إتحاد الغرف التجارية الصناعية الزراعية الفلسطينية

Federation of Palestinian Chambers of Commerce, Industry & Agriculture

Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

Week 37: 08-14 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 requested to be evacuated by the Israeli army 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 until the end of this week.
- The consumer price index rose this week by more than 19% compared to the previous week, and by 620% compared to the index's normal pre-war value.
- During the reporting period, the cash out commission reached an unbearable level of between 30% and 35%, placing a heavy burden on citizens who already suffer from difficult living conditions.
- Emerging businesses / trades in Gaza

May 01, 2025

Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

1. Executive Summary:

- This report, of weekly market analysis in Gaza Strip, covers the period from 08/04/2025 to 14/04/2025.
- This week witnessed continuation of the comprehensive closure imposed by the Israeli side on Gaza Strip since 02/03/2025. For the sixth 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 Philadelphi, meaning that all Rafah governorate will be demolished.
- the Gaza consumer price index rose this week by more than 19% compared to the previous week, and by 620% compared to the index's normal pre-war value.
- 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.
- Some food items that disappeared from markets in recent weeks (garlic and potatoes) have reappeared due to the presence of local crops in a varying quantity.
- This week, there is no coordination mechanism in action, because there are no trucks allowed to enter Gaza Strip.
- During the reporting period, the commission rate reached between 30% and 35%, 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 requested to be evacuated by the Israeli army 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 until the end of this week. 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.

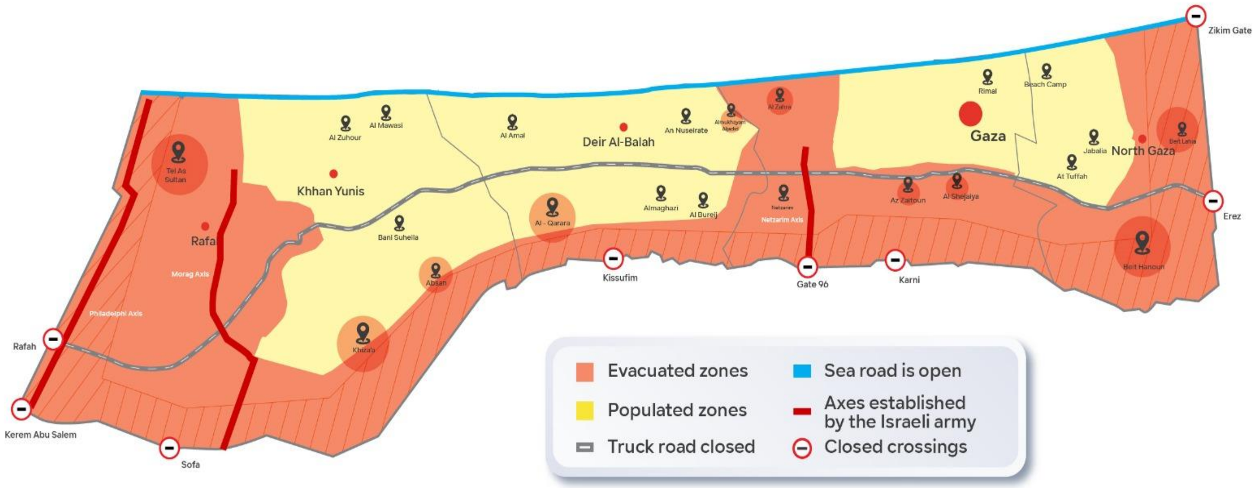


Figure (1): Map of crossings and new evacuation zones.

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 46 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. According to the World Food Programme (WFP), which supports the operation of 25 bakeries across Gaza Strip, by the beginning of this week the remaining 9 bakeries in the north of Gaza strip had closed, rendering all 25 bakeries out of service. 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 price of potato has increased to nearly 18 times its pre-war value. 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). This week, two items that disappeared in recent weeks have reappeared: potato and garlic. The quantities of these items that have appeared in the markets are local corps and not large, so their prices are very high, reaching 18-25 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 13 food items included in the report have seen a significant increase compared to their pre-war prices, with the rates of increase varying depending on the availability of each item in the market.

- Potato recorded the highest increase, its current price reach more than 25 times higher than its pre-war price, followed by garlic, which price reached about 18 times its higher, and then onion, which price reached more than 14 times higher.
- The prices of some vegetable's items (eggplant, tomato, cucumber) and sugar ranged between 8-12 times higher than their pre-war prices.
- The prices of basic food items (macaroni, cooking oil, flour, rice) were about 4 times higher.
- The lowest increasing item was pepper, its current price was 51% above its pre-war price, followed by kidney beans by 140%.

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	Potato	Kg	2.00	50.83	2442%
2	Garlic	Kg	10.00	176.00	1660%
3	Onion	Kg	2.00	28.43	1321%
4	Eggplant	Kg	2.00	23.14	1057%
5	Sugar	Kg	3.00	28.29	843%
6	Cucumber	Kg	2.00	17.71	786%
7	Tomato	Kg	2.00	16.86	743%
8	Macaroni	Kg	2.50	10.57	323%
9	Oil	Liter	9.00	37.14	313%
10	Flour	Sack (25Kg)	35.00	137.86	294%
11	Rice	Kg	8.00	29.71	271%
12	Pepper	Kg	10.00	24.00	140%
13	Kidney beans	Kg	7.00	10.57	51%
14	Frozen veal	Kg	20.00	NA	NA
15	Frozen chicken	Kg	8.00	NA	NA
16	Lemon	Kg	4.00	NA	NA
17	Apple	Kg	5.00	NA	NA
18	Banana	Kg	2.50	NA	NA
19	Orange	Kg	4.00	NA	NA

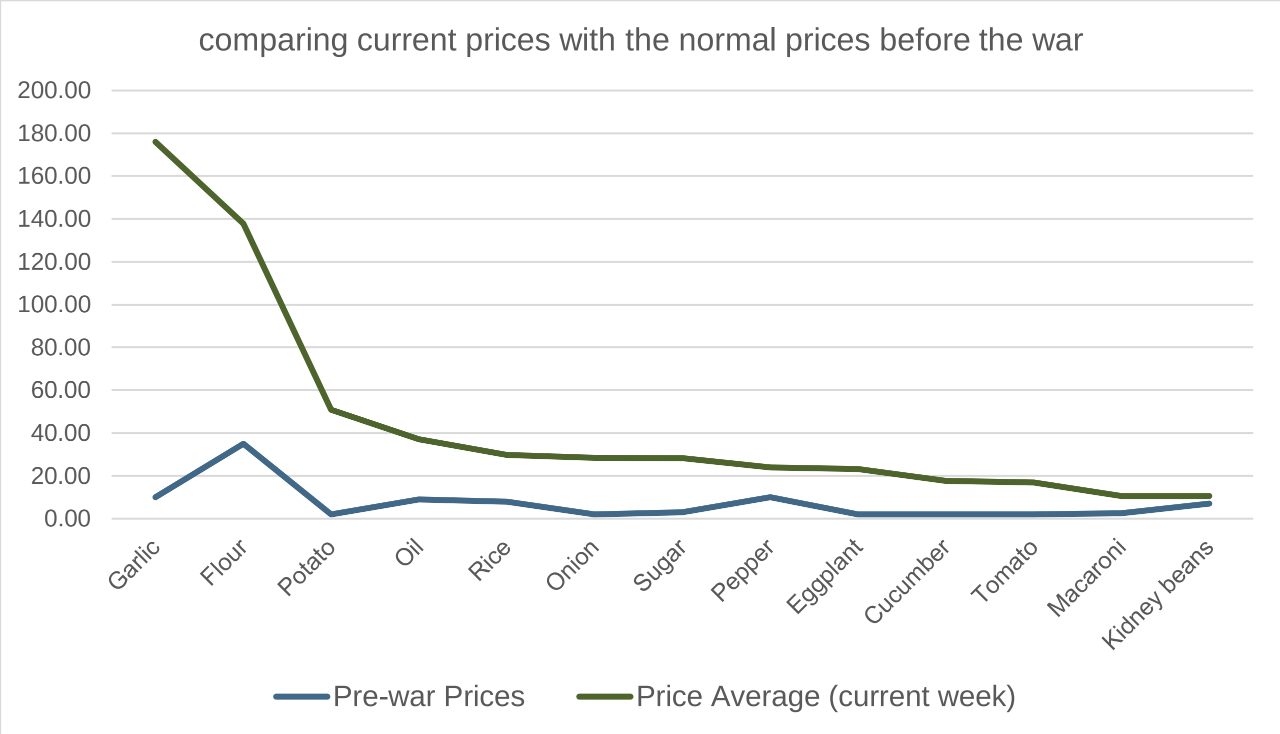


Figure (2): comparing current prices with the normal prices before the war.

4.2. Comparing Current Prices with Previous Week Prices

In this section, only 11 items will be compared, because there are two items (potato - garlic) were not available in the markets during the previous week, and therefore cannot be compared with previous week's 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:

- 6 out of 11 items included in the report have prices below the previous week prices, and the remain 5 items have prices above.
- This week witnessed a significant decrease in both flour and pepper by 54% and 40% respectively, and a significant increase in rice by 35%.
- Onions also declined by 26% and kidney beans by 16%.
- The lowest decreasing item was macaroni, its current price was 3% below the previous week price, followed by cooking oil by 7% below.
- The prices of some vegetable's items (eggplant, tomato, cucumber) and sugar increased by 2-11% above the previous week prices.

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)	302.14	137.86	-54%
2	Pepper	Kg	40.29	24.00	-40%
3	Onion	Kg	38.43	28.43	-26%

4	Kidney beans	Kg	12.57	10.57	-16%
5	Oil	Liter	40.00	37.14	-7%
6	Macaroni	Kg	10.86	10.57	-3%
7	Eggplant	Kg	22.71	23.14	2%
8	Sugar	Kg	26.86	28.29	5%
9	Tomato	Kg	15.57	16.86	8%
10	Cucumber	Kg	16.00	17.71	11%
11	Rice	Kg	22.00	29.71	35%
12	Potato	Kg	NA	50.83	NA
13	Garlic	Kg	NA	176.00	NA
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

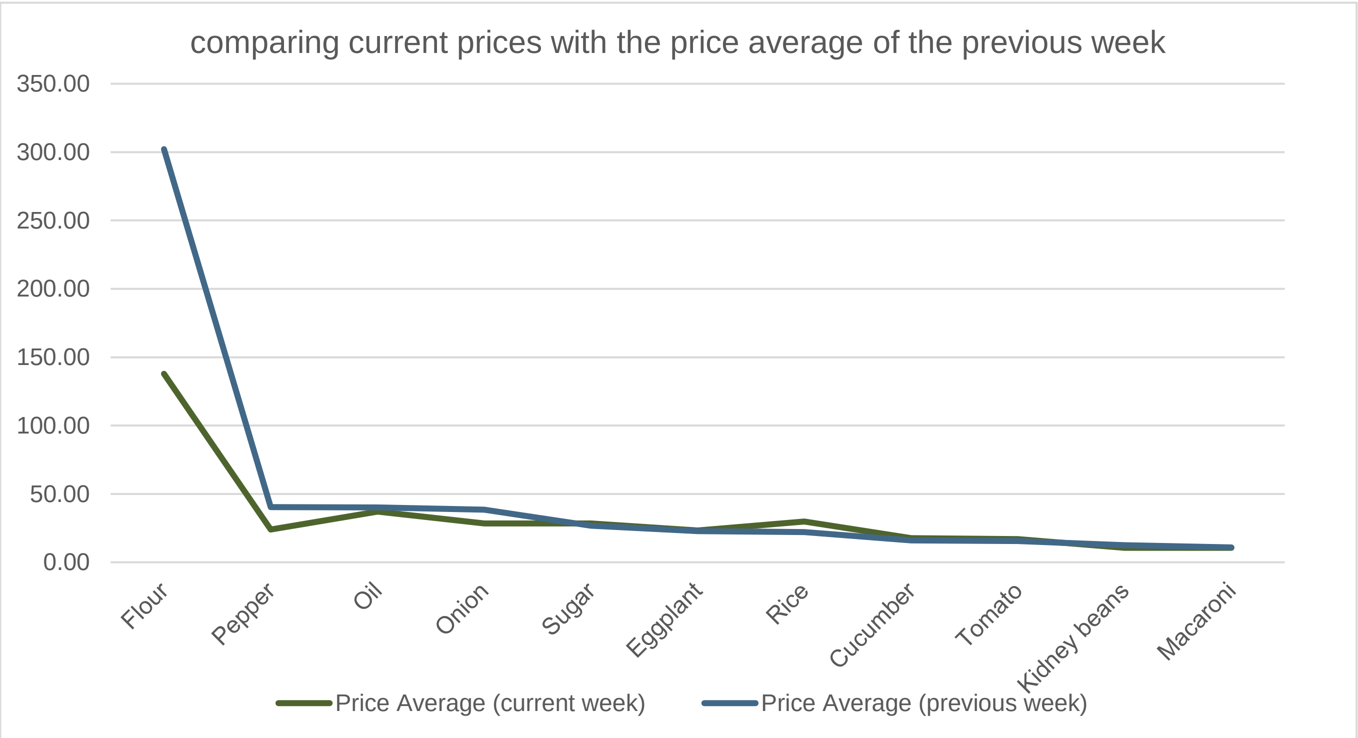


Figure (3): comparing current prices with the price average of the previous weeks.

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 March 2025, except (eggplant and Pepper). The current price of eggplant didn’t change about March price, while the current piece of pepper decreased by about 29% below March price.
- 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 then rose again this week compared to March.

Table (3): comparing current prices with the previous month’s 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	176.00	848%	268%
2	Flour	Sack (25Kg)	30.20	64.67	137.86	356%	113%
3	Oil	Liter	9.16	18.40	37.14	305%	102%
4	Rice	Kg	7.36	15.13	29.71	304%	96%
5	Sugar	Kg	6.23	16.13	28.29	354%	75%
6	Kidney beans	Kg	5.00	6.64	10.57	111%	59%
7	Tomato	Kg	6.43	11.10	16.86	162%	52%
8	Potato	Kg	5.32	34.13	50.83	855%	49%
9	Onion	Kg	4.95	22.08	28.43	475%	29%
10	Macaroni	Kg	5.00	8.39	10.57	111%	26%
11	Cucumber	Kg	8.45	15.07	17.71	110%	18%
12	Eggplant	Kg	7.89	23.14	23.14	193%	0%
13	Pepper	Kg	18.75	33.87	24.00	28%	-29%
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

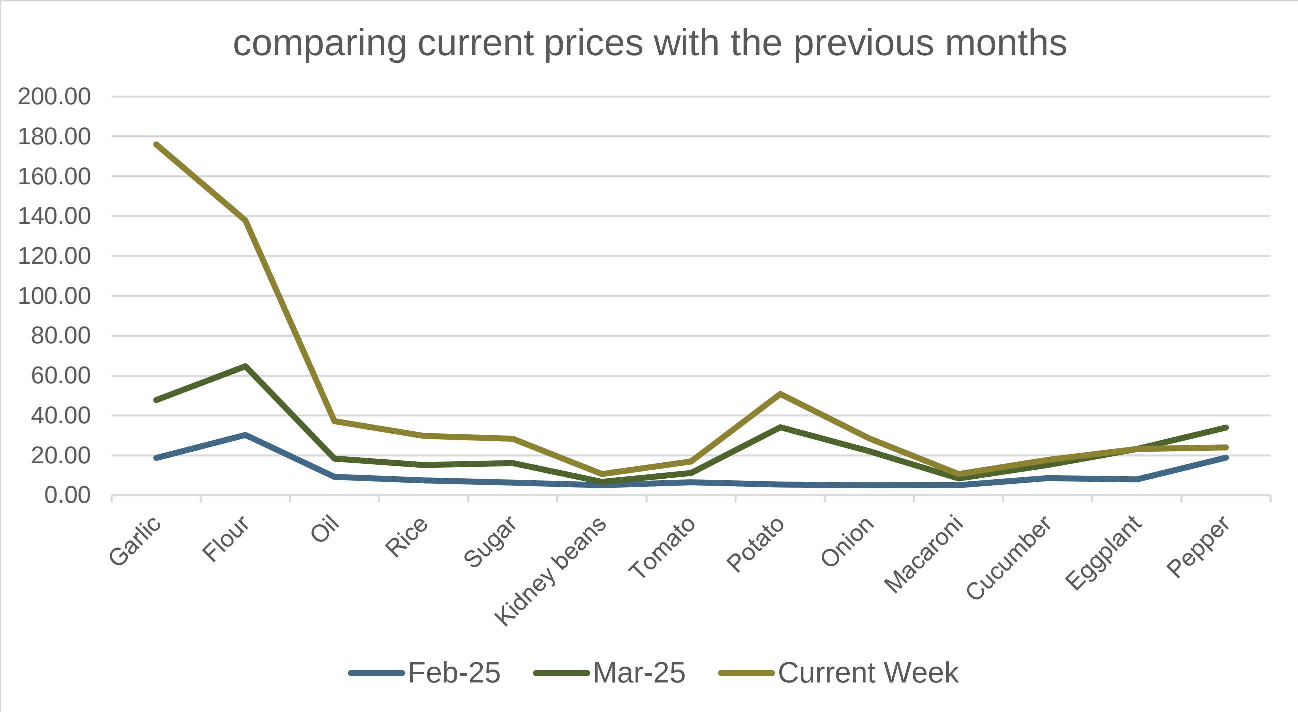


Figure (4): comparing current prices with the previous months.

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.

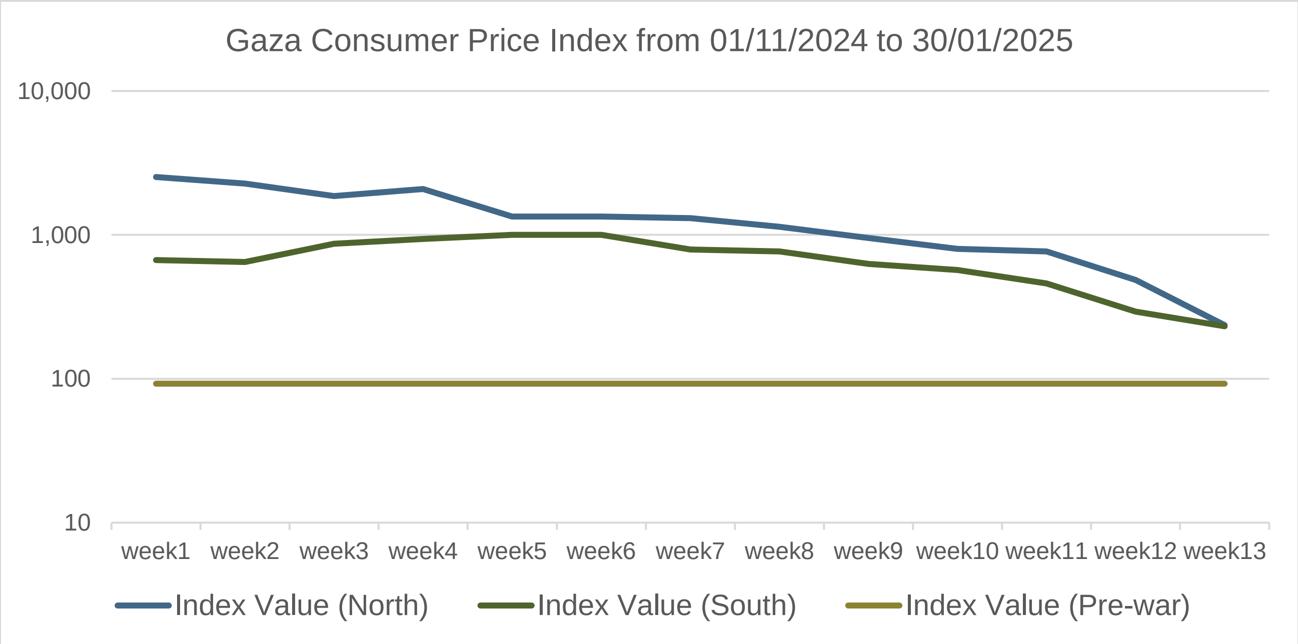


Figure (5): Gaza consumer price index from 01/11/2024 to 30/01/2025.

From the previous curve, we notice that the index value before the war was (92.44) shekels, and in the north of Gaza Strip, the index reached its peak in the first week (from November 1-7, 2025) at (2,525) shekels, an increase of 2,632% over its normal value before the war, then it began to decline until it equalled its value in the south in week 13 (January 24-30, 2025) at (232) shekels. While in the south the index reached its peak in weeks 5 and 6 (from 29/11/2024 to12/12/2024) at (1,001) shekels, an increase of 983% over its normal value before the war, then it began to gradually decline as well until it equalled its value in the north.

During the period from 31/01/2025 to 10/04/2025, which includes 10 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.

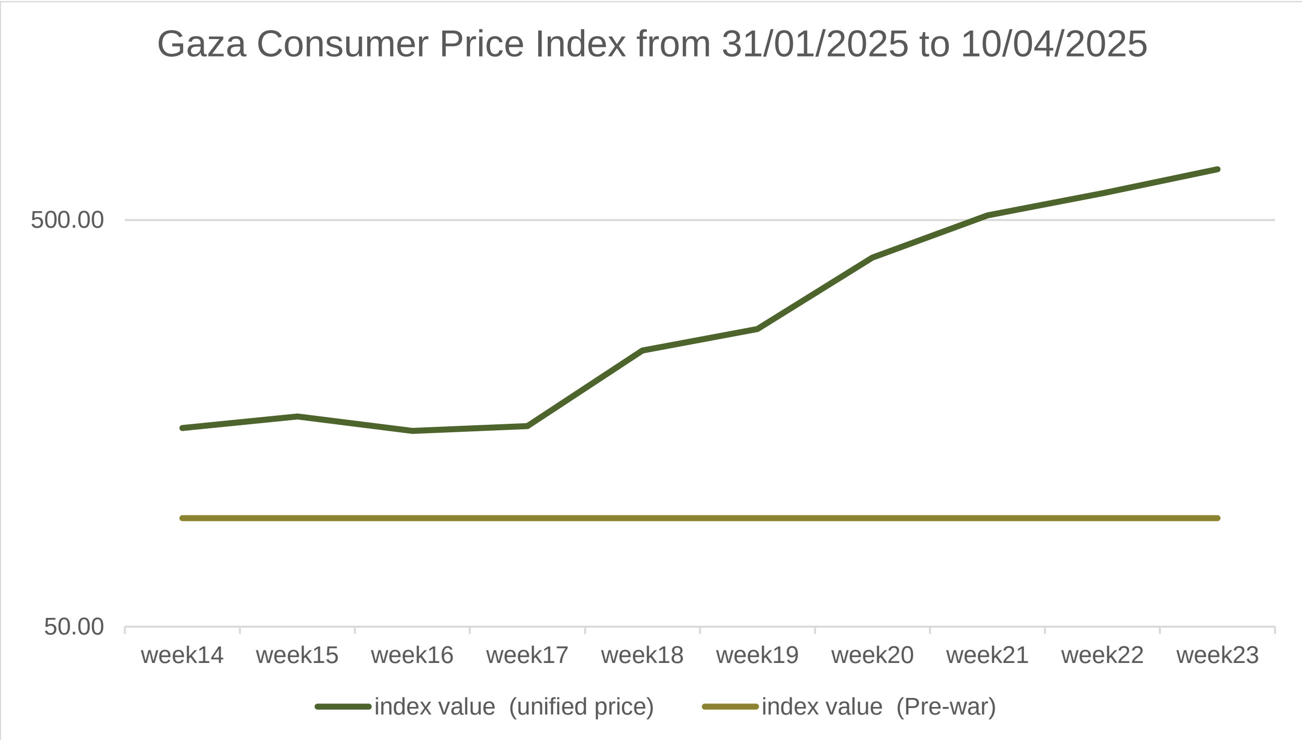


Figure (6): Gaza consumer price index from 31/01/2025 to 10/04/2025.

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, i.e., an increase of about 64% over its normal value before the war. 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 exceeded (666) shekels, i.e., an increase of more than 620% of its normal value before the war and more than 19% above its value in the previous week. This is due to the comprehensive closure, closing all crossing, and stopping the entry of all goods, aid and supplies into Gaza Strip starting from 02/03/2025.

6. Lights in the Darkness: Gaza's Energy Crisis and the Resilience of Alternatives During the War

6.1. The situation before the war:

Gaza Strip has suffered from a chronic electricity shortage for years, the available supply was covering less than 50% of the daily needs. Before the outbreak of the war on October 7, 2023, Gaza's electricity infrastructure suffered severe damage from the Israeli military's bombing on the local power plant in 2006, as well as repeated damage during previous wars in 2008 and 2014. Restrictions on the import of fuel and spare parts also prevented maintenance of the plant and distribution networks, deepening the crisis and limiting local capacity to overcome it. Gaza Electricity Distribution Company (GEDCO) has estimated Gaza Strip's electricity needs at approximately 400 Megawatts (MW). However, the actual supply from two sources barely reached half of this estimated need, at best. The largest source of electricity was Israel, which was suppling Gaza Strip with approximately 120 MW via 10 main lines, representing approximately 30% of demand. The second source was the local power plant, which was producing between 65-75 MW, representing 18% of demand. There was a persistent deficit of more than 50% of the required capacity over the past years, resulting in power outages averaging 12 hours per day. By 2022, a limited number of residential and commercial buildings had installed solar energy systems, but these systems covered less than 10% of total household demand.

6.2. The effects of the war:

Since the early days of the current war, the Israeli side has taken several steps to completely cut off electricity to Gaza Strip, as follows:

- All electricity lines feeding Gaza Strip from Israel were cut off. The cut-off remained in place until the date of this report, except for a single line that was connected in April 2024 to feed the wastewater treatment plant. It was then disconnected again in the previous month.
- The Israeli military contacted the management of the local power plant and asked them to turn off all generators, close the site, and leave immediately. Consequently, the local power plant remains completely out of operation to this day.

This is in addition to the widespread damage to the distribution networks, with approximately 510 km of distribution networks (61.5% of the network) destroyed or damaged as a result of the bombing and the loss of access to maintenance.

6.3. Alternatives available to confront the crisis:

As Gazans attempt to live an as normal life as possible, and face the significant challenges, a number of new businesses have emerged to help residents meet their basic needs, including electricity. These new businesses included charging kiosks, generators that distribute electric power and deliver it to homes via private networks and cables, and home solar energy.

6.3.1. Charging kiosks:

The small charging kiosks spread throughout populated areas, in shelter camps, on the sides of public roads, and in markets. The kiosks are equipped with solar panels, to generate charging power. Citizens go to these kiosks to charge their personal devices (mobile phones, laptops, power banks, and lighting batteries) against paid amounts as shown in the following table. These kiosks operate only during daylight hours.

Table (5): Charging fees for each device.

#	Device	Charging Fees (ILS)	
		Min. value	Max. value
1	Mobile Phone	1	2
2	Laptop	2	3
3	Power Bank	2	4
4	Battery (18 Am)	3	5
5	Battery (55 Am)	10	10

6.3.2. Diesel Generators:

Some people rely on local Area-Generators for electric power, but their dependence is limited by the exorbitant prices, which reach 30-35 shekels per kilowatt hour, compared to 4 shekels before the war. This high price is due to the high price of diesel and its insufficient availability in the market, as well as maintenance parts and oils. The price of fuel extracted from recycled plastic reaches 30 shekels per liter, while normal diesel currently sells for 65 shekels per liter on the black market.

6.3.3. Home solar energy

The prices of equipment and devices used to provide solar energy have skyrocketed for several reasons, including: a large percentage of them were destroyed due to the ongoing Israeli bombing, the lack of permission to bring in new equipment through the crossings since the beginning of the war, and the increased demand for them due to the halt of all energy sources to Gaza Strip. The following table shows the current prices of solar energy main components and compares them with the pre-war prices.

Table (6): prices of solar energy main components.

#	Component	Price (ILS)		% Of Change
		Pre-war price	Current price	
1	Solar Panel (660 Watt)	700	12,000	1,614%
2	Battery (200 A)	1,600	8,000	400%
3	Inverter (3 Kw)	1,500	7,500	400%

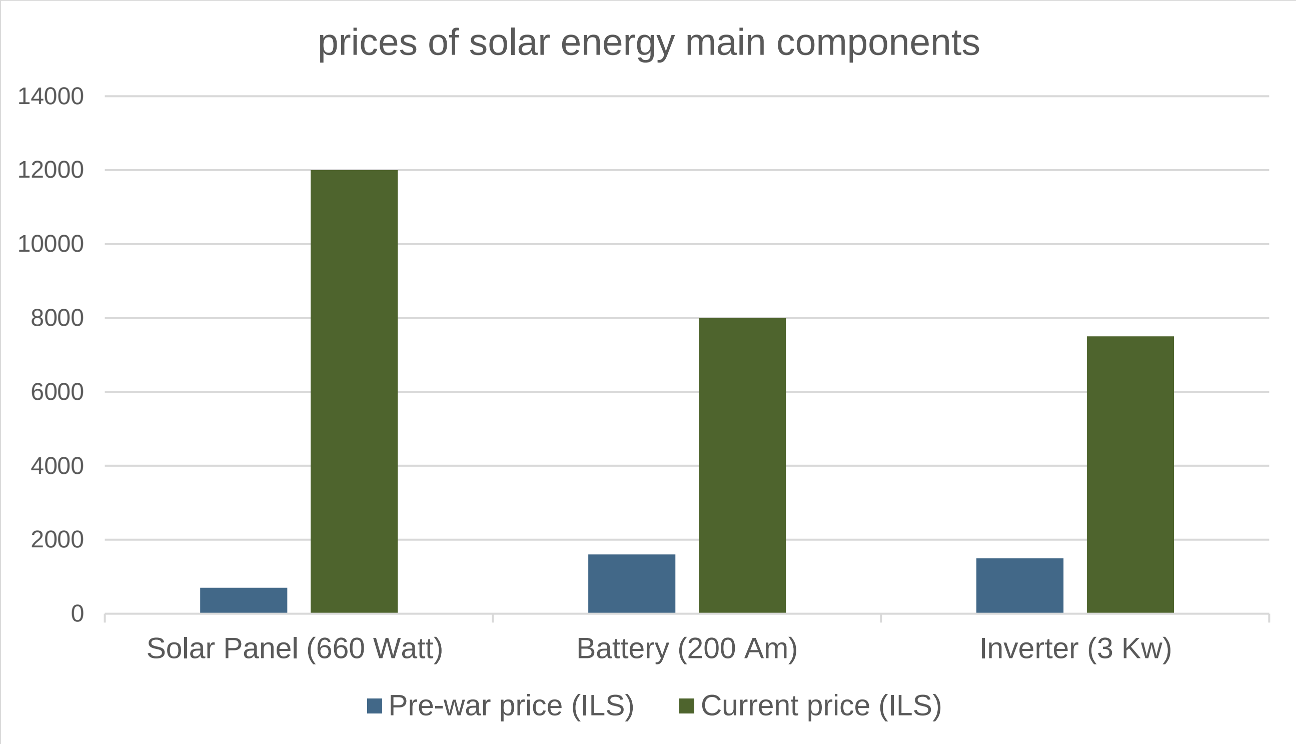


Figure (7): prices of solar energy main components.

6.4. Recommendations:

- Pressure on Israeli side to restore electricity supply to Gaza Strip and seek alternative energy sources, such as Egypt. Allow the entry of solar energy equipment and devices.
- Pressure on Israeli side to open the crossings and strengthen the fuel supply chain, especially diesel, to operate generators.
- Comprehensive support for solar energy systems by providing grants or soft loans to households and economic facilities to install these systems.
- Support private sector Area-Generators businesses with normal price fuel and spare-parts.
- Repair and maintain damaged distribution networks.
- Organize community charging stations by establishing central charging points for mobile phones and laptops at fixed prices to ease the burden on the population.
- Promote energy efficiency by providing energy-saving lighting devices in cooperation with the private sector and international organizations.

7. 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.

7.1. Public Laundries:

With the complete Electricity outage since the beginning of the war, and the scarcity of water sources, "**public laundries**" have emerged in Gaza, run by **entrepreneurial operators**. They rely on electricity from either **diesel generators** or **solar energy** to operate washing machines. They also purchase washing water from **tankers** due to the damage of the official water supply networks. These laundries charge **relatively high fees** per wash cycle due to the high operating costs (electricity, water, and cleaning materials). A kilogram of clothes costs between 1-3 shekels. These laundries are usually located near camps and densely populated areas and provide **job opportunities**, despite the challenges of fuel shortages and power outages.

7.2. Firewood Sellers:

Gaza Strip is suffering from a **severe shortage of cooking gas**, which, when it were available, was used for **households** and **cars fuel**. This has led residents to seek alternatives. These conditions have led to the emergence of new business called "**firewood sellers**" as a necessary response to the people's cooking needs. sellers collect firewood from **agricultural lands** bulldozed by the occupation and then sell it in local markets for **3.5 ILS\kg**. Firewood is now the only means of cooking. The wood is sold in various sizes to suit families' needs, and this work is an important **source of income for many families** who have lost their livelihoods due to the war. Despite challenges, such as the **difficulty of collecting** firewood and the **risk of bombing**, firewood sellers continue to provide a means of cooking for residents.

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 routs to shorten travel distances, in order to avoid paying high sums of money for transportation.
6. Allow Gaza traders to import directly through international ports to avoid paying high prices and commissions
7. Partner between Chambers of Commerce, as the umbrella for the private sector, with donor projects such as Tasdeer's, Anera and WFP to support the back to business for trade, industry and agriculture.
8. Promote electronic Wallets and other means of e-payments among consumers and retailers' network. Enable retailers receive e-payments and electronic cash vouchers of the humanitarian organizations, by restoring power and internet to their shops.

9. Urgently allow to bring agricultural and livestock production inputs into Gaza Strip, and support small farmers with seeds, tools and fertilizers to reduce dependence on external supplies and provide local food sources.
10. Provide sufficient quantities of fuel and truck spare parts to transportation companies at normal prices to reduce commercial transportation costs and limit the unjustified rise in commodity prices in the markets.
11. Provide the necessary funding to rehabilitate commercial facilities including storage and cold storage facilities that can easily return to work to contribute to early recovery and market stability.
12. Find effective, accountable and transparent mechanisms to coordinate the entry of commodities from the crossings and strengthening the role of chambers of commerce in managing this situation, to ensure proper prioritization and distribution.
13. Lift all imposed restrictions on the Private Sector to import all humanitarian needs and commodities such as school stationary, sheltering material, etc.
14. Find and promote mechanisms to control markets, prevent monopoly and control prices as much as possible.

11. Conclusion

This week witnessed the continuation of the war and the comprehensive closure imposed on Gaza Strip, which exacerbated the situation and the crisis. For the sixth consecutive week, the Israeli side continues to close all crossings and prevent any goods from entering Gaza Strip, warning of an imminent famine. This week witnessed a decrease in the prices of some food items compared to the previous week. This decrease is due to two main reasons: a decrease in the prices of some vegetables items due to the presence of local crops in a varying quantity, and a decrease in the prices of basic materials due to the spread of news or rumors about the imminent opening of the crossings and the resumption of the entry of aid and goods into Gaza Strip. But overall, the consumption price index rose this week by more than 19% compared to the previous week, and by 620% compared to the index's normal pre-war value. 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

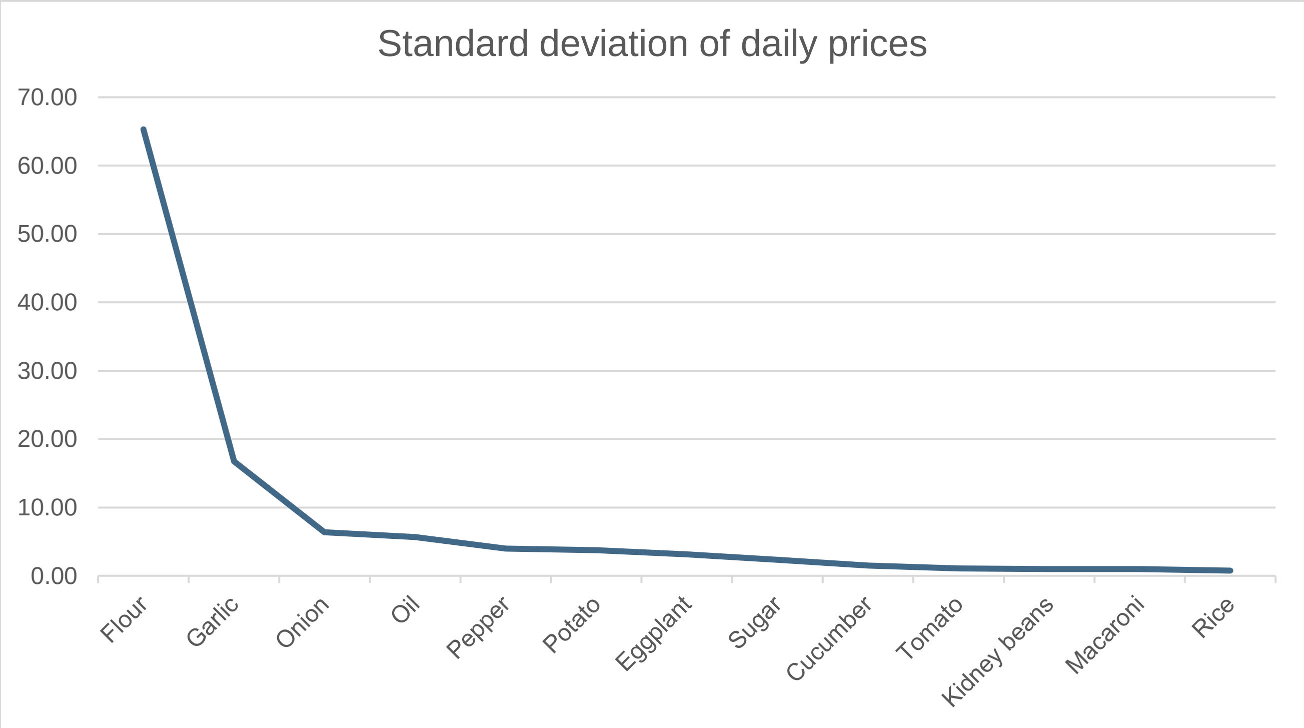
12.1. Daily prices:

Table (7): Standard deviation of daily prices.

Figure (8): Standard deviation of daily prices.

#	Item	08/04	09/04	10/04	11/04	12/04	13/04	14/04	Average	St. Dev
1	Flour	285	100	120	110	110	120	120	137.86	**65.31**
2	Garlic	NA	200	160	160	180	180	NA	176.00	**16.73**
3	Onion	24	35	25	25	25	25	40	28.43	**6.37**
4	Oil	45	30	35	35	35	35	45	37.14	**5.67**
5	Pepper	24	28	24	24	28	16	24	24.00	**4.00**
6	Potato	NA	55	50	50	50	55	45	50.83	**3.76**
7	Eggplant	23	19	20	22	25	28	25	23.14	**3.13**
8	Sugar	25	28	30	30	30	30	25	28.29	**2.36**
9	Cucumber	18	15	17	18	18	20	18	17.71	**1.50**
10	Tomato	16	15	17	17	17	18	18	16.86	**1.07**
11	Kidney beans	12	12	10	10	10	10	10	10.57	**0.98**
12	Macaroni	12	12	10	10	10	10	10	10.57	**0.98**
13	Rice	28	30	30	30	30	30	30	29.71	**0.76**

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, Macaroni, Rice).

Volatile-price goods:

These are goods whose standard deviation is greater than (1), meaning that they experienced sharp fluctuations in prices during the reporting period. These goods are All goods except (Kidney beans, Macaroni, Rice).

12.3. Gaza Consumer Price Index Values:

Table (8): 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 (9): 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