



Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

Week 45: 03 - 09 June, 2025.

Current Update: Since the resumption of aid entry on May 17, 2025, until the date of this report's publication on June 26, 2025—a span of 41 days—a total of 1,161 trucks were allowed to enter. This is roughly equivalent to what used to enter in just two days under normal, pre-war conditions. This number does not include trucks entering for the Israeli / American distribution centers, for which data is not available. Approximately 85% of these trucks (989 in total) were looted on the way before reaching warehouses. Among them were 30 trucks carrying commercial goods that were brought in under the pretense of being coordinated as humanitarian aid, in exchange for exorbitant coordination fees, and were later sold in the markets at extremely high prices.

In this Report:

- 58 trucks entered Gaza during the reporting period; 30 trucks carrying humanitarian aid and were looted, and 28 trucks carrying commercial goods and were sold in the market at very high prices.
- Onion prices increased by 9,900%, sugar by 7,567%, and flour by 4,951%. The average increase across 13 items is 3,129%.
- GCPI rising again this week, not only erasing the previous week's decline, but also surpassing the earlier peak, reaching a new record high of 3,343%.
- Cash-out commissions have reached as high as 36%, severely limiting people's ability to access basic goods.

Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

1. Executive Summary:

- The report covers week 45 (Jun 03 – 09, 2025), a period marked by continued war and a deepening humanitarian crisis in Gaza.
- 58 trucks entered Gaza during the reporting period; 30 trucks carrying humanitarian aid and were all looted, and 28 trucks carrying commercial goods and were sold in the market at very high prices.
- The limited deliveries, aid has not reached the public effectively, and prices of basic commodities continue to rise sharply.
- Over 1.5 million people have been forcibly displaced; evacuation orders and No-Go zones constitute now over than 80% of Gaza Strip area.
- Key staples like frozen meat, dairy, eggs, and fruits are no longer available; locally grown vegetables are also limited due to agricultural destruction, evacuation orders and No-Go zones.
- Comparing with pre-war prices, onion increased by 9,900%, sugar by 7,567%, and flour by 4,951%. The average increase across 13 essential items is 3,129%.
- Comparing with pre-war prices, hygiene products and firewood have become unaffordable, with dishwashing liquid jumping 1,067% in price, firewood by 929%, and baby diapers by 629%.
- Amid shortages, people are selling home-baked bread using flour substitutes and developing informal networks for water, sanitation, and mobility.
- The standard deviation in food prices shows flour and oil are the most unstable items; only onion and pepper remained price-stable this week.
- GCPI rising again this week, not only erasing the previous week's decline, but also surpassing the earlier peak, reaching a new record high of 3,343%.
- Cash-out commissions have reached as high as 36%, severely limiting people's ability to access basic goods.
- The mechanism employed by the Gaza Humanitarian Foundation (GHF) for aid distribution continues to demonstrate repeated failures in effectively reaching the people in need.
- In addition, there have been direct attacks on people as they attempted to access food assistance, resulting in the deaths of over 500 people so far and thousands of injuries.
- Although a limited number of trucks carrying commercial goods have entered, their entry took place under the guise of "humanitarian aid" and in exchange for exorbitant coordination fees. Meanwhile, the Israeli side continues to prevent the private sector from officially importing goods and supplies into the Gaza Strip through regular channels.
- The report Stresses on the urgent need for reopening of crossings, restoration of commercial imports, support for local production, market regulation, and protection for retailers and consumers.
- Residents have developed survival-driven solutions, including makeshift sanitation services, water tank repairs, and informal trade networks.

2. Distribution of the Population in the Gaza Strip:

The resumption of Israeli war on Gaza Strip on March 18, 2025, imposed new realities on the ground, further **complicating the population map and the ever-shifting demographic landscape**. The ceasefire that began on January 19, and lasted until March 17, provided a brief window of respite, during which many displaced families attempted to return to their homes. However, the reality on the ground was devastating: most returnees found their neighborhoods reduced to rubble, forcing them to set up makeshift tents amid the destruction in an effort to regain a semblance of normal life. Nevertheless, large-scale return proved virtually impossible. Northern and eastern buffer zones remained off-limits, while return to Rafah Governorate was severely restricted due to the continued presence of Israeli forces along the Philadelphi Corridor on the Egyptian border.

Since the resumption of hostilities on March 18, displacement has surged dramatically. By early June, Israeli forces had declared more than **80% of Gaza's territory as evacuation or No-Go zones**, resulting in the forced displacement of **over 1.7 million people**. Recent evacuation orders have targeted key population centers, including Beit Hanoun, Beit Lahia, Al-Tuffah, Shujaiya, large areas of Khan Younis (except Al-Mawasi), the entirety of Rafah Governorate, areas surrounding the Netzarim settlement, and the newly established Morag Axis.

During this period, Israeli forces constructed what has been termed as the “**Morag Corridor**” — a strategic east-west axis stretching through Rafah and Khan Younis, from the Sufa Crossing to the Mediterranean coast. This corridor was systematically cleared through extensive demolition of civilian infrastructure. The area between Morag Axis and Philadelphi Corridor became a focal point of destruction, resulting in the **near-total depopulation of Rafah and effectively erasing it from the map**, extinguishing any immediate hope for its residents' return.

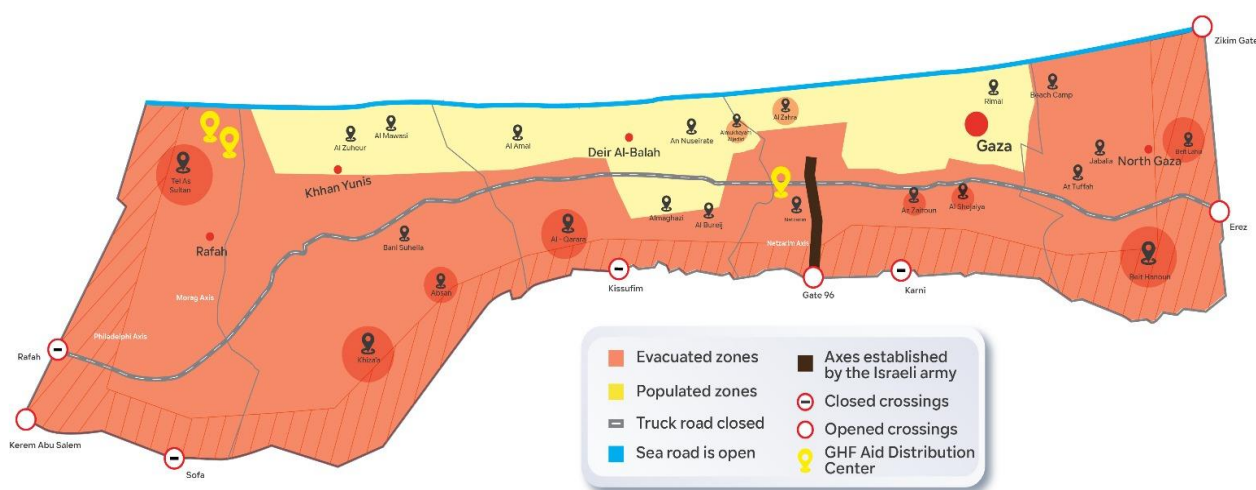


Figure (1): Map of dividing Gaza Strip into North and South of Gaza Valley

3. Daily Crossing Points Status:

Between 3 and 9 June 2025, a total of 58 trucks entered the Gaza Strip. During this week, commercial goods were brought in under the label of humanitarian aid, rather than through a clearly defined coordination mechanism for the private sector. Of the trucks that entered, 28 carried goods of a commercial nature, which were delivered to the warehouses of some traders in the southern part of the Gaza Strip and were later sold in the market at extremely

high prices. The remaining 30 trucks, which were part of the humanitarian aid convoy, were all looted on route before reaching warehouses.

Truck entry occurred on only 4 days during the week, with no movement recorded from 5 to 7 June (Thursday to Saturday).

- On Tuesday, 3 June, one truck carrying flour and food parcels entered via (KAS) crossing and was offloaded at a trader's warehouse in central Gaza.
- On Wednesday, 4 June, 30 humanitarian aid trucks loaded with flour and food parcels entered via Route 96 Gate, but all were looted before reaching the warehouses.
- On Sunday and Monday (8 and 9 June), 27 trucks loaded with food items entered through (KAS) crossing and were successfully delivered to the warehouses of some traders in central Gaza (11 trucks on Sunday and 16 on Monday).

These figures reflect the limited flow of aid into Gaza Strip, and the high rate of looting—particularly of shipments entering via Route 96 Gate—highlighting the serious security and logistical challenges involved in the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Table (1): Number of trucks and looted trucks for each day.

#	Day	Date	Crossing	Truck load	Type of Commodities	Number of Entered Trucks		
						Looted	Delivered	Total
1	Tuesday	03/06/2025	KAS	Flour - Food parcel	Commercial	0	1	1
2	Wednesday	04/06/2025	Route 96 Gate	Flour - Food parcel	Humanitarian	30	0	30
3	Thursday	05/06/2025	-	-	-	0	0	0
4	Friday	06/06/2025	-	-	-	0	0	0
5	Saturday	07/06/2025	-	-	-	0	0	0
6	Sunday	08/06/2025	KAS	Food items	Commercial	0	11	11
7	Monday	09/06/2025	KAS	Food items	Commercial	0	16	16
Total						30	28	58

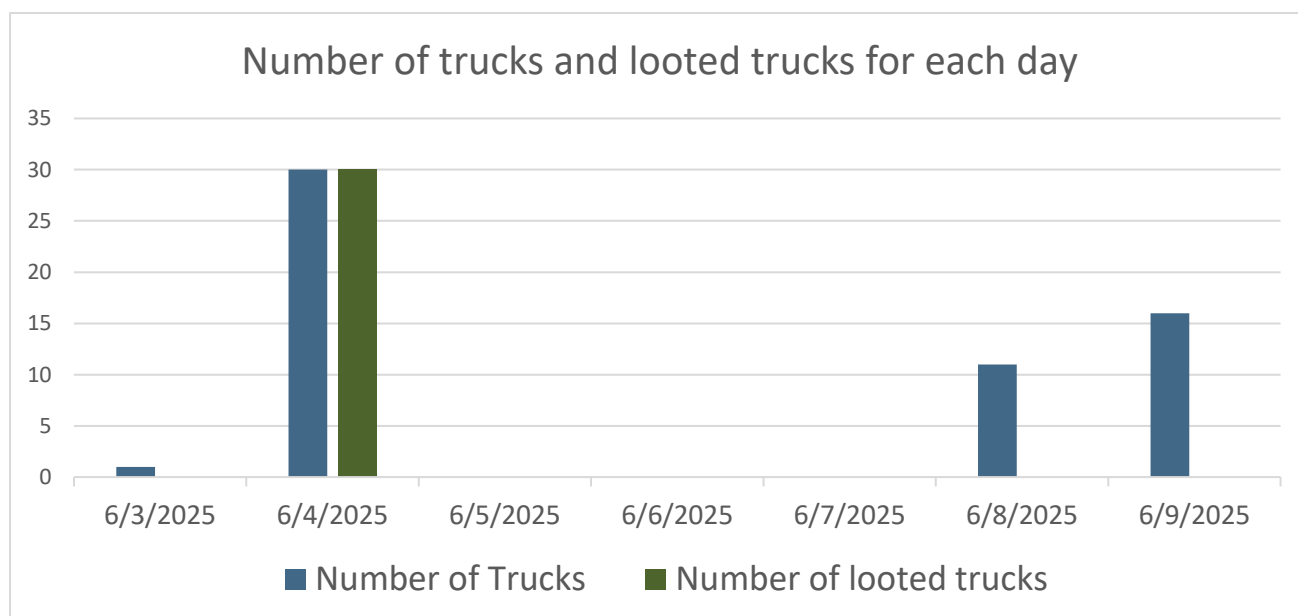


Figure (2): Number of trucks and looted trucks for each day.

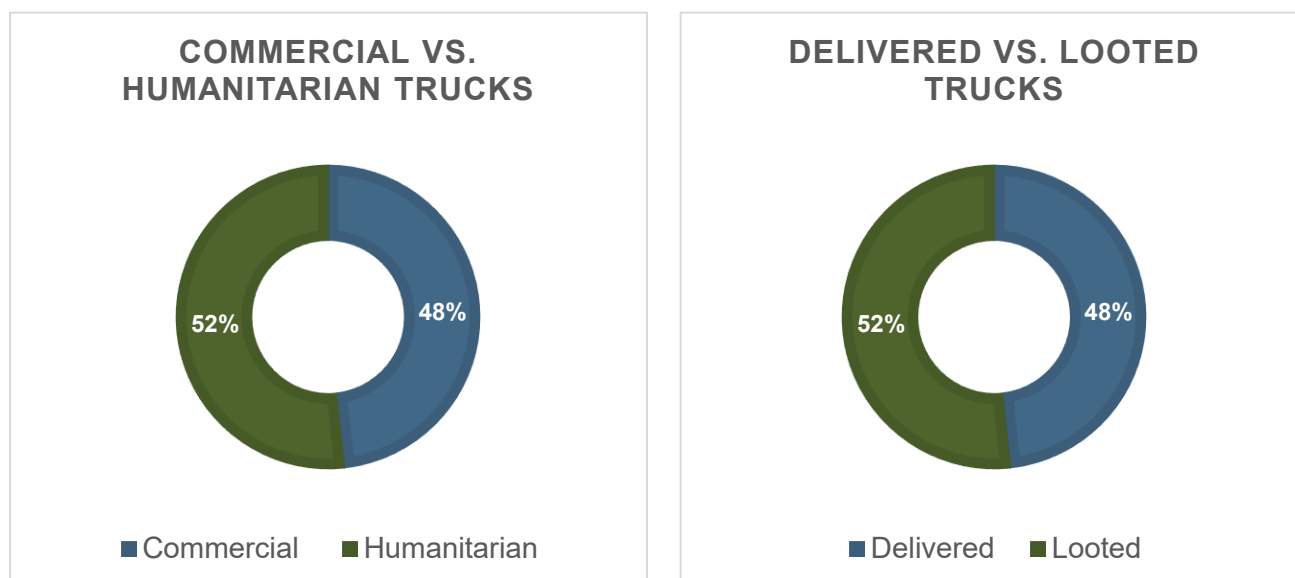


Figure (3): Commercial Vs. Humanitarian trucks and Delivered Vs. Looted trucks.

4. Market Prices for Basic Goods:

Despite the continued entry of aid this week, the prices of most essential goods have risen to levels higher than those of the previous week. This is due to the extremely low and inconsistent flow of trucks, as detailed in the previous section. This ongoing inflation reflects the severely limited quantities permitted by the Israeli side, which fall far short of the actual needs of the people. Due to strict restrictions on truck routes and schedules, all humanitarian aid trucks were looted before reaching warehouses. As a result, no meaningful food assistance has reached vulnerable citizens for approximately 100 consecutive days. Meanwhile, traders have managed to secure their shipments with paid private security escorts, successfully delivering them to warehouses and subsequently to the markets.

4.1. Food Items:

Food availability in Gaza's markets has deteriorated sharply, with many essential items now entirely depleted. The remaining goods fall into two main categories:

- **Imported Staples:** Basic commodities including flour, sugar, rice, vegetable oil, macaroni, and kidney beans—typically brought in through border crossings—are now in critically short supply. Prices have skyrocketed, exceeding 45 times their pre-war levels, due to the ongoing blockade and rapid depletion of available stock.
- **Locally Grown Produce:** Vegetables such as tomatoes, cucumbers, potatoes, eggplants, onions, and peppers are still available but in very limited quantities. Agricultural production remains severely constrained as a result of the widespread destruction of farmland through bulldozing, shelling, and forced evacuations, compounded by the extreme scarcity and high cost of production inputs.

This report monitors the availability and pricing of 13 key food items, comparing current figures to pre-war levels, last week's prices, and the February 2025 averages—the latter representing the highest volume of goods recorded during the ceasefire period. These comparisons underscore the escalating scarcity and instability of food access as the crisis deepens.

4.1.1. Current Week Vs. Pre-war Prices

A comparison of average food prices this week against pre-war levels reveals alarming inflation across all basic items.

- Every food item tracked in the report has seen a significant price surge, ranging from **369% (Kidney beans)** to **9,900% (Onion)**.
- **Onion prices skyrocketed** to more than **100** times their pre-war value, followed by **sugar (76×)** and **flour (50×)**.
- The prices of **Lemon, Potato, macaroni, Tomato and cucumber** have increased **20–40 times** compared to normal levels. The sharp rise in macaroni prices is attributed, in addition to the closure period and the limited quantities currently allowed to enter, to the widespread use of ground macaroni in bread-making as a substitute for flour by a large segment of the people.
- **Eggplant, Oil, rice, pepper, and kidney beans** show relatively lower but still extreme inflation rates, rising **5–19 times** their original prices, reflecting supply chain disruptions and limited alternatives.
- The average price hike across all items stands at **3,129%**, signalling **severe hyperinflation** and worsening food insecurity, particularly for essential goods in the daily diet.

Food price changes in Gaza show extreme volatility, with a standard deviation of 2,736.1%, underscoring how scarcity, import constraints, and logistical disruptions have triggered disproportionate inflation across different goods. In the meantime, many essential food items — including **chicken and frozen meat, lemons, garlic, eggs, dairy products, and fruits** — have become completely unavailable in local markets. Their absence is attributed to the Israeli side's continued prevention of the private sector from importing them, as well as the widespread destruction of agricultural land and the depletion of existing stocks amid repeated surges in demand. The sustained surge in food prices reflects a deepening food security crisis and mounting pressure on household purchasing power. These findings underscore the urgent need for immediate market stabilization and the restoration of consistent supply chains.

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

#	Item	Unit	Price Average		% Of change
			Pre-war	Current Week	
1	Onion	Kg	2.00	200.00	9,900%
2	Sugar	Kg	3.00	230.00	7,567%
3	Flour	Sack (25Kg)	35.00	1,767.86	4,951%
4	Lemon	Kg	4.00	156.67	3,817%
5	Potato	Kg	2.00	72.14	3,507%
6	Macaroni	Kg	2.50	58.29	2,231%
7	Tomato	Kg	2.00	43.86	2,093%
8	Cucumber	Kg	2.00	40.00	1,900%
9	Eggplant	Kg	2.00	32.00	1,500%

#	Item	Unit	Price Average		% Of change
			Pre-war	Current Week	
10	Oil	Liter	9.00	103.57	1,051%
11	Rice	Kg	8.00	60.00	650%
12	Pepper	Kg	10.00	60.00	500%
13	Kidney beans	Kg	7.00	32.86	369%
14	Frozen chicken	Kg	8.00	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

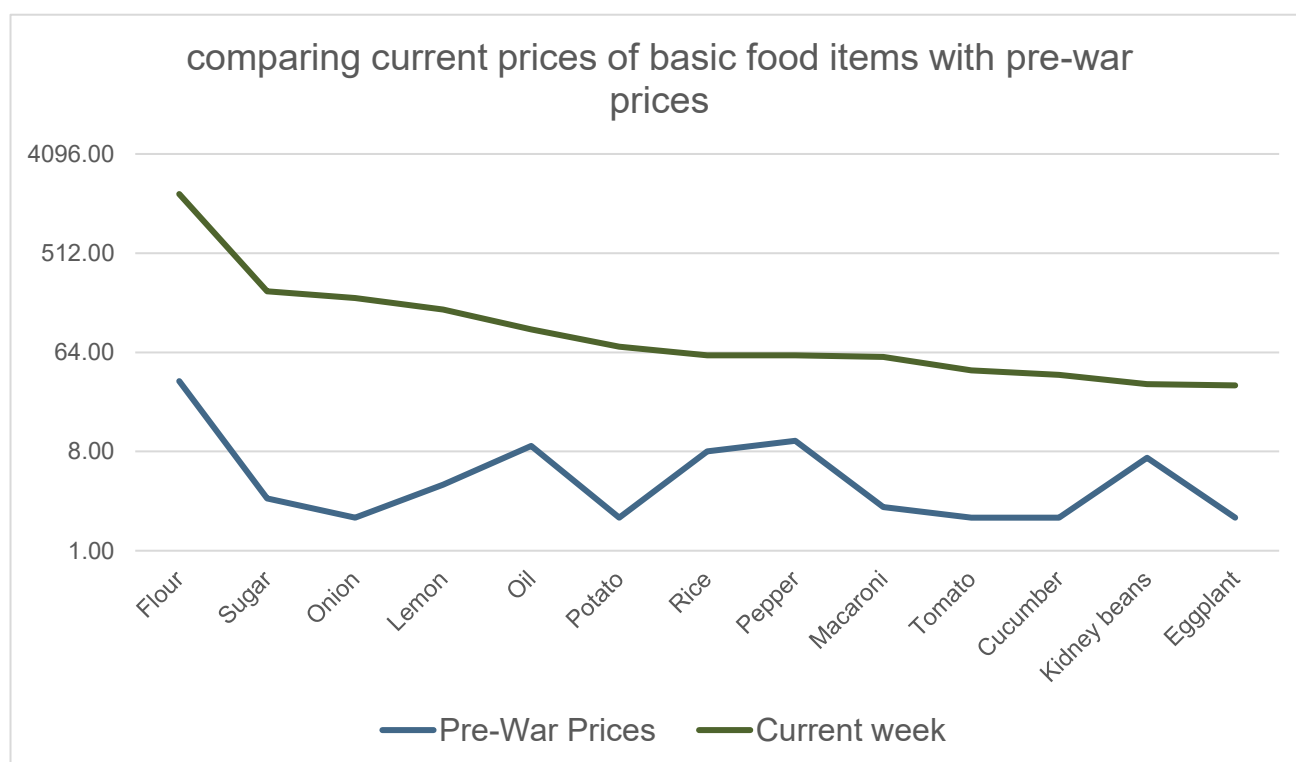


Figure (4): comparing current prices of basic food items with pre-war prices.

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

A comparison of average prices for basic food items this week against both the previous week and February 2025 reveals the following trends:

Since February 2025:

- All 13 tracked food items now cost more than they did in February 2025.
- The increases vary widely—from a **220%** rise for **pepper** to an astounding **5,754%** surge for **flour**.

Week-to-Week Comparison:

- **11** out of the **10 items** have further increased compared to the previous week, with price hikes ranging from **9%** (**Onion**) to **60%** (**Lemon**).

- Conversely, **2 items** have seen a decline relative to the previous week, with decreases between **7% (Kidney beans)** and **9% (Rice)**.

Individual Highlights:

- Lemon** price jumped by **60%**, driven by supply shortages and limited agricultural land.
- Rice** price dropped by **9%** due to a **decline in purchasing power**, as well as the **entry of additional quantities**, particularly through aid distribution centers operated by the Israeli military in southern Gaza. These supplies are being transported to northern areas via the coastal road (Al-Rasheed Street).

When examining the relationship between current prices and the percentage changes over time, two key observations stand out:

- Short-Term Change:** There is a very weak negative correlation ($r = -0.035$, $p = 0.909$) between current prices and week-over-week changes. This implies that even items with high current prices do not necessarily exhibit large weekly percentage decreases.
- Long-Term Change:** A strong positive correlation ($r = 0.779$, $p = 0.001$) exists between current prices and the changes observed since February 2025. This indicates that items which experienced dramatic price increases during the war continue to sustain their elevated levels over time.

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

#	Item	Unit	Current Week Prices	Comparing Current Week to Previous Week		Comparing Current Week to Feb-2025	
				Prices	% Of Change	Prices	% Of Change
1	Flour	Sack (25Kg)	1,767.86	1,500.00	18%	30.20	5,754%
2	Onion	Kg	200.00	182.86	9%	4.95	3,943%
3	Sugar	Kg	230.00	180.71	27%	6.23	3,591%
4	Lemon	Kg	156.67	98.00	60%	6.82	2,197%
5	Potato	Kg	72.14	46.71	54%	5.32	1,256%
6	Macaroni	Kg	58.29	52.43	11%	5.00	1,066%
7	Oil	Liter	103.57	82.86	25%	9.16	1,031%
8	Rice	Kg	60.00	65.71	-9%	7.36	716%
9	Tomato	Kg	43.86	35.71	23%	6.43	582%
10	Kidney beans	Kg	32.86	35.14	-7%	5.00	557%
11	Cucumber	Kg	40.00	34.86	15%	8.45	374%
12	Eggplant	Kg	32.00	28.00	14%	7.89	305%
13	Pepper	Kg	60.00	51.43	17%	18.75	220%

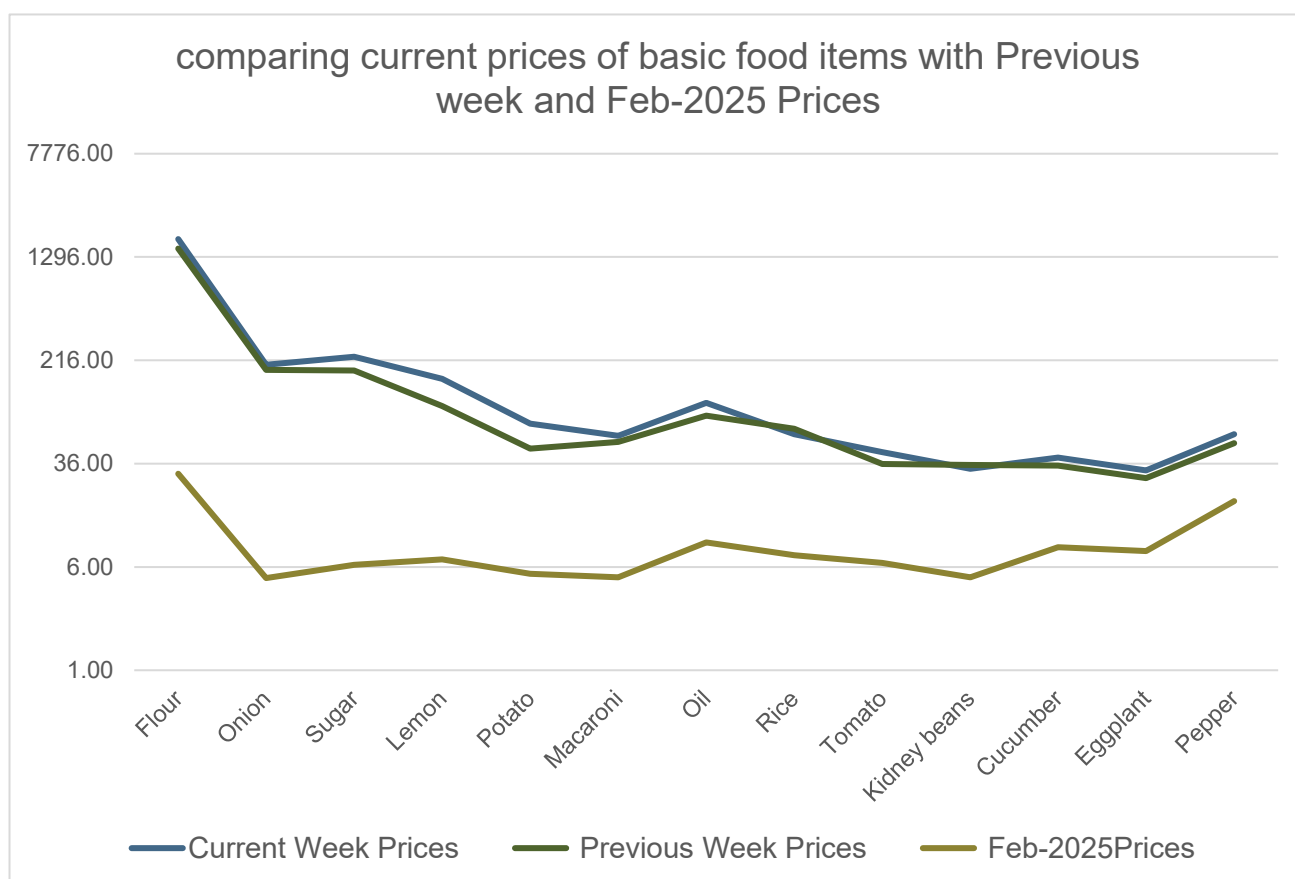


Figure (5): Comparing current prices of basic food items with previous week and Feb-2025 prices.

4.2. Non-Food Items:

This section examines the prices of 6 essential non-food items that are currently in high demand. Five of these items are hygiene products—**soap, dishwashing liquid, laundry detergent, baby diapers, and sanitary towels**—while the sixth is **firewood**, which has become a primary substitute for cooking gas.

The analysis compares **current prices** with both **pre-war levels** and **prices from the previous week**, highlighting the impact of supply shortages and market instability on these critical goods.

4.2.1. Current Week Vs. Pre-war Prices

A comparison of average prices for basic non-food items this week against pre-war levels reveals significant increases across all six items analyzed:

- **All items** have seen price hikes, with increases ranging from **79% (sanitary towels)** to **1,067% (dishwashing liquid)**.
- **Dramatic Surge in Dishwashing Liquid:** Dishwashing liquid has surged to more than **12 times** its pre-war price, driven by strong demand.
- **Significant Rises in Other Items:** **Firewood** and **baby diapers** prices have roughly increased **about 10 and 7 times** respectively, while **soap** and **laundry detergent** have climbed about **6 times**. The rise in **firewood** prices is primarily due to the shortage of cooking gas resulting from border closures.
- **Least Affected: Sanitary towels** have experienced the smallest increase, now priced **79%** above their pre-war cost.

These sharp price escalations highlight the severe impact of supply shortages and market disruptions, further straining household access to essential hygiene and fuel resources.

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

#	Item	Unit	Pre-war Prices	Price Average (current week)	% Of (current week Vs. Pre-war prices)
1	Dishwashing liquid	Liter	6	70.00	1,067%
2	firewood	Kg	0.5	5.14	929%
3	Baby diapers	Pack (40 pcs)	29.0	211.43	629%
4	laundry detergent	Kg	8.0	50.00	525%
5	Soap	Piece	2.5	14.00	460%
6	sanitary towels	Pack (10 pcs)	6.0	10.71	79%

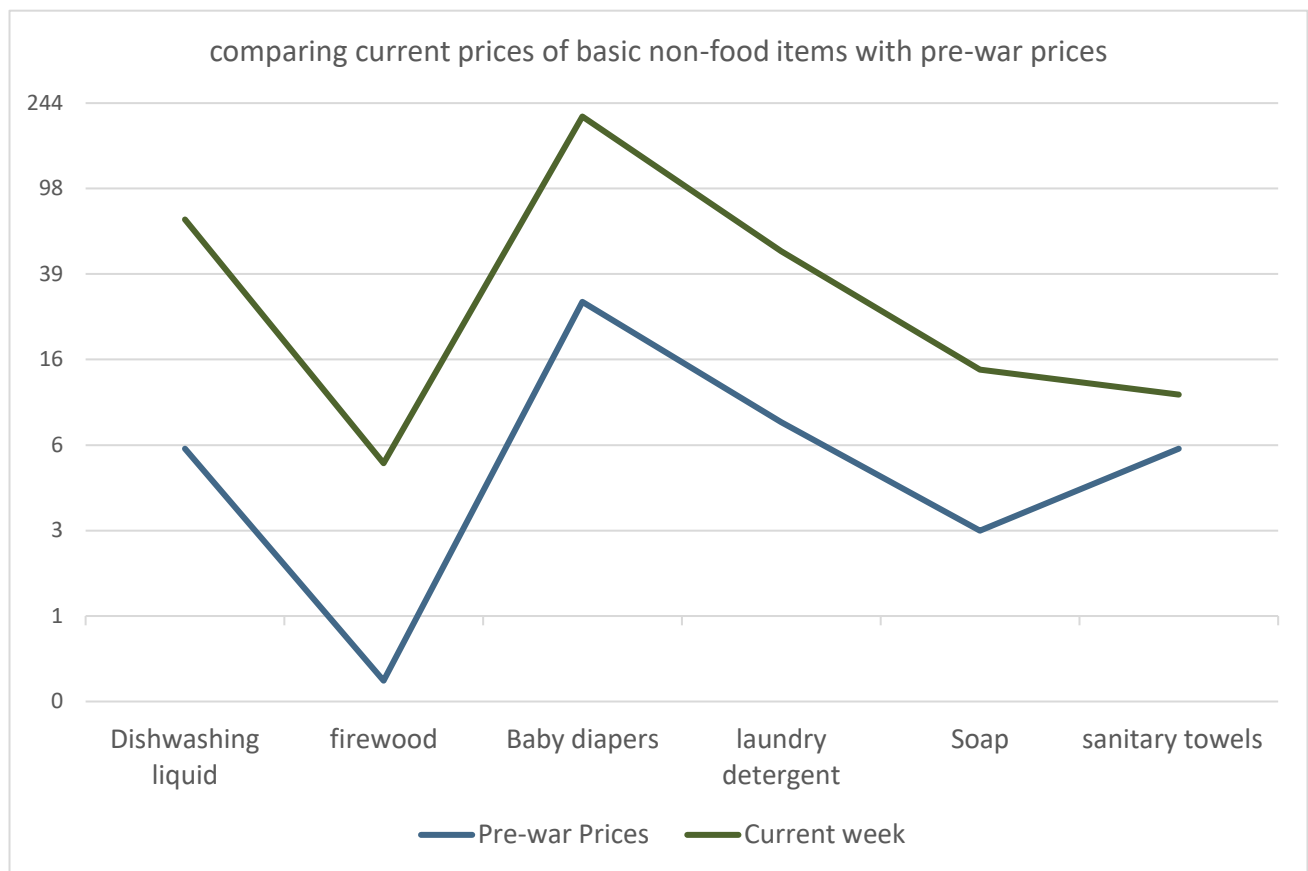


Figure (6): Comparing current prices of basic non-food items with pre-war prices.

4.2.2. Current Week Vs. Previous Week:

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

- **3 out of 6 items** experienced price increases, Meanwhile, the other three items saw a slight decrease compared to the previous week.
- **Baby diapers saw the sharpest rise, increasing by 25%**, followed by **soap at 8%**, **sanitary towels at 7%**.
- **Firewood and laundry detergent** decreased by **3% each**, while **dishwashing liquid** by **2%**

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

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

#	Item	Unit	Price Average (previous week)	Price Average (current week)	% Of (current week vs. previous week)
1	Baby diapers	Pack (40 pcs)	168.86	211.43	25%
2	Soap	Piece	13.00	14.00	8%
3	sanitary towels	Pack (10 pcs)	10.00	10.71	7%
4	Dishwashing liquid	Liter	71.43	70.00	-2%
5	firewood	Kg	5.29	5.14	-3%
6	laundry detergent	Kg	51.43	50.00	-3%

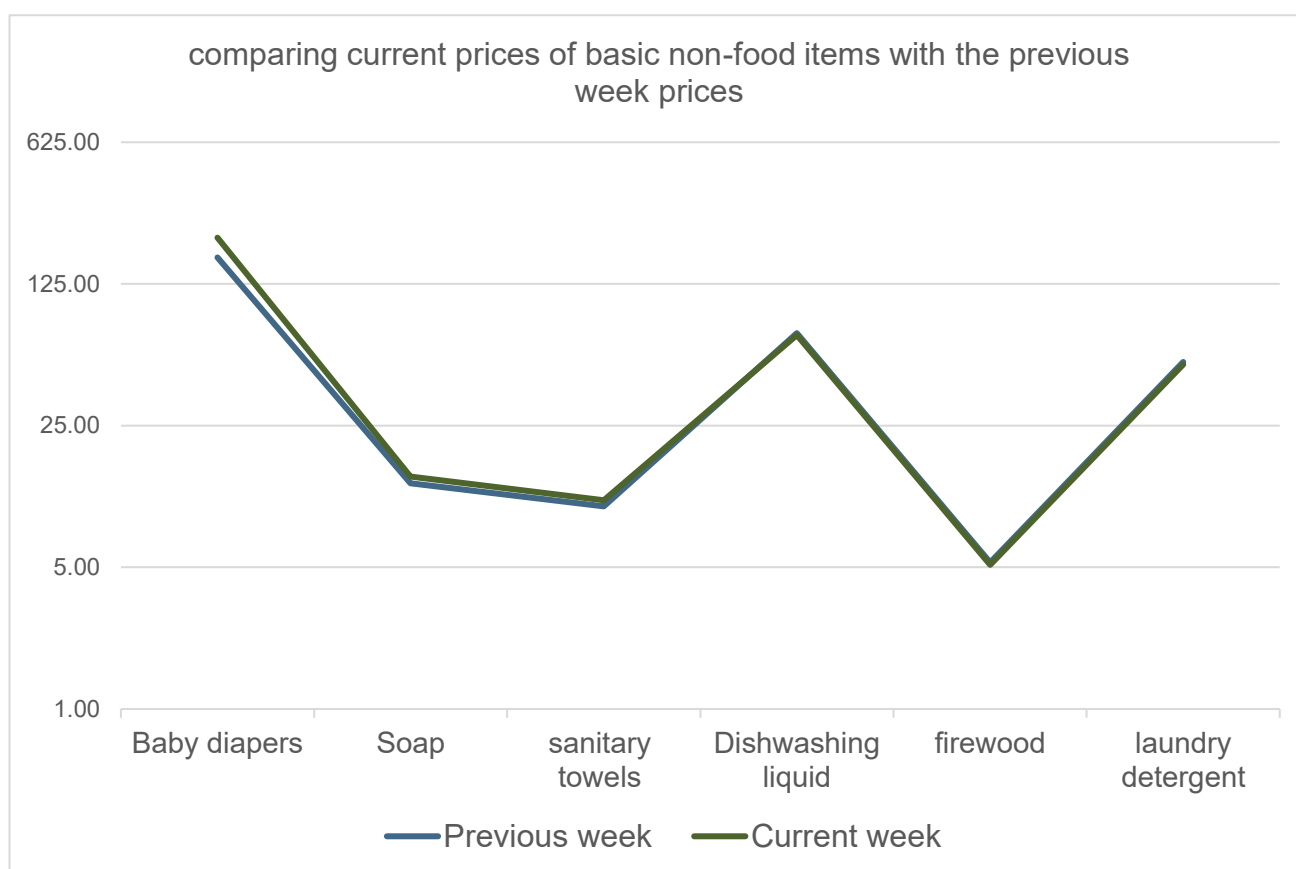


Figure (7): Comparing current prices of basic non-food items with the previous week prices.

5. Gaza Consumer Price Index (GCPI)

Since November 2024, Gaza's economic situation has been closely monitored amid the ongoing war and severe restrictions on the entry of goods and aid. At times, these restrictions escalated into a full blockade, causing significant disruptions to market conditions. To systematically track price fluctuations in essential commodities, the Gaza Chamber of Commerce established an index covering **12 key food and non-food items** commonly purchased by households.

The index is structured to ensure reliability based on two key criteria:

- **It includes basic consumer goods** that the majority of households purchase, rather than items catering to a specific segment.

- **It focuses on consistently available products** throughout the data collection period across northern and southern Gaza.

To determine the quantity of each commodity in the index, two primary data sources were utilized:

- **Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) reports**, which provided household demographics and monthly per capita consumption rates.
- **A survey of 125 household heads**, which helped refine sub-categories within vegetables and hygiene products that were not explicitly detailed in PCBS reports.

These data points were used to calculate the **weekly consumption rate for a household of 5.5 members**, forming the basis for price comparisons in the following table:

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

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

An examination of the Relative Importance Index (RII) from the preceding table indicates that flour holds the most significant weight, contributing 38% of the total index. Vegetables—specifically tomatoes, onions, cucumbers, and potatoes—follow with relative importance values ranging between 7.5% and 10.5%. All other items fall within a narrower band of 3% to 4%.

These figures underscore flour's vital role in household consumption patterns, while also highlighting the substantial dietary reliance on vegetables in daily mean.

The chart below illustrates the monthly value of the food basket, which includes all the items included in the index, and in the quantities specified in the previous table. The following key observations can be drawn from the figure:

- The actual value of the food basket **prior to the war** was **99.44 shekels**, which serves as the **baseline for the index (100%)**.
- During the **first three months** (from early November 2024 to the end of January 2025), there were **significant price disparities between the northern and southern**

areas of the Gaza Strip, which necessitated calculating the index separately for each region. However, overall, the index showed a **clear downward trend** in both areas during this period, reaching its **lowest point at 164%** in the **third week of February 2025**. This decline coincided with the **midpoint of the ceasefire** that began on January 19, 2025, a period that witnessed a noticeable improvement in the flow of goods into Gaza. At that time, **prices between the north and south converged significantly**, eliminating major regional differences, and from that point onward, the index has been calculated as a **unified value**.

- Since the **last week of February 2025**, the index began to follow an **upward trend**, which **intensified on March 2, 2025**—the day the Israeli side announced a **complete closure** and halted the entry of **all aid, goods, and supplies** into the Gaza Strip.
- Despite the **resumption of aid deliveries on May 20, 2025**, the index continued to **rise sharply**, recording **accelerated increases** and eventually reaching its **peak value of 3,343%** on the **final day covered by this report (June 9, 2025)**—highlighting extreme inflation and scarcity of essential goods in the market.

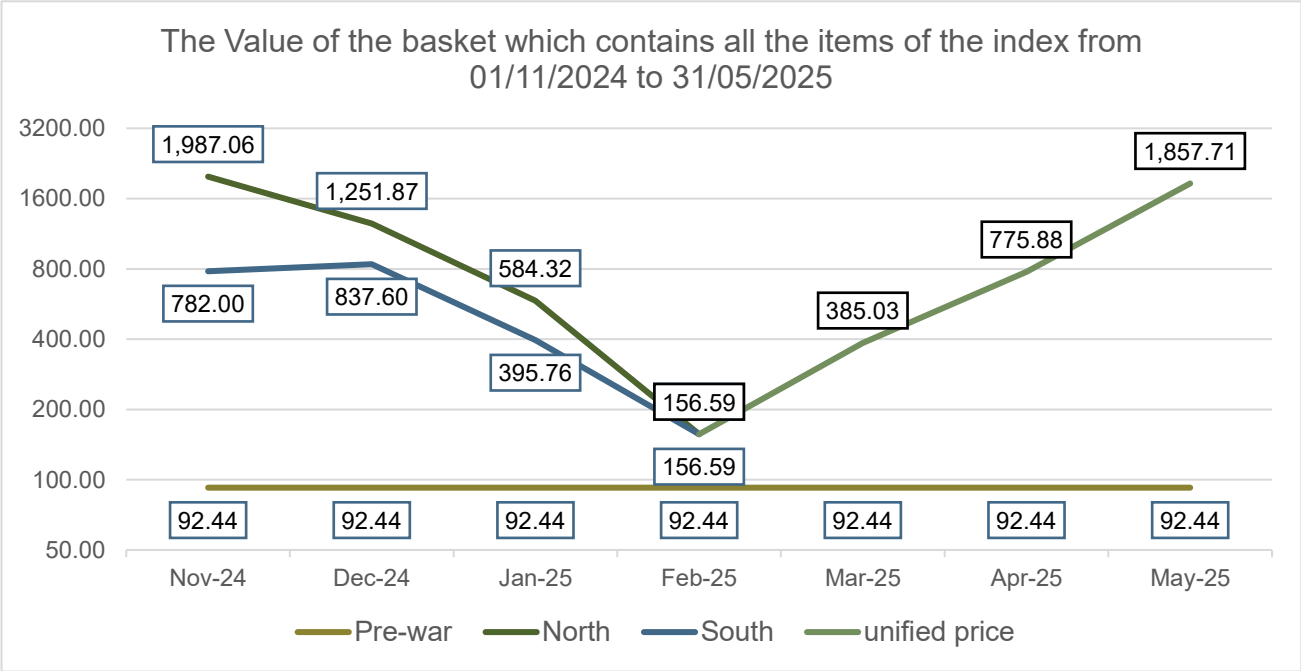


Figure (8): The value of the basket which contains all the items of the index from 01/11/2025 to 31/05/2025.

To closely monitor the daily changes in the index, the following table and chart present the **daily value of the basket and the index** over the past two weeks (the current and previous week). The data shows that the index **slightly declined in the previous week**, dropping from **2,660% to 2,293%**, before **rising again this week**, not only erasing the previous week's decline, but also **surpassing the earlier peak**, reaching a new **record high of 3,343%**. The **main reason** behind this sharp increase is the continued **prohibition on the private sector from formally importing goods into the market**, forcing reliance solely on **very limited and sporadic aid deliveries**, most of which are **completely looted before reaching their intended recipients**.

Table (7): Gaza Consumer Price Index from 27-05-2025 to 09-06-2025.

#	Date	Basket value	index value
1	27/05/2025	2458.75	2,660%
2	28/05/2025	2486.30	2,690%
3	29/05/2025	2376.45	2,571%
4	30/05/2025	2320.15	2,510%
5	31/05/2025	2137.25	2,312%
6	01/06/2025	2142.10	2,317%
7	02/06/2025	2119.40	2,293%
8	03/06/2025	2342.25	2,534%
9	04/06/2025	2358.40	2,551%
10	05/06/2025	2623.75	2,838%
11	06/06/2025	2627.20	2,842%
12	07/06/2025	2623.75	2,838%
13	08/06/2025	2878.73	3,114%
14	09/06/2025	3090.18	3,343%

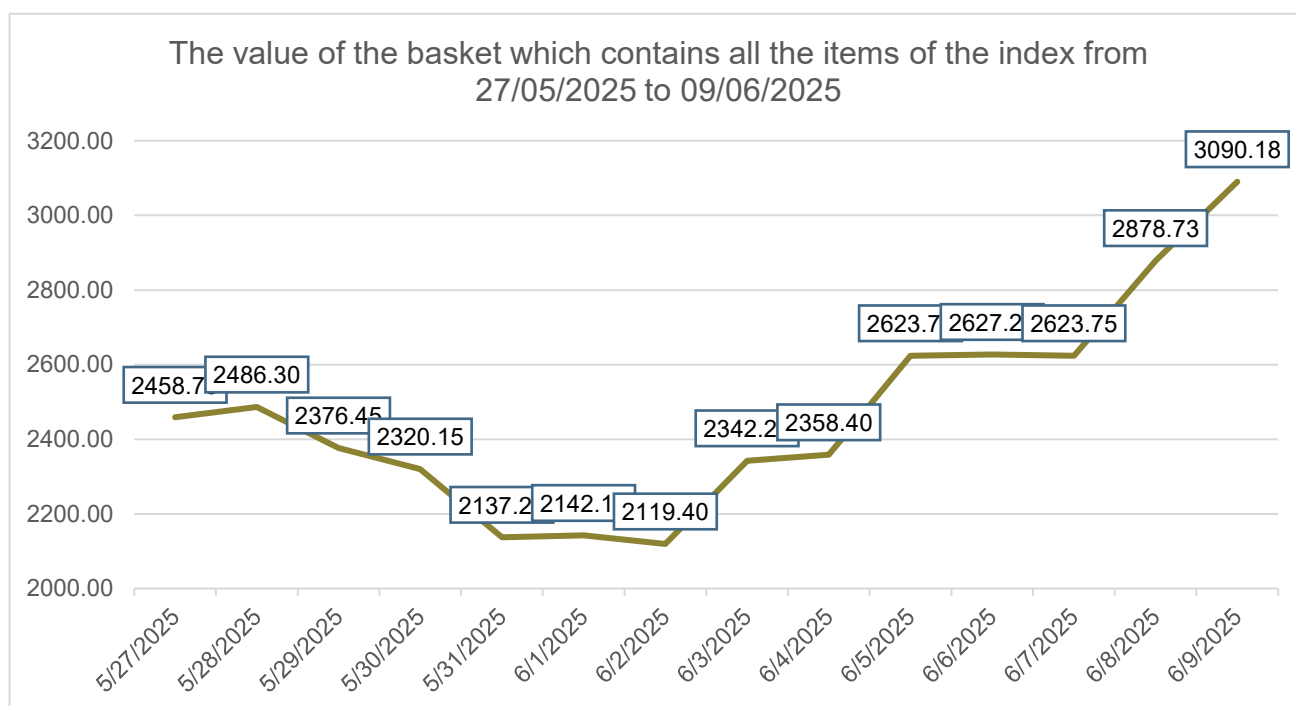


Figure (9): The value of the basket which contains all the items of the index from 27/05/2025 to 09/06/2025.

6. Cash-out commission:

Upward Trend:

- The commission started at **17%** in the first week (January 19–25, 2025), and saw a **slight downward trend** over the first three weeks, reaching **15%** in the third week.

- Starting from **week 4 (February 9–15)**, the commission began a **steady increase**, reaching **23%** in week 6, **29%** in week 9, **31%** in both weeks 10 and 11, and **32%** in week 17.
- **Largest weekly increase**: From **25% to 29%** between weeks 8 and 9.
- **Relative stability**: Between weeks 10 and 16, the commission ranged between **28% and 31%**.
- **Sharp rise resumed** in the last two weeks, climbing from **32% to 36%**.

Key Highlights:

- This consistent rise indicates a **worsening financial crisis** in the Gaza Strip and a **growing cost of accessing cash**.
- It also reflects **severe cash shortages** and **surging demand**, amid the collapse of the banking system and restrictions on financial transfers.
- A commission rate of **36%** means that citizens are losing **more than a third of their money** just to obtain cash.

Table (8): weekly cash out commission from 19/01/2025 to 07/06/2025.

Week	From	To	cash out commission (%)
Week 1	19/01/2025	25/01/2025	17%
Week 2	26/01/2025	01/02/2025	16%
Week 3	02/02/2025	08/02/2025	15%
Week 4	09/02/2025	15/02/2025	18%
Week 5	16/02/2025	22/02/2025	19%
Week 6	23/02/2025	01/03/2025	23%
Week 7	02/03/2025	08/03/2025	24%
Week 8	09/03/2025	15/03/2025	25%
Week 9	16/03/2025	22/03/2025	29%
Week 10	23/03/2025	29/03/2025	31%
Week 11	30/03/2025	05/04/2025	31%
Week 12	06/04/2025	12/04/2025	30%
Week 13	13/04/2025	19/04/2025	29%
Week 14	20/04/2025	26/04/2025	28%
Week 15	27/04/2025	03/05/2025	29%
Week 16	04/05/2025	10/05/2025	29%
Week 17	11/05/2025	17/05/2025	32%
Week 18	18/05/2025	24/05/2025	31%
Week 19	25/05/2025	31/05/2025	35%
Week 20	01/06/2025	07/06/2025	36%

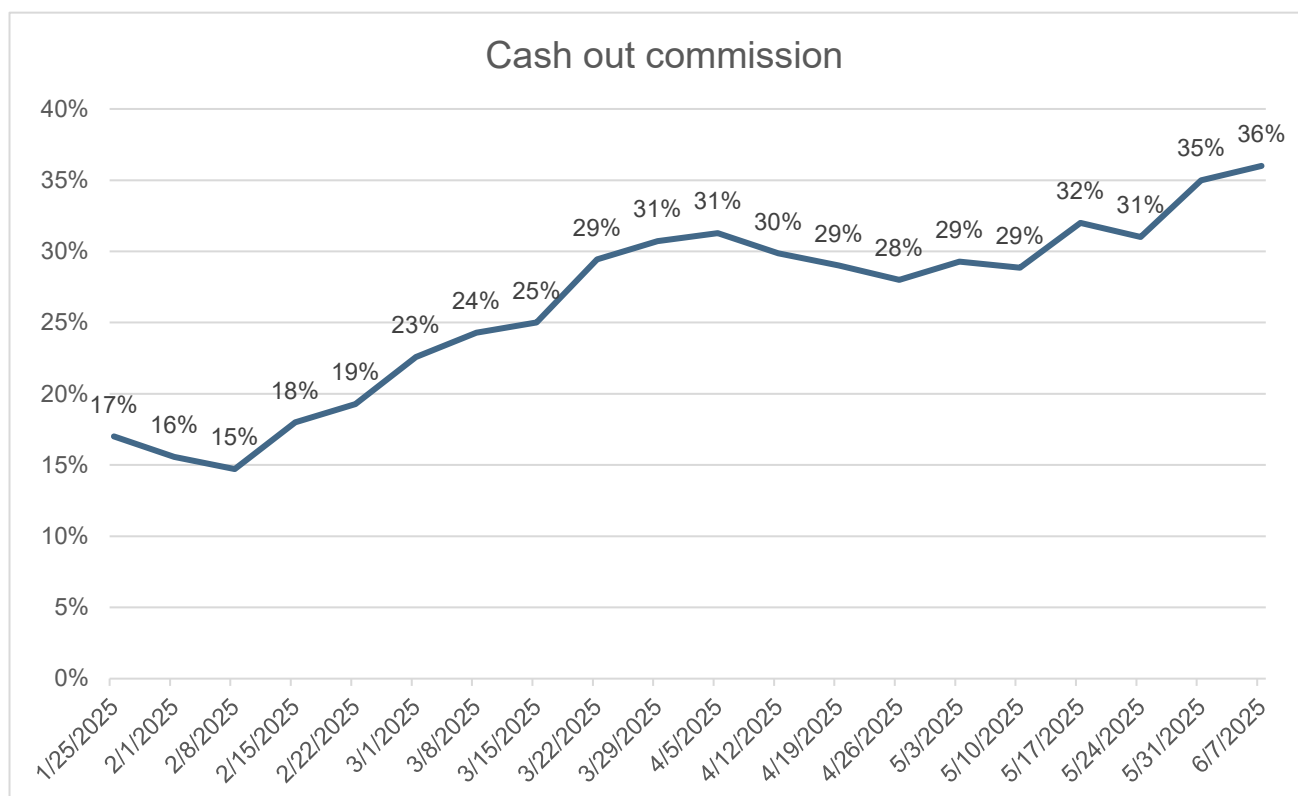


Figure (10): weekly cash out commission from 19/01/2025 to 07/06/2025.

7. Success Story: How Al-Hana Factory Adapted and Persevered Through the War:

Introduction Al-Hana Food Industries Company, represented by Ibrahim Arshi, was established with the aim of producing natural juices and mineral water in the Gaza Strip. From its inception, the management has prioritized strict quality standards and the establishment of a strong local supply chain to meet consumer demand for healthy and refreshing products.

Pre-War Status Before the onset of the war, the Al-Hana factory produced natural juices and mineral water with the help of 22 skilled workers trained in modern packaging techniques. The factory operated at high production capacity, supplying the local market and retail outlets across all governorates of Gaza. Close partnerships with local farmers ensured a steady supply of fresh raw materials, which enhanced the company's reputation and operational efficiency.

Post-War Situation With the escalation of hostilities, the production line shifted to concentrate-based juice and lemon concentrate due to the unavailability of fresh fruit. The workforce was reduced to 15 employees, and



production capacity plummeted to just 15%. The company faced multiple challenges and began developing substitute products, relying on the production of lemon concentrate as an alternative to fresh lemons. This product was supplied to various companies in Gaza that distribute food supplies. The company also began producing simple juices derived from industrial foodstuffs, which were distributed to vendors across Gaza Governorate. These new products gained wide popularity and high demand, as residents continue to suffer from extreme price hikes and shortages of natural food products.

Challenges

- *Fuel Shortage:* The interruption of fuel supplies led to machinery shutdowns and lost production hours.
- *Damage to Core Machinery:* Security pressures and repeated outages caused technical failures beyond the scope of on-site maintenance.
- *Raw Material Shortages and Rising Costs:* Disrupted transport and fragmented local supply networks significantly increased the cost of fruit concentrate, placing a heavy financial burden on the company.

Recommendations and Conclusion To restore full operational capacity and maintain employment stability, Al-Hana Company recommends:

- Securing urgent fuel support or installing backup power generators.
- Providing essential raw materials at subsidized prices through long-term supply contracts.
- Covering workers' wages to retain skilled staff and ensure production quality.

Implementing these measures would enable Al-Hana to overcome the current crisis and reclaim its role as a key contributor to food security in Gaza—continuing its legacy of resilience, innovation, and adaptation in the face of adversity.

8. Coordination Mechanism:

Although a small number of trucks have entered Gaza, the coordination mechanism governing their entry remains opaque. The Israeli authorities have claimed that the process follows the same system that was in place prior to the March crossing closures; however, this has yet to be verified—either officially or through observations on the ground. So far, the incoming trucks have been restricted to humanitarian aid, with no established coordination mechanism for the entry of goods designated for the private sector. Even for humanitarian shipments, the Israeli side has indicated that access under the previous system will be temporary. According to their plans, a new distribution model is being prepared—one that will channel aid through designated centers operated by a U.S. private security firm under Israeli military supervision. This proposed shift raises serious concerns around transparency, neutrality, and equitable access to life-saving assistance.

9. Difficulties:

- **Closure of crossings:** Severely restricting the entry of humanitarian aid and private sector goods, leaving supplies critically low.
- **Insufficient aid deliveries:** Despite claims of resumed shipments on **May 17, 2025**, the total number of trucks have entered up to the date of this report — over a period of 37 days — does not exceed 800 trucks, which is less than the number that used to enter in just two days before the war.
- **Market instability:** Shortages and price surges creating extreme economic distress.
- **Economic Challenges:**

- **Hunger, malnutrition, and food insecurity** have significantly worsened due to insufficient supplies and the entry of only very limited quantities of flour and food items. This is further exacerbated by the chaotic distribution mechanisms imposed by the Israeli side, which are often accompanied by disorder and looting.
- **Cash liquidity crisis:** The commission charged to obtain cash has reached extremely high levels, making it extremely difficult for people to purchase essential goods.
- There is also a **severe shortage of raw materials**, threatening the shutdown of many businesses that are barely managing to operate at a minimal level under the current conditions.
- **Living conditions** continue to deteriorate across all aspects of daily life.
- **Food and Agricultural Impact:**
 - **Ongoing closure of commercial crossings** driving food shortages and sharp price increases.
 - **Flour scarcity:**
 - **All bakeries shut down** due to lack of supplies.
 - **Price surged more than 51 times pre-war levels.**
 - **Reduced agricultural production** due to water shortages and lack of farming input materials.
 - **Higher reliance on imported goods at inflated costs.**
- **Urgent Humanitarian Concerns:**
 - **Humanitarian aid entering at an unsustainably low rate.**
 - **Millions of civilians increasingly vulnerable**, with worsening conditions.
 - **Deepening crisis with no clear resolution in sight.**

10. Recommendations:

1. Humanitarian Aid and Essential Supplies

- a. **Increase the quantity and variety** of humanitarian aid entering Gaza to address critical nutritional needs.
- b. **Ensure consistent and sufficient aid flows**, as recent deliveries, remain drastically below required levels.
- c. **Private Sector Involvement**
- d. **Allow the private sector to resume imports** of basic commodities, expanding the types and quantities of goods to stabilize market conditions across northern and southern Gaza.
- e. **Lift restrictions on imports** and grant traders' direct access to **international ports**, avoiding inflated costs and commissions.
- f. **Authorize private sector imports** through **all available crossings** to improve supply chains.

2. Energy and Infrastructure

- a. **Enable access to solar energy** to power **cold storage** facilities for dairy products, frozen meats, and vegetables.
- b. **Provide funding to rehabilitate commercial facilities**, including **storage and cold storage units**, ensuring early recovery and market stabilization.
- c. **Trade and Transportation**

- d. **Allow humanitarian and commercial trucks** to access **all crossings and routes**, reducing transportation costs and improving supply distribution.
- e. **Ensure adequate fuel supplies and truck spare parts** for transportation companies, mitigating unjustified price hikes in commodity markets.

3. Agricultural Recovery

- a. **Urgently permit imports of agricultural and livestock production inputs**—seeds, tools, fertilizers—to support small farmers and **reduce dependence on external supplies**.
- b. **Strengthen partnerships between chambers of commerce and humanitarian organizations** (such as Tasdeer, Anera, and WFP) to support recovery in **trade, industry, and agriculture**.

4. Market Stability and Financial Access

- a. **Promote electronic wallets and other e-payment systems** among consumers and retailers, allowing businesses to accept digital humanitarian vouchers by restoring **power and internet** access.
- b. **Find effective, transparent mechanisms** to coordinate commodity entry through crossings, ensuring proper **prioritization and distribution**.
- c. **Lift all restrictions on private-sector imports**, including **school supplies, shelter materials, and essential non-food items**.
- d. **Introduce market control measures** to **prevent monopolies**, regulate **pricing**, and **reduce inflation**, ensuring fair access to essential goods.

These actions are crucial to mitigating the **worsening humanitarian crisis**, stabilizing **economic conditions**, and supporting **long-term recovery** in Gaza.

11. Conclusion

This week witnessed a reduction in the number of days during which aid was allowed into the Gaza Strip, with entry occurring on only one day and in very limited quantities—just 30 trucks—which were looted along the way. Additionally, commercial goods entered on three separate days, also in very limited quantities—just 28 trucks—. These goods were brought in under the label of humanitarian aid, but in exchange for coordination fees that amounted to millions of shekels. They reached the warehouses of select merchants and were later sold in the markets at exorbitant prices. All incoming supplies failed to reduce the prices of basic goods; on the contrary, most items saw price increases compared to the previous week. The Gaza Consumer Price Index (GCPI) continued its steady climb, reaching a new record high of 3,343% by the end of this week. Meanwhile, the cash out commission also hit a new record, rising to 36%.

12. Annex

12.1. Daily prices:

Table (9): Standard deviation & coefficient of variance of daily prices

#	Item	03/06	04/06	05/06	06/06	07/06	08/06	09/06	Aver.	St. Dev
1	Flour	1375	1375	1875	1625	1875	2000	2250	1767.86	326.19
2	Oil	80	70	75	110	120	130	140	103.57	28.39
3	Sugar	250	200	200	240	220	240	260	230.00	23.80
4	Rice	50	50	50	50	70	75	75	60.00	12.58
5	Potato	50	75	80	75	70	75	80	72.14	10.35
6	Tomato	35	37	35	50	45	50	55	43.86	8.21
7	Macaroni	50	50	56	60	60	66	66	58.29	6.68
8	Lemon	na	160	160	160	160	150	150	156.67	5.16
9	Kidney beans	30	30	35	30	35	35	35	32.86	2.67
10	Cucumber	37	40	40	40	38	40	45	40.00	2.52
11	Eggplant	32	32	35	32	30	30	33	32.00	1.73
12	Onion	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200.00	0.00
13	Pepper	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60.00	0.00

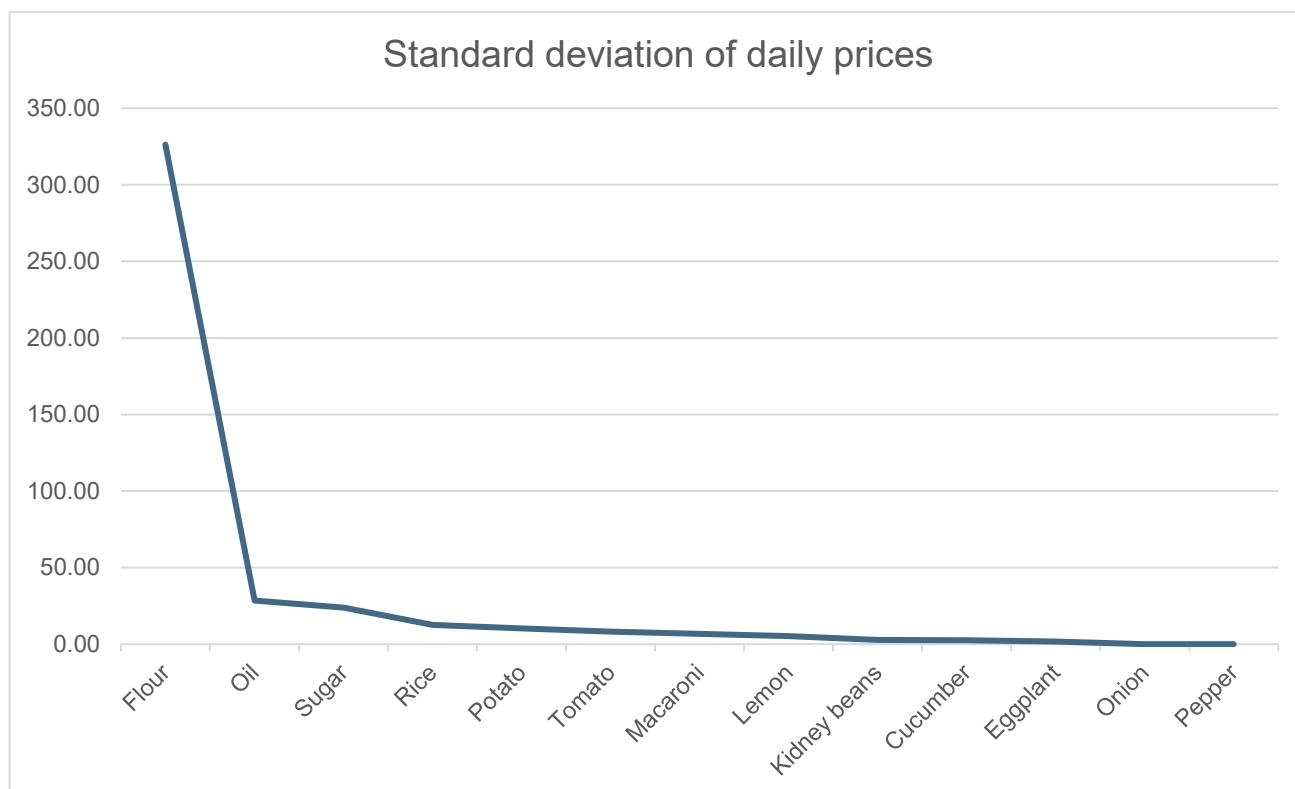


Figure (11): Standard deviation of daily prices.

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 items are onion and pepper.

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 for onion and pepper.

12.3. Gaza Consumer Price Index Values:

Table (10): The value of the basket which contains all the items of the index from 01/11/2024 to 30/01/2025

Period	From	To	Northern Gaza Strip		Southern Gaza Strip	
			Basket Value	Index Value	Basket Value	Index Value
Week 01	01/11/2024	07/11/2024	2,524.69	2,731%	666.75	721%
Week 02	08/11/2024	14/11/2024	2,274.29	2,460%	647.96	701%
Week 03	15/11/2024	21/11/2024	1,862.35	2,015%	868.28	939%
Week 04	22/11/2024	28/11/2024	2,087.81	2,259%	938.89	1,016%
Week 05	29/11/2024	05/12/2024	1,341.35	1,451%	1,000.53	1,082%
Week 06	06/12/2024	12/12/2024	1,341.35	1,451%	1,000.53	1,082%
Week 07	13/12/2024	19/12/2024	1,307.71	1,415%	790.55	855%
Week 08	20/12/2024	26/12/2024	1,136.86	1,230%	765.48	828%
Week 09	27/12/2024	02/01/2025	950.48	1,028%	629.52	681%
Week 10	03/01/2025	09/01/2025	799.07	864%	569.72	616%
Week 11	10/01/2025	16/01/2025	769.29	832%	459.98	498%
Week 12	17/01/2025	23/01/2025	485.70	525%	292.27	316%
Week 13	24/01/2025	30/01/2025	235.98	255%	231.81	251%

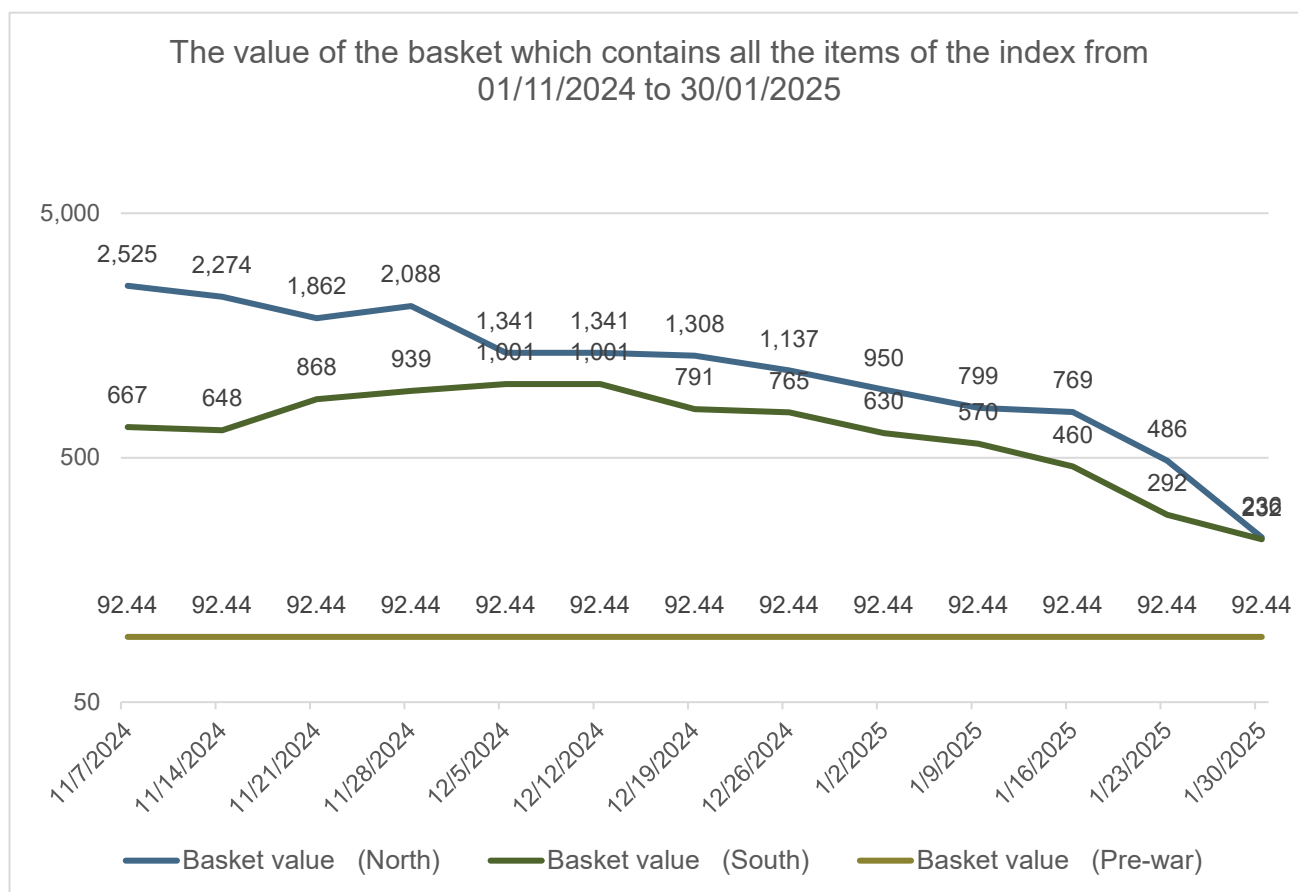


Figure (12): The value of the basket which contains all the items of the index from 01/11/2024 to 30/01/2025.

Table (11): The value of the basket which contains all the items of the index from 31/01/2024 to 24/04/2025.

Period	From	To	Basket value (unified price)	Index Value
Week14	31/01/2025	06/02/2025	154.06	167%
Week15	07/02/2025	13/02/2025	164.26	178%
Week16	14/02/2025	20/02/2025	151.51	164%
Week17	21/02/2025	27/02/2025	155.59	168%
Week18	28/02/2025	06/03/2025	238.91	258%
Week19	07/03/2025	13/03/2025	269.61	292%
Week20	14/03/2025	20/03/2025	404.21	437%
Week21	21/03/2025	27/03/2025	513.75	556%
Week22	28/03/2025	03/04/2025	581.87	629%
Week23	04/04/2025	10/04/2025	666.69	721%
Week24	11/04/2025	17/04/2025	659.51	713%
Week25	18/04/2025	24/04/2025	880.02	952%
Week26	25/04/2025	01/05/2025	1015.16	1,098%

Period	From	To	Basket value (unified price)	Index Value
Week27	02/05/2025	08/05/2025	1438.19	1,556%
week28	09/05/2025	15/05/2025	1334.83	1,444%
week29	16/05/2025	22/05/2025	2,232.80	2,415%
week30	23/05/2025	29/05-2025	2405.41	2,602%
week31	30/05/2025	05/06/2025	2291.90	2,479%

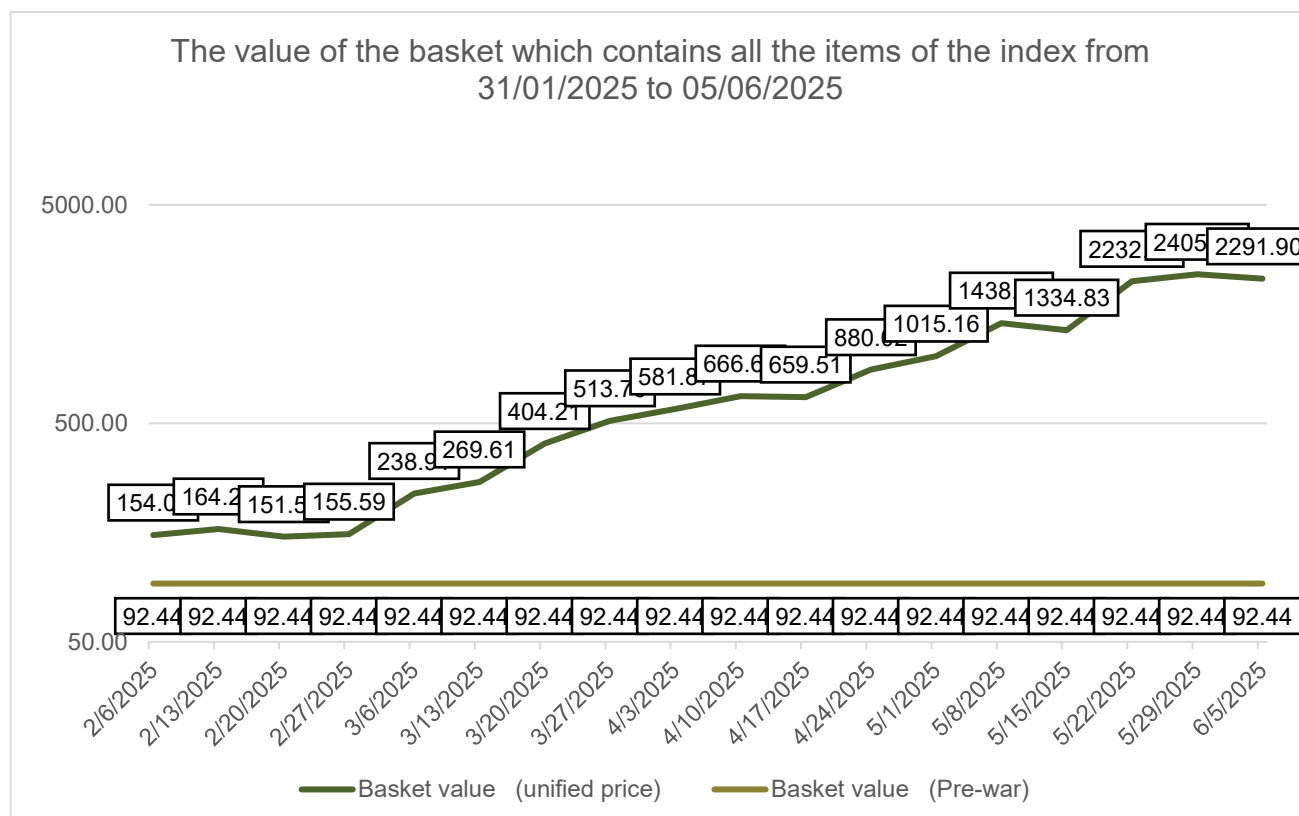


Figure (13): The value of the basket which contains all the items of the index from 31/01/2025 to 05/06/2025.