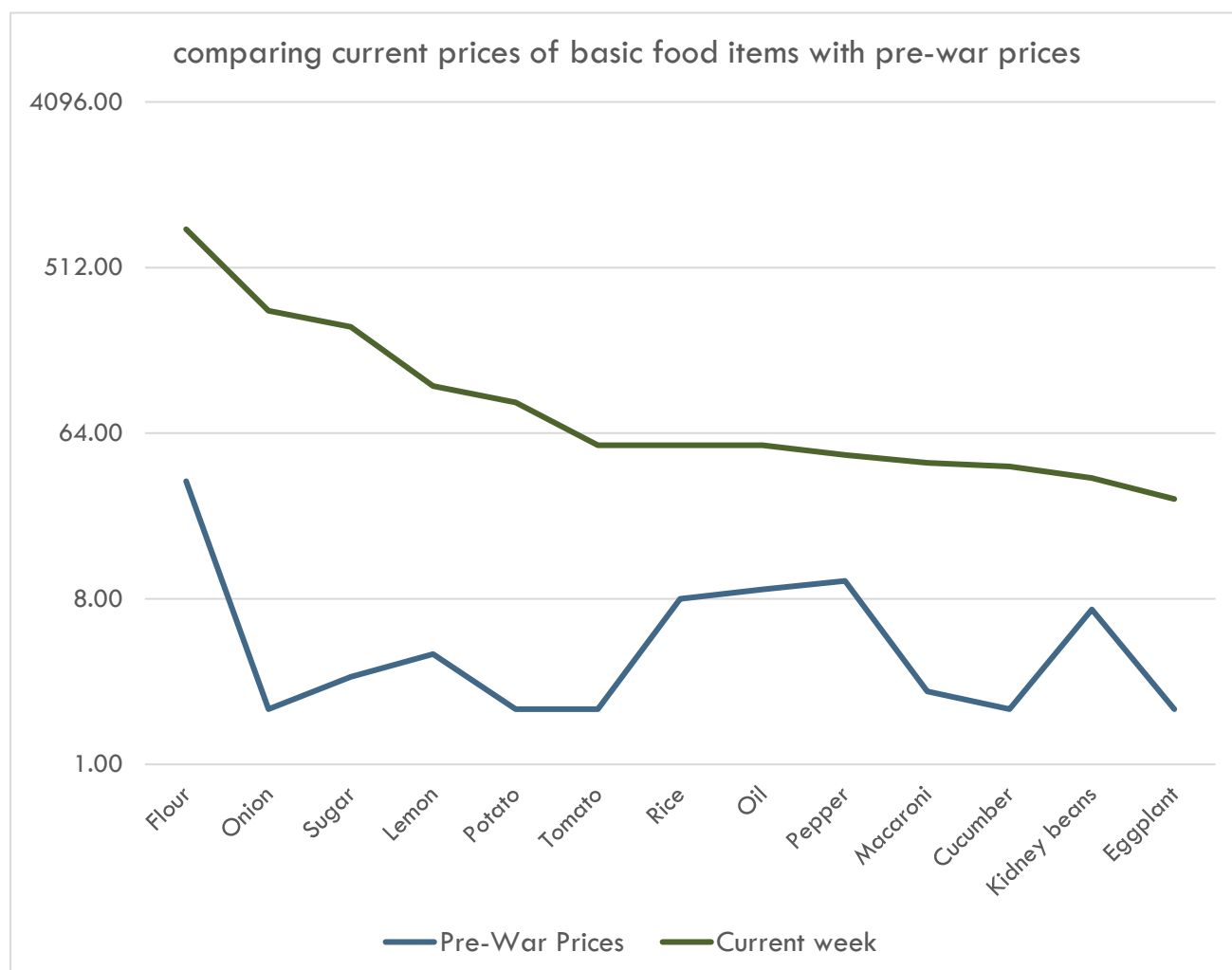


Figure (4): comparing current prices of basic food items with pre-war prices.

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

A comparison of this week's average prices for basic food items against both the previous week and February 2025 reveals the following key trends:

Long-Term Trends (Since February 2025):

- All 13 tracked food items are now priced higher than in February 2025.
- Increases range from a **160% rise for pepper** to a staggering **5,907% surge for onion**.

Week-to-Week Trends:

- 4 out of 13 items recorded further increases compared to the previous week, with price hikes ranging from:
 - **+1% (tomato)** to
 - **+25% (sugar)**.
- The remaining 9 items saw price declines, ranging from:
 - **-2% (onion)** to
 - **-44% (flour)**.

Notable Item Highlights:

- **Sugar:** Price rose by 25%, driven by acute supply shortages.
- **Flour:** Price dropped by 44%, attributed to the entry of seized aid supplies distributed informally across the Gaza Strip.

Statistical Analysis

- **Correlation Between Current Prices and Long-Term Change:**
 - Due to non-normal distribution (Shapiro-Wilk test, $p = 0.002$), the **Spearman's rank correlation** was used.
 - A strong positive correlation was found between current prices and percentage change since February:
 - **$r = 0.834$, $p = 0.000$**
 - This indicates that items with the steepest increases earlier in the crisis continue to maintain elevated price levels.
 - The correlation is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.
- **Week-to-Week Price Change:**
 - **$Z = -1.72$, $p = 0.087$**
 - No statistically significant difference at the 0.05 level, suggesting that while individual items fluctuated, overall weekly price levels remained relatively stable.

Current Week vs. February 2025:

- Again, due to non-normality (Shapiro-Wilk test, $p = 0.000$), the **Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test** was used.
- Results showed a statistically significant difference:
 - **$Z = -3.180$, $p = 0.001$**
 - **Effect size: $r = 0.88$** , indicating a large and practically meaningful shift in prices since February.

These findings confirm that while short-term fluctuations are occurring, the broader trend reflects a sustained and significant escalation in food prices since the onset of the crisis. This underscores the urgent need for long-term market stabilization and consistent humanitarian access.

Table (4): 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	Onion	Kg	297.14	302.86	-2%	4.95	5,907%
2	Sugar	Kg	242.86	194.29	25%	6.23	3,797%
3	Flour	Sack (25Kg)	828.57	1471.43	-44%	30.20	2,644%
4	Potato	Kg	94.29	90.00	5%	5.32	1,672%
5	Lemon	Kg	115.71	140.00	-17%	6.82	1,596%
6	Macaroni	Kg	44.14	66.57	-34%	5.00	783%
7	Tomato	Kg	55.00	54.71	1%	6.43	756%
8	Rice	Kg	55.00	72.86	-25%	7.36	648%
9	Kidney beans	Kg	36.43	39.29	-7%	5.00	629%
10	Oil	Liter	55.00	90.00	-39%	9.16	500%
11	Cucumber	Kg	42.14	40.00	5%	8.45	399%
12	Eggplant	Kg	28.00	29.57	-5%	7.89	255%
13	Pepper	Kg	48.71	60.57	-20%	18.75	160%

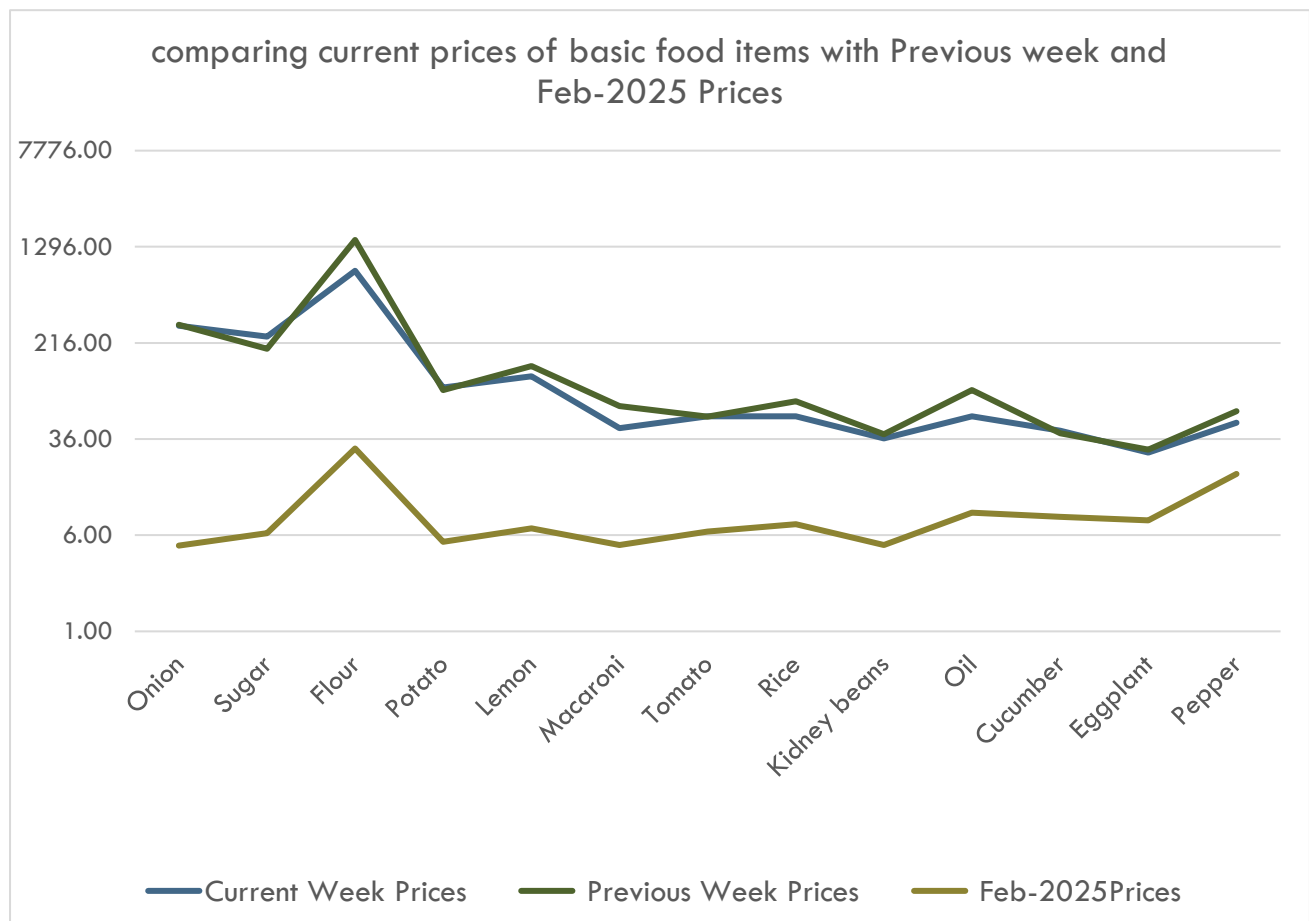


Figure (5): Comparing current prices of basic food items with previous week and Feb-2025 prices.

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

A comparison of average prices for basic non-food items this week against pre-war levels reveals significant increases across all six items analyzed:

- **All items** have seen price hikes, with increases ranging from **200% (sanitary towels) to 1,300% (firewood)**.
- **Dramatic Surge in Firewood:** Firewood has surged to more than **14 times** its pre-war price, driven by strong demand.
- **Significant Rises in Other Items:** **Baby diapers** and **Dishwashing liquid** prices have roughly increased **about 13 and 12 times** respectively, while **soap** and **laundry detergent** have climbed about **6 times**. The rise in **firewood** prices is primarily due to the shortage of cooking gas resulting from border closures.
- **Least Affected: Sanitary towels** have experienced the smallest increase, now priced **200%** above their pre-war cost.

A **statistical analysis was conducted** to evaluate differences in commodity prices between the current week and the pre-war baseline.

- As the assumption of normality was violated (Shapiro-Wilk test, $p = 0.001$), the non-parametric Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test was applied.
- The test revealed a statistically significant difference at the 0.05 level:
 - $Z = -2.201$, $p = 0.028$
- The effect size was large ($r = 0.90$), indicating that the observed price changes are not only statistically significant but also substantial in real-world terms.

These sharp price escalations highlight the severe impact of supply shortages and market disruptions, further straining household access to essential hygiene and fuel resources.

Table (5): 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	firewood	Kg	0.5	7.00	1,300%
2	Baby diapers	Pack (40 pcs)	29.0	377.14	1,200%
3	Dishwashing liquid	Liter	6	72.14	1,102%
4	laundry detergent	Kg	8.0	52.14	552%
5	Soap	Piece	2.5	15.00	500%
6	sanitary towels	Pack (10 pcs)	6.0	18.00	200%

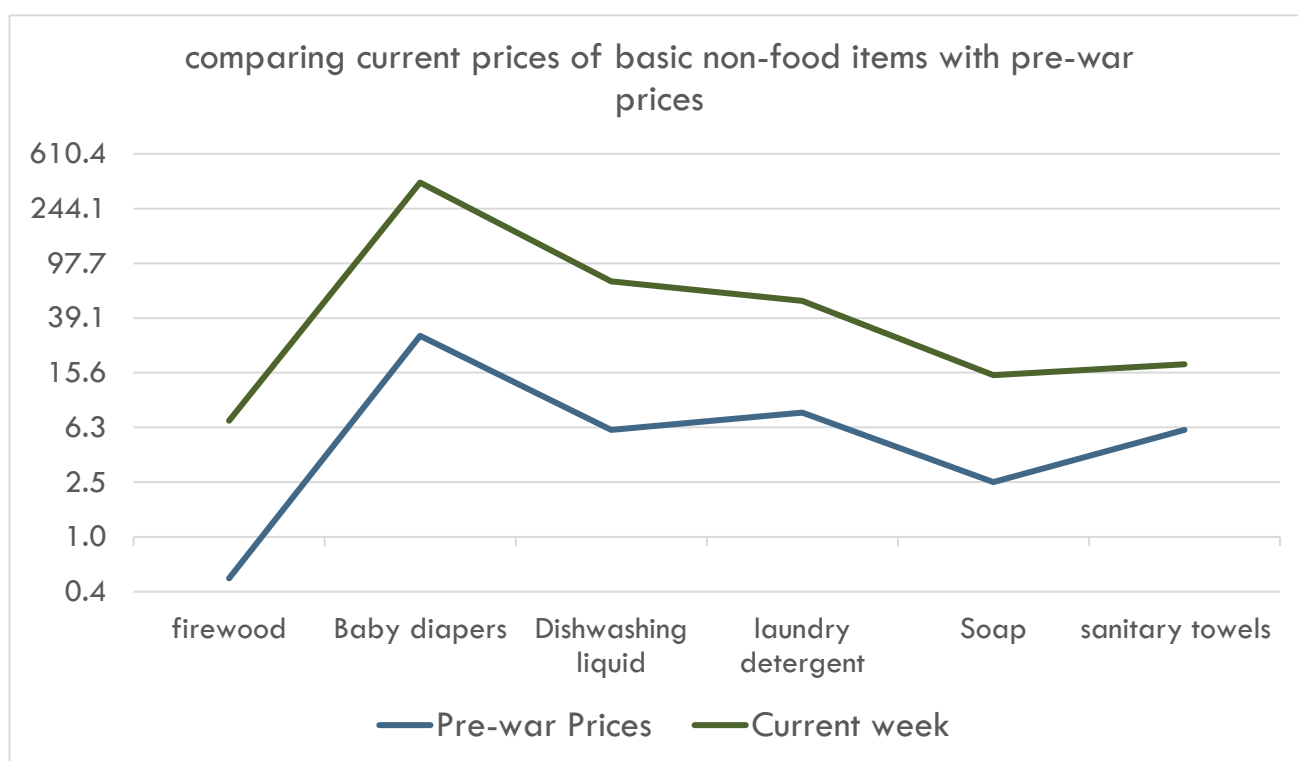


Figure (6): Comparing current prices of basic non-food items with pre-war prices.

4.2.2. Current Week Vs. Previous Week:

A comparison of average prices for basic non-food items this week versus the previous week shows that:

- **6 items** experienced price increases compared to the previous week.
- **Baby diapers saw the sharpest rise, increasing by 25%**, followed by **sanitary towels at 20%**, **firewood at 17%**, **Soap at 5%**, **laundry detergent at 4%** and **dishwashing liquid at 3%**.
- A statistical analysis was conducted to assess price differences between the current week and the previous week.
- As the assumption of normality was not met (Shapiro-Wilk test, $p = 0.000$), the Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test was used.
- Results showed a statistically significant difference at the 0.05 level:
- $Z = -2.023$, $p = 0.043$

The effect size was high ($r = 0.83$), indicating that the week-to-week price change is not only statistically significant but also substantial in practical terms. These ongoing price hikes reflect continued market instability, with essential household items becoming increasingly expensive amid supply disruptions.

Table (6): 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	Baby diapers	Pack (40 pcs)	302.86	377.14	25%
2	sanitary towels	Pack (10 pcs)	15.00	18.00	20%
3	firewood	Kg	6.00	7.00	17%

#	Item	Unit	Price Average (previous week)	Price Average (current week)	% Of (current week vs. previous week)
4	Soap	Piece	14.29	15.00	5%
5	laundry detergent	Kg	50.00	52.14	4%
6	Dishwashing liquid	Liter	70.00	72.14	3%

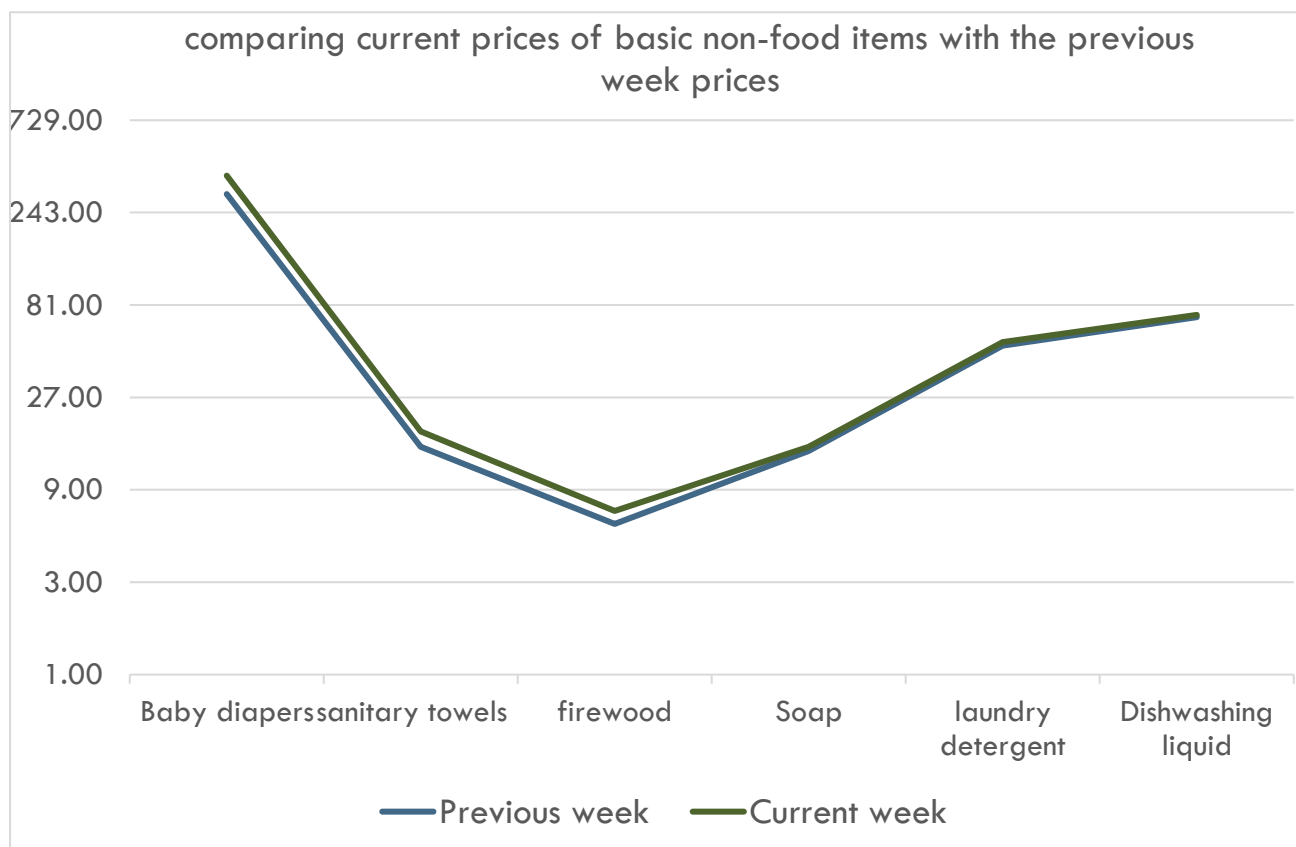


Figure (7): Comparing current prices of basic non-food items with the previous week prices.

5. Gaza Consumer Price Index (GCPI)

Since November 2024, Gaza's economic situation has been closely monitored amid the ongoing war and severe restrictions on the entry of goods and aid. At times, these restrictions escalated into a full blockade, causing significant disruptions to market conditions. To systematically track price fluctuations in essential commodities, the Gaza Chamber of Commerce established an index covering **12 key food and non-food items** commonly purchased by households.

The index is structured to ensure reliability based on two key criteria:

- **It includes basic consumer goods** that the majority of households purchase, rather than items catering to a specific segment.
- **It focuses on consistently available products** throughout the data collection period across northern and southern Gaza.

To determine the quantity of each commodity in the index, two primary data sources were utilized:

- **Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) reports**, which provided household demographics and monthly per capita consumption rates.

- **A survey of 125 household heads**, which helped refine sub-categories within vegetables and hygiene products that were not explicitly detailed in PCBS reports.

These data points were used to calculate the **weekly consumption rate for a household of 5.5 members**, forming the basis for price comparisons in the following table:

Table (7): 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

An analysis of the Relative Importance Index (RII) reveals the following distribution of household consumption priorities:

- *Flour emerges as the most critical item, accounting for 38% of the total index—underscoring its central role in daily food intake.*
- *Vegetables—notably tomatoes, onions, cucumbers, and potatoes—rank next in importance, with RII values ranging from 7.5% to 10.5%.*
- *All remaining items fall within a narrower range of 3% to 4%, indicating more limited but still relevant contributions to household consumption.*

These findings highlight the foundational role of flour in food security, while also emphasizing the significant dietary dependence on key vegetables in the average household meal.

5.1. GCPI – Long Term Trend

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 3,348%** in the previous week (on Jun 11, 2025).

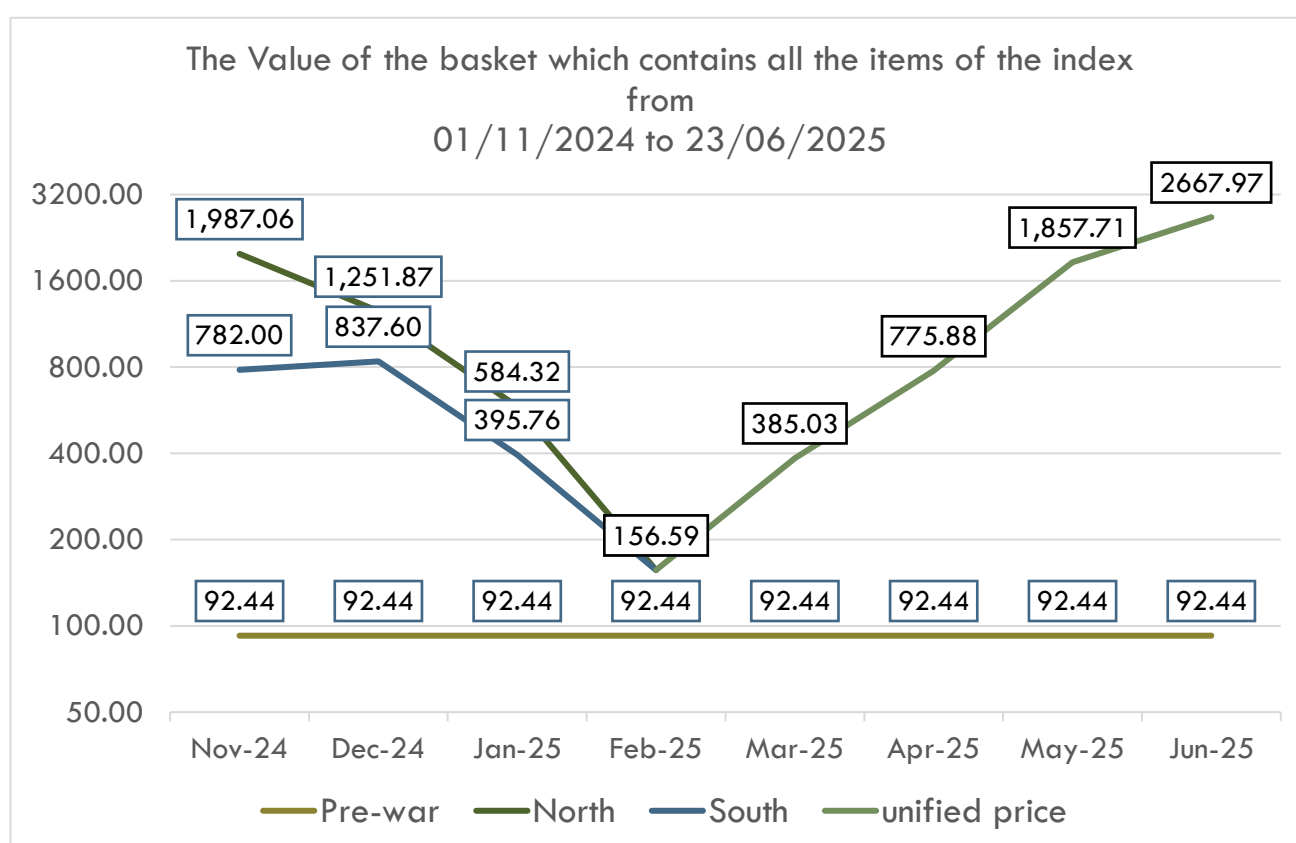


Figure (8): The value of the basket which contains all the items of the index from 01/11/2025 to 31/05/2025.

5.2. GCPI – Short Term Fluctuation

To track short-term market dynamics, the following table and chart present the daily value of the food basket and corresponding price index over the past two weeks (covering both the current and previous weeks):

- The index showed a slight decline during the previous week, falling from **3,095% to 2,734%**.
- It then rebounded early this week, reaching **2,938%**, before dropping again to **2,403%** by week's end—marking the lowest point recorded during the 14-day period.

Statistical Summary of Basket Prices (14-Day Period)

- **Average basket price:** 2,754.1 ILS.
- **Standard deviation:** 240.33 ILS.
- **Coefficient of variation (CV):** 8.73%

The relatively low CV indicates that, despite fluctuations in the index, overall price volatility remained moderate during the observed period. This suggests a degree of short-term market stability, even amid broader inflationary pressures.

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

#	Date	Basket value (ILS)	index value (%)
1	10/06/2025	2,821.90	3,053%
2	11/06/2025	3,095.15	3,348%
3	12/06/2025	2,734.65	2,958%
4	13/06/2025	2,998.50	3,244%
5	14/06/2025	3,060.48	3,311%
6	15/06/2025	2,903.60	3,141%
7	16/06/2025	2,868.38	3,103%
8	17/06/2025	2,515.00	2,721%
9	18/06/2025	2,738.20	2,962%
10	19/06/2025	2,938.35	3,179%
11	20/06/2025	2,403.33	2,600%
12	21/06/2025	2,466.35	2,668%
13	22/06/2025	2,609.50	2,823%
14	23/06/2025	2,404.15	2,601%

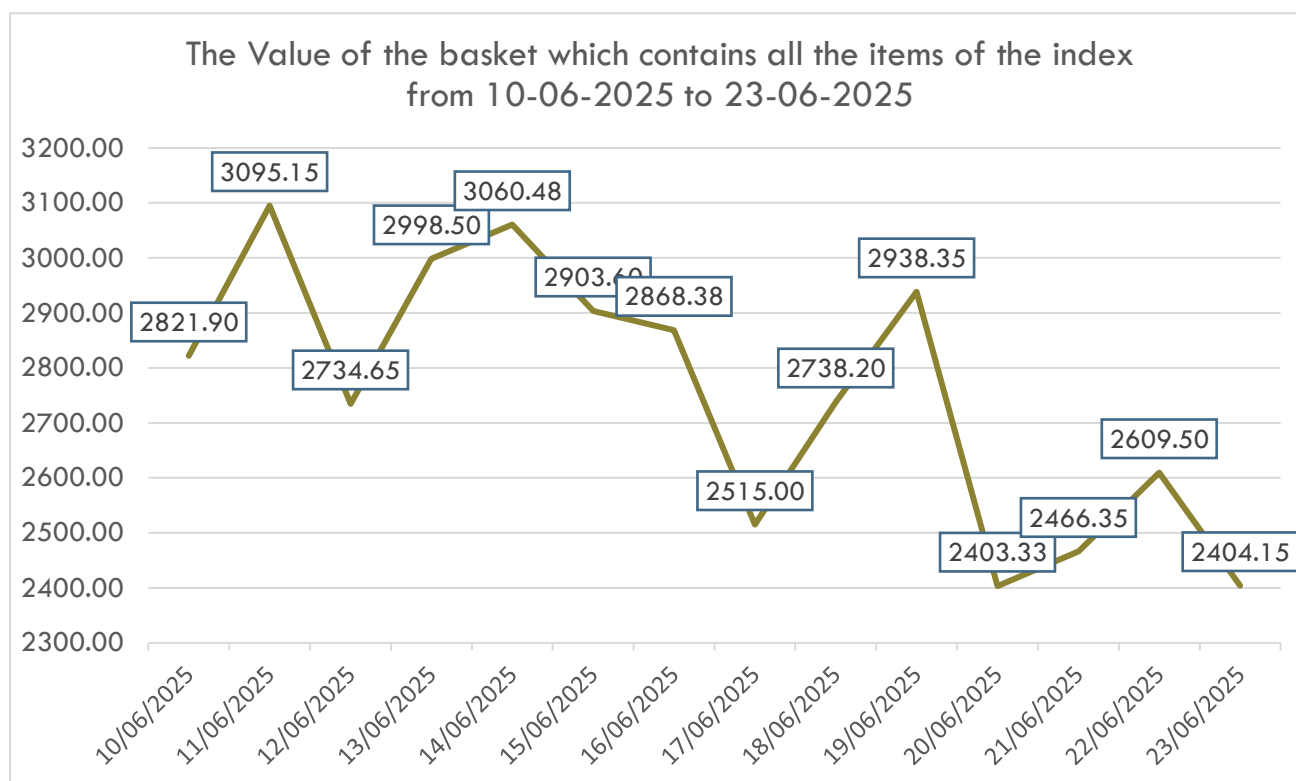


Figure (9): The value of the basket which contains all the items of the index from 10/06/2025 to 23/06/2025.

6. Cash-out commission:

The data presented in the table below shows a clear upward trend in the **cash-out commission rates** imposed on beneficiaries during the period from **Week 1 (January 19, 2025)** to **Week 22 (June 21, 2025)**.

- The commission started at **17%** in the first week and then **increased steadily and gradually** over the following weeks.
- Beginning the week of **March 9, 2025 (Week 8)**, the rate of increase accelerated, with the commission rising from **25% to 31%** in just four weeks.
- During the week of **May 25–31**, the commission **exceeded 35%**, reaching its **peak of 45%** in the Current week – **Week 21 (June 15–21)**.
- The **highest recorded commission rate—45%—means that nearly half of the cash assistance** beneficiaries receive is lost to withdrawal fees, which **greatly reduces their purchasing power**.
- This sharp rise reflects a **severe shortage of available cash in the local market**, coupled with the **worsening financial restrictions** in Gaza, placing **additional burdens on the most vulnerable populations**.
- The data reveals a **critical crisis in accessing cash**, driven by an unprecedented spike in commission rates. This poses a significant challenge to the **effectiveness of cash assistance programs** and underscores the urgent need for interventions to **ensure cash availability and reduce transaction costs** for beneficiaries.

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	From	To	cash out commission (%)
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%

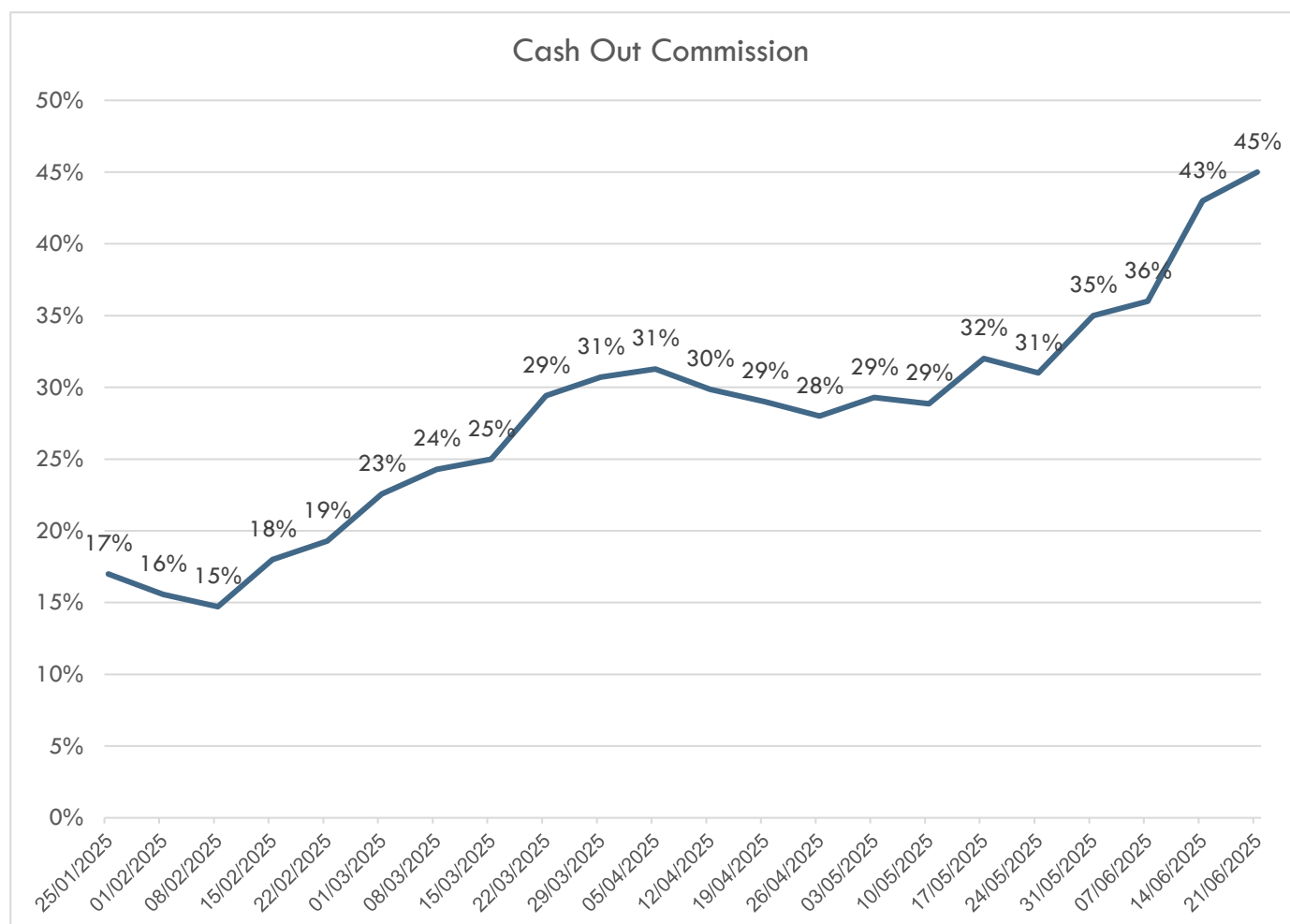


Figure (10): weekly cash out commission from 19/01/2025 to 07/06/2025.

7. Emerging businesses /trades in Gaza

The ongoing war has profoundly altered Gaza's commercial and economic landscape, giving rise to **new market dynamics** shaped by emergency conditions and shifting population needs. Widespread **infrastructure destruction, supply chain disruptions, and resource shortages** have forced significant transformations in trade patterns, leading to the emergence of **unconventional economic initiatives**. These developments are not merely **immediate responses to crisis**; they reflect efforts to **adapt, survive, and innovate** in an environment where the **traditional economic framework is virtually absent**. As such, studying these emerging commercial trends is **essential**—not only to understand their impact on Gaza's **economic and social fabric**, but also to assess their potential for **evolving into sustainable solutions** amid ongoing instability.

7.1. Resilience: The Revival of Bicycle Repair in Gaza

Before the war, bicycle repair was a quiet, almost overlooked trade. Small workshops handled the occasional flat tire or loose chain, serving a modest trickle of customers. Bicycles were affordable—around 500 ILS—and spare parts were easy to come by. Repairs were quick, uncomplicated, and rarely urgent. But everything changed when the war began. Public transportation became scarce, unreliable, and far too expensive for most. Streets once filled with buses and taxis emptied, and bicycles suddenly became essential. Prices surged to nearly 2,000 ILS—a 300% increase—while spare parts grew rare and costly. What was once a side business became a lifeline. Repair shops that had barely gotten by were now bustling with demand. Mechanics adapted quickly, offering full-service repairs: inspecting frames, tuning drivetrains, replacing worn components, and sourcing whatever parts they could locally. Creativity became as important as skill. These workshops evolved into more than places of repair. They became pillars of daily survival—keeping people mobile, supporting livelihoods, and offering employment in a time of widespread economic collapse. In the face of hardship, the humble bicycle became a symbol of resilience, and the hands that kept them running became quiet agents of recovery.



7.2. The Stolen Goods Trade: A Response to Food Insecurity and Transport Protection Failures

With the outbreak of war in Gaza, a new and troubling trade has taken root—born not from greed, but from the collapse of systems meant to protect and provide. As official supply routes faltered and food deliveries were repeatedly disrupted, some individuals began intercepting trucks carrying essential goods—flour, canned food, cooking oil—selling the contents just as they were, unpacked and unaltered. On the black market, these staples now cost up to 10-30 times their official price. For families already struggling to survive, the inflated costs are crushing. Yet for others, selling these goods has become a desperate means of survival—a way to earn a few shekels in a place where jobs have vanished and aid is uncertain. Transactions unfold quietly. Makeshift stalls appear along back roads, and more often now, the trade has moved online—through private groups and encrypted messages, where listings are posted and deals arranged in whispers. This shadow economy, while offering a lifeline to some, underscores a deeper crisis: the unraveling of Gaza's food security and the breakdown of transport protections. It's a stark reminder that when formal systems fail, people will find a way—however imperfect, however painful—to meet their needs.



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 **950 trucks**, which is less than the number that used to enter in just two 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 24 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

The humanitarian and economic situation in the Gaza Strip continues to deteriorate further since the resumption of the war on March 18, 2025. The Israeli army's declaration that over 80% of Gaza's territory is now designated as evacuation or no-go zones has led to the displacement of more than 1.7 million people. These developments have coincided with the collapse of the aid delivery system, with only 8 trucks were delivered out of a total of 128 that entered Gaza during the reporting period (June 17–23), while 94% of trucks were looted. Amid severe supply shortages, the prices of basic goods have skyrocketed. The average price of food items rose by 3,227% compared to pre-war levels, with the price of onion reaching 297 shekels per kilogram—an increase of 14,757%. Similarly, prices for sugar, potato, and flour saw increases ranging from 2,000% to 8,000%. Non-food items also recorded dramatic price hikes, with firewood prices rising by 1,300% and baby diapers by 1,200%. Additionally, the Gaza Consumer Price Index (GCPI) hit an all-time high last week, reaching 3,348% of its pre-war value, before slightly declining this week. Cash Out commission has also surged to 45%, meaning that nearly half of the aid is depleted before reaching beneficiaries. These figures reflect a grim reality marked by the absence of effective mechanisms to ensure the entry of goods, the failure of aid distribution, and the collapse of market systems—all of which compound the suffering of the population. This situation calls for urgent action to facilitate the flow of aid, empower the private sector, and ensure a minimum level of food and financial security.

12. Annex

12.1. Daily prices:

Table (10): Standard deviation & coefficient of variance of daily prices

#	Item	03/06	04/06	05/06	06/06	07/06	08/06	09/06	Aver.	St. Dev	C.V
1	Flour	750	625	1,000	750	875	875	925	828.57	127.01	15.33
2	Onion	320	400	400	240	240	280	200	297.14	79.52	26.76
3	Sugar	190	180	180	300	300	300	250	242.86	58.51	24.1
4	Lemon	150	140	140	100	100	100	80	115.71	26.99	23.33
5	Potato	90	90	90	90	90	90	120	94.29	11.34	12.03
6	Pepper	48	60	60	45	40	48	40	48.71	8.38	17.2
7	Rice	50	50	50	55	60	60	60	55.00	5.00	9.1
8	Macaroni	44	40	50	45	50	40	40	44.14	4.49	10.17
9	Tomato	55	50	50	60	55	55	60	55.00	4.08	7.42
10	Oil	50	60	55	60	55	50	55	55.00	4.08	7.42
11	Cucumber	35	40	45	40	45	45	45	42.14	3.93	9.33

#	Item	03/06	04/06	05/06	06/06	07/06	08/06	09/06	Aver.	St. Dev	C.V
12	Kidney beans	40	40	40	35	35	35	30	36.43	3.78	10.38
13	Eggplant	25	27	30	27	27	30	30	28.00	2.00	7.14

Coefficient of Variation (CV) Analysis:

The **coefficient of variation (CV)** is a normalized measure of dispersion, calculated as the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean, expressed as a percentage:

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

This week's analysis shows that **oil** recorded the highest CV at **26.76%**, indicating the greatest **relative price fluctuation**. followed by **Sugar (24.1%)** and **Lemon (23.3%)** and **Pepper (14.9%)** , However, in terms of **absolute price variation**, **flour** led with the highest standard deviation (127.01)

The divergence between the two metrics arises from their conceptual differences:

- **CV** assesses price volatility **relative to the commodity's mean price**,
- **Standard deviation** reflects **absolute variation**, regardless of price level.

Thus, **CV offers a more reliable and efficient metric** for comparing price dispersion—particularly when commodity prices differ significantly in scale.

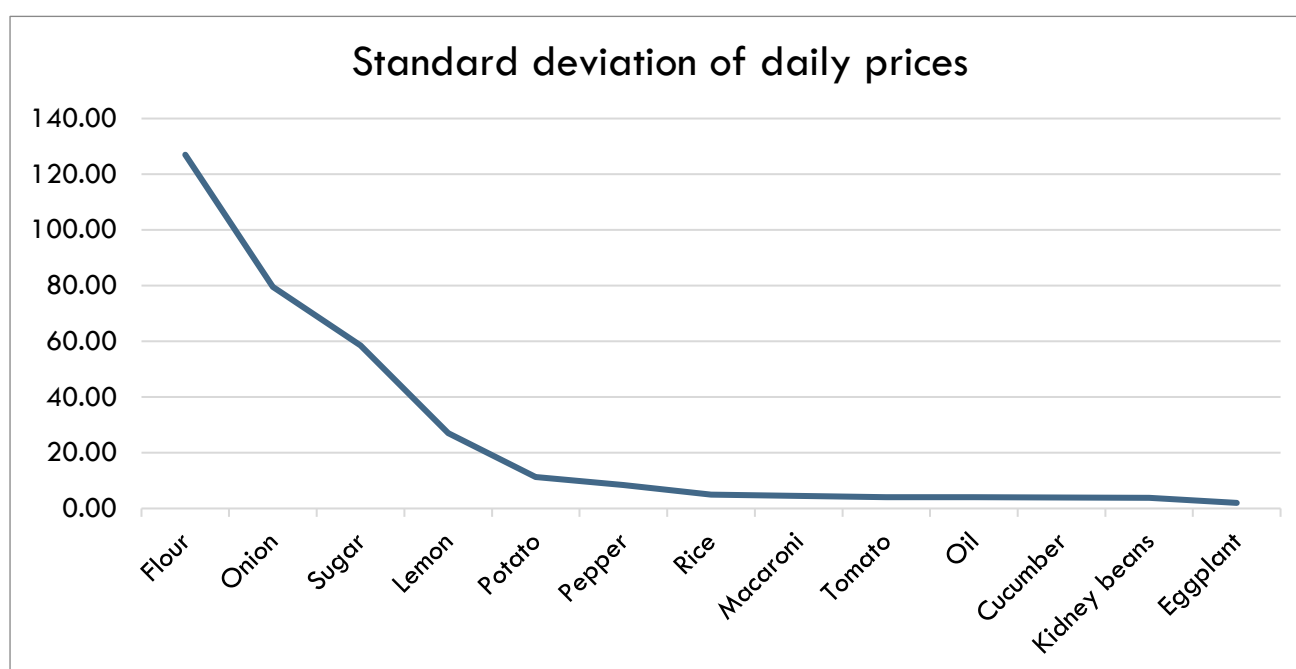


Figure (11): Standard deviation of daily prices.

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. 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. All goods this week fall under this category, meaning they have experienced sharp price fluctuations.

12.3. Gaza Consumer Price Index Values:

Table (11): 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	Index Value	Basket Value	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%
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%

Statistical Comparison of Basket Prices: Northern vs. Southern Gaza Strip (Nov, 2024 – Jan 24, 2025)

- A 13-week statistical analysis was conducted to evaluate differences in basket prices between the northern and southern regions of Gaza.
- Due to the violation of normality assumptions (Shapiro-Wilk test: $p = 0.012$), the **Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test** was applied as a suitable non-parametric method.
- The test revealed a **statistically significant difference** between the two regions at the 0.05 level ($Z = -3.181$, $p = 0.001$), confirming meaningful changes in price dynamics.
- The **effect size** was notably high ($r = 0.88$), underscoring that the observed differences were not only statistically significant but also practically impactful.

Price Trends and Volatility

- **Northern Gaza Strip:**
 - Average basket price: **1,317 NIS**
 - Standard deviation: **699 NIS**
 - Coefficient of variation (CV): **53.1%**

- Interpretation: High volatility and unstable pricing patterns
- **Southern Gaza Strip:**
 - Average basket price: **682 NIS**
 - Standard deviation: **249 NIS**
 - Coefficient of variation (CV): **36.5%**
 - Interpretation: Moderate volatility with comparatively stable pricing

These findings indicate that basket prices in the **Northern Gaza Strip** are **significantly higher and more volatile**, suggesting greater market instability relative to the South.

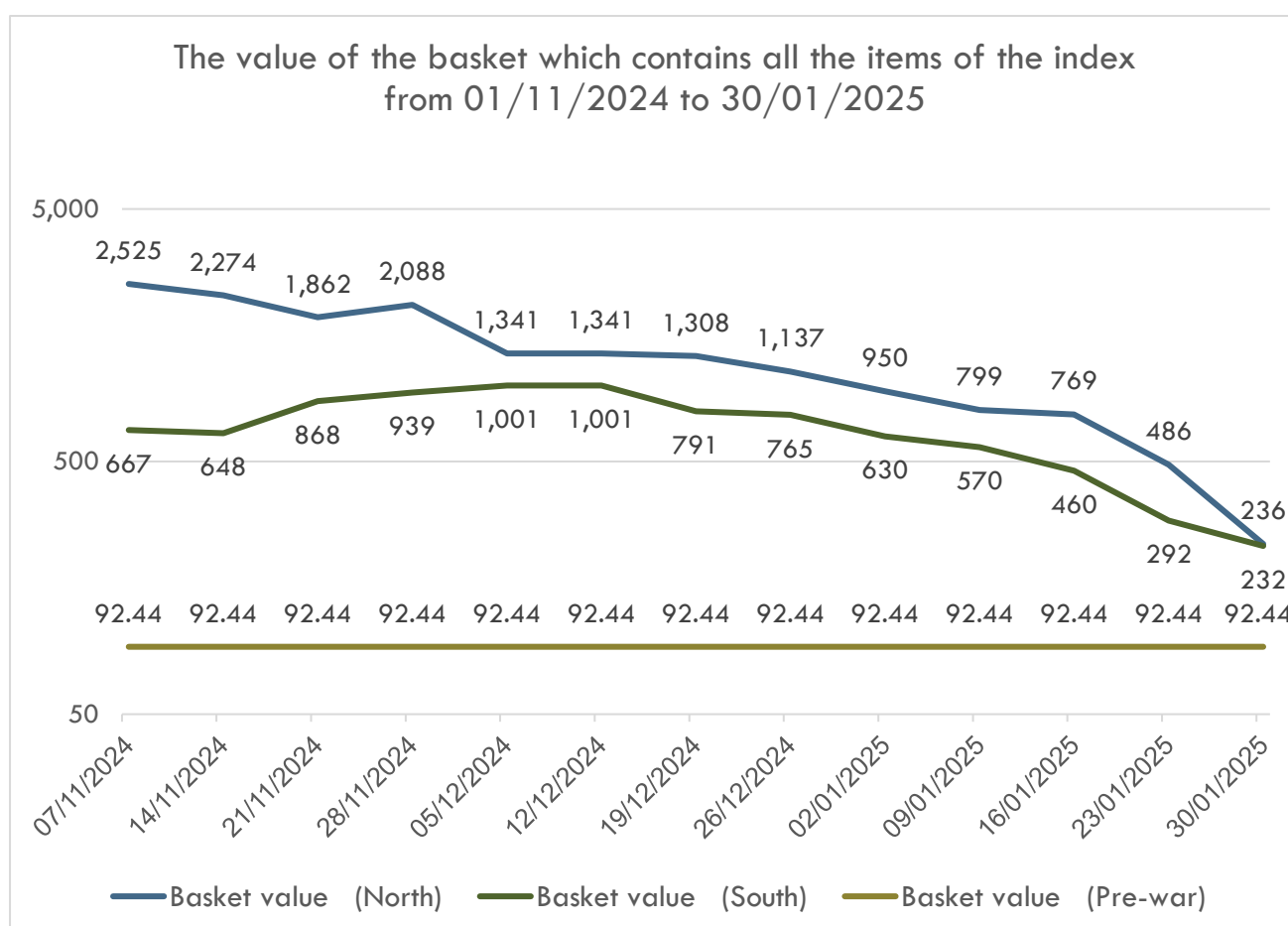


Figure (12): The value of the basket which contains all the items of the index from 01/11/2024 to 30/01/2025.

Table (12): The value of the basket which contains all the items of the index from 31/01/2024 to 24/04/2025.

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

Period	From	To	Basket value (unified price)	Index Value
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	1,015.16	1,098%
Week27	02/05/2025	08/05/2025	1,438.19	1,556%
week28	09/05/2025	15/05/2025	1,334.83	1,444%
week29	16/05/2025	22/05/2025	2,232.80	2,415%
week30	23/05/2025	29/05-2025	2,405.41	2,602%
week31	30/05/2025	05/06/2025	2,291.90	2,479%
week32	06/06/2025	12/06/2025	2,838.79	3,071%
week33	13/06/2025	19/06/2025	2,860.36	3,061%

Market Volatility Analysis: Gaza Strip Basket Prices (Jan 31 – Jun 13, 2025)

A 20-week statistical review of basket prices across the Gaza Strip revealed an **average price of 1,063 NIS**, accompanied by a **standard deviation of 951.4 NIS**. This resulted in a **coefficient of variation (CV) of 89.5%**, signaling a pronounced degree of price instability.

Such a high CV highlights significant fluctuations relative to the mean, indicating that the market during this period was subject to **substantial volatility and unpredictability**.

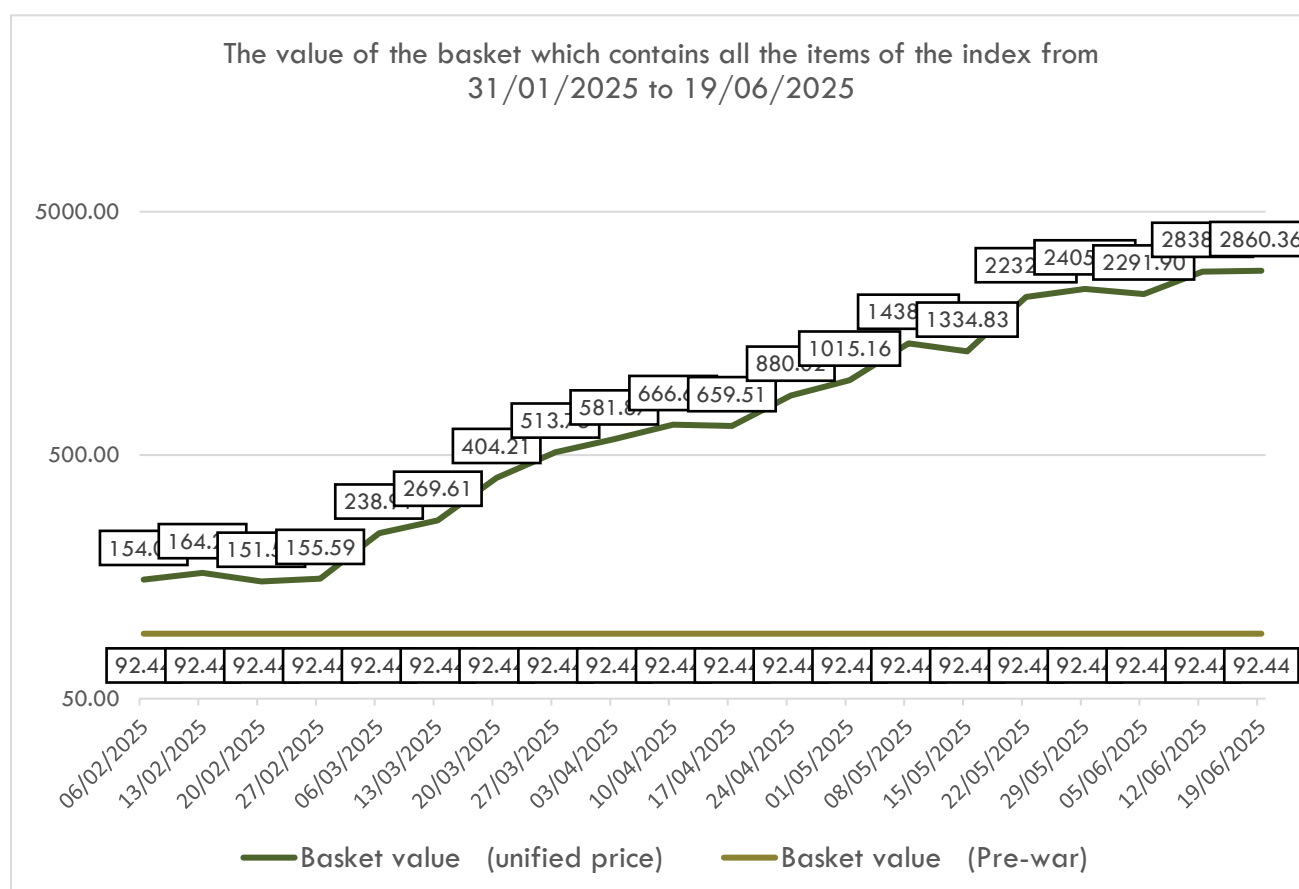


Figure (13): The value of the basket which contains all the items of the index from 31/01/2025 to 19/06/2025.