



Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

Week 42: 13 - 19 May, 2025.

Since the Israeli side announced the resumption of aid entry into the Gaza Strip up till the date of this report, a total of only 253 trucks have been allowed in. More than half of them were looted due to the Israeli army's insistence on imposing specific routes for their movement. For the third consecutive day, the mechanism promoted by the Israeli side for distributing aid continues to fail, with no effective delivery reaching the people in need.

In this Report:

- **Prolonged Blockade:** Eleven weeks of halted humanitarian aid and imports put over 2 million residents at risk of famine.
- **Average food prices** have surged by 2,139.73% compared to pre-war levels. Onion prices are 57 times higher, and flour is 39 times higher.
- **Gaza Consumer Price Index (GCPI)** decreased by 7.2% compared to the previous week, reaching 1,444%.
- **Renewed Conflict:** Ongoing hostilities have led to mass demolitions and displaced over 1.5 million people.
- **Seeds of Resilience:** How the Seed and Seedling Trade is Sustaining Hope Amid Conflict.
- **Al-Alamiyah for Aluminum:** example of Palestinian endurance and the commitment of small and medium enterprises to sustain operations

Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

1. Executive Summary:

- This report, of weekly market analysis in Gaza Strip, covers the period from 13/05/2025 to 19/05/2025.
- Hostilities resumed March 18, 2025, triggering new displacement waves for over 1.5 million people, with around 75% of Gaza's total land area now affected by evacuation or Israeli forces.
- A complete Israeli-imposed blockade has persisted for 78 consecutive days (since March 2, 2025), halting all entry of goods, aid, and supplies into Gaza.
- Food stocks in Gaza are depleted, with the last shipments having entered on February 27, 2025.
- All 25 World Food Program (WFP) supported bakeries have shut down due to shortages of flour, fuel, and gas.
- Average food prices have surged by 2,139.73% compared to pre-war levels. Onion prices are 57 times higher, and flour is 39 times higher.
- Many essential food items like frozen chicken, meat, eggs, dairy products, and various fruits are completely exhausted from markets.
- Essential non-food items have seen dramatic price increases, with dishwashing liquid up by 1,019% and firewood (a substitute for scarce cooking gas) up by 700% from pre-war levels.
- Gaza Consumer Price Index (GCPI) decreased by 7.2% compared to the previous week, reaching 1,444%. This decline is attributed to the slight decrease in the prices of certain types of vegetables, particularly potatoes, in addition to the growing news about the imminent resumption of aid delivery.
- Israeli forces are constructing the Morag axis, a new military corridor separating Rafah from Khan Yunis, involving large-scale demolitions.
- The prices of crop seeds such as tomato, potato, and eggplant were estimated at around \$80 per gram before the war. Today, however, they have exceeded \$200, and self-sustained home farming have become prominent as coping mechanisms amid agricultural devastation and food shortages.
- A severe shortage of cash is exacerbating the malnutrition and hunger crisis across the Gaza Strip.
- Businesses like Al-Alamiyah for Aluminum have suffered significant damage to infrastructure and goods, with production plummeting by 70% due to fuel shortages and logistical challenges, without external support.
- Inadequate power supplies are disrupting essential services, including the cold chain for food storage, water desalination and the functionality of e-payment systems.
- Mass destruction of agricultural land through bulldozing, shelling, and forced evacuations has severely restricted local food production.
- The comprehensive blockade, ongoing for ten weeks as of the report, has intensified fears of an imminent famine, with food prices surging again and again.

2. Distribution of the Population in Gaza Strip:

The nearly two-month ceasefire from January 19 to March 17, 2025, temporarily stabilized Gaza's demographic map, allowing many displaced residents to return home despite widespread destruction. Some rebuilt shelters atop the ruins of their previous homes. However, certain areas remained inaccessible—particularly the buffer zone along the northern and eastern borders, spanning 700–1,000 meters, and most of Rafah Governorate, where only a limited number of residents managed to return due to the presence of Israeli forces along the Philadelphia axis. This fragile stability was abruptly disrupted when hostilities resumed on March 18, 2025. Israeli-issued evacuation orders triggered new waves of displacement, forcing more than 1.5 million people to flee once again. Currently, around 75% of Gaza's total land area is affected—either evacuated, occupied by Israeli forces, or both. The most impacted areas include Beit Hanoun, Beit Lahia, Al-Tuffah, Shuja'iyya, East of Deir al-Balah, and Khan Yunis (excluding Mawasi), alongside Rafah governorate and both sides of the Netzarim axis. Meanwhile, Israeli forces have intensified efforts to construct the Morag axis, a new military corridor severing Rafah from Khan Yunis. This expansion involves large-scale demolitions along its path, stretching from Sufa crossing to the seashore—effectively signalling the complete destruction of Rafah governorate.

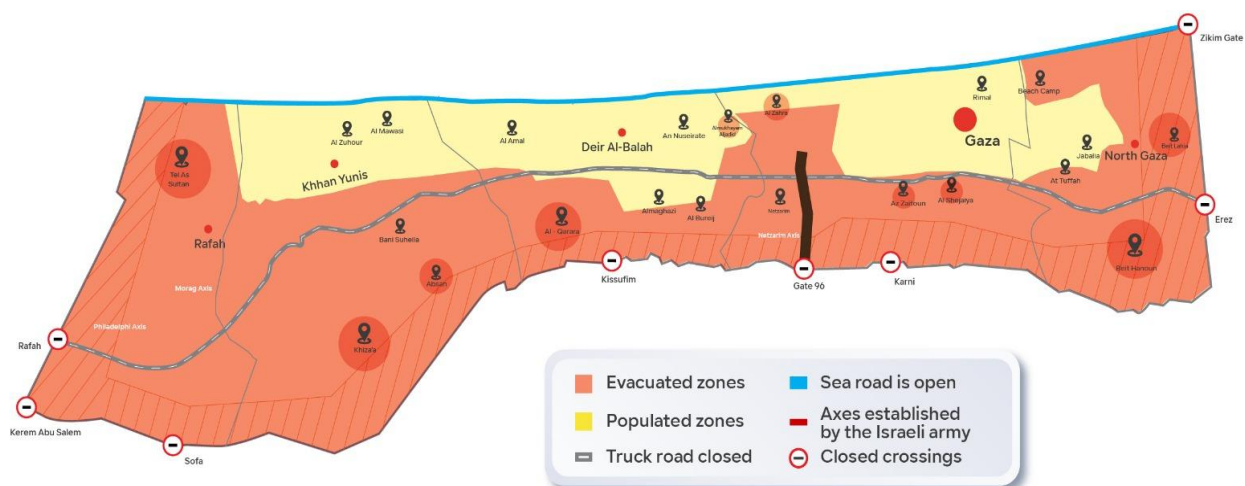


Figure (1): Map of crossings and new evacuation zones

3. Daily Crossing Points Status:

The Israeli-imposed blockade on Gaza Strip has persisted for 78 consecutive days since its implementation on March 2, 2025, completely halting the entry of goods and supplies. The last shipments allowed into Gaza arrived on February 27, 2025. According to local sources and UN reports, food stocks have been depleted, while international calls to reopen crossings remain ignored. Trucks carrying aid and essential supplies continue to accumulate at the borders, awaiting clearance. This prolonged closure has cut off vital resources for over two million Palestinians living under worsening conditions. The situation is further exacerbated by the shutdown of all 25 bakeries supported by the World Food Programme (WFP), as shortages of flour, fuel, and gas have rendered them inoperable. Essential food items such as meat, eggs, dairy, and vegetables are nearly absent from markets, with the remaining commodities witnessing sharp price increases.

4. Market Prices for Basic Goods:

The complete closure of Gaza's crossings and the suspension of all imports—including goods, aid, and essential supplies—have severely disrupted the market, triggering sharp price increases across commodities. Prices are once again climbing, with some items reaching or surpassing pre-ceasefire levels, while others have vanished entirely. The report reflects this growing scarcity, as the number of available goods continues to decline each week due to depleted stock and the absence of replenishment. Onion prices have surged **57 times** above their pre-war levels, while cooking gas—now virtually unavailable—commands black-market prices **48 times** higher than normal. As a result, most households have resorted to using firewood, pushing its price up from **0.5 ILS/kg** before the war to **4 ILS/kg** this week. A handful of locally grown crops, including onions and potatoes, have begun to reappear in markets, but in **very limited quantities and at exorbitant prices**, offering little relief from the ongoing crisis. Without immediate intervention to reopen the crossings, food insecurity and economic instability will continue to escalate.

4.1. Food Items:

The availability of food in Gaza's markets has drastically declined, with many essential items—such as frozen chicken, meat, eggs, dairy products, and fruits—completely exhausted. The remaining goods fall into two main categories:

- **Imported Staples:** Basic commodities like flour, sugar, rice, vegetable oil, macaroni, and kidney beans, typically brought in through border crossings, are now in extremely limited supply. Prices have surged, exceeding 18 times their pre-war levels, due to the ongoing blockade and stock depletion.
- **Locally Grown Produce:** Vegetables such as tomato, cucumber, potato, eggplant, onion, and pepper are available, but production remains severely restricted. This is a direct result of the mass destruction of agricultural land through bulldozing, shelling, forced evacuations and extremely scarce and expensive production inputs.

This report tracks the market availability and pricing of 12 essential food items, comparing current values against pre-war prices, last week's prices, and February 2025 averages—the latter serving as a reference point since it marked the highest inflow of goods during the ceasefire period. These comparisons highlight the growing scarcity and volatility of food prices as the crisis deepens.

4.1.1. Current Week Vs. Pre-war Prices

A comparison of average food prices this week against pre-war levels reveals alarming inflation across all basic items.

- Every food item tracked in the report has seen a significant price surge, ranging from **163% (Pepper)** to **5,614% (Onion)**.
- **Onion prices skyrocketed** to more than **57** times their pre-war value, followed by **flour (39x)** and **sugar (33x)**.
- The prices of **potato, tomato, macaroni, eggplant, and cucumber** have increased **11–17 times** compared to normal levels. The sharp rise in macaroni prices is attributed, in addition to the closure of crossings and the blockade on goods and aid for nearly 80 days, to the widespread use of ground macaroni in bread-making as a substitute for flour by a large segment of the people.

- **Oil, rice, pepper, and kidney beans** show relatively lower but still extreme inflation rates, rising **2–10 times** their original prices, reflecting supply chain disruptions and limited alternatives.
- The average price hike across all items stands **at 2,139.73%**, signalling **severe hyperinflation** and worsening food insecurity, particularly for essential goods in the daily diet.

There is a **stark variance in price changes** (standard deviation: **1555.06%**), illustrating how scarcity, import challenges, and logistics disruptions have driven disproportionate inflation across different goods. Meanwhile, certain key food items—**frozen chicken, lemons, garlic, oranges, apples, and bananas**—are **completely absent** from the market, largely due to **border closures, destruction of farmland, and stock depletion** caused by previous waves of excessive demand.

Comparing food categories:

- **Basic commodities** (flour, sugar, oil, rice, macaroni, kidney beans) have averaged a **2,076% increase** in price.
- **Vegetables** (onion, potato, tomato, cucumber, eggplant, pepper, garlic, lemon) show a **1,795% increase**, though **onions remain the most impacted**, with prices soaring beyond any other tracked item.

The ongoing food price inflation highlights **worsening food security** and **the growing strain on household purchasing power**, emphasizing the urgent need for market stabilization and supply restoration.

Table (1): 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	114.29	5,614%
2	Flour	Sack (25Kg)	35.00	1357.14	3,778%
3	Sugar	Kg	3.00	98.57	3,186%
4	Potato	Kg	2.00	31.29	1,464%
5	Tomato	Kg	2.00	28.43	1,321%
6	Macaroni	Kg	2.50	33.00	1,220%
7	Cucumber	Kg	2.00	24.57	1,129%
8	Eggplant	Kg	2.00	23.00	1,050%
9	Oil	Liter	9.00	82.86	821%
10	Rice	Kg	8.00	65.71	721%
11	Kidney beans	Kg	7.00	23.29	233%
12	Pepper	Kg	10.00	26.29	163%

#	Item	Unit	Price Average		% Of change
			Pre-war	Current Week	
13	Frozen chicken	Kg	8.00	NA	NA
14	Lemon	Kg	4.00	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

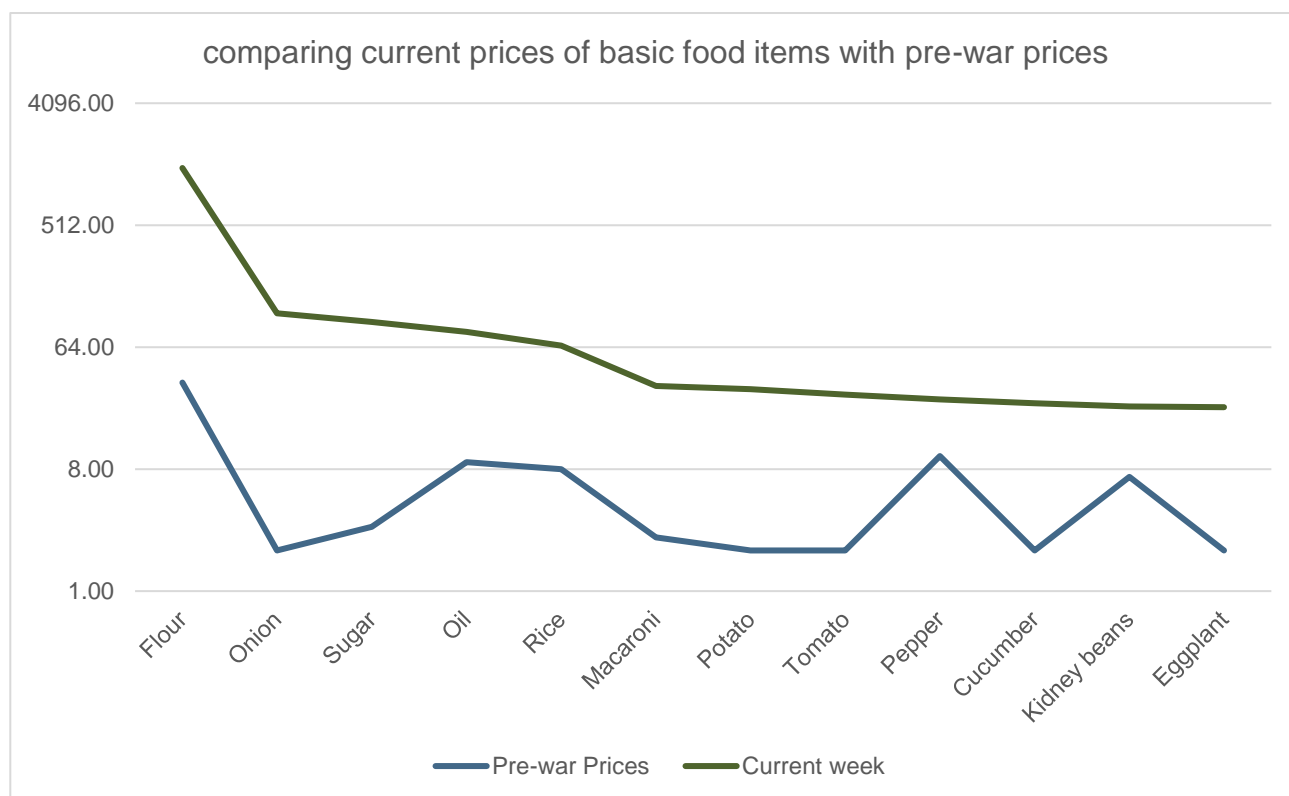


Figure (2): comparing current prices of basic food items with pre-war prices.

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

When comparing the average prices of essential food items this week with their averages from February 2025 and the previous week, several clear trends emerge:

Since February 2025:

- All 12 tracked food items now cost more than they did in February 2025.
- The increases vary widely—from a **40%** rise for **pepper** to an astounding **4,394%** surge for **flour**.

Week-to-Week Comparison:

- Seven out of the 12 items have further increased compared to the previous week, with price hikes ranging from **8%** (**macaroni**) to **32%** (**flour**).

- Conversely, 5 items have seen a decline relative to the previous week, with decreases between **5% (kidney beans)** and **14% (potato)**.

Individual Highlights:

- **Onion** prices jumped by **154%**, driven by supply shortages and limited agricultural land.
- **Potato** prices fell by **14%**, reflecting a drop in demand. One of the reasons for this decline in the price of potato is the decline in purchasing power.

When examining the relationship between current prices and the percentage changes over time, two key observations stand out:

- **Short-Term Change:** There is a very weak positive correlation ($r = 0.153$, $p = 0.635$) between current prices and week-over-week changes. This implies that even items with high current prices do not necessarily exhibit large weekly percentage increases.
- **Long-Term Change:** A strong positive correlation ($r = 0.904$, $p = 0.00005$) exists between current prices and the changes observed since February 2025. This indicates that items which experienced dramatic price increases during the war continue to sustain their elevated levels over time.

Table (2): 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	Flour	Sack (25Kg)	1,357.14	1,028.57	32%	30.20	4,394%
2	Onion	Kg	114.29	45.00	154%	4.95	2,210%
3	Sugar	Kg	98.57	73.14	35%	6.23	1,482%
4	Oil	Liter	82.86	70.00	18%	9.16	804%
5	Rice	Kg	65.71	57.86	14%	7.36	793%
6	Macaroni	Kg	33.00	30.43	8%	5.00	560%
7	Potato	Kg	31.29	36.43	-14%	5.32	488%
8	Kidney beans	Kg	23.29	24.43	-5%	5.00	366%
9	Tomato	Kg	28.43	32.00	-11%	6.43	342%
10	Eggplant	Kg	23.00	24.29	-5%	7.89	191%
11	Cucumber	Kg	24.57	20.71	19%	8.45	191%
12	Pepper	Kg	26.29	29.14	-10%	18.75	40%

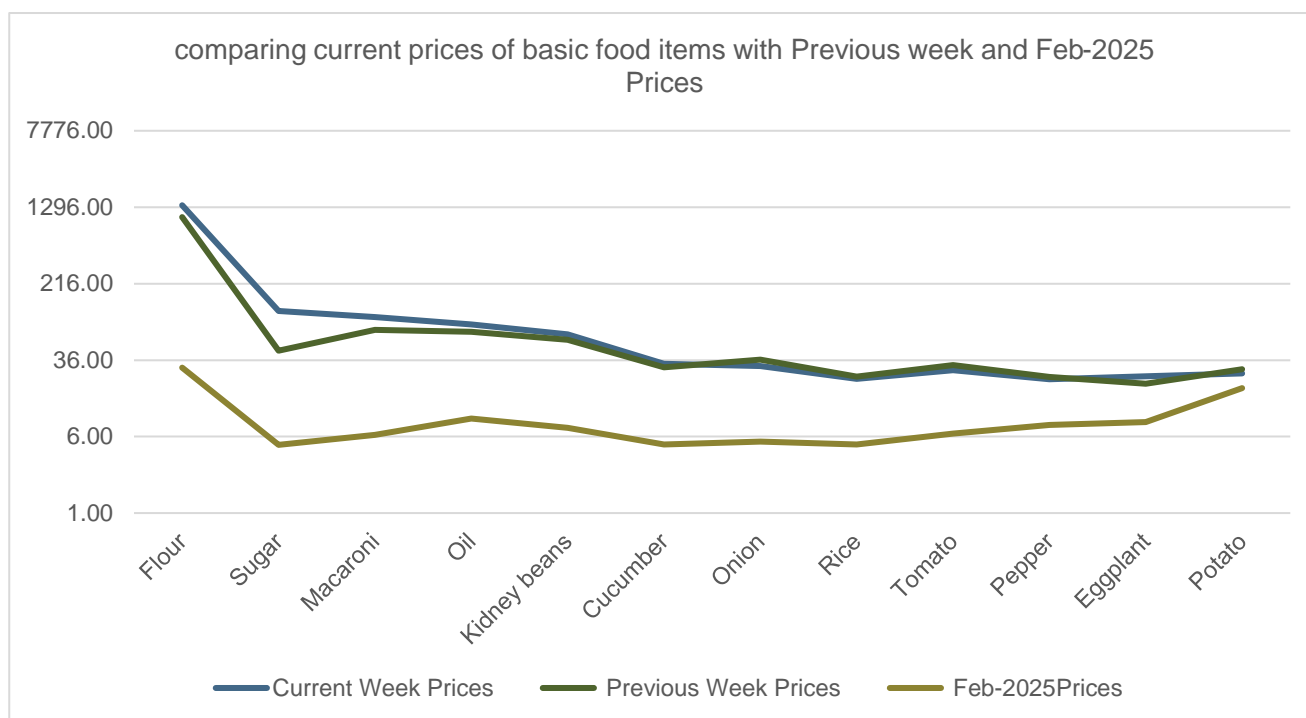


Figure (3): comparing current prices of basic food items with previous week and Feb-2025 Prices.

4.2. Non-Food Items:

In this section, we examine the prices of 6 key non-food items currently in high demand. Five of these items are essential hygiene products (soap, dishwashing liquid, laundry detergent, baby diapers, and sanitary towels). The sixth item, firewood, has emerged as a widely used substitute for cooking gas. We compare their current prices with both the pre-war normal prices and the prices from the previous week.

4.2.1. Current Week Vs. Pre-war Prices

When comparing the average prices of basic non-food items this week with their pre-war levels, several key trends emerge:

- **Widespread Increase:** All 6 non-food items now cost more than they did before the war, with price increases ranging from **56% (sanitary towels)** to **1019% (dishwashing liquid)**.
- **Dramatic Surge in Dishwashing Liquid:** Dishwashing liquid has surged to more than 11 times its pre-war price, driven by strong demand.
- **Significant Rises in Other Items:** **Firewood** and **laundry detergent** prices have roughly increased sevenfold, while **soap** and **baby diapers** have climbed about fourfold. 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 **56%** above their pre-war cost.

Table (3): 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	67.14	1,019%
2	firewood	Kg	0.5	4.00	700%

3	laundry detergent	Kg	8.0	47.14	489%
4	Baby diapers	Pack (40 pcs)	29.0	117.00	303%
5	Soap	Piece	2.5	10.00	300%
6	sanitary towels	Pack (10 pcs)	6.0	9.36	56%

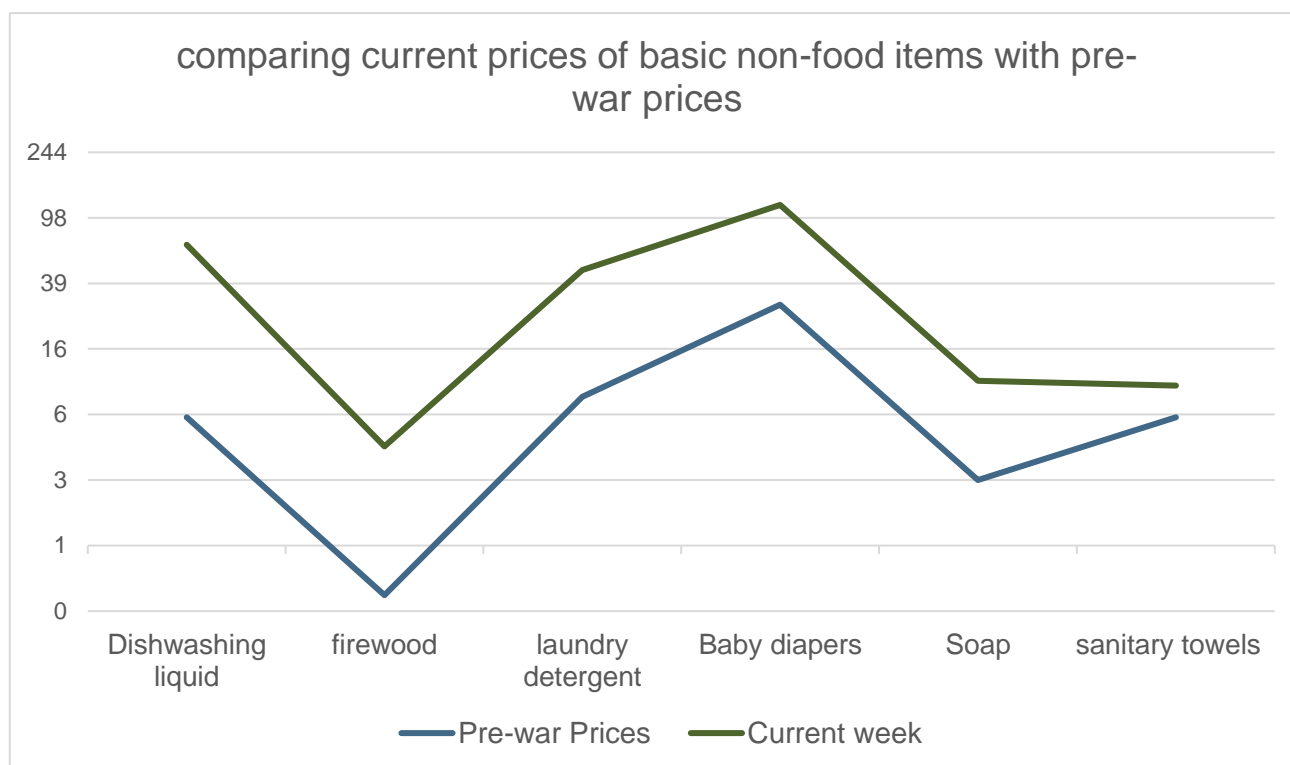


Figure (4): comparing current prices of basic non-food items with pre-war prices.

4.2.2. Current Week Vs. Previous:

When comparing this week's average prices for basic non-food items to those of the previous week, the following trends emerge:

- **Limited Increases:** Only 2 of the 6 items—namely, laundry detergent and baby diapers—showed price hikes, increasing by approximately 18% and 9% respectively. This rise is attributed to heightened demand and the ongoing closure of border crossings.
- **Stable Prices:** In contrast, the prices of soap, dishwashing liquid, and firewood remained unchanged, while sanitary towels experienced only minimal variation. These findings underline that, despite pressures in certain sectors, most essential non-food items have held steady in the short term.

Table (4): 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	laundry detergent	Kg	40.00	47.14	18%
2	Baby diapers	Pack (40 pcs)	107.29	117.00	9%

#	Item	Unit	Price Average (previous week)	Price Average (current week)	% Of (current week Vs. previous week)
3	Soap	Piece	10.00	10.00	0%
4	Dishwashing liquid	Liter	67.14	67.14	0%
5	firewood	Kg	4.00	4.00	0%

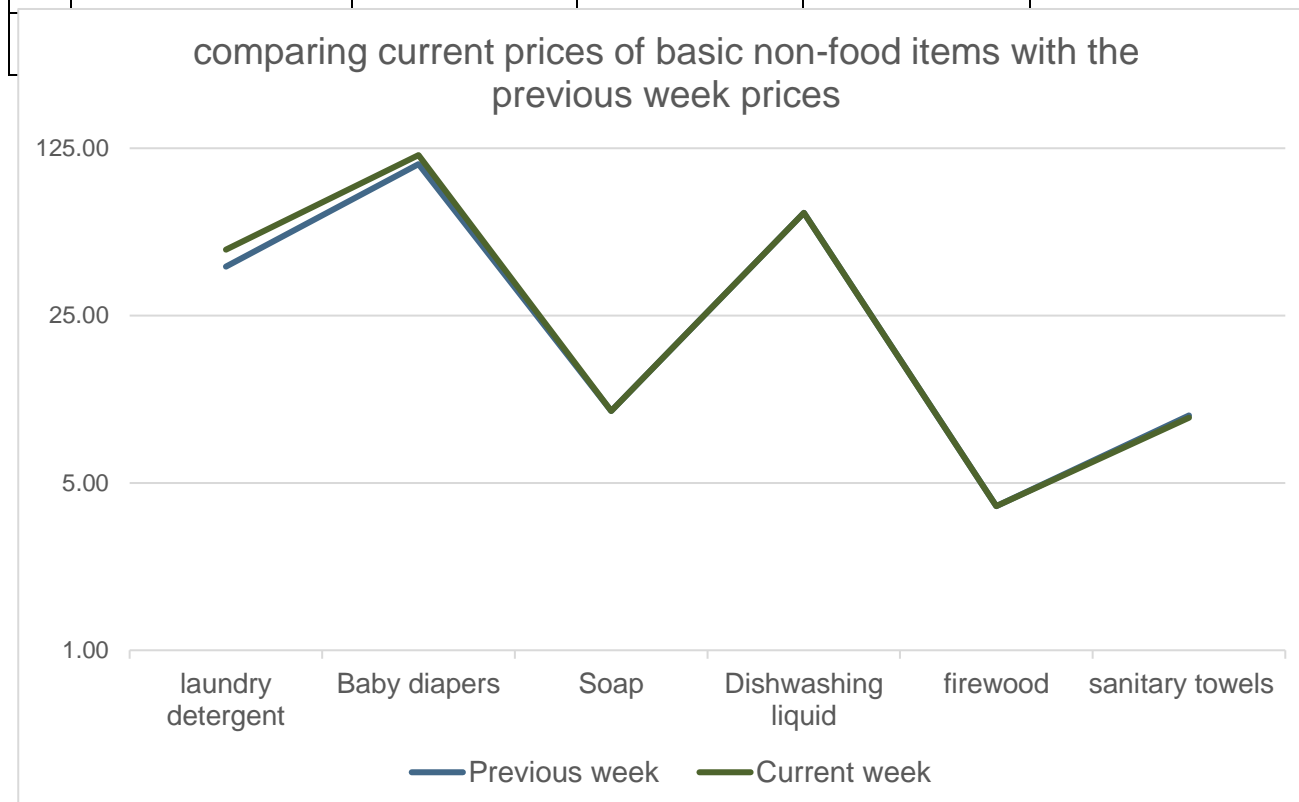


Figure (5): comparing current prices of basic non-food items with the previous week prices.

5. Gaza Consumer Price Index (GCPI)

Drawing on historical data gathered from November 2024 to the present, the Gaza Chamber of Commerce developed a weekly price index for 12 essential commodity items. This initiative comes amid an escalating economic crisis in the Gaza Strip, where ongoing warfare and severe restrictions on the entry of goods and aid have now resulted in a near-complete ban over extended periods. The index is designed to monitor price fluctuations in basic food and non-food goods purchased by households.

To ensure the index is both reliable and consistently measures its intended purpose, commodities were selected based on two key criteria:

- **Universal Relevance:** Items must be basic consumer goods purchased by the vast majority of households.
- **Consistent Availability:** Goods chosen were consistently available across both northern and southern Gaza during the data collection period.

Determining the appropriate quantities for each commodity involved leveraging two main sources of information:

- **Statistical Reports:** Data from the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) provided the average household size in the Gaza Strip (5.50 members) as well as the monthly per capita consumption rates for each commodity.
- **Household Survey:** A survey of 125 household heads was conducted to identify detailed sub-categories and corresponding quantities for vegetables and hygiene materials—details that were not fully elaborated in the PCBS reports.

Based on these sources, the weekly consumption rate for a household of 5.5 members was calculated for each item, as shown in the following table.

Table (5): Basic consumer goods included in the index and their quantities.

#	Item	Unit	Quantity	Relative Important Index
1	Flour	Kg	12.65	%38
2	Tomato	Kg	3.5	%10.50
3	Onion	Kg	3.5	%10.50
4	Cucumber	Kg	3.45	%10.30
5	Potato	Kg	2.5	%7.50
6	Rice	Kg	1.38	%4.14
7	Oil	Liter	1.37	%4.11
8	Sugar	Kg	1	%3
9	Soap	Piece	1	%3
10	Sanitary towels	Packet (12 Piece)	1	%3
11	laundry detergent	Kg	1	%3
12	Dishwashing liquid	Liter	1	%3

When comparing the Relative Importance Index (RII) for the items in the previous table, we find that Flour is the highest-ranked item on the relative importance index at 38%, followed by vegetables (tomato, onion, cucumber, and potato), whose relative importance ranges between 7.50% and 10.50%. The relative importance of the remaining items ranges between 3% and 4%.

Between November 1, 2024, and January 30, 2025—a span of 13 weeks—the index was calculated weekly for both the northern and southern parts of the Gaza Strip, reflecting significant price differences between the regions. The accompanying figure illustrates the index values for both areas along with the pre-war benchmark.

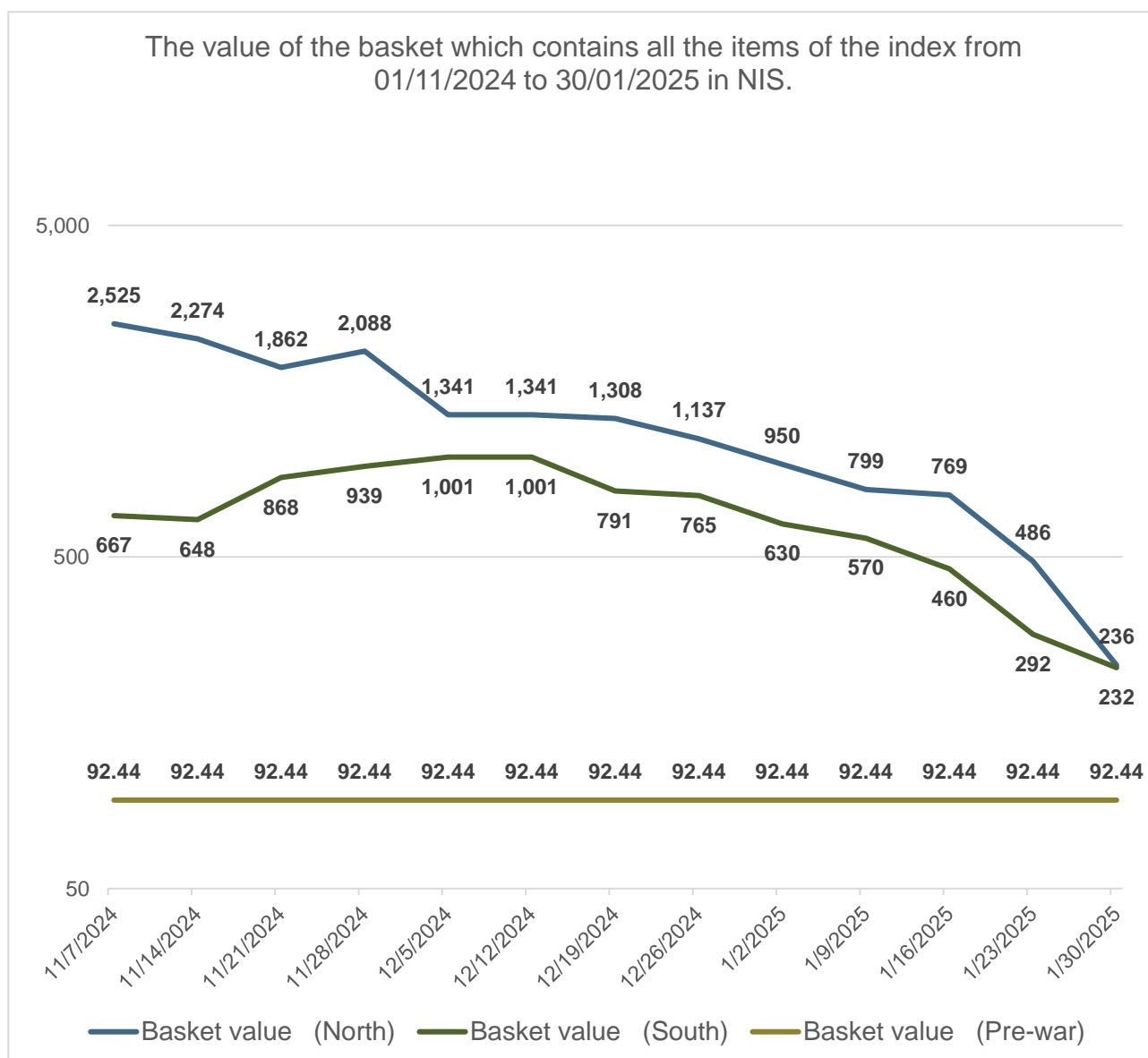


Figure (6): The value of the basket which contains all the items of the index from 01/11/2024 to 30/01/2025.

Prior to the war, the index was **92.44** shekels, representing the base value (**100%**). In northern Gaza, the index peaked during the first week (**November 1–7, 2025**) at **2,525 shekels**—about **2,732%** of the base value—before gradually declining and matching the southern value of **232** shekels (**251%** of base) by week 13 (**January 24–30, 2025**). In contrast, southern Gaza reached its highest index during weeks 5 and 6 (**November 29–December 12, 2024**) at **1,001** shekels (approximately **1,083%** of base). This regional discrepancy largely reflects the larger inflow of goods into the south compared to the north, though prices eventually converged.

From January 31 to May 8, 2025—a 14-week span—the index was unified across the entire Gaza Strip due to diminishing regional differences. The accompanying figure illustrates the unified index values alongside the pre-war benchmark.

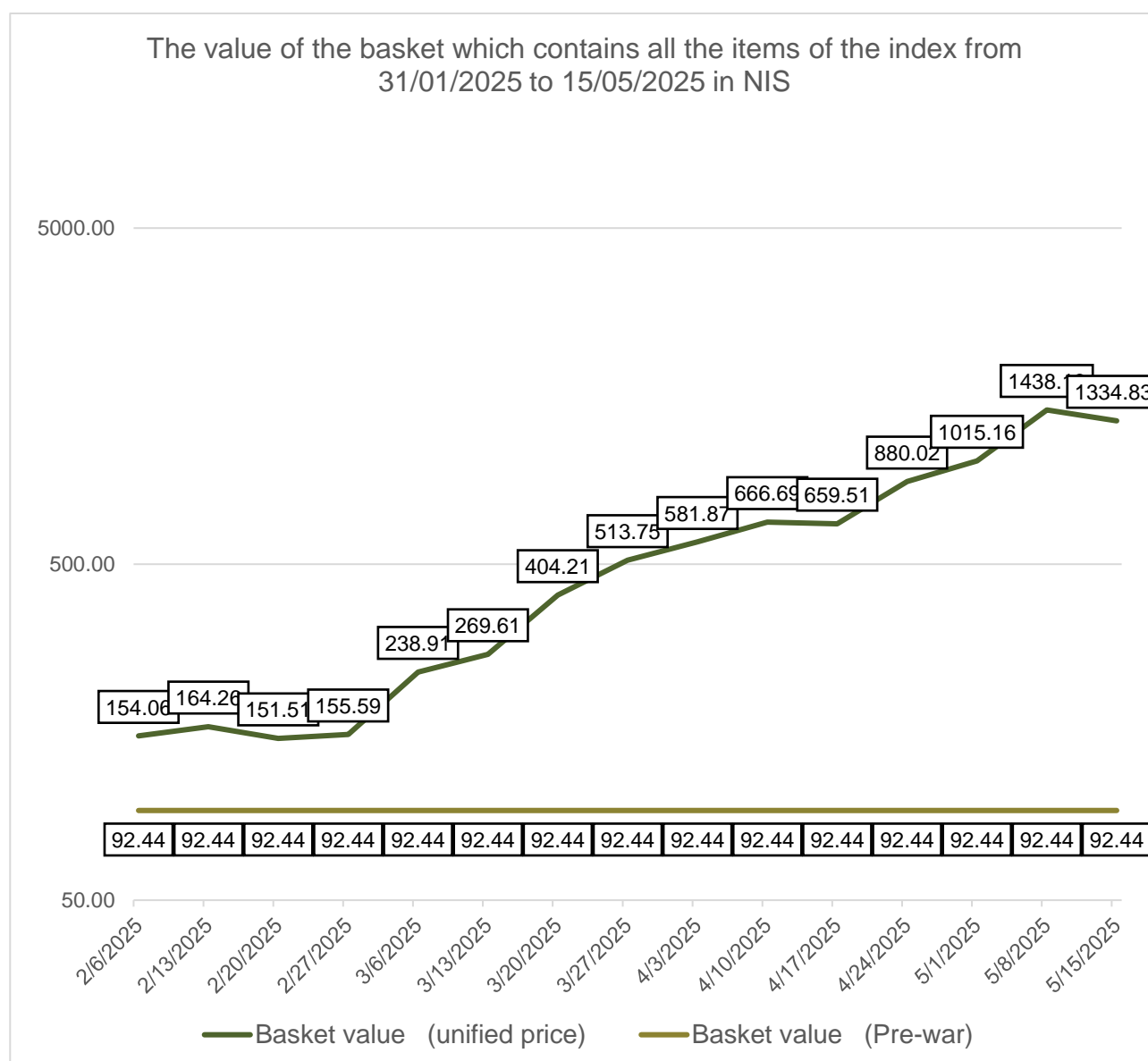


Figure (7): The value of the basket which contains all the items of the index from 31/01/2025 to 15/05/2025.

The index remained relatively stable between weeks 14 and 17 (January 31–February 27, 2025), reflecting the temporary stabilization brought by the ceasefire that began on January 19. During this period, the increased flow of goods allowed markets to recover slightly, with the index reaching its lowest recorded value in week 16 (February 14–20) at **164%**. However, in week 18 (February 28–March 6), the index surged significantly, marking the beginning of a continuous upward trend. By the time of this report, it had reached **1,444%**, largely due to the Israeli decision to **close all crossings** and impose a full blockade on March 2, halting the entry of goods, aid, and supplies into Gaza. This closure has severely disrupted market stability, caused inflation and intensified economic hardship across the region.

6. Emerging businesses / trades in Gaza

The ongoing war has radically transformed Gaza's commercial and economic landscape. Amid widespread infrastructure damage and disrupted supply chains, traditional trade patterns have collapsed, paving the way for unconventional economic initiatives driven by

urgent needs and emergency circumstances. These new activities are not merely reactive—they represent innovative survival strategies in an environment where the foundations of a conventional economy have all but vanished. Understanding these emerging commercial trends is now essential to assess their impact on the region's economic and social fabric and to explore how some of these innovations might be shaped into more sustainable solutions amid persistent instability.

6.1. Seeds of Resilience: How the Seed and Seedling Trade is Sustaining Hope Amid Conflict:

The trade in agricultural seeds and seedlings has emerged as a prominent profession amid the ongoing war, largely due to the severe shortage of vegetables and fruits in local markets. As more citizens turn to home-based, self-sustained farming to secure their food supply, the demand for seeds and seedlings has surged. This practice has become common on sidewalks and in marketplaces, offering a crucial alternative source of income for families whose primary livelihoods have been upended. Seed prices have skyrocketed compared to pre-war levels. The prices of crop seeds such as tomato, and eggplant were estimated at around \$80 per gram before the war. Today, the price has exceeded \$200, reflecting the significant increase in agricultural costs due to the current situation, and many varieties have become scarce. This dramatic inflation is partly driven by the ban of entry and high smuggling cost of the seeds, along with limited stocks that were already in short supply before the war. Despite the many obstacles in obtaining these goods, the sale of seeds and seedlings now stands out as one of the few viable avenues for income and adaptation under the harsh conditions of war.



6.2. Homegrown Hope: Nurturing Resilience through Self-Sustained Farming amid Conflict:

Amid the ongoing war, formal agriculture has been devastated, forcing experienced farmers to transform any available space—whether backyard plots, roadside verges, or improvised planters—into small-scale farms. These micro-gardens now play a dual role: they enhance household food security and provide supplementary income by marketing excess produce locally. With supply chains disrupted and demand high, the scarcity of fresh vegetables is evident in rapidly rising prices. Staples such as arugula, parsley, eggplant, cucumber, and watercress are now key crops. Through remarkable ingenuity and resourcefulness, self-sustained farming has become an essential resilience strategy, enabling communities to adapt and survive amid widespread agricultural collapse.



7. Al-Alamiyah for Aluminium: A Success Story Led by Akram Abdel Al

7.1. Introduction:

Al-Alamiyah for Aluminium was established in 1996 in Gaza Governorate by “**Akram Abdel Al**”. Since its inception, it has become one of the leading manufacturers of aluminium products in Palestine. The company has relied on a range of advanced machinery—comprising 20 main machines and 20 smaller ones—alongside various manual tools. It has consistently delivered high-quality products to local clients, and securing contracts with several international organizations.

7.2. Pre-war Situation:

Before the onset of recent war on Gaza, Al-Alamiyah for Aluminium maintained a steady production level that reflected the expertise of its team of 10 specialized employees. The factory met the local market’s demand for aluminium in the construction and industrial sectors and successfully executed supply contracts with international institutions without any delays or compromises in quality.

7.3. Current Situation:

With the outbreak of the war in October 2023, the company’s headquarters and workshop infrastructure have suffered significant damage:

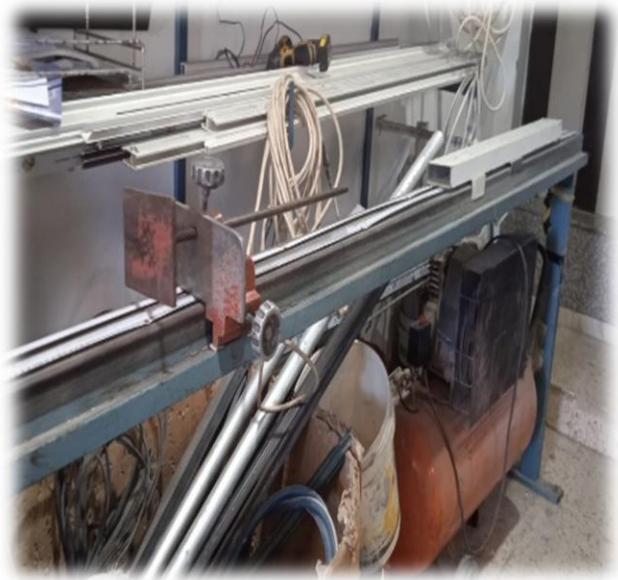
- **Losses in Goods and Equipment:**
 - Goods losses amount to approximately \$18,000.
 - Equipment losses are valued at around \$20,000.
 - Moderate damages to the workshop are estimated at about \$3,000.
- **Production Decline:** Production has dropped by roughly 70% due to fuel shortages, malfunctioning alternative power systems, and challenges in transportation and logistics.
- **Supply Delays:** Urgent orders for international institutions have been delayed, which has adversely affected the company’s reputation and contractual relationships.



Despite these losses, the company has not received any external support or financing from any source; it has relied solely on its own resources and limited reserves to keep some production lines operational.

7.4. Urgent Needs:

- **Repair of Critical Machinery:** Rehabilitate several key machines to restore production capacity to at least 50% within the next three months.
- **Alternative Fuel and Energy Systems:** Install a small backup generator or provide solar panels to ensure the workshop's essential power needs are met during outages.
- **Logistics Support:** Implement flexible transportation solutions to guarantee the timely delivery of raw materials and products regardless of road conditions or security barriers.
- **Temporary Payroll Program:** Ensure the continuity of work for the 10 employees by establishing an internal payment mechanism or through regular electronic transfers.



7.5. Conclusion:

Despite the repeated challenges, ongoing wars, and difficult conditions in Gaza, Al-Alamiyah for Aluminum, under the leadership of Akram Abdel Al, continues its operations with determination and resilience. Relying on its own capabilities to overcome energy and transportation crises, the company's story is a vivid example of Palestinian resilience and endurance as well as of the commitment of small and medium enterprises to sustain operations and serve the community—even in the absence of any external support.

8. Coordination Mechanism:

This week, no coordination mechanism is active because no trucks have been allowed into the Gaza Strip. It remains unclear whether the previous system will resume once the crossings reopen and aid, supplies, and commodities begin to flow in again, or if a new mechanism will be established.

9. Difficulties:

- **Complete Closure:** Israeli authorities have enforced a total blockade, stopping the entry of humanitarian aid as well as private sector goods into the Gaza Strip.
- **Liquidity Crisis:** A severe shortage of cash is worsening the malnutrition and hunger crisis.
- **Storage Issues:** Insufficient storage facilities—especially cold storage—have prevented wholesalers and retailers from maintaining adequate stock levels, undermining market stability and emergency response efforts.
- **Power Shortages:** Inadequate power supplies are disrupting the cold chain and hindering the use of e-payment systems.
- **Scarcity of Essentials:** A lack of clothing and sheltering materials, such as tarpaulin and nylon sheets, has led to a sharp increase in their market prices.

- **Deteriorating Living Conditions:** Basic living conditions across all aspects have significantly worsened.
- **Food Supply Shortages:** The ongoing closure of commercial crossings has resulted in severe food shortages, pushing up the prices of available commodities.
- **Flour Crisis:** For example, the scarcity of flour has forced most bakeries to close, causing its price to soar.
- **Agricultural Decline:** A shortage of water and agricultural inputs has decreased local production, leading to an increased reliance on high-priced imports.

10. Recommendations:

- **Resumption of Humanitarian Aid:** Immediately resume and increase the quantity and variety of humanitarian aid entering Gaza to cover diverse nutritional needs.
- **Private Sector Imports:** Permit the private sector to import essential commodities, ensuring widespread distribution and stable market supplies across both the north and south.
- **Alternative Power Solutions:** Implement solar energy solutions to maintain the cold chain for dairy products, frozen meats, and vegetables.
- **Access for Importers:** Allow private sector importers to use all available crossings for entry into Gaza.
- **Expanded Truck Access:** Grant both humanitarian and commercial trucks access to all crossings and routes to reduce transportation costs.
- **Direct Import Channels:** Enable Gaza traders to import directly through international ports to avoid high prices and commissions.
- **Public-Private Partnerships:** Foster collaboration between Chambers of Commerce and donor organizations (e.g., Tasdeer, Anera, WFP) to support the reactivation of trade, industry, and agriculture.
- **E-Payment Promotion:** Encourage the use of electronic wallets and other e-payment methods by restoring reliable power and internet to retail outlets.
- **Agricultural Support:** Expedite the importation of agricultural and livestock inputs, and support small farmers with seeds, tools, and fertilizers to enhance local food production.
- **Transportation Support:** Provide transportation companies with fuel and spare truck parts at standard prices to curb rising logistics costs.
- **Commercial Facility Rehabilitation:** Allocate funding for the rehabilitation of commercial facilities, including storage and cold storage, to aid in early recovery and market stabilization.
- **Efficient Coordination Mechanisms:** Establish effective, accountable, and transparent mechanisms to manage the entry and distribution of commodities, ensuring proper prioritization.
- **Lifting Import Restrictions:** Remove all restrictions on private sector imports of humanitarian needs and critical commodities such as school supplies and sheltering materials.
- **Market Regulation:** Introduce measures to control market practices, prevent monopolies, and stabilize prices.

11. Conclusion

This week witnessed the continuation of the war and the comprehensive closure imposed on the Gaza Strip, which exacerbated the situation and the crisis. The Israeli side continues to close all crossings and prevent any goods from entering the Gaza Strip since 02/03/2025, warning of an imminent famine. Gaza consumer price index declined by 7.2% this week compared to the previous week, reaching 1,444%. Average food prices have surged by 2,139.73% compared to pre-war levels. Onion prices are 57 times higher, and flour is 39 times higher. Many essential food items like frozen chicken, meat, eggs, dairy products, and various fruits are completely exhausted from markets. Many humanitarian organizations have warned of the repercussions of the continued Israeli closure of the crossings and called on the international community to intervene immediately to pressure the Israeli side to reopen the crossings and resume the entry of humanitarian aid. In addition to food security, this closure may also affect the continuation of humanitarian services, such as medical services, water, and others.

12. Annex

12.1. Daily prices:

Table (6): Standard deviation of daily prices.

#	Item	13/05	14/05	15/05	16/05	17/05	18/05	19/05	Aver.	St. Dev
1	Flour	950	875	1250	1500	2250	1875	800	1357.14	548.62
2	Onion	60	60	80	120	180	160	140	114.29	48.60
3	Sugar	75	75	100	100	120	130	90	98.57	20.96
4	Macaroni	24	20	28	34	45	50	30	33.00	10.94
5	Rice	60	55	60	60	75	80	70	65.71	9.32
6	Oil	70	75	85	85	90	90	85	82.86	7.56
7	Pepper	28	24	24	28	24	28	28	26.29	2.14
8	Tomato	30	25	30	30	28	28	28	28.43	1.81
9	Cucumber	25	23	24	23	25	27	25	24.57	1.40
10	Potato	32	30	32	32	33	31	29	31.29	1.38
11	Kidney beans	23	22	22	24	24	24	24	23.29	0.95
12	Eggplant	23	23	22	24	23	23	23	23.00	0.58

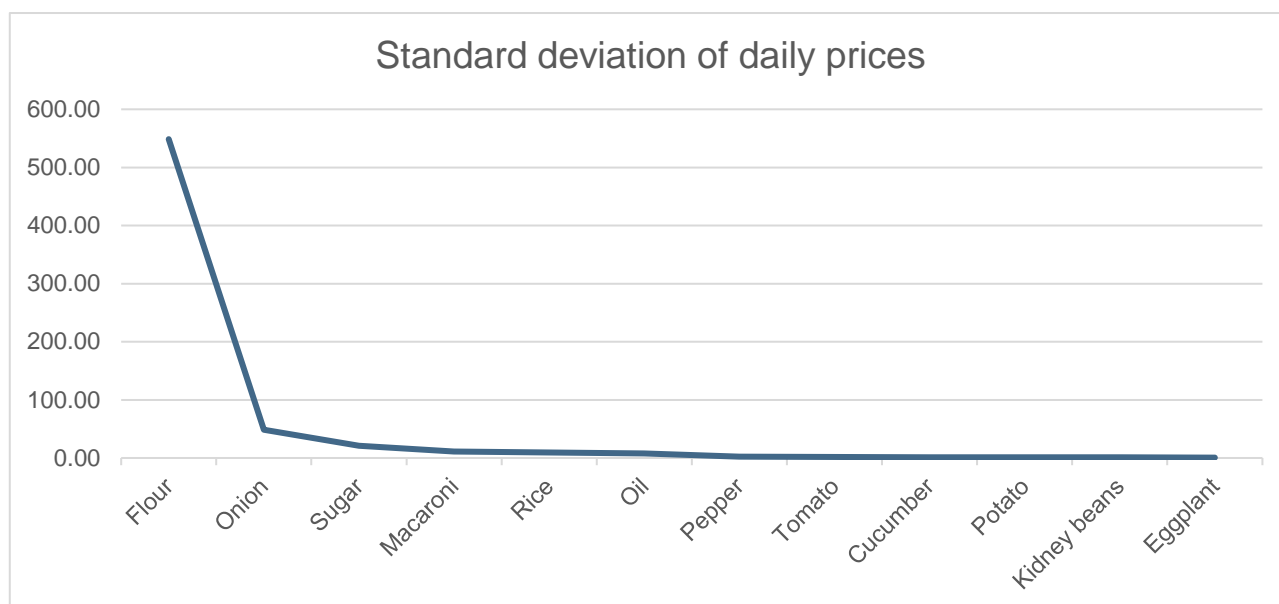


Figure (8): Standard deviation of daily prices

12.2. Price volatility:

From the previous tables, goods can be grouped according to the severity of price fluctuations based on the standard deviation value into three categories:

Fixed-price goods:

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

Stable-price goods:

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

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 commodities except Kidney beans and Eggplant.

12.3. Gaza Consumer Price Index Values:

Table (7): 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%

Period	From	To	Northern Gaza Strip		Southern Gaza Strip	
			Basket Value	Index Value	Basket Value	Index Value
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%

Table (8): 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%
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%