



إتحاد الغرف التجارية الصناعية الزراعية الفلسطينية

Federation of Palestinian Chambers of Commerce, Industry & Agriculture

Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

Week 39: 22-28 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.
- The consumption price index rose this week by more than 33.44% compared to the previous week, and it reached 952%.
- The price of firewood has reached 8 times higher than its pre-war price, because people rely on it for cooking instead of gas.
- Emerging businesses/ trades and follow-up of previous success stories

May 15, 2025

Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

1. Executive Summary:

- This report, of weekly market analysis in Gaza Strip, covers the period from 22/04/2025 to 28/04/2025.
- This week witnessed continuation of the comprehensive closure imposed by the Israeli occupation on Gaza Strip since 02/03/2025. For the eighth 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 forcibly evacuated areas by the Israeli army are approximately (45%) of the total area of Gaza Strip, resulting in the 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 Gaza consumer price index rose this week by more than 33% compared to the previous week, and by 852% compared to the index's normal pre-war value.
- The consumption price index rose this week by more than 33.44% compared to the previous week, and it reached 952%.
- 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.
- The price of firewood has reached 8 times higher than its pre-war price, because people rely on it for cooking instead of gas.
- 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 27% and 28%, 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.

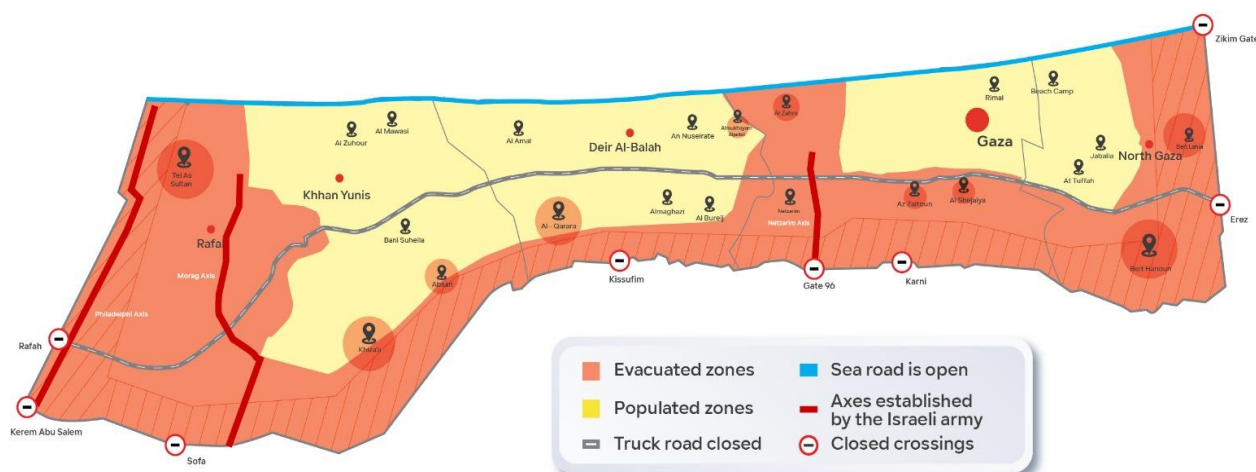


Figure (1): Map of crossings and new evacuation zones

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 60 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 24 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), There are some locally produced agricultural products such as lemons and potatoes that have begun to appear in the market, but in very small quantities and at very high prices.

4. Market Prices for Basic Goods:

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 and 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.

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 and meat, eggs and dairy products, 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), and what is currently available is very small quantities, and therefore their prices have increased by more than 10 times what they were before the war. The second part is the vegetables that are grown locally in Gaza Strip (tomato, cucumber, potato, eggplant, onion, pepper), but the quantities produced are limited due to the significant reduction in the size of the lands available for agriculture as a result of bulldozing, shelling, or forced evacuation orders.

This report includes 14 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 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 (14 items) have current week prices above their normal prices before the war, by variable percentage ranged between 110% (kidney beans) and 2,321% (potato).
- Potato recorded the highest increase by more than 24 times higher than its normal price, followed by lemon and garlic by about 20 times higher.
- The prices of (onion, sugar, flour, eggplant, tomato) ranged between 11-18 times higher.
- The prices of remain items (cucumber, rice, oil, macaroni, pepper, kidney beans) ranged between 2-8 times higher.

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

#	Item	Unit	Price Average		% Of change
			Pre-war	Current Week	
1	Potato	Kg	2.00	48.43	2,321%
2	Lemon	Kg	4.00	80.00	1,900%
3	Garlic	Kg	10.00	196.67	1,867%
4	Onion	Kg	2.00	35.43	1,671%
5	Sugar	Kg	3.00	44.14	1,371%
6	Flour	Sack (25Kg)	35.00	505.00	1,343%
7	Eggplant	Kg	2.00	28.29	1,314%
8	Tomato	Kg	2.00	21.43	971%
9	Cucumber	Kg	2.00	16.71	736%
10	Rice	Kg	8.00	46.00	475%
11	Oil	Liter	9.00	50.86	465%
12	Macaroni	Kg	2.50	12.86	414%
13	Pepper	Kg	10.00	31.43	214%
14	Kidney beans	Kg	7.00	14.71	110%
15	Frozen veal	Kg	20.00	NA	NA
16	Lemon	Kg	4.00	NA	NA
17	Apple	Kg	5.00	NA	NA
18	Banana	Kg	2.50	NA	NA

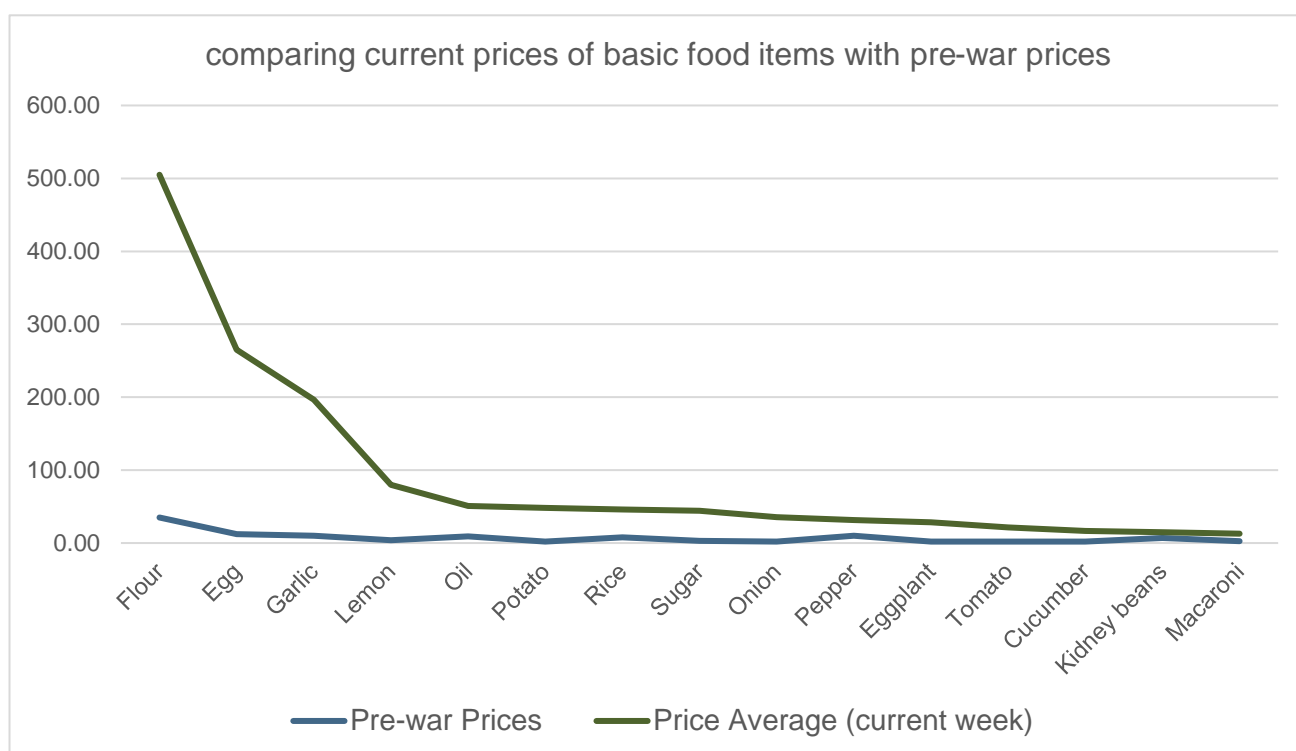


Figure (2): comparing current prices of basic food items with pre-war prices.

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 (14 items) have current week prices above their prices in Feb-2025, by variable percentage ranged between 68% (pepper) and 1,572% (flour).
- 7 out of 13 items of them have current prices above their prices in the previous week, by variable percentage ranged between 9% (vegetables oil) and 48% (flour).
- 5 items of them have current prices below their prices in the previous week by variable percentage ranged between 1% (tomato) and 32% (cucumber).

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)	505.00	341.43	48%	30.20	1572%
2	Macaroni	Kg	12.86	8.86	45%	5.00	157%
3	Kidney beans	Kg	14.71	11.00	34%	5.00	194%
4	Rice	Kg	46.00	35.86	28%	7.36	525%
5	Pepper	Kg	31.43	24.86	26%	18.75	68%
6	Sugar	Kg	44.14	36.86	20%	6.23	609%

#	Item	Unit	current Week Prices	Comparing Current Week to Previous Week		Comparing Current Week to Feb-2025	
				Prices	% Of Change	Prices	% Of Change
7	Oil	Liter	50.86	46.57	9%	9.16	455%
8	Potato	Kg	48.43	48.57	0%	5.32	810%
9	Tomato	Kg	21.43	21.57	-1%	6.43	233%
10	Onion	Kg	35.43	36.71	-3%	4.95	616%
11	Eggplant	Kg	28.29	29.43	-4%	7.89	259%
12	Garlic	Kg	196.67	272.00	-28%	18.57	959%
13	Cucumber	Kg	16.71	24.71	-32%	8.45	98%
14	Lemon	Kg	80.00	NA	NA	6.82	1073%

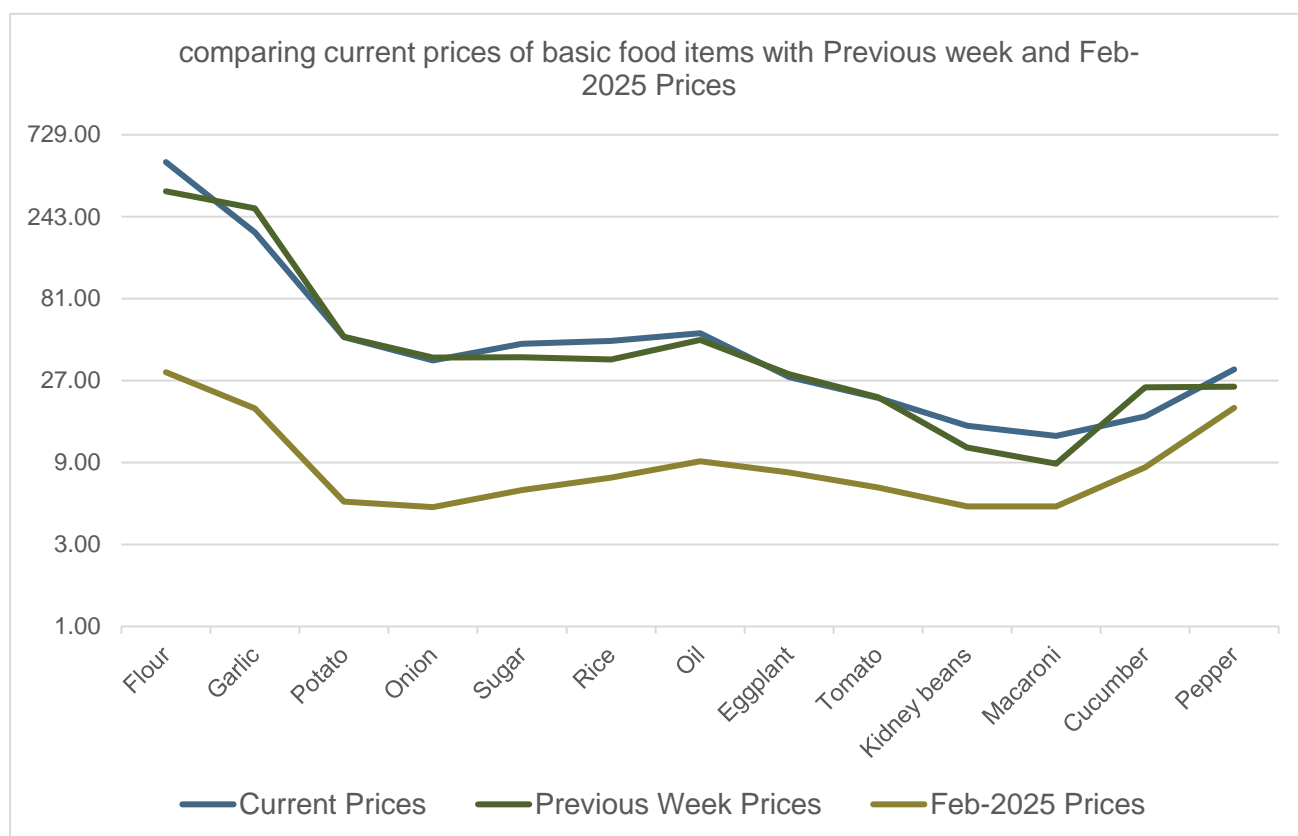


Figure (3): comparing current prices of basic food items with Previous week and Feb-2025 Prices.

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 67% (sanitary towels) and 729% (firewood).
- Firewood was the most increasing item, its current price reached more than 8 times higher than its pre-war price.
- Both of laundry detergent and dishwashing liquid prices reached to about 6 times higher, while Baby diapers reached to 3 times higher.
- Sanitary towels was the least increasing item, its current price came 67% above the pre-war price, and then soap by 79%.

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	Firewood	Kg	0.50	4.14	729%
2	laundry detergent	Kg	8.00	49.29	516%
3	Dishwashing liquid	Liter	6.00	35.00	483%
4	Baby diapers	Pack (40 pcs)	29.00	85.00	193%
5	Soap	Piece	2.50	4.46	79%
6	Sanitary towels	Pack (10 pcs)	6.00	10.00	67%

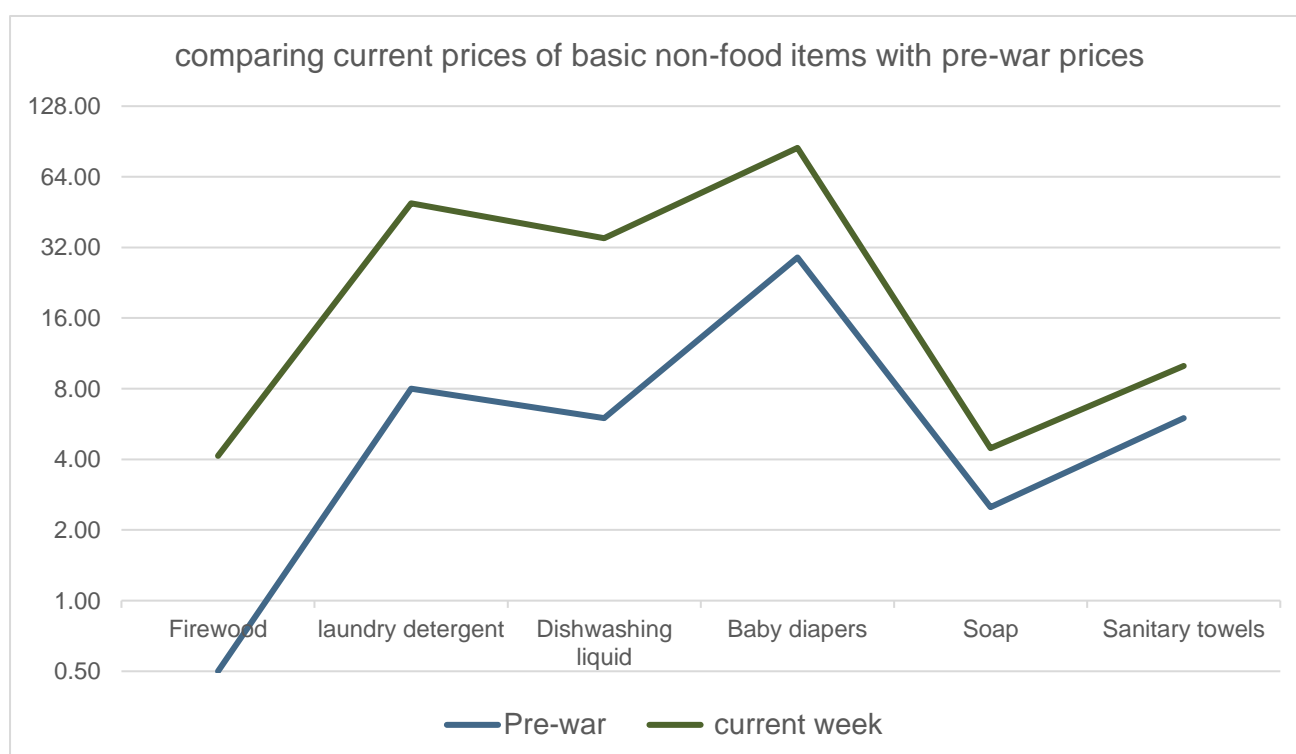


Figure (4): comparing current prices of basic non-food items with pre-war prices.

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:

- 5 out of 6 non-food items included in the report, have current week prices above their prices in the previous week, while the sixth item price (sanitary towels) remain stable without change.
- Soap was the most increasing item by 25%, followed by firewood by 21%, and then baby diapers by 20%.
- Dishwashing liquid was the least increasing item by 2%, and then laundry detergent by 11%.

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	3.57	4.46	25%
2	Firewood	kg	3.43	4.14	21%
3	Baby diapers	Pack (40 pcs)	70.71	85.00	20%
4	Laundry detergent	Kg	44.29	49.29	11%
5	Dishwashing liquid	Liter	37.86	38.57	2%
6	Sanitary towels	Pack (10 pcs)	10.00	10.00	0%

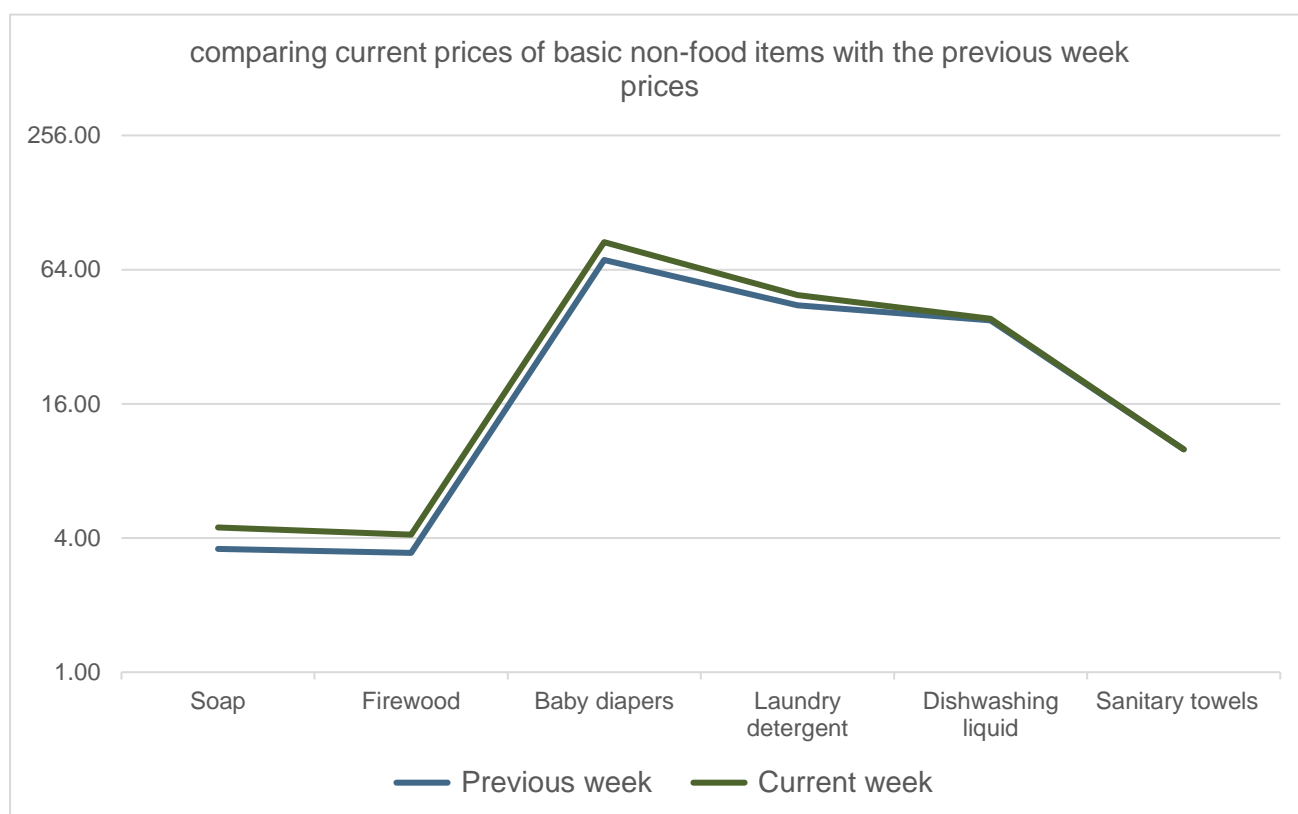


Figure (5): comparing current prices of basic non-food items with the previous week prices.

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 (5): 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	Liter	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.

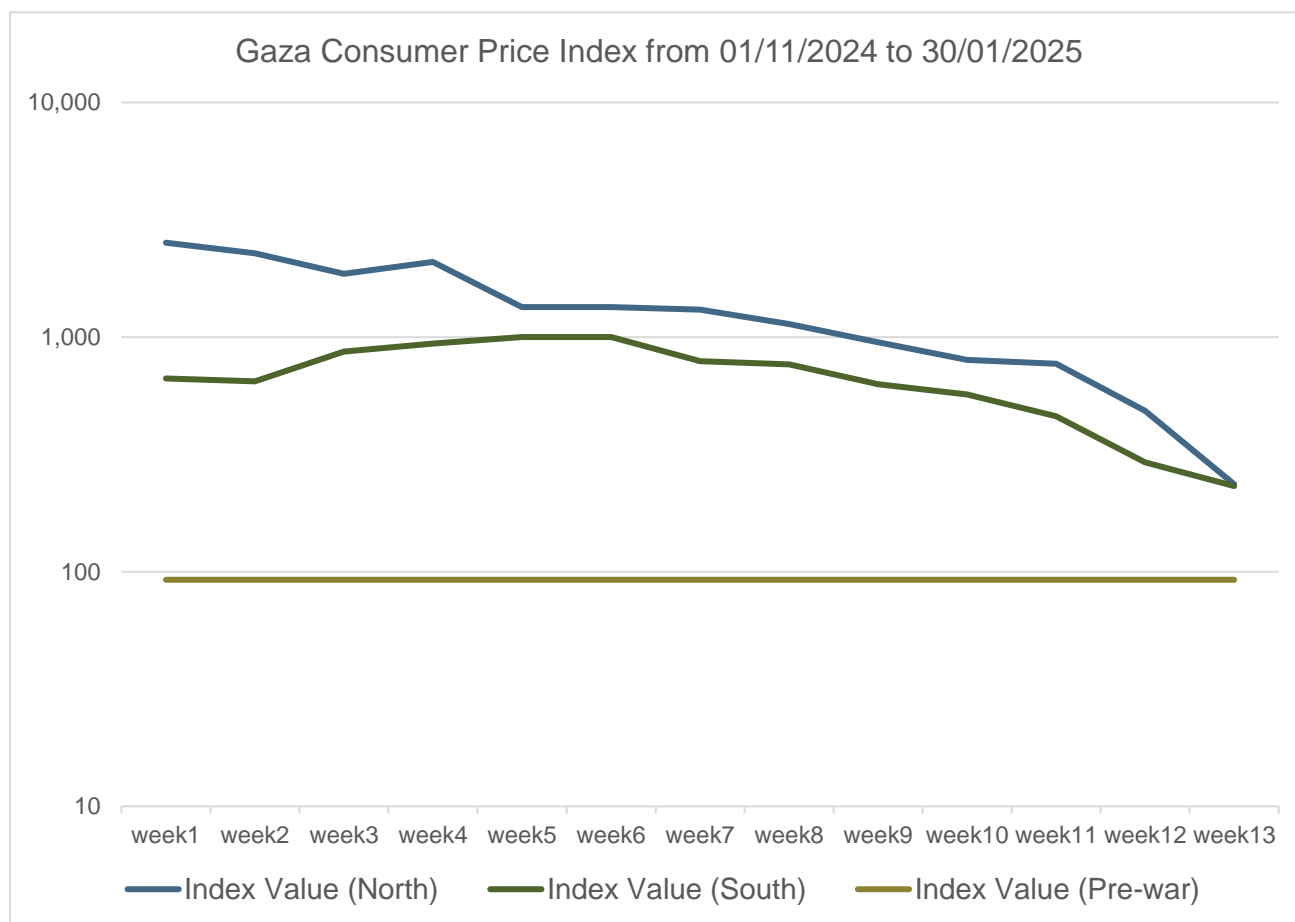


Figure (6): Gaza consumer price index from 01/11/2024 to 30/01/2025.

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 01/05/2025, which includes 13 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.

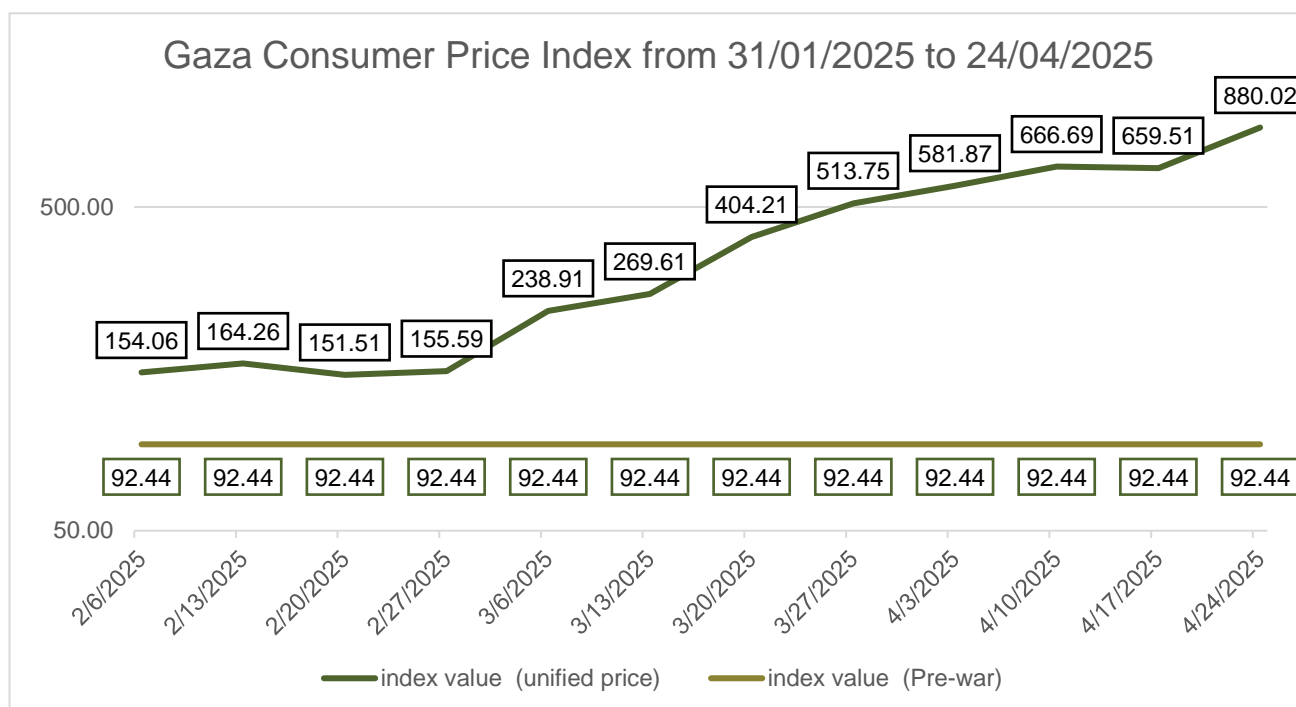


Figure (7): Gaza consumer price index from 31/01/2025 to 24/04/2025.

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 (880.02) shekels (**about 952%**). 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. Lighter Repair

With the ongoing comprehensive closure imposed on the Gaza Strip for 60 consecutive days, the complete depletion of cooking gas, and residents' reliance on firewood for cooking food, lighters have now become an essential tool in every household, to light fires for cooking. With no new lighters entering through the crossings and limited supply in the local market, lighters have transformed from a simple accessory into a valuable commodity, their prices rising 40 times higher than their pre-war price (from 1 shekel to 40 shekels today). Therefore, there is an urgent need to repair lighters rather than replace them. Some young people have seized this opportunity to learn lighter repair and offer their services to residents, creating a new source of income that meets a pressing need in times of crisis. This new profession demonstrates the resilience of the population and their determination to continue living despite all the grave challenges, but it also highlights the depth of the humanitarian and economic crisis that Gaza Strip has reached.



6.2. Water tank Welders

The ongoing war on Gaza Strip has led to widespread destruction and damage to infrastructure, particularly the water sector. Complicating matters further, many domestic water tanks located on the roofs of buildings have been damaged by falling from high places during bombing or by flying shrapnel. Currently, there is no way to replace these damaged tanks, because their entry through the crossings is prohibited, and local factories have been completely shut down since the beginning of the war. Therefore, the profession of welding and repairing damaged water tanks has emerged in Gaza Strip as a vital solution for families to provide water for domestic use amid the recurring water outage crisis.



tank welders rely on simple equipment such as gas torches and recycled plastic pieces to heat and glue patches over holes and cracks, restoring damaged tanks to a usable condition for water storage. This service not only ensures water availability, but also reduces the health risks associated with long waits for distribution trucks, and provides an income for skilled workers amidst unemployment rates that exceeded 85% during the war.

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 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.

7.1. Al-Louh's Cooking Stove Workshop:

Since the workshop's launch, Mr. Mohammed Al-Louh has succeeded in producing approximately 15 stoves per day, at a price of 100 shekels for each. However, after the crossings were closed and demand increased due to the shortage of cooking gas, raw materials (metal sheets, fans, cement) became scarce, and their prices rose by more than 200%. This led to production slowing significantly, from 15 stoves per day to about 5 stoves per week. Mr. Al-Louh now relies on production only when materials are available. Sometimes he only makes one or two stoves per week, or stopping completely until new supplies arrive. This is the case for many similar projects that were aborted in their infancy by the ongoing closure.



7.2. Paris Sweets and Bakery Factory:

Paris sweets and Bakery factory has struggled to maintain its previous momentum. However, with the halt in the flow of essential raw materials (flour, sugar, yeast, packaging materials), the factory's total production capacity has fallen to only 40% of its pre-closure level. This sharp decline has forced management to cut its workforce by almost half. The factory used to employ approximately 60 workers across all production lines, and now only 30 remain, working intermittently as supplies and cash flow allow. Compounding these challenges is the dramatic rise in operating costs. Prices of essential components and consumables have increased by 500%, making it almost impossible to absorb costs without significantly increasing selling prices. If the crossings remain closed, there is a very real risk that the factory will be forced to halt all operations within the next week. Urgent action is therefore needed to reopen the crossings and resume the entry of goods and supplies into Gaza Strip as soon as possible.



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 the continuation of the war and the comprehensive closure imposed on Gaza Strip, which exacerbated the situation and the crisis. For the eighth consecutive week, the Israeli side continues to close all crossings and prevent any goods from entering Gaza Strip, warning of an imminent famine. Food prices have risen again after a slight decline in the previous week due to rumors of the imminent opening of crossings and the resumption of aid deliveries. This week, a new section has been added to highlight the prices of basic non-food items, which also increased compared to the previous week. The biggest increase was for firewood, which is now widely used instead of cooking gas. It is noteworthy that, compared to the previous week, food prices have risen more than non-food prices, due to the people's priorities under the current circumstances and their urgent need for food in the face of famine. The Gaza consumption price index rose this week by more than 33.44% compared to the previous week, and it reached 952%. 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	15/04	16/04	17/04	18/04	19/04	20/04	21/04	Aver.	St. Dev
1	Flour	470	460	470	480	525	560	570	505.00	46.10
2	Sugar	40	40	40	40	40	44	65	44.14	9.32
3	Potato	50	60	54	55	40	45	35	48.43	8.89
4	Garlic	200	180	200	200	200	200	NA	196.67	8.16
5	Oil	40	48	53	50	55	55	55	50.86	5.52
6	Pepper	28	32	32	40	28	32	28	31.43	4.28
7	Rice	40	42	45	45	50	50	50	46.00	4.12
8	Tomato	17	18	22	23	22	23	25	21.43	2.88
9	Cucumber	15	14	16	15	16	21	20	16.71	2.69
10	Eggplant	25	30	30	28	30	30	25	28.29	2.36
11	Macaroni	10	10	12	14	14	14	16	12.86	2.27
12	Kidney beans	12	15	16	15	15	15	15	14.71	1.25
13	Onion	35	35	35	35	35	38	35	35.43	1.13
14	Lemon	80	80	80	80	NA	NA	NA	80.00	0.00

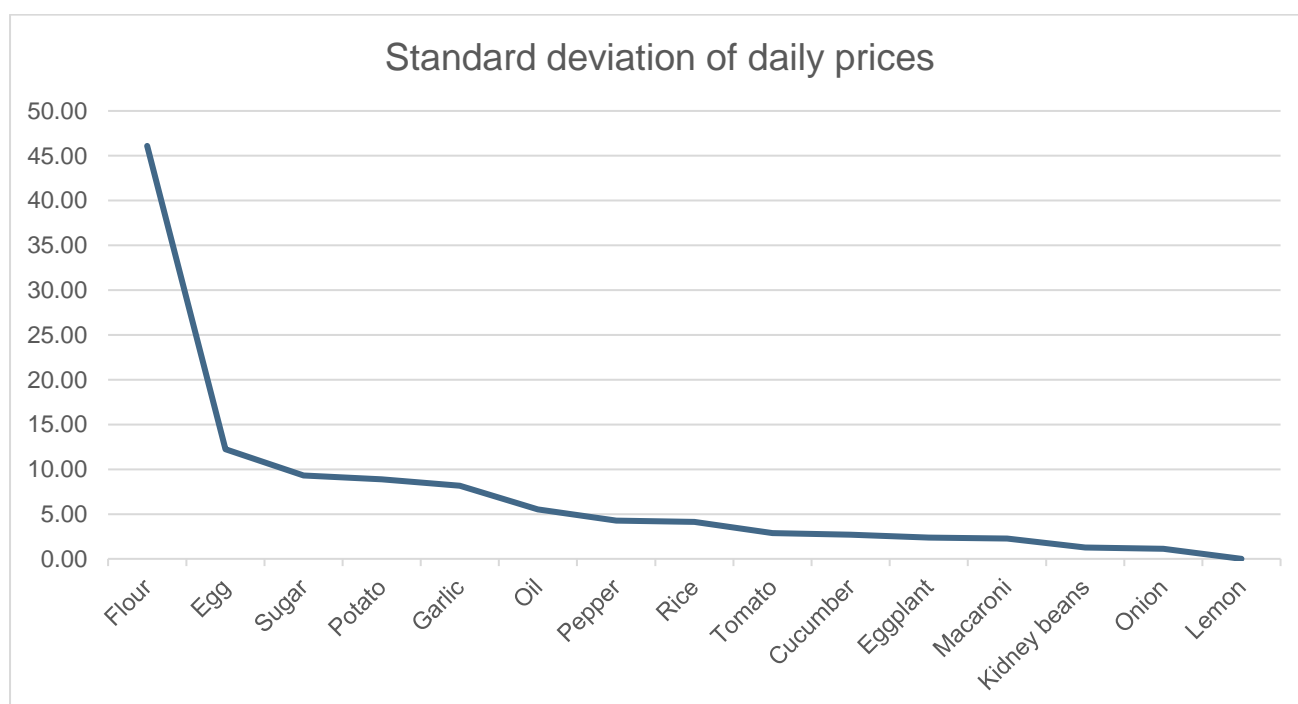


Figure (8): Standard deviation of daily prices

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, these goods are (Lemon).

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 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 lemons.

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 24/04/2025

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
week25	18/4/2025	24/4/2025	880.02