إتحاد الغــرف التجاريـــة الصناعيـــة الزراعيـــة الفلسطينيـــة
Federation of Palestinian Chambers of Commerce, Industry & Agriculture

Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

Week 41: 06 -12 May, 2025.

Despite the Occupation claims, on Saturday 17/05/2025, of allowing the entry of humanitarian aid as per the previous mechanism, only 92 truckloads entered on Tuesday 20/05/2025, 90 truckloads on Wednesday 21/05/2025, and 32 truckloads on Thursday 22/05/2025. These quantities of aid are considered a drop in the ocean of needs.

In this Report:

- Prolonged Blockade: Ten weeks of halted humanitarian aid and imports put over 2 million residents at risk of famine.
- Flour Crisis: Flour prices have surged to 29x pre-war levels, forcing the closure of 25 key bakeries.
- Severe Inflation: Gaza Consumer Price Index (GCPI) has jumped by 42% in one week, now standing at 1,556%.
- Renewed Conflict: Ongoing hostilities have led to mass demolitions and displaced over 600,000 people.
- Adaptive Response: Amid Gaza's unfolding crisis, residents have demonstrated remarkable resilience by developing urgent, community-driven solutions—from makeshift sanitation services and cooking stoves repairs to makeshift business adaptations—turning adversity into survival-driven innovation.

May 25, 2025

Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

1. Executive Summary:

- This report, of weekly market analysis in Gaza Strip, covers the period from 06/05/2025 to 12/05/2025.
- This week witnessed continuation of the comprehensive **closure** imposed by the Israeli side on Gaza Strip since 02/03/2025. For the ninth consecutive week, nothing has entered Gaza Strip, leaving more than 2 million people on the brink of famine once again.
- Renewed hostilities against Gaza since March 18, 2025, have intensified airstrikes, demolitions, and forced evacuations.
- Evacuation orders have affected approximately 50% of the total area of Gaza Strip, forcibly displacing over 600,000 people.
- Critical public services, including healthcare and water supplies, are severely disrupted.
- Market instability is extreme: the Gaza Consumer Price Index surged by about 42% from the previous week, now standing at 1,556%.
- Severe inflation, driven by supply chain disruptions and halted imports, is deeply affecting household budgets.
- Flour price has soared to over 29 times than its pre-war price, with all 25 World Food Program-supported bakeries remaining closed due to fuel, gas, and flour shortages. This crisis has precipitated a drastic shortage of bread, worsening food insecurity.
- Essential non-food items are also experiencing volatile price fluctuations, contributing to economic strain.
- Scarcity across various commodities has led to unpredictable market behavior and heightened consumer distress.
- Adaptive Response: Amid Gaza's unfolding crisis, residents have demonstrated remarkable resilience by developing urgent, community-driven solutions—from makeshift sanitation services and water tank repairs to makeshift business adaptations—turning adversity into survival-driven innovation.
- This week, there is no Trade 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 29% and 31%, placing a heavy burden on citizens who already suffer from difficult living conditions.

2. Distribution of the Population in the Gaza Strip:

Between April 30 and May 1, 2025, the demographic landscape of the Gaza Strip continued to shift dramatically due to ongoing hostilities. The ceasefire that had lasted nearly two months, from January 19 to March 17, 2025, had temporarily stabilized population movements, allowing many displaced families to return to their areas. Despite the devastation that left numerous homes in ruins, some residents set up tents amid the shattered remains in hopes of reclaiming a semblance of normalcy. However, the return was not universal. The buffer zone along the northern and eastern borders remained largely inaccessible, and in Rafah Governorate only a limited number of residents could return, owing to the continued presence of Israeli forces along the Philadelphia axis at the border with Egypt. Since the war resumed on March 18, 2025, forced displacement has surged once again. New **evacuation** orders issued by the Israeli forces now affect approximately **50% of Gaza's total area**, triggering the forced displacement of more than **600,000** people. The newly targeted areas include (Beit Hanoun - Beit Lahia - Al-Tuffah- Shuja'iyya area - additional neighborhoods in Khan Yunis– Rafah governorate - both sides of the Netzarim axis). During this same period, Israeli forces accelerated the establishment of the new axis "Morag", a strategic corridor dividing the governorates of Rafah and Khan Yunis. Extending 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 unabated along both sides of the new axis, particularly in the area between Morag and Philadelphia, signaling an impending total eradication of Rafah Governorate.

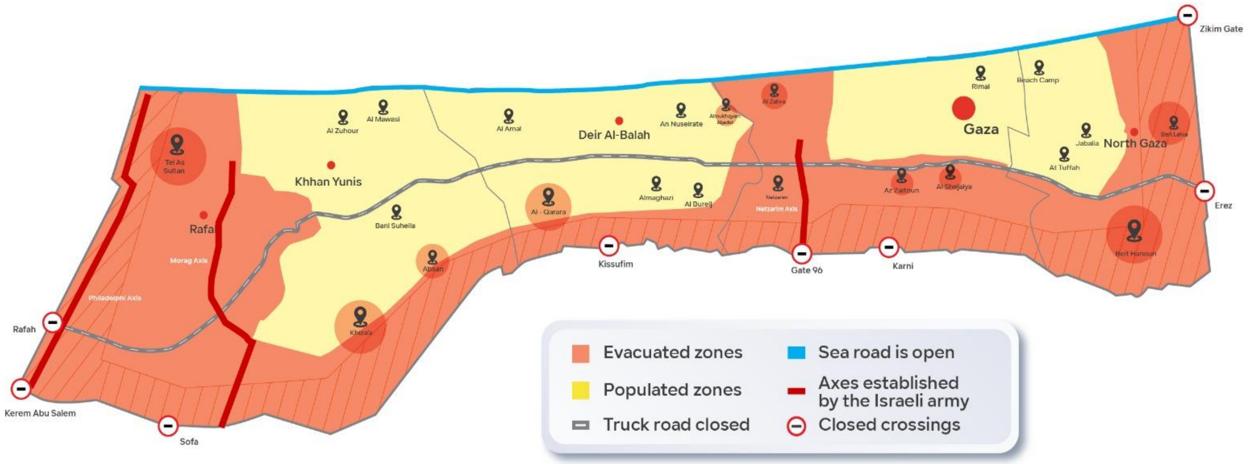

Figure (1): Map of crossings and new evacuation zones

3. Daily Crossing Points Status:

During the report period, the comprehensive closure imposed on the Gaza Strip remained in effect, marking nearly two months since the last entry of goods and supplies. The blockade, enforced since March 2, has completely halted humanitarian aid, commercial imports, and essential supplies, exacerbating an already dire humanitarian crisis. Food shortages have reached critical levels, with reports indicating that flour, essential for bakeries, has been entirely depleted. The closure of all 25 bakeries supported by the World Food Programme (WFP) continues, leaving 2 million people without access to basic sustenance. The scarcity of food items such as meat, eggs, dairy, and vegetables persist, while prices for available goods have skyrocketed. Flour prices remain at nearly 29 times their pre-war levels, and cooking gas—virtually unavailable—sells on the black market at 66 times its original price. Families increasingly rely on wood for cooking, driving its price up from 0.5 ILS/kg before the war to over 4 ILS/kg. The blockade has also severely impacted Gaza's healthcare system, which is now on the brink of collapse. Hospitals face critical shortages of medical supplies, vaccines, and fuel necessary for operations. The lack of humanitarian access has left vulnerable populations, including children and the elderly, at heightened risk. The ongoing closure of crossings remains a major obstacle to relief efforts, with hundreds of trucks carrying aid and supplies are stranding at border points. International calls for reopening crossings and resuming humanitarian deliveries have been ignored, leaving Gaza's people in increasingly unbearable conditions.

4. Market Prices for Basic Goods:

The ongoing closure of crossings and the complete halt of goods, aid, and supplies entering Gaza has triggered a severe market shock, causing prices to surge dramatically. Basic commodities have become increasingly scarce, with some items disappearing entirely from markets due to stock depletion. **Prices** for essential goods such as **flour, cooking oil, and sugar have skyrocketed**, surpassing pre-ceasefire levels. The rapid inflation has made even the most necessities unaffordable for many families. Each week, the number of available items continues to shrink, reflecting the worsening supply crisis and the inability to replenish essential goods. The blockade's prolonged impact has left markets unstable, with unpredictable price fluctuations and growing desperation among residents struggling to secure food and daily necessities.

4.1. Food Items:

The quantities of food items in the markets have decreased significantly. A large portion of the items have been completely run out (frozen chicken, meat, eggs, dairy products, and fruits). The remaining portion is divided into two parts: the first part is the basic goods that are brought in through the crossings (flour, sugar, rice, vegetables oil, macaroni, kidney beans), very small quantities of these items are still available in the markets, and therefore their prices have increased by more than 15 times compared with its prices before the war. The second part is the vegetables that are grown locally in the Gaza Strip (tomato, cucumber, potato, eggplant, onion, pepper), the produced quantities are limited due to the significant reduction in the lands available for agriculture as a result of bulldozing, shelling, or forced evacuation orders.

This report includes 12 food items available in the market, and 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, February 2025). We chose to compare with the average of February 2025 because it was the month with the highest flow of commodities into the Gaza Strip as a result of the ceasefire.

4.1.1. Current Week Vs. Pre-war Prices

When we compare the average prices of basic food items during this week with the normal prices of the same items before the war, we find that:

- All food items included in the report (12 items) have current week prices above their normal prices before the war, by variable percentage ranged between 191% (pepper) and 2,839% (flour).

- Flour recorded the highest increase by more than 29 times higher than its normal price, followed by sugar by more than 24 times higher, and then onion by about 23 times higher.
- The prices of (potato, tomato, macaroni, eggplant, cucumber) ranged between 10-18 times higher.
- The prices of vegetable Oil increased by about 8 times, and rice by more than 7 times.
- Pepper and kidney beans were the least increasing items by more about 3 times higher than their pre-war prices.
- The average price increase for all items reached approximately 17,456%, reflecting a level of hyperinflation that signals a deterioration in purchasing power and rising levels of food insecurity, especially since most of these goods are key components of the basic food basket.
- The results also showed a high standard deviation of about 852.14%, indicating a significant variation in the rates of increase among the goods. This confirms that the impact of the crisis was not uniform but was more concentrated on some essential items. This large disparity in the rates of increase reflects the differing effects of market factors such as scarcity, import difficulties, and rising transportation and storage costs on the goods.
- We notice the absence of certain types of vegetables and fruits such as (lemons, garlic, oranges, apples, and bananas), due to the closure of border crossings, the destruction of agricultural lands.

Table (1): comparing current prices of basic food items with pre-war prices.

#	Item	Unit	Price Average		% Of change
			Pre-war	Current Week	
1	Flour	Sack (25Kg)	35.00	1028.57	2,839%
2	Sugar	Kg	3.00	73.14	2,338%
3	Onion	Kg	2.00	45.00	2,150%
4	Potato	Kg	2.00	36.43	1,721%
5	Tomato	Kg	2.00	32.00	1,500%
6	Macaroni	Kg	2.50	30.43	1,117%
7	Eggplant	Kg	2.00	24.29	1,114%
8	Cucumber	Kg	2.00	20.71	936%
9	vegetable Oil	Liter	9.00	70.00	678%
10	Rice	Kg	8.00	57.86	623%
11	Kidney beans	Kg	7.00	24.43	249%
12	Pepper	Kg	10.00	29.14	191%
13	Frozen chicken	Kg	8.00	NA	NA
14	Lemon	Kg	4.00	NA	NA
15	Garlic	Kg	2.50	NA	NA
16	Apple	Kg	5.00	NA	NA
17	Banana	Kg	2.50	NA	NA
18	Orange	Kg	4.00	NA	NA

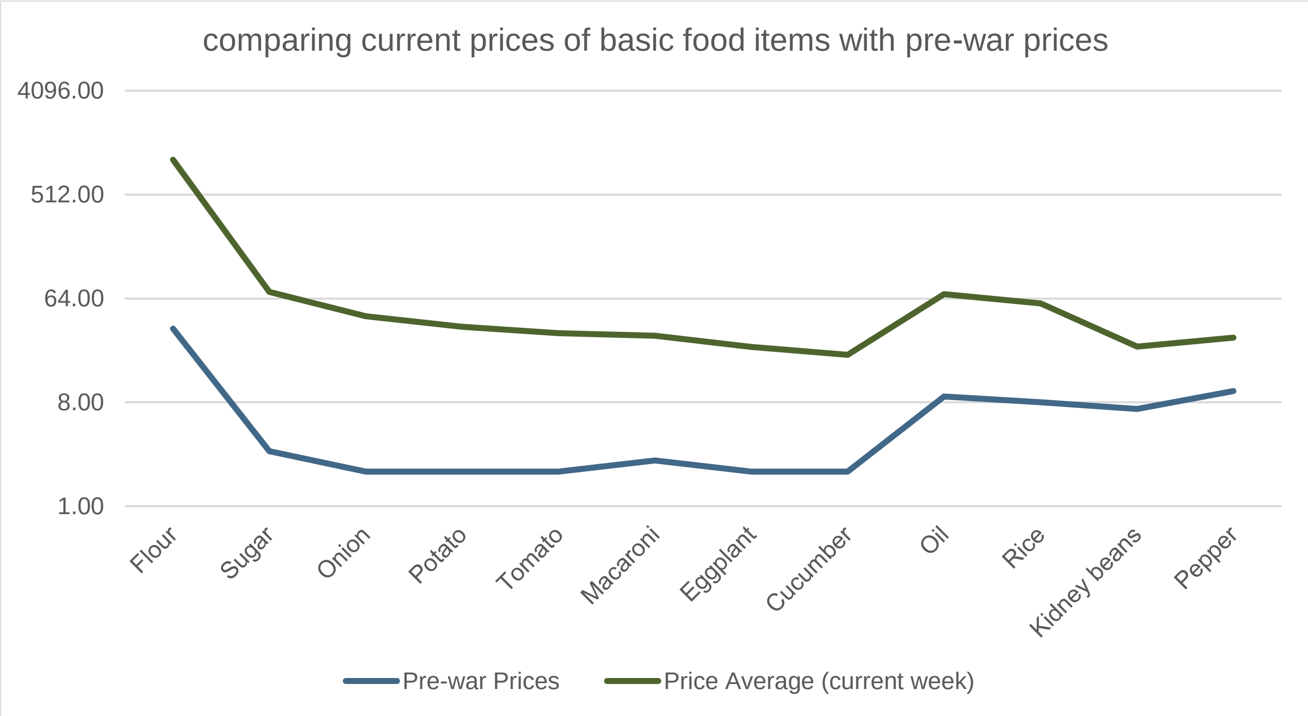

Figure (2): comparing current prices of basic food items with pre-war prices.

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

When we compare the average prices of basic food items during this week with the price average of the same goods in the previous week and in Feb-2025, we find that:

- All food items included in the report (12 items) have current week prices above their prices in Feb-2025, by variable percentage ranged between 55% (pepper) and 3,306% (flour).
- 5 out of 12 items have current prices above the previous week, by variable percentage ranged between 12% (rice) and 44% (macaroni).
- The prices of the remaining 7 items decreased slightly comparing to the previous week by percentages ranging between 2% (pepper) and 10% (flour). This slight decline is due to the spread of news about the imminent opening of the crossings and the resumption of aid entry.
- A significant increase in macaroni prices by 44% is noted, due to people turning to use it as an alternative to flour, whether for eating or baking.
- A significant increase of 37% in tomato prices has been observed, due to the shrinking of agricultural land area and the increased demand for them.

Table (2): Comparing current prices of basic food items with previous week and Feb-2025 prices.

#	Item	Unit	Current Week Prices	Comparing Current Week to Previous Week		Comparing Current Week to Feb-2025	
				Prices	% Of Change	Prices	% Of Change
1	Flour	Sack (25Kg)	1028.57	1137.14	-10%	30.20	3,306%
2	Sugar	Kg	73.14	77.86	-6%	6.23	1,074%
3	Onion	Kg	45.00	40.00	13%	4.95	810%

#	Item	Unit	Current Week Prices	Comparing Current Week to Previous Week		Comparing Current Week to Feb-2025	
				Prices	% Of Change	Prices	% Of Change
4	Rice	Kg	57.86	51.57	12%	7.36	686%
5	vegetable Oil	Kg	70.00	71.43	-2%	9.16	664%
6	Potato	Kg	36.43	38.43	-5%	5.32	585%
7	Macaroni	Liter	30.43	21.14	44%	5.00	509%
8	Tomato	Kg	32.00	23.43	37%	6.43	398%
9	Kidney beans	Kg	24.43	20.43	20%	5.00	389%
10	Eggplant	Kg	24.29	25.14	-3%	7.89	208%
11	Cucumber	Kg	20.71	21.86	-5%	8.45	145%
12	Pepper	Kg	29.14	29.71	-2%	18.75	55%

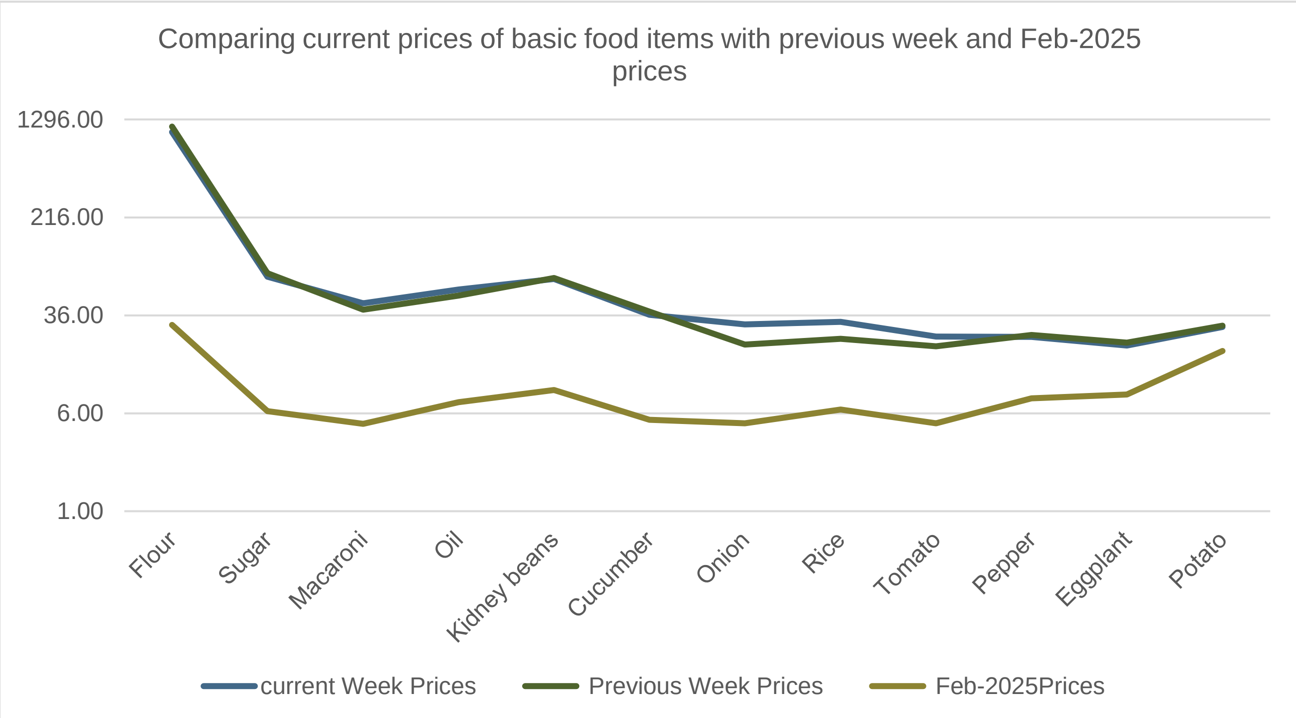

Figure (3): Comparing current prices of basic food items with previous week and Feb-2025 prices.

4.2. Non-Food Items:

In this section, we will take a look at the prices of six of the most consumed non-food items by the people now. Five of these items are hygiene material (soap, dishwashing liquid, laundry detergent, baby diapers, sanitary towels). The sixth item is firewood, which is now widely used instead of cooking gas. We will compare the current prices of these items with their normal prices before the war, as well as their prices in the previous week.

4.2.1. Current Week Vs. Pre-war Prices

When we compare the average prices of basic non-food items during this week with the normal prices of the same items before the war, we find that:

- All non-food items included in the report (6 items) have current week prices above their normal prices before the war, by variable percentage ranged between 60% (sanitary towels) and 1,019% (dishwashing liquid).
- Dishwashing liquid was the most increasing item, its current price reached about 11 times higher than its pre-war price, followed by Firewood by 8 times higher, and then laundry detergent by 5 times higher.
- The prices of soap and baby diapers increased by about 4 times than their pre-war prices.
- Sanitary towels were the least increasing item, its current price is about 160% above its normal price before the war.

Table (3): Comparing current prices of basic non-food items with pre-war prices.

#	Item	Unit	Pre-war Prices	Price Average (current week)	% Of (current week Vs. Pre-war prices)
1	Dishwashing liquid	Liter	6	67.14	1,019%
2	Firewood	Kg	0.5	4.00	700%
3	laundry detergent	Kg	8	40.00	400%
4	Soap	Piece	2.5	10.00	300%
5	Baby diapers	Pack (40 pcs)	29	107.29	270%
6	Sanitary towels	Pack (10 pcs)	6	9.57	60%

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

4.2.2. Current Week Vs. Previous:

When we compare the average prices of basic non-food items during this week with the normal prices of the same items before the war, we find that:

- 3 out of 6 non-food items included in the report, have current week prices above their prices in the previous week.
- Soap was the most increasing item by 124%, followed by dishwashing liquid by 74%, and then baby diapers by 26%.
- While the other 3 items have a slight decrease compared to the previous week, firewood decreased by 3%, sanitary towels decreased by 4%, and laundry detergent decreased by 19%.
- This slight decline is due to the spread of news about the imminent opening of the crossings and the resumption of aid entry.

Table (4): Comparing current prices of basic non-food items with the previous week prices.

#	Item	Unit	Price Average (previous week)	Price Average (current week)	% Of (current week vs. previous week)
1	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%

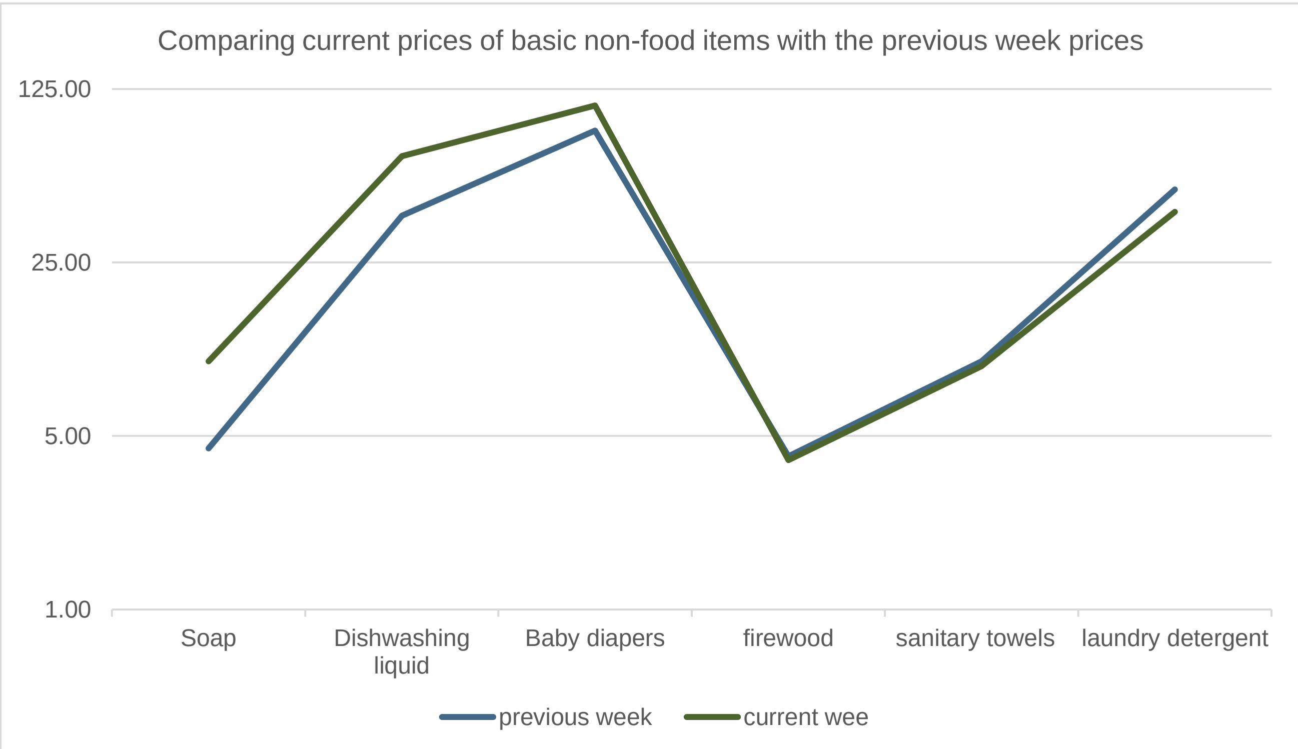

Figure (5): Comparing current prices of basic non-food items with the previous week prices.

5. Gaza Consumer Price Index (GCPI)

Since November 2024, the economic situation in Gaza has been closely monitored in response to the ongoing war and severe restrictions on the entry of goods and aid. These restrictions have at times escalated to a complete blockade, significantly impacting market conditions. To systematically track price fluctuations in essential commodities, the Gaza Chamber of Commerce developed an **index** covering 12 key food and non-food items purchased by households.

The index is designed with two key criteria to ensure reliability:

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

To establish the quantity of each commodity in the index, two primary data sources were used:

- **Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) reports**, which provide household demographics and monthly per capita consumption rates.
- **A survey of 125 household heads**, which identified detailed sub-categories within **vegetables and hygiene materials** not explicitly defined in PCBS reports.

Using these data points, the **weekly consumption rate for a household of 5.5 members** was calculated, forming the basis for price comparisons in the following table:

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

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

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

Between November 1, 2024, and January 30, 2025, spanning **13 weeks**, the index was tracked weekly for both northern and southern Gaza. Due to substantial price disparities between the two regions, measurements were conducted separately. The following figure shows the market value of the basket containing the 12 items that included in the index, according to the quantities shown in the previous table.

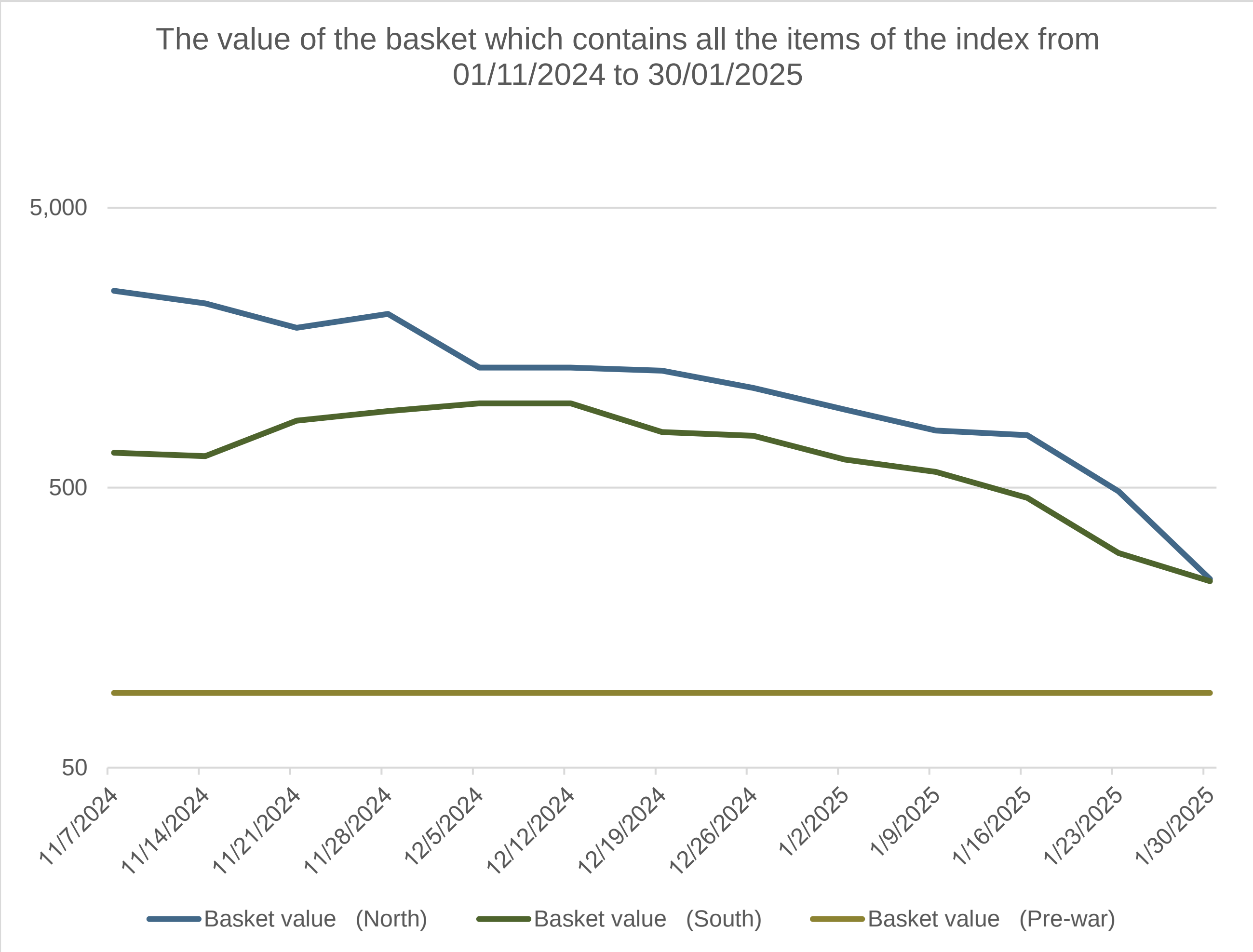

Figure (6): The value of the basket which contains all the items of the index from 01/11/2024 to 30/01/2025.

Before the war, the total price of the basket which contains all the items the index consists of was standing at **92.44 shekels**, serving as the **Base Value (100%)**. In northern Gaza, the index peaked in the first week (November 1–7, 2024) at **2,732%,** before gradually declining to **251%** in week 13 (January 24–30, 2025), aligning with the southern region's value. In southern Gaza, the highest index value was recorded during weeks 5 and 6 (November 29–December 12, 2024), reaching **1,083%**, followed by a steady decline until it matched the northern index. From January 31 to May 08, 2025 (spanning **13 weeks**), the index was measured **uniformly across Gaza**, as price differences between the north and south had diminished. The following figure illustrates the market value of the basket containing the 12 items that included in the index, alongside its pre-war baseline.

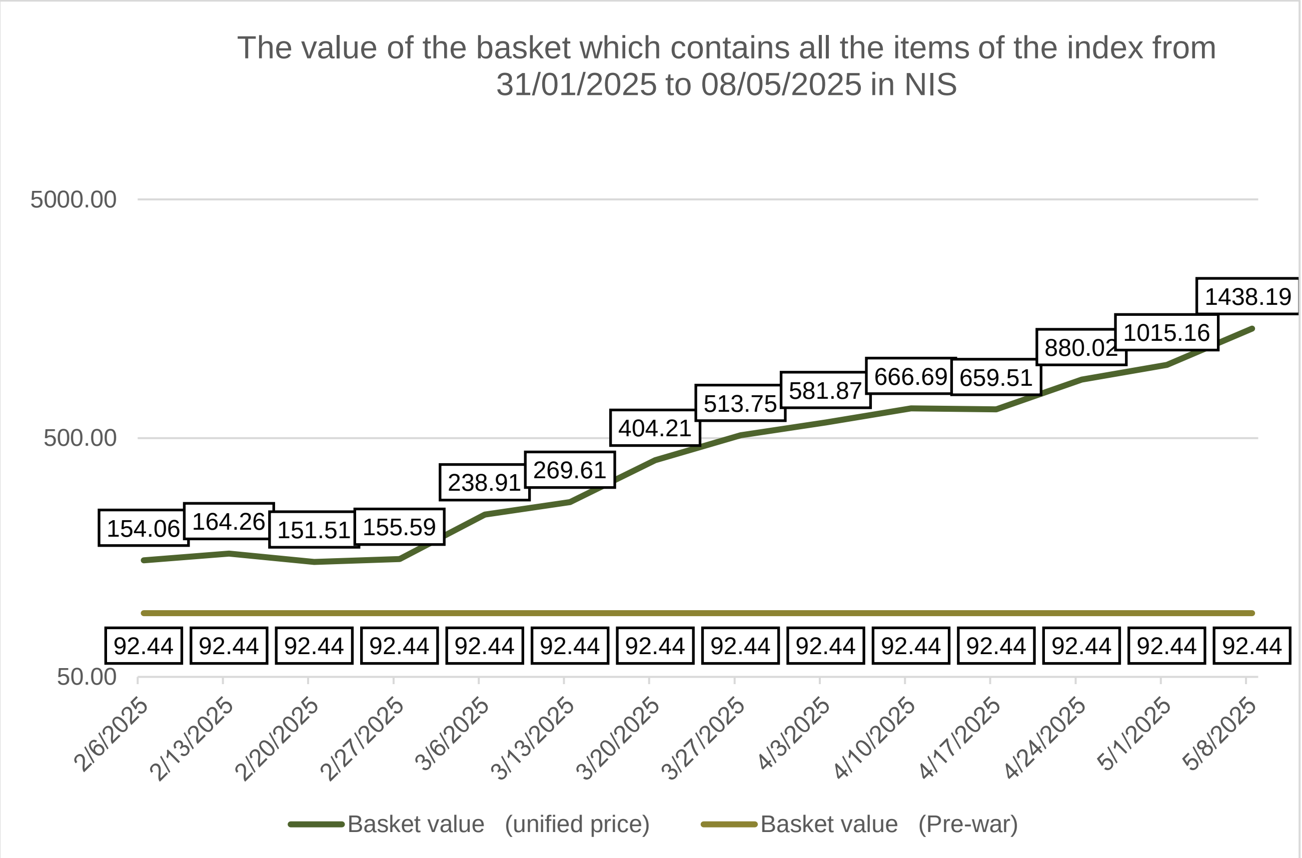

Figure (7): The value of the basket which contains all the items of the index from 31/01/2025 to 08/05/2025.

The index remained relatively stable between weeks 14 and 17 (January 31–February 27, 2025), reflecting the temporary stabilization brought by the ceasefire that began on January 19. During this period, the increased flow of goods allowed markets to recover slightly, with the index reaching its lowest recorded value in week 16 (February 14–20) at **164%**. However, in week 18 (February 28–March 6), the index surged significantly, marking the beginning of a continuous upward trend. By the time of this report, it had reached **1,556%**, largely due to the Israeli decision to **close all crossings** and impose a full blockade on March 2, halting the entry of goods, aid, and supplies into Gaza. This closure has severely disrupted market stability, caused inflation and intensified economic hardship across the region.

6. Emerging businesses / trades in Gaza

The current war has brought about **significant shifts** in the commercial and economic situation of the 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. "The Toilet Maker: During Gaza's Crisis in Displacement Camps "

In the overcrowded displacement camps and makeshift shelters of Gaza, a new and vital occupation has emerged: the "toilet maker". Basic sanitation becomes a critical concern as schools, playgrounds, and community centers are converted into temporary housing. The Toilet Maker, working with charitable organizations, excavated and installed rudimentary latrines adjacent to families' tents, often battling severe shortages of iron, cement, and other raw materials due to siege and conflict. The collapse of the electrical grid has driven them to rely on expensive, scarce industrial diesel to power generators, further inflating costs and delaying construction. Humanitarian agencies support the initiative to alleviate unsanitary conditions, particularly for women, the elderly, people with disabilities, and families with young children, who still struggle to make a living. Through ingenuity and perseverance, these toilet makers provide an indispensable service, addressing a basic human need against war and deprivation.

6.2. Stove Maintenance: Gaza's Resurgent Lifeline in Wartime

For decades, Kerosene stoves—once a staple for cooking and home lighting before the spread of gas and electricity —had nearly disappeared from homes in Gaza. However, with electricity lines completely cut off since the beginning of the war on Gaza Strip, and gas supplies halted for 74 consuctive days, these durable and portable stoves have made an unexpected comeback. These stoves currently operate either on locally produced liquid fuel or on plastic waste. Repair specialists, who had not seen much demand for their services, are now urgently needed, as families struggling to prepare meals and boil water turn to these stoves for survival. The technicians are emblematic of this revival. Trained in stove repair long ago, they had watched their craft fade into obscurity—until the war made it essential once again. Today, technicians' workshops are bustling with activity. These stoves are now sold at steep prices ranging from \$100 to \$150 per unit (compared to less than \$10 before the war), and the workshops also offer maintenance services. Their skills not only provide them with income but also offer a way for many families, deprived of traditional energy sources, to cook their food.Despite their renewed importance, this profession faces serious challenges. The blockade restricts the import of spare parts, forcing repairers to improvise or compete for scarce diesel and industrial supplies. Inflation has driven up material costs, while sporadic bombings and force vdisplacement disrupt both workshops and their clients. Nevertheless, the maintenance of these stoves has emerged as an essential wartime trade—a symbol of Gaza's resilience, where this traditional craft plays a vital role in daily survival.

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

In recent months, the in-displacement in 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 conflict, 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.

Follow-up on the Success Story of Balha & Zaytouna:

Balha & Zaytouna, led by Mervat Al-Ghalayini in south Gaza, is on the verge of collapse as flour (25 kg) now costs over $300 (up from $10) and sugar has soared from under $1 to $19 per kilogram. These hikes have forced production costs so high that the workshop shifted to a make-to-order model, slashing output by 70% and pushing retail prices up 60–80%, which in turn crushed customer demand. With cash reserves gone and wages unpaid, Mervat warns her work would halt within a week without emergency funding. A shutdown would not only cost three employees their livelihoods but also cut off a vital source of local, nutritious foods amid import restrictions. Immediate in-kind donations of flour and sugar, bridge financing for payroll, or advance purchase agreements are essential to keep Balha & Zaytouna—and the resilience it brings to refugee camp's women—alive.

Follow-up on the Success Story Mohammed Abu Nada's Garment Factory:

Mohammed Abu Nada's garment factory, reborn from the ruins of Gaza's Al-Daraj neighbourhood, now teeters on the brink of collapse under relentless pressure. In just weeks, the cost of imported fabric has more than tripled, while prices for buttons, thread, and zippers have surged by 200–250%, crushing already razor-thin margins. Backup fuel for solar generators now costs four times what it did before, and dangerous checkpoint delays have hobbled distribution— drivers demand higher premiums to brave sniper fire and shelling. With monthly overheads soaring and local retailers slashing orders as they struggle to stay afloat, sales have plunged by nearly 60%. Wages for his thirty employees have also had to rise dramatically to match the skyrocketing cost of living, leaving Abu Nada unable to cover even basic utility bills. Unless immediate subsidies or low-interest financing arrive, he warns, these compounding burdens will force him to shutter the factory entirely—erasing a vital source of affordable clothing for thousands and destroying the livelihoods of dozens of families.

8. Coordination Mechanism:

This week, there is no coordination mechanism in action, because there is no trucks entry to the 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 the 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 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 the 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 and 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 the Gaza Strip using all available crossings.
5. Allow humanitarian and commercial trucks access to 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 the 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 the Gaza Strip, which exacerbated the situation and the crisis. For the ninth consecutive week, the Israeli side continues to close all crossings and prevent any goods from entering the Gaza Strip, warning of an imminent famine. Gaza consumer price index rose by more than 57% this week compared to the previous week, reaching 1,556%. Many humanitarian organizations have warned of the repercussions of the continued Israeli closure of the crossings and called on the international community to intervene immediately to pressure the Israeli side to reopen the crossings and resume the entry of humanitarian aid. In addition to food security, this closure may also affect the continuation of humanitarian services, such as medical services, water, and others.

12. Annex

12.1. Daily prices:

Table (6): Standard deviation of daily prices

#	Item	06/05	07/05	08/05	09/05	10/05	11/05	12/05	Average	St. Dev
1	Flour	1450	1500	700	700	700	1300	850	1028.57	**371.77**
2	Sugar	77	80	50	80	75	75	75	73.14	**10.45**
3	Onion	40	40	40	40	40	55	60	45.00	**8.66**
4	Rice	55	55	55	50	70	60	60	57.86	**6.36**
5	Oil	75	70	60	65	75	75	70	70.00	**5.77**
6	Cucumber	20	18	17	20	20	25	25	20.71	**3.15**
7	Tomato	26	33	33	33	34	33	32	32.00	**2.71**
8	Macaroni	35	30	30	26	30	30	32	30.43	**2.70**
9	Potato	38	40	37	37	35	35	33	36.43	**2.30**
10	Pepper	28	28	32	28	28	32	28	29.14	**1.95**
11	Eggplant	25	25	25	23	22	27	23	24.29	**1.70**
12	Kidney beans	25	25	25	25	25	23	23	24.43	**0.98**

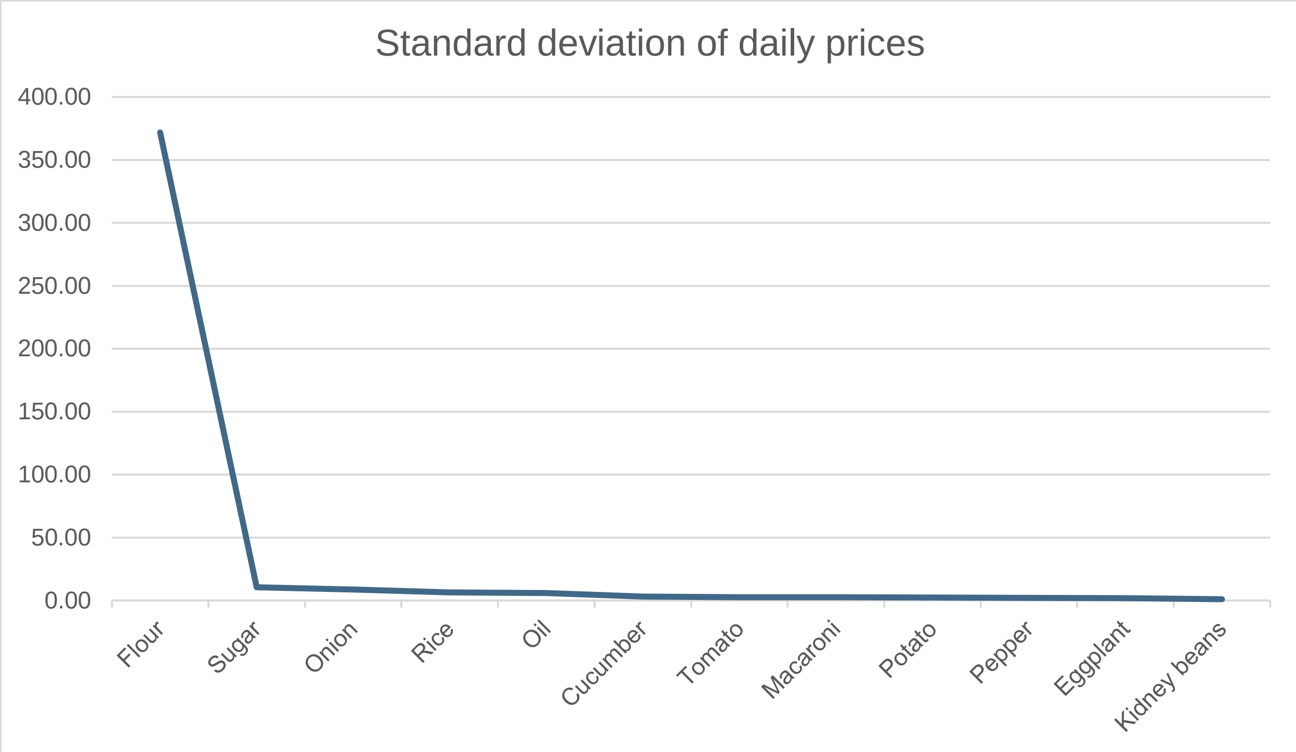

Figure (8): Standard deviation of daily prices.

12..2. Price Volatility:

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

Fixed-price goods:

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

Stable-price goods:

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

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

Period	From	To	Basket value (North)	Basket 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

Period	From	To	Basket value (North)	Basket value (South)
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): 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)
Week14	31/01/2025	06/02/2025	154.06
Week15	07/02/2025	13/02/2025	164.26
Week16	14/02/2025	20/02/2025	151.51
Week17	21/02/2025	27/02/2025	155.59
Week18	28/02/2025	06/03/2025	238.91
Week19	07/03/2025	13/03/2025	269.61
Week20	14/03/2025	20/03/2025	404.21
Week21	21/03/2025	27/03/2025	513.75
Week22	28/03/2025	03/04/2025	581.87
Week23	04/04/2025	10/04/2025	666.69
Week24	11/04/2025	17/04/2025	659.51
Week25	18/04/2025	24/04/2025	880.02
Week26	25/04/2025	01/05/2025	1015.16
Week27	02/05/2025	08/05/2025	1438.19