



Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

Week 43: 20-26 May, 2025.

Since the Israeli side announced the resumption of humanitarian aid entry into the Gaza Strip on May 17, 2025, and over the course of 25 days until this morning, only 517 truckloads have been allowed in. 403 truckloads were looted along the way due to the Israeli army's insistence on enforcing specific routes and schedules for their movement. All of the trucks carried humanitarian aid, except for 22 commercial trucks that reached the warehouses of certain traders, amid a lack of transparency regarding the coordination mechanisms and associated costs. The aid distribution mechanism promoted by the Israeli side remains incapable of ensuring effective and actual delivery to those in need.

In this Report:

- **Prolonged Blockade:** Twelve weeks of halted humanitarian aid and imports put over 2 million residents at risk of famine.
- **Flour Crisis:** Flour prices have surged to 52x pre-war levels, forcing the closure of 25 key bakeries.
- **Severe Inflation:** The Consumer Price Index has jumped by 67% since the last week, now standing at 2,415%.
- **Renewed Conflict:** Ongoing hostilities have led to mass demolitions and displaced over 1,500,000 people.
- **Adapting to Crisis:** Amid ongoing shortages and infrastructure destruction, Gaza residents have developed innovative survival strategies, including tuk-tuk transportation, now the only means of travel between northern and southern Gaza, and home-baked bread selling, where families mix flour with substitutes like crushed pasta, lentils, and beans to combat bakery closures and severe food scarcity.

Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

1. Executive Summary:

- This report, of weekly market analysis in Gaza Strip, covers the period from 20/05/2025 to 26/05/2025.
- Hostilities resumed March 18, 2025, triggering new displacement waves for over 1.5 million people. Around 75% of Gaza's total land area is now affected by forced evacuation or No-Go Zones declared by Israeli occupation.
- Despite claims on **May 17, 2025**, that aid would resume, only **93 truckloads entered on May 20, 107 on May 22, and 32 on May 23**.
- 139 out of 232 trucks were looted, either on route or after reaching storage facilities.
- People in Gaza have seen no benefit from the reopening of the crossing. On the contrary, **prices of basic commodities have risen significantly compared to the previous week**,
- Healthcare and water supplies are **severely affected**, with hospitals struggling due to **medicine, equipment, and fuel shortages**.
- The **Gaza Consumer Price Index surged by 67%** from the previous week, reaching **2,415%**, reflecting **severe inflation**.
- **Flour prices soared to 52 times pre-war levels**, with all **25 World Food Programme-supported bakeries shut down**, exacerbating food insecurity.
- Prices of basic food and non-food commodities remain **unpredictably volatile**, worsening economic hardship.
- Available goods are sold at **exorbitant prices**, with cooking gas virtually **unavailable** and sold on the **black market at 66 times its original cost**.
- Families have resorted to using **wood for cooking**, pushing its price from **0.5 ILS/kg to over 5 ILS/kg**.
- Residents have **developed survival-driven solutions**, including **makeshift sanitation services, water tank repairs, and informal trade networks**.
- Amid ongoing shortages and infrastructure destruction, Gaza residents have also developed **innovative survival strategies**, including **tuk-tuk transportation**, now the only means of travel between **northern and southern Gaza**, and **home-baked bread selling**, where families mix **flour with substitutes like crushed pasta, lentils, and beans** to combat bakery closures and severe food scarcity.
- **Food items prices have sharply increased**, as **Onion price increase at 8,971%**, followed by **flour (5,073%) and sugar (5,090%)**. **Rice, macaroni, and oil prices surged between 793% and 1,797%**, worsening affordability.
- **Non-food essentials** like **dishwashing liquid, firewood, and laundry detergent** have increased **516–1,043%**.

2. Distribution of the Population in the Gaza Strip:

Between April 30 and May 1, 2025, the Gaza Strip's demographic landscape underwent significant upheaval due to ongoing hostilities. The ceasefire that had lasted from January 19 to March 17, 2025, had provided a temporary respite, allowing many displaced families to return to their areas. However, despite this brief stability, widespread devastation left numerous homes uninhabitable, forcing residents to set up tents amid the rubble in an attempt to restore some sense of normalcy.

Yet, not all returns were possible. The buffer zone along the northern and eastern borders remained largely inaccessible, while in Rafah Governorate, only a limited number of residents could return due to the continued presence of Israeli forces along the Philadelphia axis at the Egyptian border. Since the war resumed on March 18, 2025, displacement has surged once more. Evacuation orders issued by Israeli forces now affect approximately 75% of Gaza's total area, displacing more than 1,500,000 people. The newly targeted areas include Beit Hanoun, Beit Lahia, Al-Tuffah, Shuja'iyya, Khan Yunis (excluding the Mawasi area), Rafah Governorate, and both sides of the Netzarim axis.

During this period, Israeli forces intensified efforts to establish the new "Morag" axis, a strategic corridor bisecting Rafah and Khan Yunis. Stretching from the Sufa crossing in the east to the seashore in the west, this corridor has been systematically cleared of buildings and infrastructure. Demolitions continue along both sides, particularly in the area between Morag and Philadelphia, indicating a looming total eradication of Rafah Governorate.

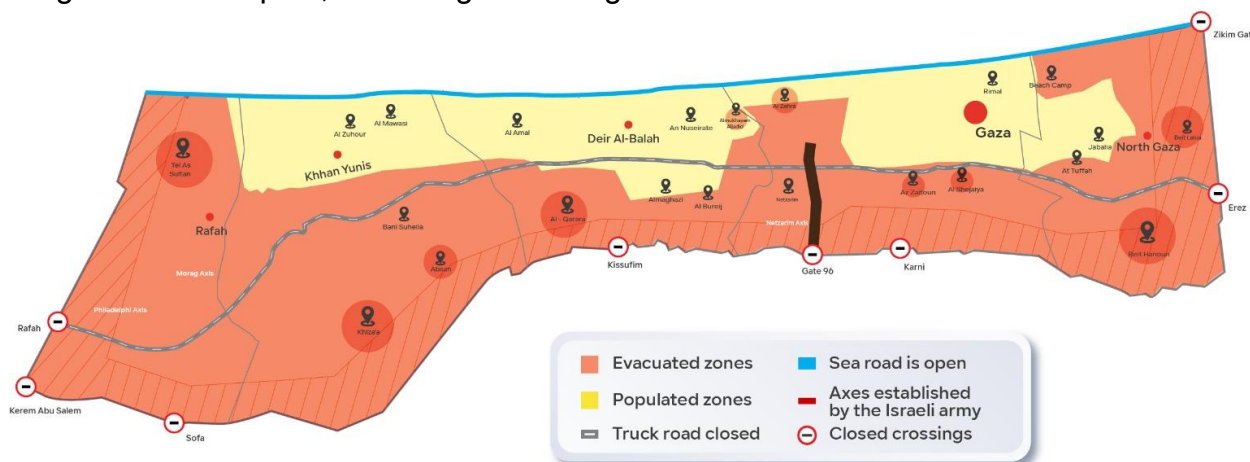


Figure (1): Map of crossings and new evacuation zones.

3. Daily Crossing Points Status:

After 88 consecutive days of a strict blockade on Gaza Strip, and as a result of increasing international pressure, the Israeli side announced its approval for the entry of humanitarian aid into Gaza Strip, at a minimum amount, according to Israeli officials themselves. Although the announcement was made on Saturday 17/05/2025, the first batch of aid did not enter until Tuesday evening, 20/05/2025. During the period covered by this report, only Karm Abu Salem (KAS) crossing operated, while the other crossings remained completely closed. 232 trucks entered over 3 working days, and it was closed on the other 4 days. 60% of the trucks that entered were looted whether on the road before reaching the warehouses or from the warehouses themselves. On the first day of the truck entry, Tuesday 20/05/2025, 93 trucks entered, 67 of which were loaded with flour to run bakeries through the World Food

Programme (WFP), and the others were carrying medicines and nutritional supplements for children. A number of bakeries in the southern Gaza Strip operated for only 2 days, then stopped again due to lack of flour. On the other two days, all trucks entered were looted, some on the way before reaching the warehouses, and some from the warehouses themselves. The Israeli side says that the entry of aid through the current mechanism, which was followed previously, will be temporary until the distribution points established by the Israeli army are completed, and it will supervise the distribution of aid through them in the coming days. An American security company will handle distribution tasks within these centers. During the reporting period, no trucks entered through the private sector, and no trucks reached the northern part of Gaza Strip.

Table (1): Number of trucks and looted trucks on daily basis.

#	Day	Date	Number of Trucks	Crossing	Number of looted trucks	Truck load
1	Tuesday	20/05/2025	93	KAS	1	Flour - Medicines and Medical Supplies - Nutritional Supplement
2	Wednesday	21/05/2025	0	KAS	0	-
3	Thursday	22/05/2025	107	KAS	107	Flour - Nutritional Supplement – Shelter Equipment
4	Friday	23/05/2025	32	KAS	32	Flour - Nutritional Supplement – Shelter Equipment
5	Saturday	24/05/2025	0	KAS	0	-
6	Sunday	25/05/2025	0	KAS	0	-
7	Monday	26/05/2025	0	KAS	0	-
Total			232		139	

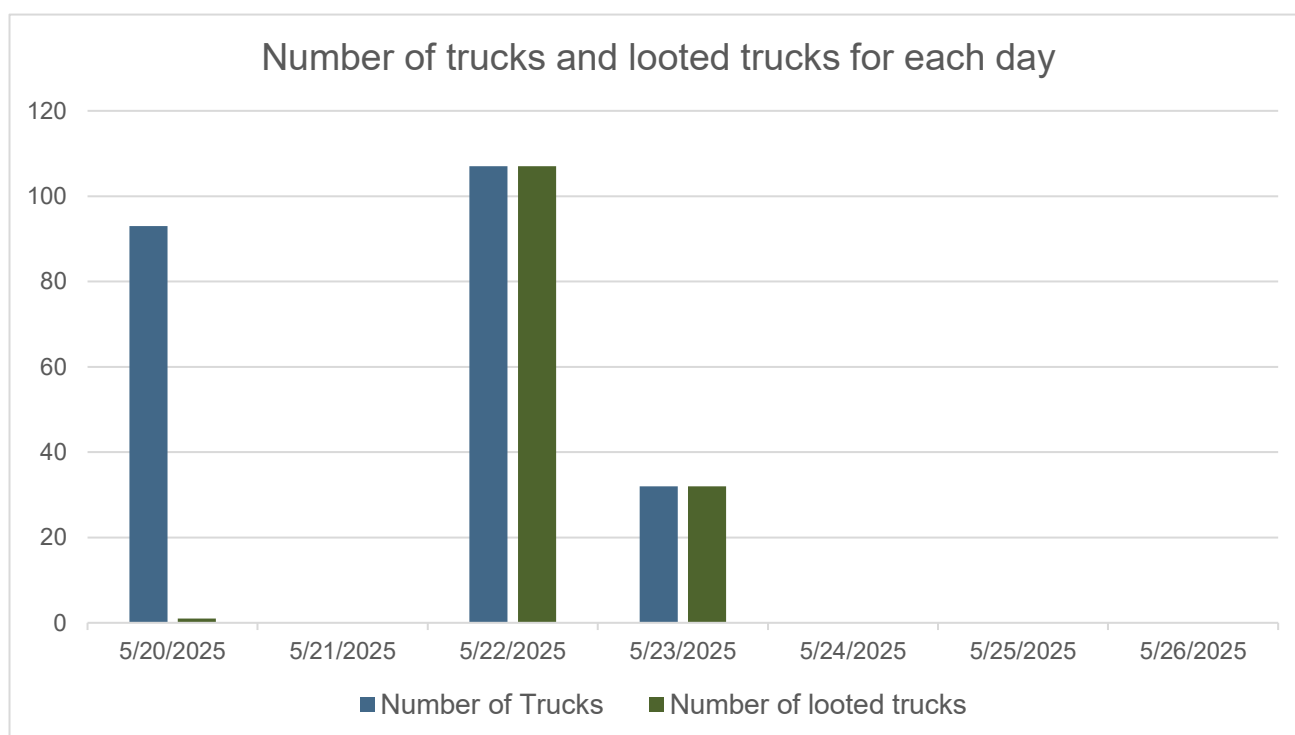


Figure (2): Number of trucks and looted trucks for each day.

4. Market Prices for Basic Goods:

Despite the resumption of aid deliveries this week, commodity prices remain at unprecedentedly high levels, and have increased compared to last week. This is attributed to the extremely limited quantities allowed in by the Israeli side, which fall far short of meeting the actual needs of the people. A significant portion of the aid has also been looted, due to strict Israeli-imposed restrictions on truck routes and schedules. To date, there has been no effective delivery of food to the citizens in need, who have been deprived of it for 88 consecutive days.

4.1. Food Items:

The availability of food in Gaza's markets has declined drastically, with several essential items—including frozen chicken, meat, eggs, dairy products, and fruits—completely depleted. The remaining supplies fall into two categories:

1. **Imported staples** (flour, sugar, rice, vegetable oil, macaroni, kidney beans), which are brought in through the crossings. However, the quantities available are extremely limited, driving prices to more than 20 times their pre-war levels.
2. **Locally grown vegetables** (tomatoes, cucumbers, potatoes, eggplants, onions, peppers). While these remain in circulation, production has significantly dropped due to the loss of agricultural land caused by bulldozing, shelling, and forced evacuations.

This report examines 13 food items currently available in the market, analyzing price changes and comparing the current week's figures against pre-war levels, the previous week, and February 2025. February was selected as a benchmark due to the ceasefire-driven peak in commodity inflows during that month.

4.1.1. Current Week Vs. Pre-war Prices

A comparison of average prices for basic food items this week against their pre-war levels reveals the following trends:

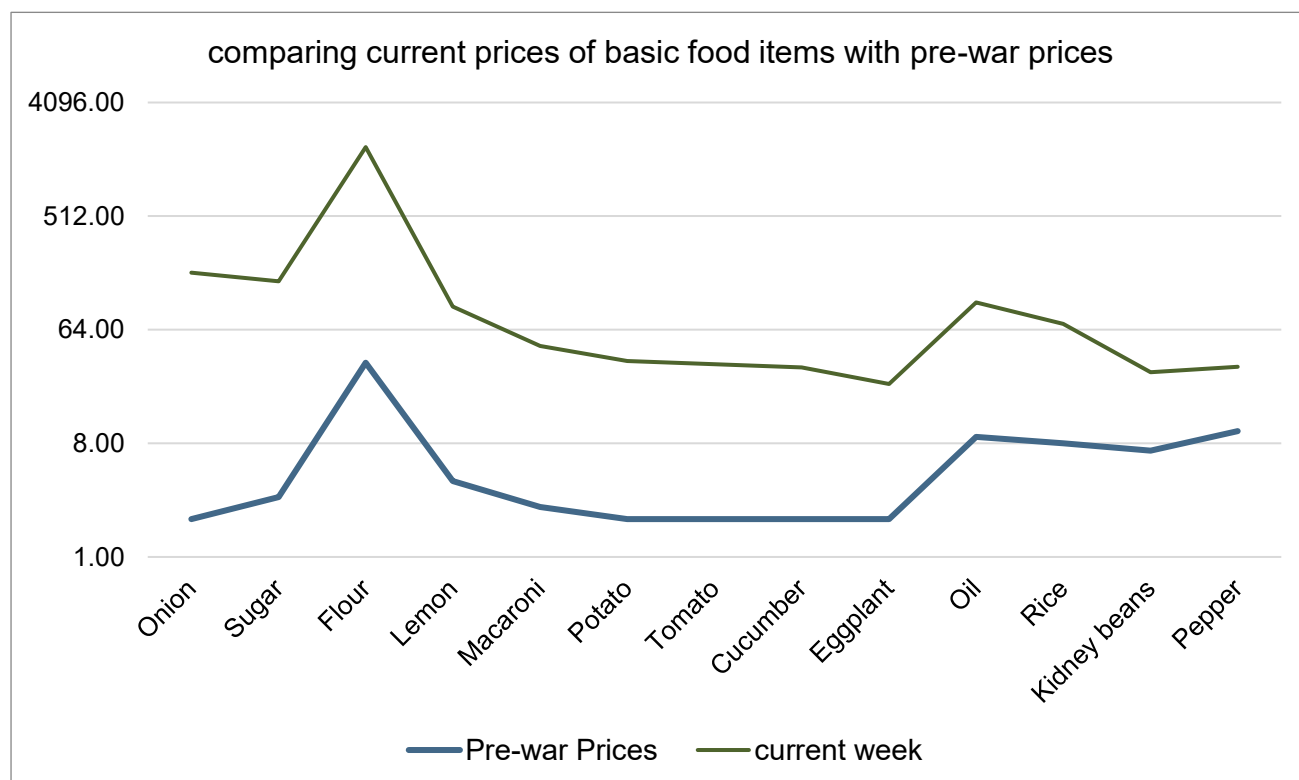
- **All 13 food items analyzed** have seen price increases, with variations ranging from **226% (pepper) to 8,971% (onion)**.
- **Onion recorded the sharpest increase**, now priced at over **91 times** their normal rate, followed by **flour and sugar**, which have risen by more than **51 times**, and **lemons**, which are nearly **24 times** higher.
- Prices for **macaroni, potato, tomato, cucumber, eggplant, and vegetables oil** have surged **11 to 19 times** beyond pre-war levels.
- **Rice has increased nearly 9 times**, while **kidney beans and pepper** have risen by over **3 times**.
- **Pepper and kidney beans** showed the lowest relative price hikes, yet still exceed pre-war prices by **threefold**.

The **average price increase across all items stands at 2,430.92%**, reflecting extreme **hyperinflation** that continues to erode purchasing power and exacerbate food insecurity. Given that these commodities form the foundation of the basic food basket, the impact is severe. Additionally, a **high standard deviation of approximately 2,498.94%** underscores the substantial disparities in price hikes across different items. This variation indicates that certain essential products have been disproportionately affected by scarcity, import restrictions, and rising costs of transport and storage. Furthermore, some **key food items—such as garlic, oranges, apples, and bananas—remain unavailable** due to ongoing border closures and the destruction of agricultural lands.

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

#	Item	Unit	Price Average		% Of change
			Pre-war	Current Week	
1	Onion	Kg	2.00	181.43	8,971%
2	Sugar	Kg	3.00	155.71	5,090%
3	Flour	Sack (25Kg)	35.00	1,810.71	5,073%
4	Lemon	Kg	4.00	98.00	2,350%
5	Macaroni	Kg	2.50	47.43	1,797%
6	Potato	Kg	2.00	36.14	1,707%
7	Tomato	Kg	2.00	34.14	1,607%
8	Cucumber	Kg	2.00	32.14	1,507%
9	Eggplant	Kg	2.00	23.71	1,086%
10	Oil	Liter	9.00	105.71	1,075%
11	Rice	Kg	8.00	71.43	793%
12	Kidney beans	Kg	7.00	29.43	320%
13	Pepper	Kg	10.00	32.57	226%
14	Frozen chicken	Kg	8.00	NA	NA
15	Garlic	Kg	10.00	NA	NA
16	Apple	Kg	5.00	NA	NA
17	Banana	Kg	2.50	NA	NA
18	Orange	Kg	4.00	NA	NA

Figure (3): 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 average prices for basic food items this week against both the previous week and February 2025 reveals the following trends:

- **All 13 items analyzed** have higher prices than in February 2025, with increases ranging from **74% (pepper) to 5,896% (flour)**.
- **12 items have seen price increases compared to the previous week**, with variations between **3% (eggplant) and 59% (onion)**.
- **Lemons** have reappeared in the market this week after being unavailable last week.
- **Onion prices surged by 59%**, driven by supply shortages and the reduction of agricultural land.
- **Sugar prices rose by 58%**, due to heightened demand and restricted supply.

Examining the relationship between current prices and their percentage changes over time yields the following insights:

- **Short-Term Change:** A **very weak positive correlation (0.146)** with a **p-value of 0.651** indicates **no statistically significant relationship** between short-term price changes and current prices. This suggests that an item's high price does not necessarily correspond to a large weekly percentage increase.
- **Long-Term Change:** A **strong positive correlation (0.865)** with a **statistically significant p-value of 0.00013** confirms that items with **major price hikes since February have sustained high prices**. This indicates **a lasting impact of wartime inflation**, meaning commodities that saw sharp increases early in the crisis remain at elevated levels.

These findings highlight the persistent inflationary pressure and the ongoing strain on market stability, with long-term price surges shaping purchasing power and food accessibility

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

#	Item	Unit	Current Week Prices	Comparing Current Week to Previous Week		Comparing Current Week to Feb-2025	
				Prices	% Of Change	Prices	% Of Change
1	Flour	Sack (25Kg)	1810.71	1,357.14	33%	30.20	5,896%
2	Sugar	Kg	155.71	98.57	58%	6.23	2,399%
3	Onion	Kg	181.43	114.29	59%	4.95	3,568%
4	Oil	Liter	105.71	82.86	28%	9.16	1,054%
5	Rice	Kg	71.43	65.71	9%	7.36	871%
6	Macaroni	Kg	47.43	33.00	44%	5.00	849%
7	Potato	Kg	36.14	31.29	16%	5.32	579%
8	Kidney beans	Kg	29.43	23.29	26%	5.00	489%
9	Tomato	Kg	34.14	28.43	20%	6.43	431%
10	Cucumber	Kg	32.14	24.57	31%	8.45	281%
11	Eggplant	Kg	23.71	23.00	3%	7.89	200%
12	Pepper	Kg	32.57	26.29	24%	18.75	74%
13	Lemon	Kg	98.00	NA	NA	6.82	1,337%

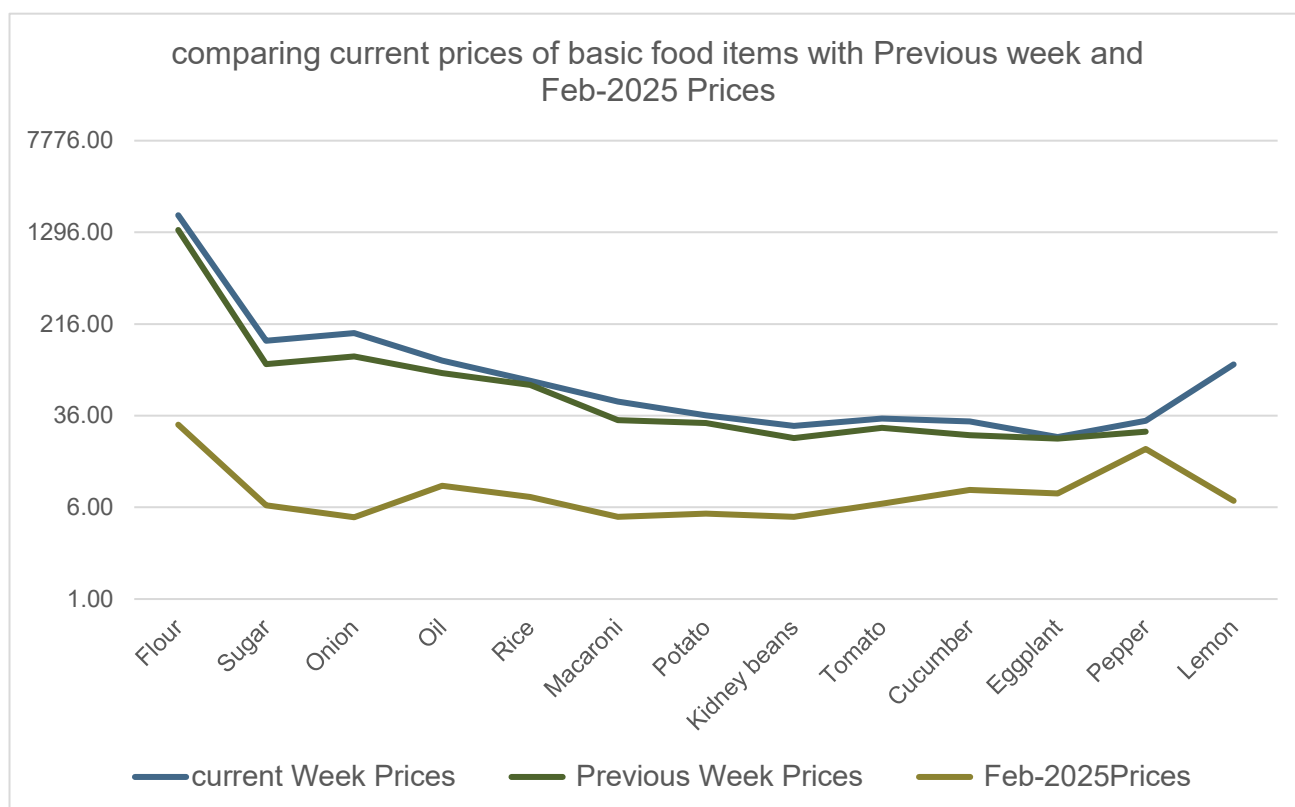


Figure (4): Comparing current prices of basic food items with previous week and Feb-2025 prices.

4.2. Non-Food Items:

This section examines the prices of six 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 **56% (sanitary towels)** to **1,043% (dishwashing liquid)**.
- **Dishwashing liquid** experienced the sharpest rise, now costing **over 11 times** its pre-war price, followed by **firewood (9 times higher)** and **laundry detergent (6 times higher)**. The surge in firewood prices is directly linked to the **shortage of cooking gas** due to border closures.
- **Soap and baby diapers** now cost approximately **four times** their pre-war levels.
- **Sanitary towels** saw the smallest relative increase but are still **56% above** their pre-war price.

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

#	Item	Unit	Pre-war Prices	Price Average (current week)	% Of (current week Vs. Pre-war prices)
1	Dishwashing liquid	Liter	6	68.57	1043%
2	firewood	Kg	0.5	4.71	843%
3	laundry detergent	Kg	8.0	49.29	516%
4	Baby diapers	Pack (40 pcs)	29.0	125.43	333%
5	Soap	Piece	2.5	11.86	374%
6	sanitary towels	Pack (10 pcs)	6.0	9.36	56%



Figure (5): Comparing current prices of basic non-food items with pre-war prices.

4.2.2. Current Week Vs. Previous:

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

- **Five out of six items** experienced price increases, while **sanitary towels remained unchanged**.
- **Soap saw the sharpest rise, increasing by 19%**, followed by **firewood at 18%**, **baby diapers at 7%**, **laundry detergent at 5%**, and **dishwashing liquid at 2%**.

These ongoing price hikes reflect continued market instability, with essential household items becoming increasingly expensive amid supply disruptions.

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

#	Item	Unit	Price Average (previous week)	Price Average (current week)	% Of (current week vs. previous week)
1	Soap	Piece	4.46	10.00	124%
2	Dishwashing liquid	Liter	38.57	67.14	74%
3	Baby diapers	Pack (40 pcs)	85.00	107.29	26%
4	Firewood	Kg	4.14	4.00	-3%
5	Sanitary towels	Pack (10 pcs)	10.00	9.57	-4%
6	Laundry detergent	Kg	49.29	40.00	-19%

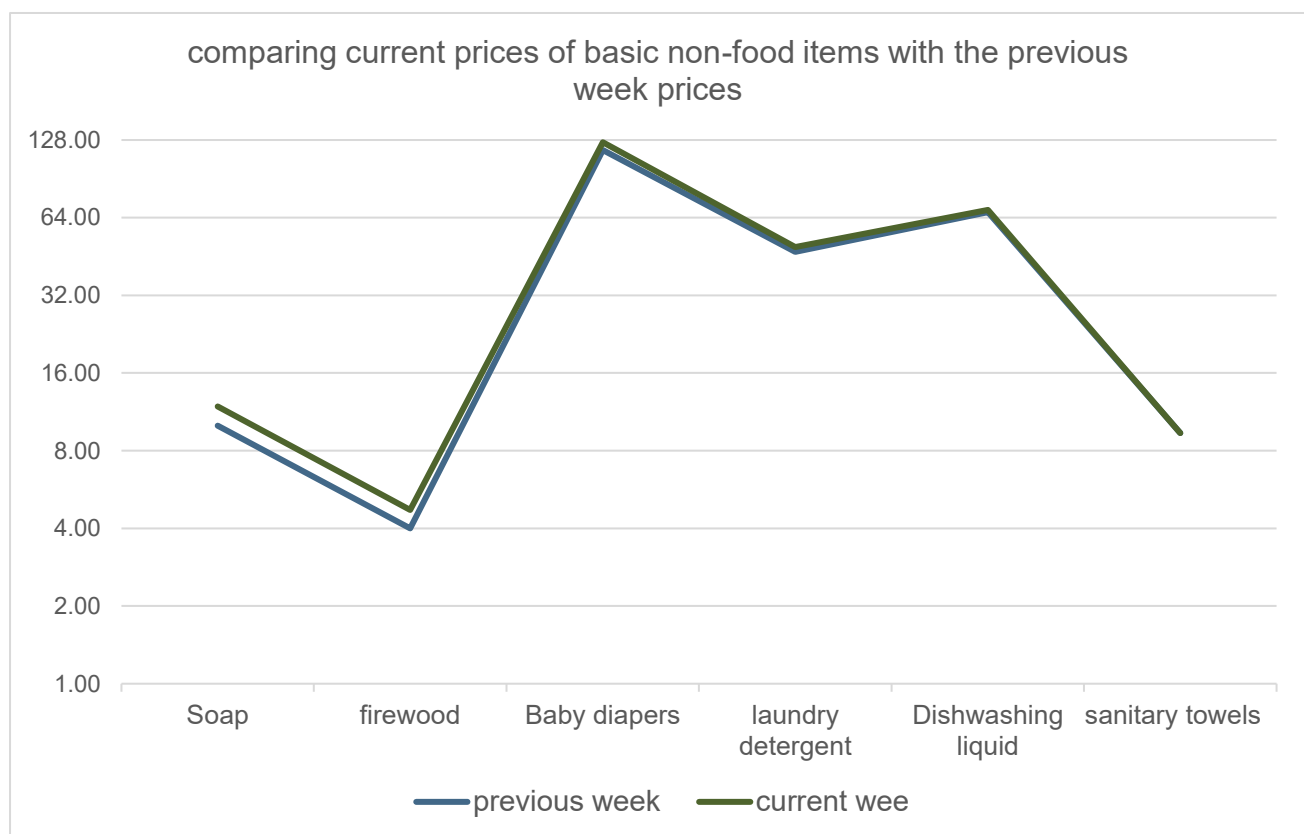


Figure (6): Comparing current prices of basic non-food items with the previous week prices.

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

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

Analyzing the Relative Importance Index (RII) from the previous table reveals that **flour holds the highest ranking**, accounting for **38%** of the total index. It is followed by **vegetables—including tomatoes, onions, cucumbers, and potatoes**—which have a relative importance ranging from **7.50% to 10.50%**. The **remaining items** in the index fall within a relative importance range of **3% to 4%**.

These figures highlight the critical role of flour in household consumption, while vegetables maintain a substantial share, reflecting their necessity in daily diet.

From **November 1, 2024, to January 30, 2025**—a span of **13 weeks**—the index was monitored **weekly** for both **northern and southern Gaza**. Given the significant price variations between the two regions, data collection and analysis were conducted **separately**. The following figure illustrates the **market value** of the basket containing **12 essential items**, based on the quantities outlined in the previous table.

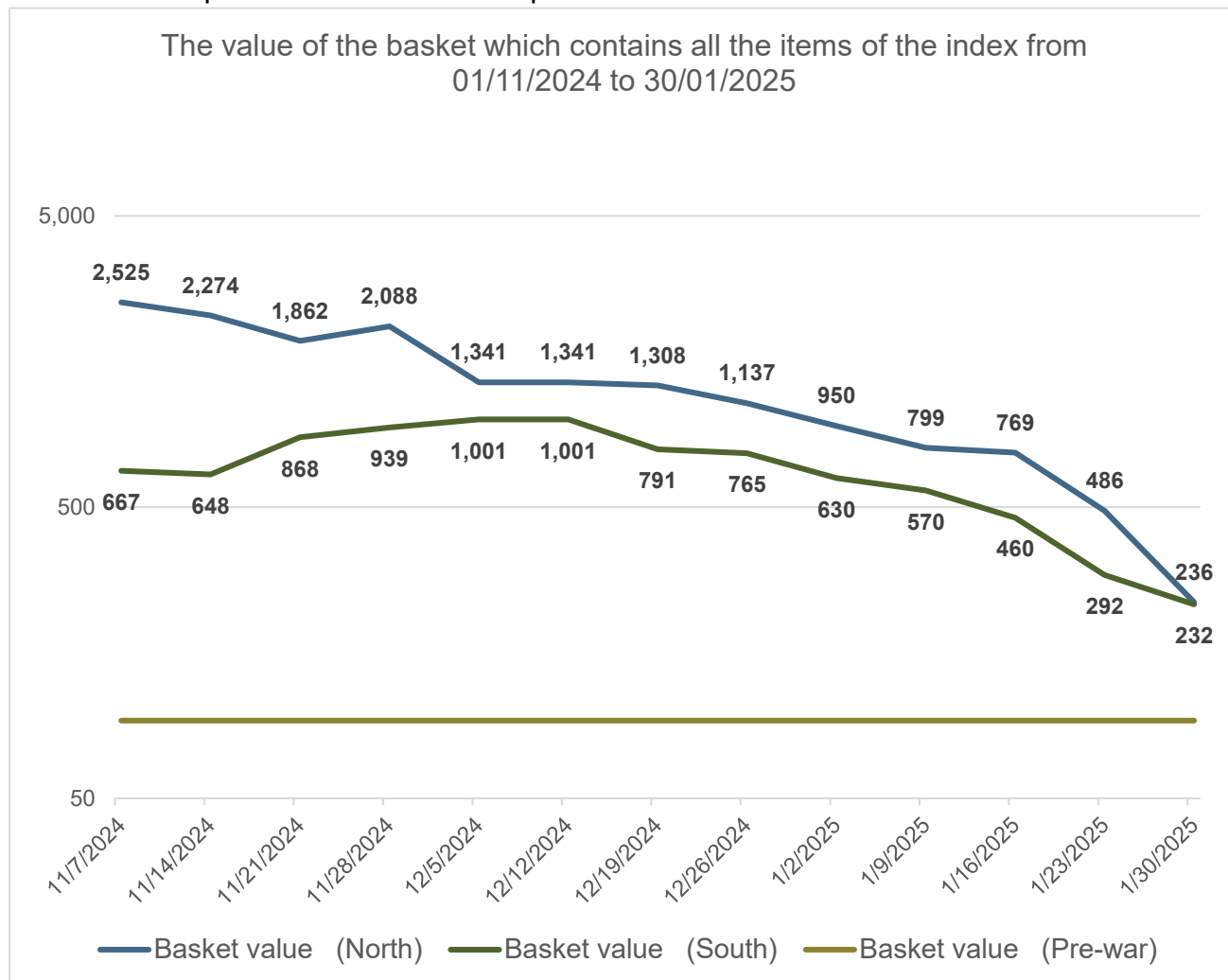


Figure (7): The value of the basket which contains all the items of the index from 01/11/2024 to 30/01/2025.

In **northern Gaza**, the index **peaked in the first week (November 1–7, 2024) at 2,732%**, before gradually declining to **251% by week 13 (January 24–30, 2025)**, aligning with the southern region's value. In **southern Gaza**, the highest index value was recorded in **weeks 5 and 6 (November 29–December 12, 2024), reaching 1,083%**.

The price disparity between northern and southern Gaza stemmed from variations in commodity inflows—larger quantities entered the **south**, while significantly fewer supplies reached the **north**. This difference led to a **gradual stabilization**, with the southern index eventually aligning with the northern trend.

From **January 31 to May 8, 2025 (spanning 13 weeks)**, the index was measured **uniformly across Gaza**, as regional price differences had diminished. The following figure illustrates the **market value of the indexed basket**, compared to its **pre-war baseline**.

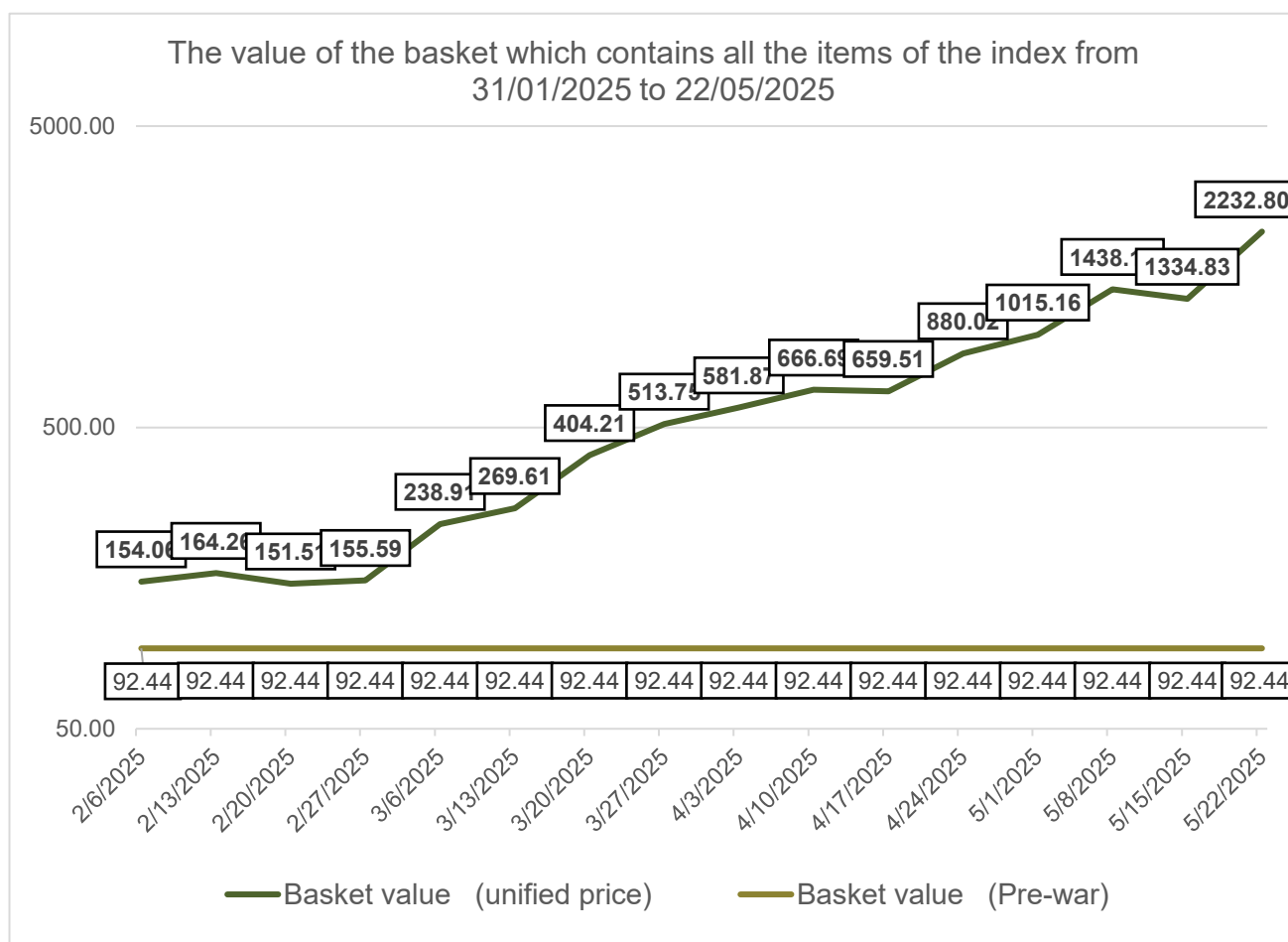


Figure (8): The value of the basket which contains all the items of the index from 31/01/2025 to 08/05/2025.

Between **weeks 14 and 17 (January 31–February 27, 2025)**, the index remained **relatively stable**, reflecting the temporary market stabilization brought by the **ceasefire that began on January 19**. During this period, increased **commodity inflows** 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 **spiked sharply**, initiating a **continuous upward trend**. By the time of this report, it had **surged to 2,415%**. This indicates a significant jump compared to the previous week, with an increase exceeding 67%. The main reason behind this sharp increase is the significant obstacles hindering the entry of aid into the Gaza Strip. The quantities allowed in represent only a very small fraction of the population's basic needs, as confirmed by numerous reports and statements from humanitarian and UN organizations. Moreover, a large portion of this aid has been looted, and the crossing was closed for four days during the week. There is also ongoing discussion about implementing new mechanisms for aid distribution in the coming days, raising serious concerns among both citizens and humanitarian organizations about how these mechanisms will be executed and their potential consequences.

6. 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.

6.1 A Tuk-Tuks: The Lifeline between North and South Gaza

In the midst of war, survival often demands creativity and adaptation. One of the most striking examples of this resilience in Gaza is the emergence of tuk-tuk transportation—an improvised lifeline connecting civilians between the north and south of Gaza Strip. With the destruction of infrastructure and means of transportation, **tuk-tuks—small, three-wheeled vehicles—have become the only means of movement allowed on Al-Rasheed**



Street, the sole passage sanctioned by Israeli forces for travel across Gaza. What began as an individual response to necessity has evolved into an organized effort, with groups of drivers mobilizing to ferry people and goods through the increasingly restricted and dangerous terrain. Fuel shortages have forced drivers to rely on **locally produced alternative fuels**, a testament to the ingenuity and resourcefulness of Gaza's people in the face of extreme deprivation. However, **every journey carries risk**—Al-Rasheed Street passes dangerously close to Israeli military positions, exposing both passengers and drivers to unpredictable threats. Despite the dangers, tuk-tuks have remained **indispensable**, albeit at a high cost. With each vehicle accommodating around **ten passengers**, the price per person averages **\$6**—a steep increase compared to pre-war rates. Yet for many, it is **the only option**, a vital link between fragmented communities. This unconventional mode of transport has become more than just a means of movement—it is **a symbol of resilience**, a reflection of how civilians continue to adapt and rebuild in the midst of war.



6.2 Home-Baked Bread: A Lifeline amid Gaza's Bread Crisis

With **bakeries shut down** due to power outages, fuel shortages, and dwindling flour supplies, families in Gaza have turned to **home-baking** as a means of survival. What started as a necessity has grown into a **widespread practice**, particularly among **women**, who have taken on the role of bakers in their communities. Using **wood- and coal-fired ovens**, families mix **flour with powdered substitutes** like **crushed pasta, lentils, and beans**—a desperate but ingenious way to **stretch supplies** and ensure at least one loaf per day, even if the quality suffers. These **homemade loaves**, now **sold door-to-door and in local markets**, provide a **crucial source of income** for struggling households and help **keep thousands**

from hunger, as market prices skyrocket and flour remains scarce. Despite the hardships, this profession reflects **Gaza's unwavering resilience and resourcefulness**—an act of self-reliance in the face of crisis, turning a simple staple into a **symbol of survival**.



7. Success Stories in Gaza: Rising Above Crisis:

Amid displacement and turmoil, the spirit of entrepreneurship in Gaza has demonstrated remarkable resilience. Over the past few months, a number of small business owners, artisans, and workshop operators have managed to keep their ventures running—at least partially—despite a complete halt in the entry of goods and the near-total collapse of supply chains. Some entrepreneurs even returned to their original locations in northern Gaza to rebuild their operations, rekindling hope for a return to stability. However, that hope was short-lived. With the renewed closure of border crossings and the escalation of military operations in March, businesses plunged into a deep crisis, facing severe shortages of fuel and gas, along with tight restrictions on movement between the north and south. As a result, many businesses were forced to shut down completely, while others drastically scaled back operations in a bid to survive. As the situation persists, the future of these enterprises—and the jobs they provide—remains uncertain and at risk.

Muhammad Ghazal's Home Farm: A Fight for Survival

One inspiring story comes from **Muhammad Ghazal**, who built a **home-based farm in northern Gaza** to combat hunger. During the **ceasefire**, he successfully expanded his crops, growing **tomatoes, potatoes, eggplants, zucchini, peppers, and leafy greens**. Yet the renewed fighting has brought immense challenges—**fertilizer costs skyrocketed from 150 to 800 shekels, labor wages doubled, and irrigation and heating expenses surged**. These rising costs have **driven produce prices up by as much as 400%**, pushing fresh food further out of reach for many families. Determined to keep his



farm running, **Muhammad found innovative solutions**. He **converted plant waste into organic compost, switched to manual drip irrigation, and enlisted neighbors to exchange labor for minimal pay**. His adaptability has kept the farm alive, but sustaining and expanding it will require **quality seeds, fertilizers, financial support for fair wages, and a reliable energy source—such as a small generator or solar setup—to power irrigation wells**. With these resources, **Muhammad's farm could scale production, stabilize prices, and serve as a model of agricultural resilience**—a beacon of hope in the face of devastation.

8. Coordination Mechanism:

Despite the entry of a limited number of trucks, the current coordination mechanism remains **unclear**. While the Israeli side has announced that the entry process is being carried out according to the same mechanism used prior to the closure of the crossings in March, this claim has yet to be confirmed either officially or on the ground. So far, the trucks that have entered are limited to humanitarian aid only, with no coordination in place for the entry of goods intended for the private sector. Even with regard to humanitarian aid, the Israeli side has stated that it will be allowed in under the previous mechanism for a **limited period only**, in preparation for a new system in which aid distribution will take place through centers supervised by the Israeli military and operated by a U.S. private security company. This raises serious concerns and questions about **transparency and equitable** access to the aid.

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**, only:
 - **93 truckloads entered on May 20.**
 - **107 truckloads on May 22.**
 - **32 truckloads on May 23.**
- **Market instability:** Shortages and price surges creating extreme economic distress.
- **Economic Challenges:**
 - **Worsening hunger and malnutrition** due to cash shortages, making essentials unaffordable.
 - **Limited storage and cold storage capacity**, preventing wholesalers from stockpiling goods.
 - **Severe power shortages**, disrupting food preservation and electronic transactions.
 - **Skyrocketing prices of shelter materials**, including tarpaulin and nylon sheets.
 - **Deteriorating living conditions** 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 a lack of supplies.

- **Price surged more than 51 times pre-war levels.**
 - **Reduced agricultural production** due to water shortages and lack of farming 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 (May 20–22, 2025) 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

After 88 consecutive days of complete closure of all border crossings, and under intense pressure from the international community, the Israeli authorities finally allowed the entry of some aid into the Gaza Strip. However, the flow of goods remains **far below the necessary levels** and **has not resulted in any tangible improvement on the ground**. Aid deliveries took place on only three days during the reporting period, while the crossing remained closed for the other four days. During those three days, only **232 trucks entered through the Kerem Shalom** crossing, while all other crossings remained shut. Out of these, 139 trucks were looted—either en route or after reaching storage facilities. This limited number of trucks was sufficient to operate only a few bakeries for just two days before they were forced to shut down again. So far, residents of Gaza have seen no benefit from the reopening of the crossing. On the contrary, **prices of basic commodities have risen significantly compared to the previous week**, during which no aid had entered. This sharp increase is clearly reflected in the Gaza Consumer Price Index (GCPI), which surged by more than **67%** from the previous week, reaching a staggering **2,415%**.

12. Annex

12.1. Daily prices:

Table (7): Standard deviation of daily prices

#	Item	20/05	21/05	22/05	23/05	24/05	25/05	26/05	Average	St. Dev
1	Flour	2300	2125	2000	1875	1625	1250	1500	1810.71	370.49
2	Sugar	120	110	140	180	190	180	170	155.71	32.07
3	Oil	95	85	90	130	130	110	100	105.71	18.35
4	Onion	160	180	160	190	200	180	200	181.43	16.76
5	Rice	75	65	70	70	70	80	70	71.43	4.76
6	Tomato	30	26	35	35	38	40	35	34.14	4.74
7	Macaroni	40	44	48	50	50	50	50	47.43	3.95
8	Pepper	40	32	28	32	32	32	32	32.57	3.60
9	Cucumber	32	33	35	25	33	35	32	32.14	3.39
10	Potato	32	36	37	34	35	37	42	36.14	3.13
11	Lemon	NA	NA	100	100	95	95	100	98.00	2.74
12	Eggplant	22	22	22	25	25	25	25	23.71	1.60
13	Kidney beans	28	30	28	30	30	30	30	29.43	0.98

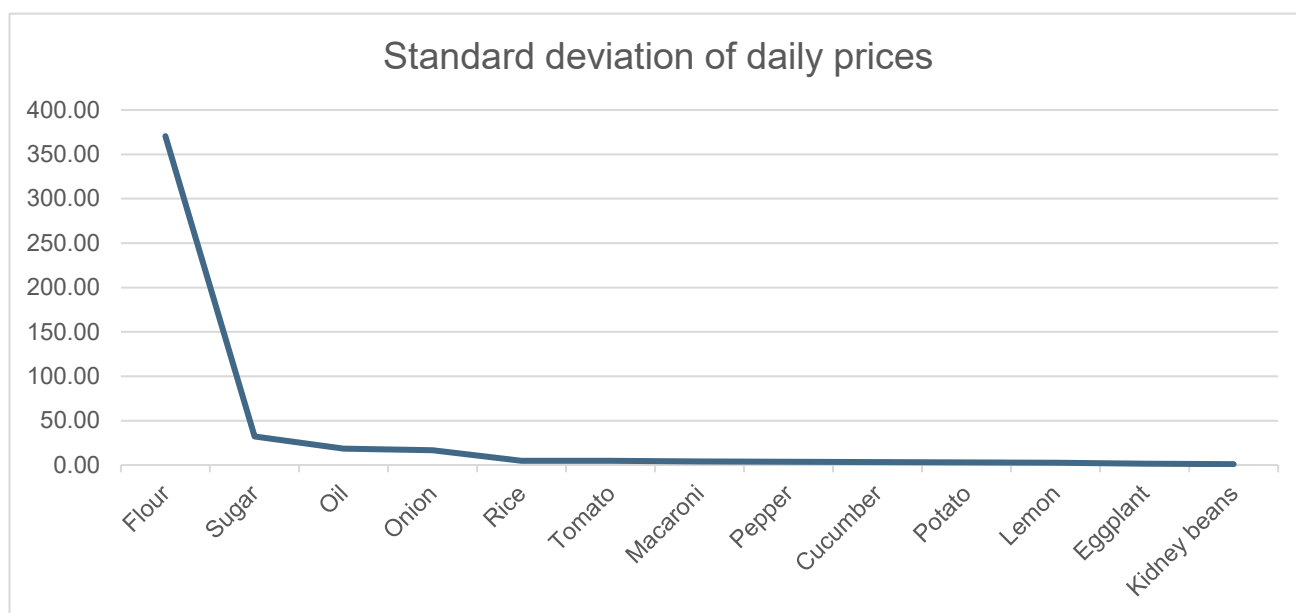


Figure (9): Standard deviation of daily prices.

12..2. Price Volatility:

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

Fixed-price goods:

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

Stable-price goods:

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

Volatile-price goods:

These are 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.

12.3. Gaza Consumer Price Index Values:

Table (8): 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%

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

Table (9): 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%
week29	16/05/2025	22/05/2025	2,232.80	2,415%