



إتحاد الغرف التجارية الصناعية الزراعية الفلسطينية

Federation of Palestinian Chambers of Commerce, Industry & Agriculture

Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

Week 38: 15-21 April, 2025.

In this Report:

- This week witnessed the continuation of the war and the comprehensive closure imposed on Gaza Strip, which made the situation worse and exacerbated the crisis in Gaza Strip.
- Reports indicate that the areas from which the Israeli army forced people to evacuate, represent approximately 45% of the total area of Gaza Strip, resulting in the forced displacement of more than half a million people from their areas since the resumption of the war.
- Although the consumer price index in Gaza strip fell by about 1% this week compared to the previous week, but it remains highly above its baseline value, its current value is about 714%.
- During the reporting period, the commission rate reached between 28% and 30%, placing a heavy burden on citizens who already suffer from difficult living conditions.
- Emerging businesses / trades in Gaza

May 08, 2025

Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

1. Executive Summary:

- This report, of weekly market analysis in Gaza Strip, covers the period from 15/04/2025 to 21/04/2025.
- This week witnessed continuation of the comprehensive closure imposed by the Israeli side on Gaza Strip since 02/03/2025. For the seventh consecutive week, nothing has entered into Gaza Strip, leaving more than 2 million people on the brink of famine once again.
- This week also witnessed the continuation of the Israeli war on Gaza Strip, which was resumed on 18/03/2024 after about two months of Ceasefire. This included more airstrikes, destruction of buildings, facilities, and infrastructure, more evacuation orders for residents, and further shrinkages and division of the land.
- Reports indicate that the areas forced to be evacuated by the Israeli army are approximately (45%) of the total area of Gaza Strip, resulting in the forced displacement of more than half a million people since the resumption of the war.
- Forcibly evacuated areas include Beit Hanoun - Beit Lahia - Al-Tuffah- Shuja'iyya area - East and South Khan Yunis – Rafah governorate - both sides of the Netzarim axis.
- Salah al-Din Street, which connects the north and south of Gaza Strip, remains closed for the fourth consecutive week. Movement between the north and south via Rashid Street remained restricted to pedestrians, animal-drawn carts, and motorcycles.
- This week, the Israeli occupation army continued to pave a new axis (Morag axis) separating the governorates of Rafah and Khan Yunis. It also continues to demolish all buildings and facilities located on both sides of the new axis, and between Morag and Philadelphia, meaning that all Rafah governorate will be demolished.
- The consumer price index in Gaza fell by approximately 1% this week compared to the previous week, and it is still above its pre-war normal value by 613%. This decline is attributed to the spread of news of a looming truce.
- The current closure cuts off the lifeline for more than 2 million Palestinians who have been experiencing unimaginable conditions for many months. Ensuring a continuous supply of aid is essential for their survival.
- According to the World Food Programme, which supports the operation of 25 bakeries across the Gaza Strip, all the 25 bakeries were forcibly closed, due to a shortage of fuel, gas and flour.
- This week, there is no coordination mechanism in action, because there are no trucks allowed to enter Gaza Strip.
- During the reporting period, the cash-out commission rate reached between 28% and 30%, placing a heavy burden on citizens who already suffer from difficult living conditions.

2. Distribution of the Population in Gaza Strip:

The ceasefire, which lasted for nearly two months, from January 19, to March 17, 2025, resulted in significant stabilization of the demographic map of Gaza Strip. A large number of displaced people returned to their areas from which they were displaced, even those whose homes were completely destroyed, have set up their tents on the ruins of their destroyed homes. This excludes the buffer zone along the northern and eastern borders of Gaza Strip, with a depth ranging between 700-1,000 meters, as well as most areas of Rafah Governorate, where only a limited number of residents have been able to return due to the presence of Israeli forces along the Philadelphia axis on the border with Egypt.

However, the resumption of the war on 18/03/2025 led to dramatic changes in the demographic map as a result of the issuance of evacuation orders by the Israeli occupation to the residents in many areas. These orders led to new waves of forced displacement. Reports indicate that the areas from which the Israeli army forced people to evacuate, represent approximately 45% of the total area of Gaza Strip, resulting in the forced displacement of more than half a million people from their areas since the resumption of the war.

These areas include (Beit Hanoun - Beit Lahia - Al-Tuffah- Shuja'iyya area - East and South Khan Yunis – Rafah governorate - both sides of the Netzarim axis). This week, the Israeli occupation army continued to pave a new axis (Morag axis) separating the governorates of Rafah and Khan Yunis, extending from Sufa crossing in the east to the seashore in the west. It also continues to demolish all buildings and facilities located on both sides of the new axis, and between Morag and Philadelphia, meaning that all Rafah governorate will be demolished.

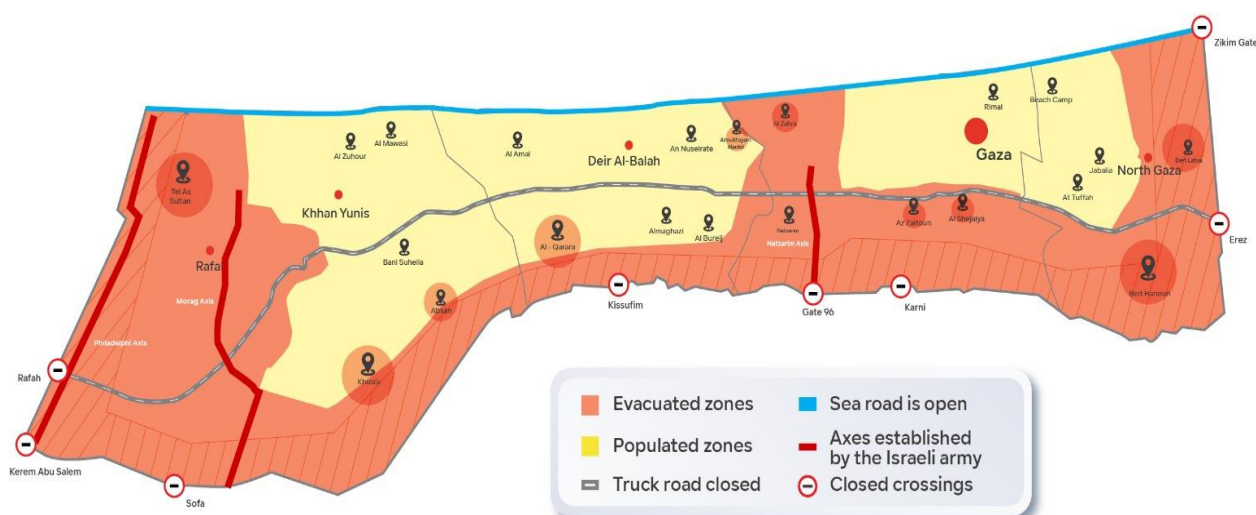


Figure (1): Map of crossings and new evacuation zones

3. Daily Crossing Points Status:

This week witnessed the continuation of the comprehensive closure imposed by the Israeli side on Gaza Strip, starting on the morning of Sunday 02/03/2025. For 53 consecutive days, no goods or supplies have entered into Gaza Strip at all. Thursday, 27/02/2025 was the last day that goods and supplies entered into Gaza Strip. According to local sources and UN reports, the amount of food available inside Gaza Strip is only sufficient for the population for a few days, and the Israeli occupation continues to ignore all international appeals which call for the opening of the crossings and the resumption the entry of goods and supplies. A huge number of trucks carrying goods and aid are piled up at the crossings, waiting to be allowed to pass into Gaza Strip. This ongoing and unprecedented closure cuts off the lifeline of more than two million Palestinians who have been living in unbearable conditions for months. Resuming the entry of goods, aid, and supplies is crucial for their survival. All 25 bakeries that were operating with support from the World Food Programme (WFP) have closed their doors and are completely out of service since 01/04/2025 due to a lack of flour and fuel necessary for operation. Other consequences of the continued closure of the crossings include the absence of many food items in the markets such as (meat, eggs, dairy, vegetables and fruits), and the scarcity and significant increase in prices of many other items. For example, the prices of Garlic and potato have increased to nearly 27 times higher than their pre-war values. Cooking gas is very scarce, and sold in the black-market at 42 times its pre-war price. The vast majority of families now rely on wood for cooking, the price of wood begun to rise due to the increased demand for it as an alternative to cooking gas, Before the war, the price of wood did not exceed (0.5 ILS/Kg), while this week, the price exceeded (4 ILS/Kg).

4. Daily market prices for essential items:

The Israeli decision to close all the crossings and halt the entry of all goods, aid, and supplies into Gaza Strip caused a major shock to the markets, leading to sharp surge in most prices. It is clearly noticeable that prices have started to rise again. Some items prices jumped quickly until they reached pre-ceasefire levels and more, and other items disappeared from the markets. It is noted that the number of items included in the report decreases each week compared to the previous weeks, due to the depletion of stock of some goods and they are no longer available in the market. For example, Report No. (32) included 19 items, then the number of items began to decrease until it reached only 11 items in Report No. (36), In Report No. (37) and this report (38), 2 items (potato and garlic) reappeared, so the number of items became (13). The quantities of these items that have appeared in the markets are local corps and not large, so their prices are very high, reaching more than 24 times their normal pre-war prices. The following analysis, highlights the changes in prices of basic commodities and compares the current week's prices with the prices of (pre-war, previous week, previous months "February and March 2025"). We chose to compare with the average of February because it was the month with the highest flow of commodities into Gaza Strip as a result of the ceasefire, and March was the month that witnessed the beginning of the comprehensive closure of all crossings.

4.1. Comparing Current Prices with normal prices before the war

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

- The prices of all 13 food items included in the report have a significant increase compared to their pre-war prices, the levels of increase varying depending on the availability of each item in the market.
- Garlic recorded the highest increase, its current price exceeding 27 times higher than its pre-war price, followed by Potato by more than 24 times, and then onion by more than 18 times.
- The prices of (eggplant, cucumber, sugar, tomato, flour) ranged between 10-15 times higher than their pre-war prices.
- The prices of (cooking oil, rice, macaroni) ranged between 3-5 times higher than their pre-war prices.
- Kidney beans was the least increasing item, its current price is 57% above its pre-war price, followed by peeper by 149%.

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

#	Item	Unit	Pre-war Prices	Price Average (current week)	% Of change in current week prices compared to the Pre-war prices
1	Garlic	Kg	10.00	272.00	2,620%
2	Potato	Kg	2.00	48.57	2,329%
4	Onion	Kg	2.00	36.71	1,736%
5	Eggplant	Kg	2.00	29.43	1,371%
6	Cucumber	Kg	2.00	24.71	1,136%
7	Sugar	Kg	3.00	36.86	1,129%
8	Tomato	Kg	2.00	21.57	979%
9	Flour	Sack (25Kg)	35.00	341.43	876%
10	Oil	Liter	9.00	46.57	417%
11	Rice	Kg	8.00	35.86	348%
12	Macaroni	Kg	2.50	8.86	254%
13	Pepper	Kg	10.00	24.86	149%
14	Kidney beans	Kg	7.00	11.00	57%
15	Frozen veal	Kg	20.00	NA	NA
16	Frozen chicken	Kg	8.00	NA	NA
17	Lemon	Kg	4.00	NA	NA
18	Apple	Kg	5.00	NA	NA
19	Banana	Kg	2.50	NA	NA
20	Orange	Kg	4.00	NA	NA

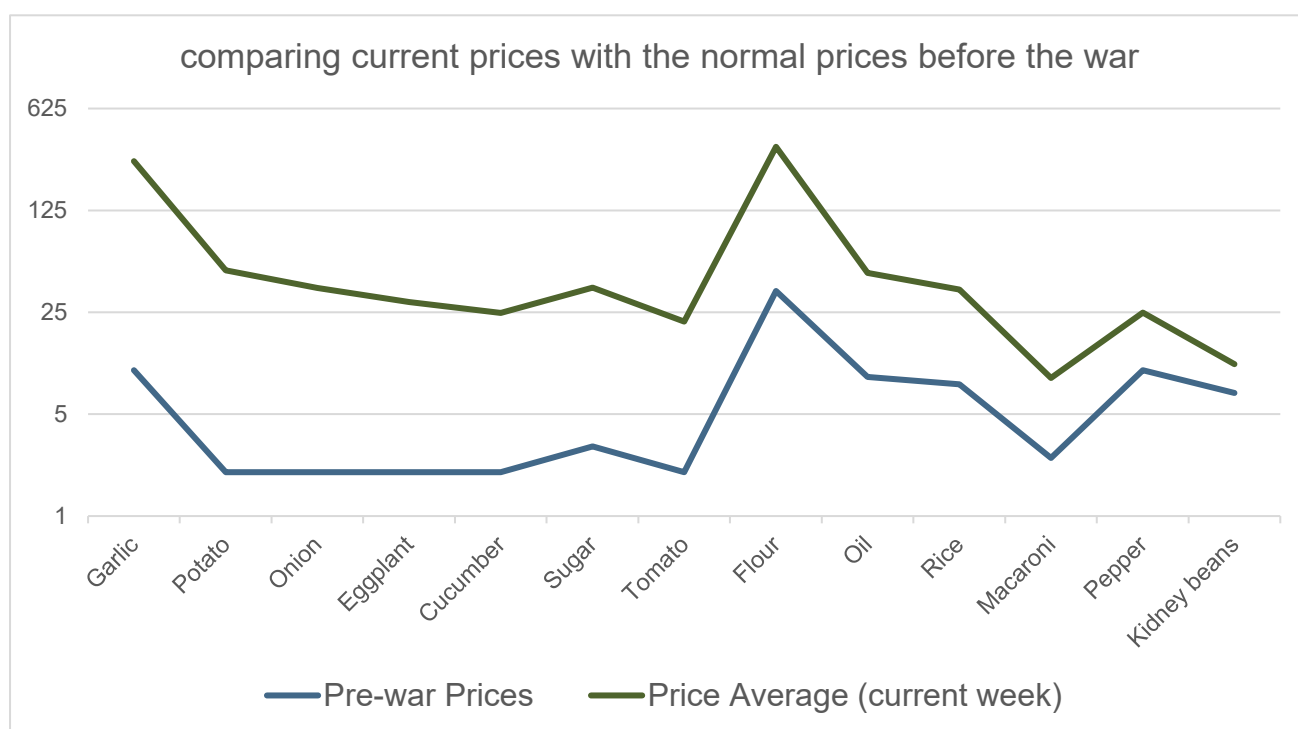


Figure (2): comparing current prices with the normal prices before the war.

4.2. Comparing Current Prices with Previous Week Prices

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

- 11 out of 13 items, their prices have increased comparing to the previous week, and the prices of the 2 remaining items have decreased.
- Flour recorded the highest increase this week, by 148% comparing to the previous week, followed by garlic by 55%, and then cucumber by 40%.
- The increasing of most items' prices (sugar, onion, tomato, oil, eggplant, rice) ranged between 21-30%.
- Kidney beans and pepper were the least increasing items by 4% for each.
- The two items which their prices have decreased comparing to the previous week were macaroni by 16% and then potato by 4%.

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

#	Item	Unit	Price Average (previous week)	Price Average (current week)	% Of change in current prices compared to the previous week
1	Flour	Sack (25Kg)	137.86	341.43	148%
2	Garlic	Kg	176.00	272.00	55%
3	Cucumber	Kg	17.71	24.71	40%
4	Sugar	Kg	28.29	36.86	30%
5	Onion	Kg	28.43	36.71	29%
6	Tomato	Kg	16.86	21.57	28%
7	Eggplant	Kg	23.14	29.43	27%

#	Item	Unit	Price Average (previous week)	Price Average (current week)	% Of change in current prices compared to the previous week
8	Oil	Liter	37.14	46.57	25%
9	Rice	Kg	29.71	35.86	21%
10	Kidney beans	Kg	10.57	11.00	4%
11	Pepper	Kg	24.00	24.86	4%
12	Potato	Kg	50.83	48.57	-4%
13	Macaroni	Kg	10.57	8.86	-16%
14	Frozen veal	Kg	NA	NA	NA
15	Frozen chicken	Kg	NA	NA	NA
16	Lemon	Kg	NA	NA	NA
17	Apple	Kg	NA	NA	NA
18	Banana	Kg	NA	NA	NA
19	Orange	Kg	NA	NA	NA

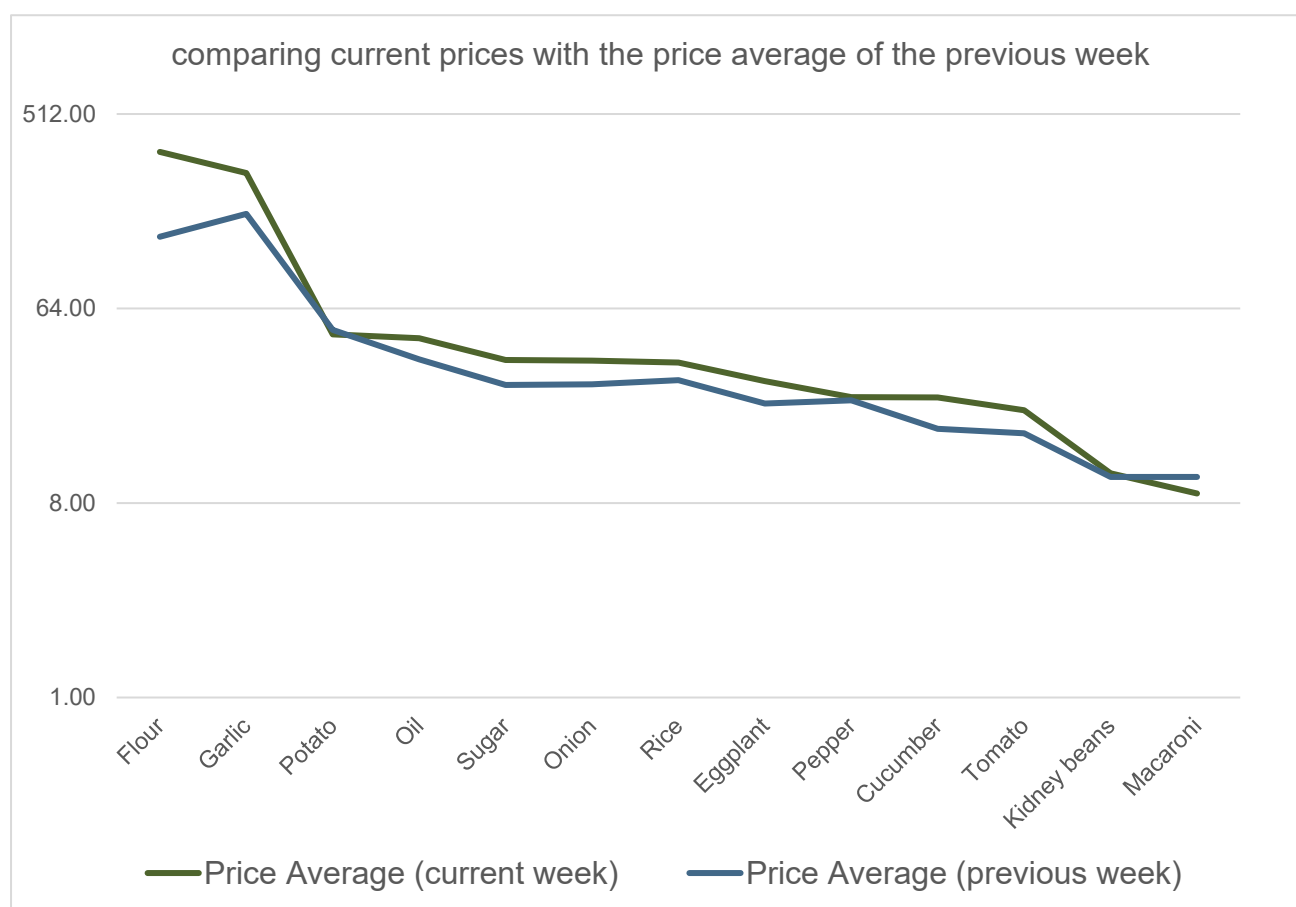


Figure (3): comparing current prices with the price average of the previous weeks.

4.3. Comparing Current Prices with Previous Months Prices

When we compare the average prices of essential goods during this week with the prices of the same goods in the previous months (February and March 2025), we find that:

- All items included in the report and are currently available in the market (13 items) have current prices higher than their prices during February 2025, and have current prices higher than their prices during March 2025, except pepper, its price in march became 27% below its price in march.
- The price trend reflects a steady increase for all items due to the continued closure of crossings and the obstruction of the flow of goods, aid, and supplies. Prices rose in March compared to February, and continued to rise again this week compared to March.

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

#	Item	Unit	Price Average			% Of change (Current week VS. February 2025)	% Of change (Current week VS. March 2025)
			February 2025	March 2025	Current Week		
1	Garlic	Kg	18.57	47.78	272.00	1,365%	469%
2	Flour	Sack (25Kg)	30.20	64.67	341.43	1,031%	428%
3	Potato	Kg	5.32	34.13	48.57	813%	42%
4	Onion	Kg	4.95	22.08	36.71	642%	66%
5	Sugar	Kg	6.23	16.13	36.86	491%	129%
6	Oil	Liter	9.16	18.40	46.57	408%	153%
7	Rice	Kg	7.36	15.13	35.86	387%	137%
8	Eggplant	Kg	7.89	23.14	29.43	273%	27%
9	Tomato	Kg	6.43	11.10	21.57	236%	94%
10	Cucumber	Kg	8.45	15.07	24.71	193%	64%
11	Kidney beans	Kg	5.00	6.64	11.00	120%	66%
12	Macaroni	Kg	5.00	8.39	8.86	77%	6%
13	Pepper	Kg	18.75	33.87	24.86	33%	-27%
14	Frozen veal	Kg	46.80	66.60	NA	NA	NA
15	Frozen chicken	Kg	21.84	41.30	NA	NA	NA
16	Lemon	Kg	6.82	27.69	NA	NA	NA
17	Apple	Kg	10.68	14.33	NA	NA	NA
18	Banana	Kg	12.86	16.14	NA	NA	NA
19	Orange	Kg	9.67	13.60	NA	NA	NA

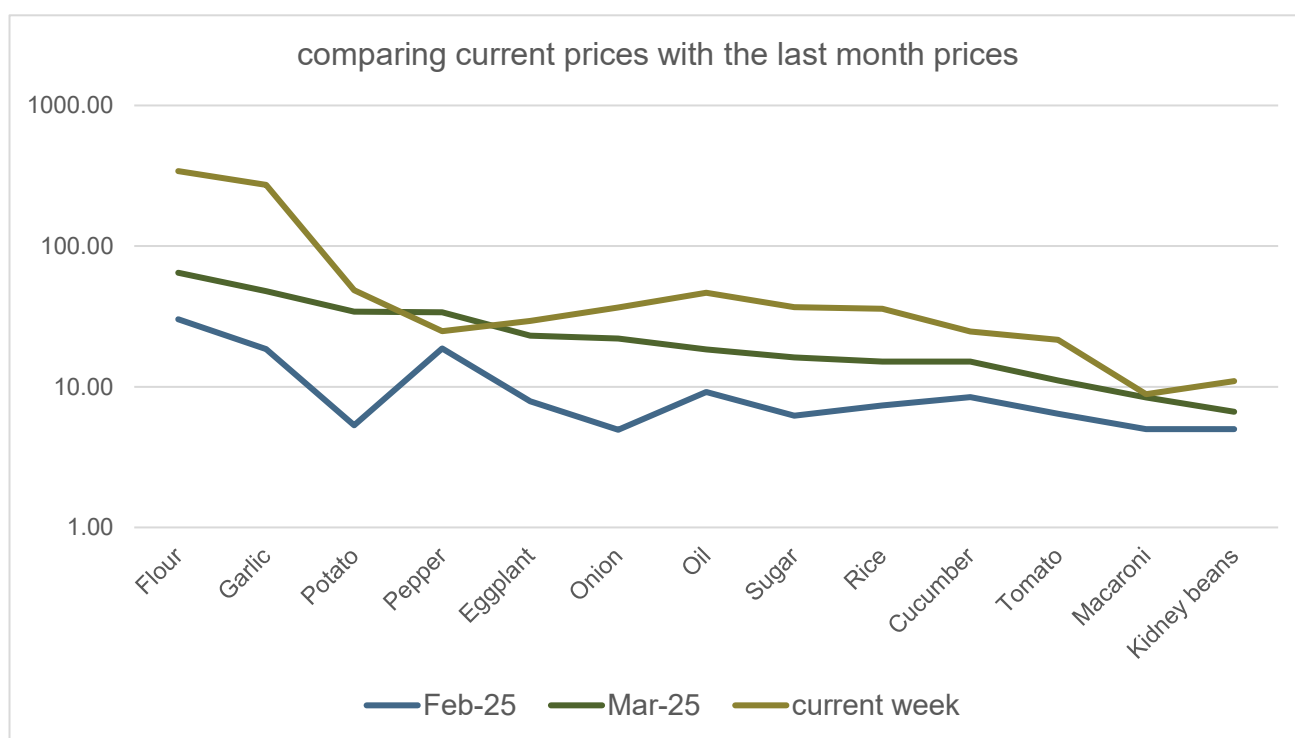


Figure (4): comparing current prices with the previous month.

5. Gaza Consumer Price Index (GCPI)

Based on historical data collected from the beginning of November 2024 up till now, about the economic situation in Gaza Strip, in light of the ongoing war and severe restrictions on the entry of goods and aid, which have reached the level of a complete ban for extended periods, as is currently the case, a weekly index includes 12 items was designed by Gaza Chamber of Commerce, to measure changes in the prices of basic commodities (food and non-food) purchased by households in Gaza Strip. The index was designed by selecting commodities that meet the following two criteria, ensuring that the index is reliable and consistent in measuring its intended purpose:

- Basic consumer goods purchased by the vast majority of households, not just a specific group.
- Basic consumer goods that were consistently available during the data collection period, in both the north and south of Gaza Strip.

To determine the quantity of each commodity included in the index, the following data was used:

- Reports issued by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) were used to determine the average number of household members in Gaza Strip (5.50), as well as the monthly per capita consumption rate for each item.
- A survey was conducted for (125) household heads to identify the sub-categories and their quantities for each of (vegetables – hygiene materials) that were reported in general terms without detail in (PCBS) reports.

Based on this, the weekly consumption rate for a household of (5.5) members for each of the items was calculated, as shown in the following table:

Table (4): Basic consumer goods included in the index and their quantities.

#	Item	Unit	Quantity
1	Rice	Kg	1.38
2	Oil	Liter	1.37
3	Sugar	Kg	1.00
4	Flour	Kg	12.65
5	Tomato	Kg	3.50
6	Cucumber	Kg	3.45
7	Onion	Kg	3.50
8	Potato	Kg	2.50
9	Soap	Piece	1.00
10	sanitary towels	Packet (12 Piece)	1.00
11	washing liquid	Kg	1.00
12	Dishwashing liquid	Liter	1.00

During the period from 01/11/2024 to 30/01/2025, which includes 13 weeks, the index was measured on a weekly basis in both the north and south of Gaza Strip separately, because there were significant differences in prices between the two sides. The following figure shows the value of the index in both the north and the south and its normal value before the war.

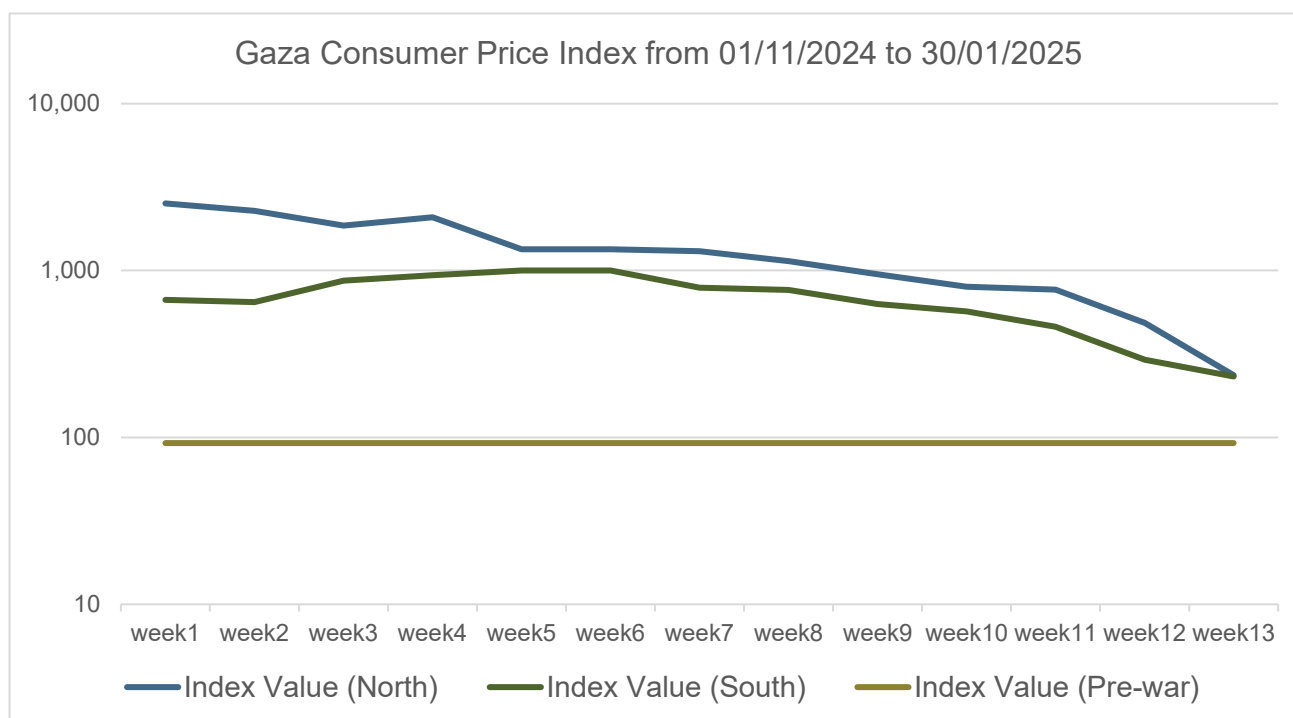


Figure (5): Gaza consumer price index from 01/11/2024 to 30/01/2025.

From the previous curve, we notice that the index value before the war was (92.44) shekels, this value represents the (**Base Value 100%**). In the north of Gaza Strip, the index reached its peak in the first week (from November 1-7, 2025) at (2,525) shekels (**about 2,732%**), then it began to decline until it equalled its value in the south in week 13 (January 24-30, 2025) at (232) shekels (**about 251%**). While in the south the index reached its peak in weeks 5 and 6 (from 29/11/2024 to 12/12/2024) at (1,001) shekels (**about 1,083%**), then it began to gradually decline as well until it equalled its value in the north.

During the period from 31/01/2025 to 17/04/2025, which includes 11 weeks, the index was measured on a weekly basis in Gaza Strip at a unified manner, because there were not significant differences in prices between the two sides. The following figure shows the value of the unified index and its normal value before the war.

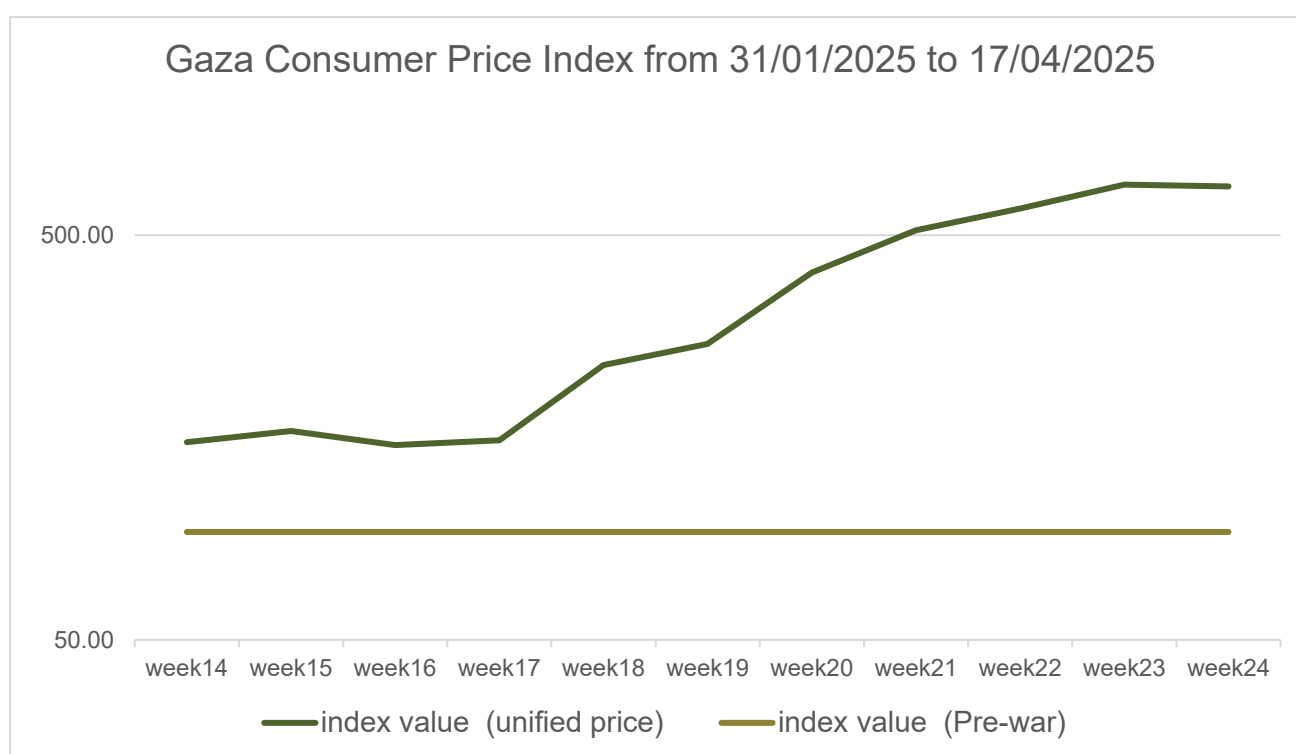


Figure (6): Gaza consumer price index from 31/01/2025 to 17/04/2025.

From the previous curve, we notice that, the index value remained somewhat stable during the period between week 14 and 17, i.e., from (31/01/2025 to 27/02/2025). The index recorded its lowest value during the studied period in week 16 (from February 14-20, 2025) at (151.51) shekels (**about 164%**). This is due to the increase in the flow rate of goods under the ceasefire agreement that came into effect on 19/01/2025, and the availability of goods in the markets during that period. In week 18 (28/02/2025 to 06/03/2025), the index made a significant jump compared to the previous week, and then continued to rise continuously until the date of preparing this report, and its value reached about (660) shekels (**about 714%**). This is due to the decision of the Israeli side to close all crossings and impose a comprehensive closure that includes stopping the entry of all goods, aid and supplies into Gaza Strip starting from 02/03/2025.

6. Emerging businesses / trades in Gaza

The current war has brought about significant shifts in the commercial and economic situation of Gaza Strip. As a result of these shifts, new commercial phenomena have emerged, imposed by the emergency circumstances and changing needs of the population. The extensive destruction of infrastructure, disruption of supply chains, scarcity of resources, and other factors, have significantly reshaped the pattern of trade, leading to the emergence of unconventional economic initiatives. These phenomena were not simply direct responses to the crisis; they were also attempts to survive and innovate in an environment where the foundations of a traditional economy were virtually absent. Therefore, it has become imperative to study these emerging commercial changes to understand their impact on the economic and social fabric of the region and to assess the potential for transforming some of them into more sustainable solutions amid the ongoing instability.

6.1. Shoe and Bag Repairs:

With the continued closure of crossings and the prevention of the private sector from bringing in goods and commodities, including shoes and clothing, this has led to their scarcity in the market and their prices skyrocketing, making them unaffordable for the vast majority of the people. Consequently, the craft of shoe and bag repair has become more widespread than it was before the war. Many Gazans choose to repair worn shoes and bags rather than purchase scarce and overpriced replacements. Craftsmen operate roadside stalls or simple workshops, using basic tools such as sturdy needles, strong adhesives, and nylon thread for sewing, gluing, and patching leather and fabric. Despite their rudimentary setup, these craftsmen have expanded the workforce by an estimated 30%, craftsmen seek to earn a living from this craft amidst increasing poverty. Their services cover everything from re-soling sandals and flip-flops to repairing zippers and seams on handbags, providing an affordable and sustainable solution for families. This trend highlights not only the resilience and resourcefulness of Gaza's economy but also the urgent need to reopen supply channels to stabilize prices and support local businesses.



6.2. Second-Hand / Used Clothing Sellers:

the price of new clothing in Gaza Strip due have reached unprecedented levels due to the closure of crossings and the ban on the entry of goods, sometimes exceeded 10 times its pre-war price, the once-marginal trade in secondhand / used clothing has become a lifeline for a significant number of residents. What began as an occasional alternative for low-income families has become a thriving market, with vendors not only buying used clothing from international aid parcels but also selling it alongside newly donated items. In stalls tucked into

narrow alleyways, shoppers browse through stacks of jackets, jeans, and shirts, some brand new from relief shipments, others meticulously washed and patched, to find the appropriate fit. Vendors flip unwanted sizes or colors, patch seams, and replace buttons with improvised sewing tools. This dual role of buyer and seller has enabled many Gazans to earn a modest income while helping citizens utilize scarce resources, transforming secondhand clothing from a stigmatized option into an essential, community-based solution amid Gaza's ongoing economic crisis.



7. Success Stories in Gaza: From Prosperity to Challenges:

In recent months, the Gaza Strip witnessed notable success stories among entrepreneurs, workshop owners, craftsmen, and small businesses. Many managed to boost production and expand operations, especially with the increased flow of goods and reduced production costs. This growth phase enabled the hiring of more workers, contributing to a temporary economic upswing. A significant number of business owners returned to their original areas in northern Gaza to resume operations. However, this progress was short-lived. With the closure of crossings in March 2025 and the resurgence of war, businesses plunged into crisis due to severe fuel and gas shortages and restricted movement between the north and south. Many are now facing near-total shutdown, while others have drastically scaled back just to survive. If this situation persists, it will seriously undermine their future, sustainability, and the jobs they support.

7.1. “Khayrat Al-Sham Bakery”: The Story of a Resilient Rise from Adversity

After the ceasefire came into effect in January 19, 2025, Khairat Al-Sham Bakery reopened its original branch in Gaza city-Tal al-Hawa, during the war, it opened a new branch in the Middle Governorate – Al – Zawayda. Since reopening the original branch, it has introduced new baked goods that have been well-received by customers. Its production capacity reached about 400 kg per day. However, the bakery faced significant challenges as a result of the resumption of the war on Gaza Strip. The most significant of these challenges were the rising prices of raw materials and the inability to operate due to fuel shortages and high prices. These factors led to increased production costs and higher prices for customers, making it difficult for people to purchase products. This ultimately led to the bakery's complete closure and its going out of service,



consequently, about 15 workers lost their jobs. Until its final day of operation, the bakery maintained its humanitarian standards, was accepting E-payments to facilitate transactions due to the cash liquidity crisis in Gaza Strip. The bakery's management now awaits the reopening of the crossings and the availability of raw materials and fuel, with hearts that believe in change for the better.

7.2. Dr Anan Saada's Success Story: New Challenges

During the war, dentist Dr Anan Saadeh started his own practice, operating a simple clinic in a tent in Al-Mawasi area in Khan Younis. Once the ceasefire came into effect, he moved to Gaza City to work with a friend at his clinic. He discovered that much of the clinic's medical equipment had been damaged or lost. With the resumption of war and the closure of the crossings, the clinic's work was significantly affected. Electricity was difficult to obtain, and installing solar power would cost him over \$20,000. Furthermore, the prices of medical supplies have risen dramatically. Despite these challenges, Dr Anan remains committed to providing high-quality medical care to his patients, demonstrating resilience and determination in the face of adversity.



8. Coordination Mechanism:

This week, there is no coordination mechanism in action, because there is no trucks entry to Gaza Strip. It is not yet known whether the previous mechanism will be valid if the crossings are reopened and the entry of aid, supplies, and commodities into Gaza Strip resumes, or whether a new mechanism will be established.

9. Difficulties:

- Israeli Authorities have implemented a closure and completely stopped the entry of humanitarian aid or private sector goods into Gaza.
- Lack of cash liquidity is magnifying the malnutrition and hunger crisis.
- Lack of storage and cold storage prevented wholesalers and retailers from storing reasonable quantities of goods to help stabilize the markets and respond to emergencies.
- Lack of power to maintain goods cold chain and enable e-payments over the internet.
- Lack of clothing and sheltering material such as tarpaulin and nylon sheets has caused a sharp increase in its prices in the market.
- The deterioration of basic living conditions of people in all aspects
- The continued closure of commercial crossings has led to a shortage of food supplies, increasing the prices of available commodities in the markets.
- The scarcity of flour, for example, has caused most bakeries to close, significantly increasing its price.
- The lack of water and agricultural materials has led to a decline in agricultural production, increasing the need for imports at high prices.

10. Recommendations:

1. Immediate resumption and increase (in quantity and variety) of humanitarian aid entering Gaza Strip to include variant nutritious needs.
2. Allow the private sector to import basic commodities items, and expand the types and quantities of goods, cover all areas in distribution, and stocking in the Southern and Northern parts of Gaza to stabilize prices and make essential goods available to people.
3. Allow access to power through solar energy to enable maintain the cold chain for dairy products and frozen meats and vegetables.
4. Allow private sector Importers to import and enter goods for all parts of Gaza Strip using all available crossings.
5. Allow humanitarian and commercial trucks access the different crossings and all routes to shorten travel distances, in order to avoid paying high sums of money for transportation.
6. Allow Gaza traders to import directly through international ports to avoid paying high prices and commissions
7. Partner between Chambers of Commerce, as the umbrella for the private sector, with donor projects such as Tasdeer's, Anera and WFP to support the back to business for trade, industry and agriculture.
8. Promote electronic Wallets and other means of e-payments among consumers and retailers' network. Enable retailers receive e-payments and electronic cash vouchers of the humanitarian organizations, by restoring power and internet to their shops.
9. Urgently allow to bring agricultural and livestock production inputs into Gaza Strip, and support small farmers with seeds, tools and fertilizers to reduce dependence on external supplies and provide local food sources.
10. Provide sufficient quantities of fuel and truck spare parts to transportation companies at normal prices to reduce commercial transportation costs and limit the unjustified rise in commodity prices in the markets.
11. Provide the necessary funding to rehabilitate commercial facilities including storage and cold storage facilities that can easily return to work to contribute to early recovery and market stability.
12. Find effective, accountable and transparent mechanisms to coordinate the entry of commodities from the crossings and strengthening the role of chambers of commerce in managing this situation, to ensure proper prioritization and distribution.
13. Lift all imposed restrictions on the Private Sector to import all humanitarian needs and commodities such as school stationary, sheltering material, etc.
14. Find and promote mechanisms to control markets, prevent monopoly and control prices as much as possible.

11. Conclusion

This week witnessed continuation of the war and the comprehensive closure imposed on Gaza Strip, exacerbating the situation and the crisis. For the seventh consecutive week, the Israeli side continues to close all crossings and prevent any goods from entering Gaza Strip, which makes the people facing imminent famine. Commodity prices rose again this week after some slightly decreased in some items in the previous week, after rumors about the imminent opening of the crossings and the resumption of the entry of aid and goods into Gaza Strip proved false. Flour saw a significant jump of about 150% compared to the previous week's price, a situation that portends a major catastrophe if the crossings remain closed and the entry of goods remained banned.

12. Annex

12.1. Daily prices:

Table (6): Standard deviation of daily prices

#	Item	15/04	16/04	17/04	18/04	19/04	20/04	21/04	Average	St. Dev
1	Garlic	200	200	200	NA	NA	600	160	272.00	184.17
2	Flour	270	270	300	300	350	430	470	341.43	79.67
3	Rice	30	30	30	30	38	45	48	35.86	7.88
4	Onion	25	30	32	45	45	40	40	36.71	7.78
5	Sugar	35	30	30	45	38	40	40	36.86	5.55
6	Eggplant	28	28	25	40	30	30	25	29.43	5.09
7	Cucumber	20	22	33	28	25	25	20	24.71	4.68
8	Tomato	20	20	26	24	24	20	17	21.57	3.15
9	Kidney beans	10	10	9	9	10	14	15	11.00	2.45
10	Potato	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	48.57	2.44
11	Pepper	22	24	24	24	24	28	28	24.86	2.27
12	Oil	45	45	45	45	50	48	48	46.57	2.07
13	Macaroni	10	8	8	8	8	10	10	8.86	1.07

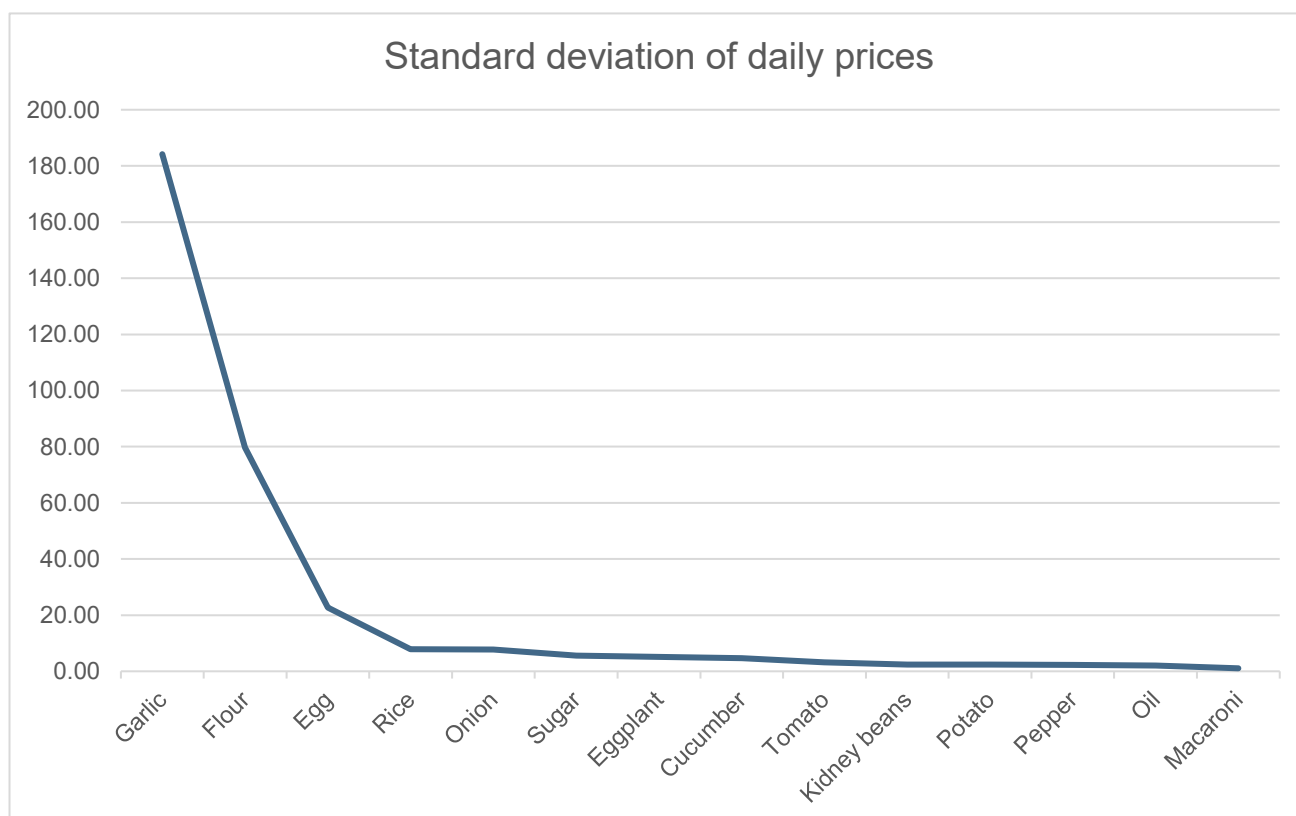


Figure (8): Standard deviation of daily prices

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. No items are locating in this category.

Volatile-price goods:

These are goods whose standard deviation is greater than (1), meaning that they experienced sharp fluctuations in prices during the reporting period. All items have a volatile price this week.

12.3. Gaza Consumer Price Index Values:

Table (7): index value from 01/11/2024 to 30/01/2025

Period	From	To	index value (North)	index value (South)
Week 01	01/11/2024	07/11/2024	2,524.69	666.75
Week 02	08/11/2024	14/11/2024	2,274.29	647.96
Week 03	15/11/2024	21/11/2024	1,862.35	868.28
Week 04	22/11/2024	28/11/2024	2,087.81	938.89
Week 05	29/11/2024	05/12/2024	1,341.35	1,000.53
Week 06	06/12/2024	12/12/2024	1,341.35	1,000.53
Week 07	13/12/2024	19/12/2024	1,307.71	790.55
Week 08	20/12/2024	26/12/2024	1,136.86	765.48
Week 09	27/12/2024	02/01/2025	950.48	629.52
Week 10	03/01/2025	09/01/2025	799.07	569.72
Week 11	10/01/2025	16/01/2025	769.29	459.98
Week 12	17/01/2025	23/01/2025	485.70	292.27
Week 13	24/01/2025	30/01/2025	235.98	231.81

Table (8): index value from 31/01/2024 to 10/04/2025

Period	From	To	index value (unified price)
week14	31/01/2025	06/02/2025	151.56
week15	07/02/2025	13/02/2025	161.76
week16	14/02/2025	20/02/2025	149.29
week17	21/02/2025	27/02/2025	152.44
week18	28/02/2025	06/03/2025	232.19
week19	07/03/2025	13/03/2025	256.11
week20	14/03/2025	20/03/2025	383.49
week21	21/03/2025	27/03/2025	490.89
week22	28/03/2025	03/04/2025	559.80
week23	04/04/2025	10/4/2025	666.69
week24	11/4/2025	17/4/2025	659.51