



Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

Week 49: 01- 07 July, 2025.

According to reports from the Palestinian Ministry of Health, the total number of deaths due to famine in the Gaza Strip has reached 113 as of Thursday, July 24, 2025, a grave indicator of the worsening humanitarian catastrophe caused by the ongoing blockade and war. This toll comes amid a rapid deterioration in living conditions, a severe decline in the availability of food, fuel, and basic services, and the inability of relief mechanisms to meet even the minimum humanitarian needs.

In this report

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- A total of 84 trucks entered Gaza over four days and through 2 crossings only.
- Food prices inflation reached alarming levels, as average food price increase was 2,484%, with extreme volatility across items.
- Non-food essentials also surged to extremely high levels.
- There was a noticeable decline in Gaza Consumer Price Index (GCPI), the Index fell from 2,825% to 2,269%, during the first week of July.
- The cash-out commission rose again to 40% and stabilizing at this level throughout the first week of July.
- According to the Ministry of Health, the number of deaths in aid distribution centers (GHF) operated by the Israeli army, reached 758 as of this week, in addition to more than 5,000 injured.

Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

1. Executive Summary:

- This report, of weekly market analysis in Gaza Strip, covers **week 49 (July 01 – 07, 2025)**, a period marked by continued war and a deepening humanitarian crisis in Gaza.
- A total of **84 trucks** entered Gaza over four days and through 2 crossings only: **Karm Abu Salem (KAS)**, and **Route 96 Gate**. The other crossings did not operate on any day this week.
- Only 10 out of 84 incoming trucks reached beneficiaries; 88% were looted during transit.
- **10 trucks** were loaded by **commercial commodities** entered under "humanitarian" cover, incurring steep coordination fees and selling at inflated prices.
- Food prices inflation reached alarming levels: Sugar price rose by **9,281%**, Onion by **7,900%**, Flour by **2,971%**. Average food price increase was 2,484%, with extreme volatility across items.
- Non-food essentials also surged: Dishwashing liquid (+1,400%), Firewood (+1,300%), Baby diapers (+1,220%).
- Several staples—like meat, eggs, dairy, fruit, and poultry—were entirely absent due to border closures and agricultural collapse.
- During the first week of July, there was a noticeable decline in **Gaza Consumer Price Index (GCPI)**, as it fell from **2,825% to 2,269%**. **This decline does not reflect a recovery in the markets** or a real improvement in purchasing power, but it is more likely due to **temporary factors**, such as the arrival of limited aid shipments or a short-term decrease in demand resulting from widespread financial hardship among the population.
- At the beginning of July, the cash-out commission rose again, **recording 36% on June 29**, then **increasing to 40%** and stabilizing at this level throughout the first week of this month, except for July 4, which saw a **slight decrease to 39%**. This **relative stability in early July** does not reflect a genuine improvement in the financial situation but rather appears to be a fragile balance resulting from **exceptional circumstances**.
- Price fluctuations suggest short-term **instability** within long-term systemic inflation.
- Private-sector imports remain **blocked**; aid access limited to several organizations under opaque coordination.
- The aid distribution centers (GHF) operated by the Israeli army have failed to reach civilians, resulting in fatalities. According to reports from the Ministry of Health, the number of deaths has reached 758 as of this week, in addition to more than 5,000 injuries.
- We call for reopening crossings, restoring commercial imports, enabling digital payments, and supporting local production.
- Over 1.8 million people are forcibly displaced as more than **82%** of Gaza Strip area became evacuation or no-go zones.
- Without **immediate action**, Gaza faces escalating humanitarian suffering and economic collapse.

2. Distribution of the Population in the Gaza Strip:

Between 1 and 7 July 2025, the Israeli military campaign in Gaza escalated sharply, ushering in a new wave of mass displacement and further constricting humanitarian space. Following the breakdown of the March ceasefire, Israeli ground and aerial operations intensified, accompanied by sweeping evacuation orders that dramatically altered the demographic landscape of the Strip. On 1 July, residents across northern Gaza Strip—including Gaza City and surrounding areas—were ordered to evacuate southward toward designated “humanitarian zones.” By 7 July, these directives expanded into central Gaza, targeting additional neighborhoods and forcing civilians westward toward coastal zones. These evacuation mandates triggered secondary and tertiary displacements, uprooting thousands from areas they had only recently returned to. As Gaza’s habitable zones rapidly contracted, over 82% of the territory was designated as either an evacuation or No-Go area by early July—leaving scant shelter options. Random camps in West of Gaza, Deir al-Balah and Al-Mawasi swelled beyond capacity, lacking essential infrastructure, protection, and sanitation. The relentless reconfiguration of displacement routes severely undermined humanitarian access and destabilized the fragile fabric of civilian life. Simultaneously, Israeli forces enforced the militarized Morag Corridor—an east-west axis stretching between Khan Yunis and Rafah. This corridor, cleared through systematic demolitions and military operations, led to the near-total depopulation of Rafah. With safe areas disappearing and displacement reaching historic levels, Gaza’s civilians faced a grim reality: an ongoing cycle of forced movement, insecurity, and escalating vulnerability.

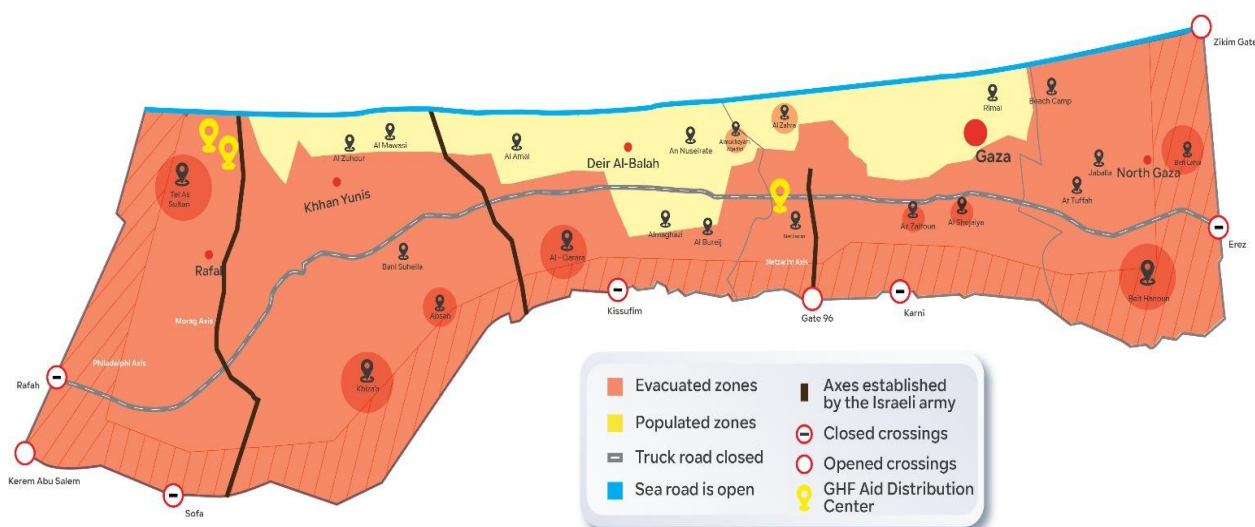


Figure (1): Populated and Evacuated Areas, and the Status of Crossings and Roads in Gaza Strip.

3. Daily Crossing Points Status:

During the reporting week, a total of **84 trucks entered Gaza via Karm Abu Salem (KAS) and Route 96 Gate** over four operational days. No truck movement was recorded on 5, 6, or 7 July, underscoring mounting access and security constraints.

- **71 trucks** carried humanitarian aid—primarily flour and food parcels.
- **13 trucks** transported commercial goods, introduced in the absence of a formal private-sector coordination framework.

- Out of all the trucks that entered, **64 were looted**, while only **10 trucks, 3 commercial and 7 humanitarians**, were **successfully delivered** to the designated warehouses on July 2 and 3.

Additionally, the reclassification of commercial shipments as humanitarian cargo further undermines transparency and accountability—eroding trust and jeopardizing principled humanitarian response. These conditions have significantly disrupted aid flows and compromised operational integrity.

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	01/07/2025	Route 96	Flour - Food parcels	Humanitarian	15	0	15
2	Wednesday	02/07/2025	KAS & Route 96	Flour - Food parcels	Humanitarian	33	7	40
3	Thursday	03/07/2025	Route 96	Food parcels	Commercial	0	3	3
4	Friday	04/07/2025	Route 96	Food parcels	Humanitarian & Commercial	26	0	26
5	Saturday	05/07/2025		-	-	0	0	0
6	Sunday	06/07/2025	-	-	-	0	0	0
7	Monday	07/07/2025	-	-	-	0	0	0
Total						74	10	84

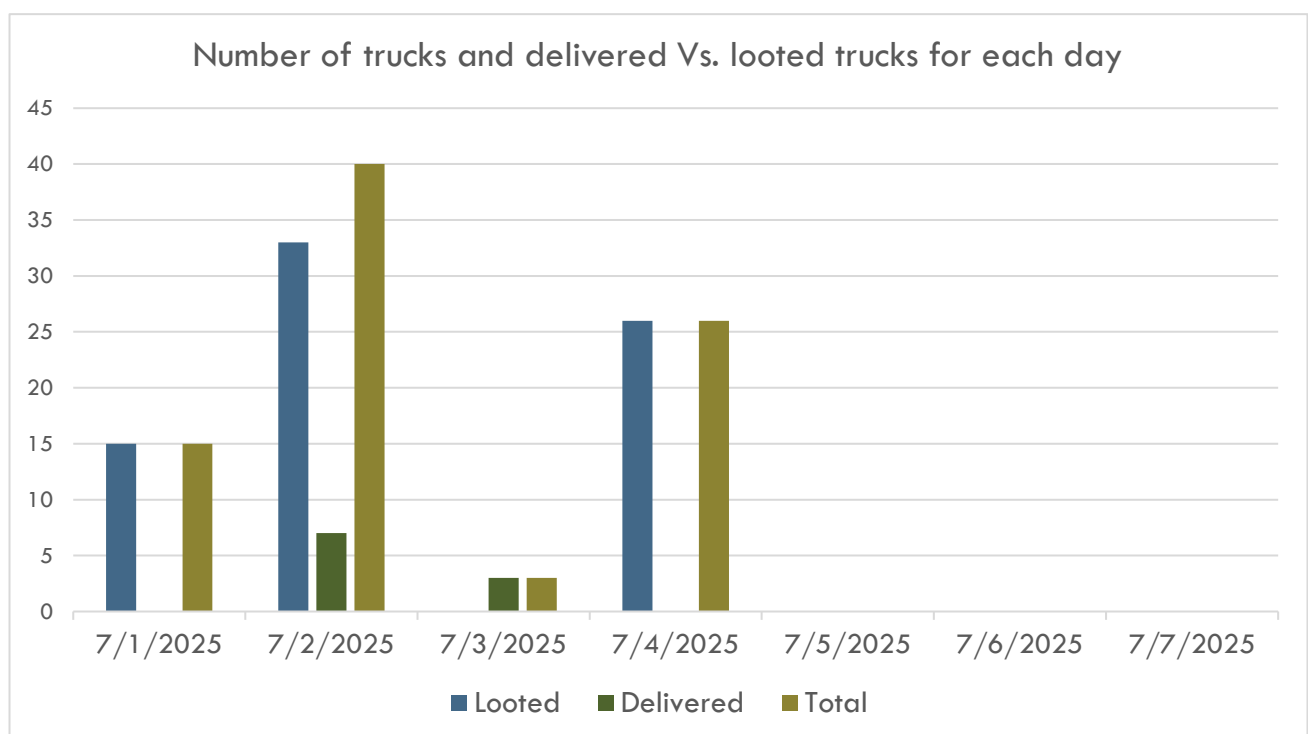


Figure (2): Number of trucks and looted trucks for each day.

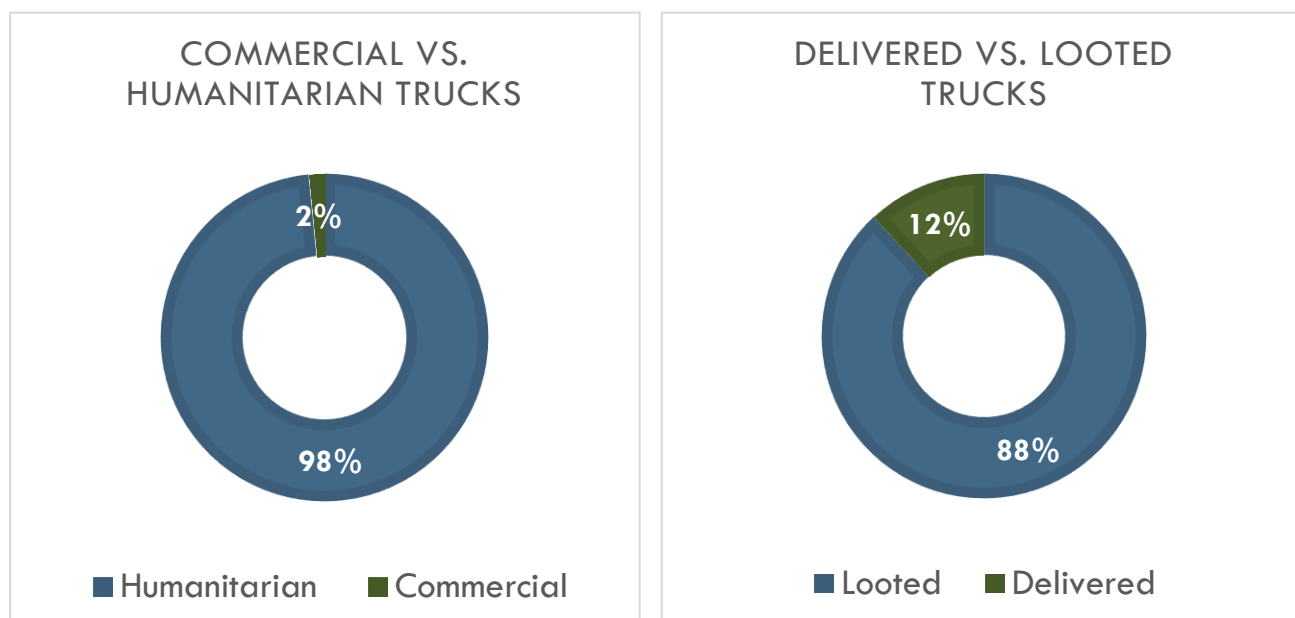


Figure (3): Commercial Vs. Humanitarian trucks and Delivered Vs. Looted trucks.

4. Market Prices for Basic Goods:

Despite the resumption of humanitarian aid deliveries on 20 May 2025, the prices of essential goods—including both food and non-food items—remain at historically high levels. This sustained inflation is driven by two primary factors:

- **Severely limited supply:** Aid volumes entering Gaza remain vastly insufficient to meet the needs of nearly two million residents.
- **Widespread diversion:** Looting of humanitarian shipments continues to obstruct last-mile delivery, complicating access for the most vulnerable.

This section presents a systematic analysis of market price trends during the reporting period. It compares **Current prices vs. pre-war benchmarks** and **Current prices vs. last week's figures**. By contrasting short-term fluctuations with long-term trajectories, the analysis highlights emerging patterns in affordability and access—critical indicators for both operational planning and advocacy.

4.1. Food Items:

Gaza's food markets have experienced a dramatic collapse in availability, with many essential goods—including frozen meat, poultry, dairy products, eggs, and fruits—now virtually absent across all commercial outlets.

The few remaining items fall into two principal categories:

- **Imported Staples:** Goods such as flour, sugar, rice, vegetable oil, macaroni, and kidney beans—normally brought in via border crossings—are now critically scarce. Supply is constrained by limited entry volumes and inadequate distribution mechanisms imposed by Israeli authorities. Prices for these items have surged by over **2,300%** compared to pre-war levels.
- **Locally Grown Produce:** Vegetables including tomato, cucumber, potato, eggplant, onion, and pepper remain intermittently available. However, agricultural output has plummeted due to widespread destruction of farmland caused by bulldozing, shelling, forced displacement, and the near-total lack of affordable agricultural inputs. Estimates indicate that current production of these crops amounts to only about 8% of pre-war levels.

This section presents a comparative analysis of **13 key food commodities**, using three benchmarks to highlight scarcity and market volatility through, **Pre-war baseline (October 2023)**, **February 2025 averages** – representing peak inflow during the ceasefire, **Latest figures from the reporting week**. These indicators underscore the accelerating erosion of Gaza's food security landscape and provide a critical evidence base for advocacy and operational planning.

4.1.1. Current Week Vs. Pre-war Prices

A comparative analysis of average food prices this week against pre-war benchmarks reveals an alarming state of hyperinflation across essential commodities.

Inflation Highlights

- **Across-the-Board Surges:** All tracked items show dramatic price increases, ranging from **227% (Kidney beans)** to an unprecedented **9,281% (Sugar)**—now priced at **94×** its pre-war value. Onion and tomato follow at **80×** and **31×**, respectively.
- **15–30×** **Range:** Commodities such as flour, cucumber, lemon, and potato now cost **15 to 30 times more** than pre-war prices. Macaroni's sharp inflation is linked to prolonged border closures, import shortages, and its role as a flour substitute in makeshift bread production.
- **Moderate but Critical Rises:** Eggplant, vegetable oil, rice, pepper, macaroni, and kidney beans have seen **2–15×** **increases**, reflecting persistent supply chain disruptions and limited alternatives.

The **average inflation rate across all tracked items stands at 2,484%**, indicating a deepening crisis of affordability and access.

Volatility and Market Absence

- **Price Volatility:** A **standard deviation of 2,880%** signals extreme variability in pricing—driven by scarcity, logistical failures, and fragmented supply chains.
- **Item Unavailability:** Several essential goods—including chicken, frozen meat, garlic, eggs, dairy products, and fruit—are **entirely absent from the market**, attributed to:
 - Ongoing restrictions on private sector imports
 - Widespread destruction of farmland and food production systems

Statistical Validation

To formally assess price changes:

- A **Shapiro-Wilk test** indicated non-normal distribution of price differences (**p = 0.000**), warranting a non-parametric approach.
- A **Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test** confirmed statistically significant differences (**Z = -3.180, p = 0.001**) between current and pre-war prices.
- The **effect size (r = 0.88)** reflects a substantial and meaningful change in food pricing—far beyond marginal fluctuations.

This data validates that Gaza's food economy has entered a phase of severe structural distortion, requiring urgent intervention to restore supply integrity and price stability.

Category-Level Comparison:

Table (2): Average Price Increase by Category (Compared to Pre-War Levels).

Category	Average Price Increase
Basic Staples	2,300%
Vegetables	2,668%
Most Impacted Item	Sugar (9,281 %)

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

#	Item	Unit	Price Average		% Of change
			Pre-war	Current Week	
1	Sugar	Kg	3.00	281.43	9,281%
2	Onion	Kg	2.00	160.00	7,900%
3	Tomato	Kg	2.00	61.43	2,971%
4	Flour	Sack (25Kg)	35.00	935.71	2,573%
5	Cucumber	Kg	2.00	52.86	2,543%
6	Lemon	Kg	4.00	82.86	1,971%
7	Potato	Kg	2.00	40.43	1,921%
8	Eggplant	Kg	2.00	23.57	1,079%
9	Macaroni	Kg	2.50	28.43	1,037%
10	Rice	Kg	8.00	41.43	418%
11	Pepper	Kg	10.00	39.43	294%
12	Oil	Liter	9.00	32.57	262%
13	Kidney beans	Kg	7.00	22.86	227%
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

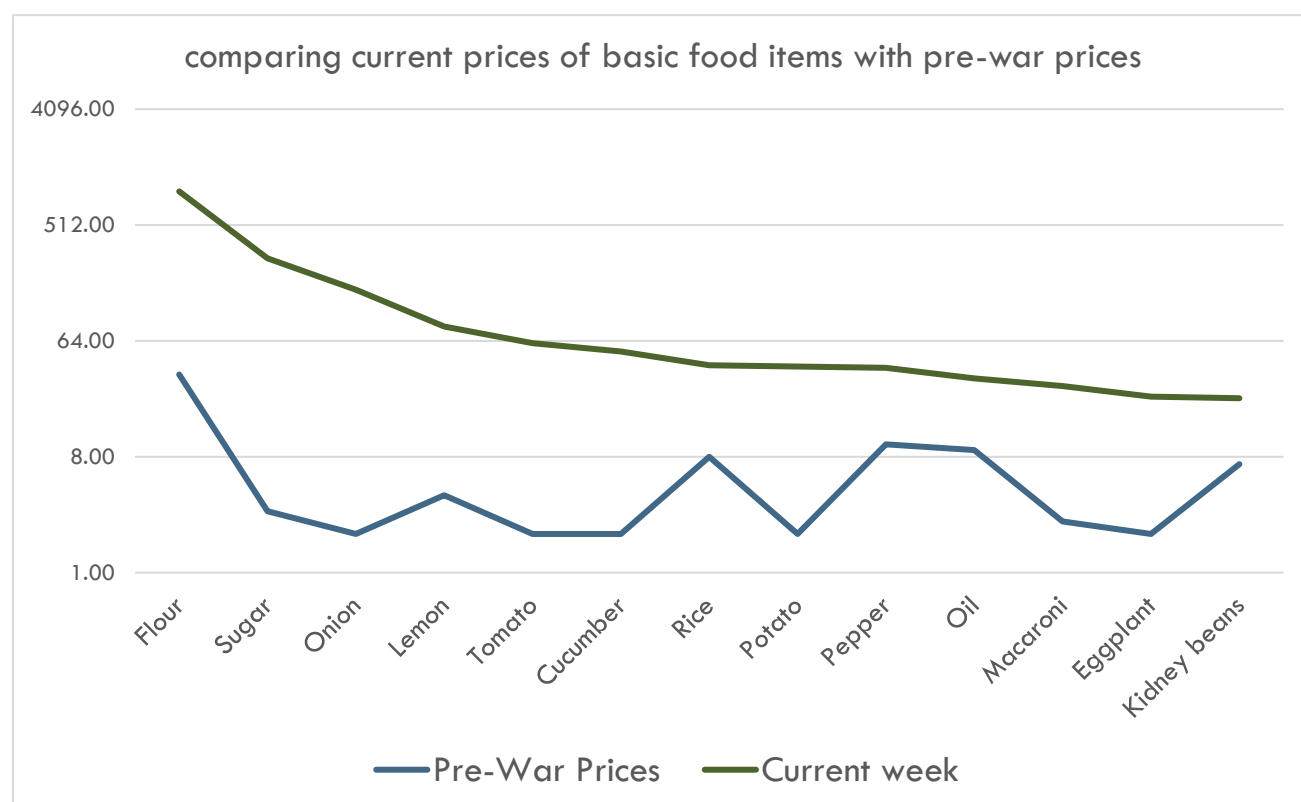


Figure (4): comparing current prices of basic food items with pre-war prices.

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

The following table shows significant fluctuations in the prices of key food items in the Gaza Strip compared to both February 2025 and the previous week. The main findings are summarized below:

Comparison with the Previous Week

- Most commodities recorded price decreases compared to the previous week, notably:
 - Potato: decreased by 58%.
 - Vegetable oil: decreased by 31%.
 - Macaroni: decreased by 26%.
 - Kidney beans: decreased by 22%.
- On the other hand, some items saw slight increases, including:
 - Sugar: increased by 7%.
 - Cucumber: increased by 6%.
 - Tomato: increased by 2%.

2. Comparison with February 2025

- The data shows drastic price increases compared to February, highlighting the depth of the economic crisis and supply chain restrictions:
 - Sugar: increased by 4,416%, reaching 281.43 ILS/kg, up from 6.23 ILS.
 - Flour (25kg sack): increased by 2998%.
 - Onion: surged by 3,135%.
 - Lemon: increased by 1,115%.
 - Tomato and cucumber: increased by 856% and 526%, respectively.

3. Current Price Levels

- Most expensive items currently:
 - Sugar: 281.43 ILS/kg.
 - Flour: 935.71 ILS per 25kg sack.
 - Lemon: 82.86 ILS/kg.
- Least expensive items currently:
 - Kidney beans: 22.86 ILS/kg.
 - Eggplant: 23.57 ILS/kg.
 - Vegetable oil: 32.57 ILS/liter.

Conclusion

- Prices remain extremely high compared to the beginning of the year, despite some temporary weekly drops.
- Continued price fluctuations reflect fragile supply chains and inconsistent goods flow through crossings.

Table (4): Comparison of Current Commodity Prices with Previous Week and February 2025.

#	Item	Unit	Current Week Prices	Comparing Current Week to Previous Week		Comparing Current Week to Feb-2025	
				Prices	% Of Change	Prices	% Of Change
1	Sugar	Kg	281.43	262.86	7%	6.23	4,416%
2	Cucumber	Kg	52.86	50.00	6%	8.45	526%
3	Tomato	Kg	61.43	60.00	2%	6.43	856%
4	Pepper	Kg	39.43	40.00	-1%	18.75	110%

#	Item	Unit	Current Week Prices	Comparing Current Week to Previous Week		Comparing Current Week to Feb-2025	
				Prices	% Of Change	Prices	% Of Change
5	Lemon	Kg	82.86	85.71	-3%	6.82	1,115%
6	Rice	Kg	41.43	45.71	-9%	7.36	463%
7	Flour	Sack (25Kg)	935.71	1046.43	-11%	30.20	2,998%
8	Onion	Kg	160.00	191.43	-16%	4.95	3,135%
9	Eggplant	Kg	23.57	28.71	-18%	7.89	199%
10	Kidney beans	Kg	22.86	29.29	-22%	5.00	357%
11	Macaroni	Kg	28.43	38.29	-26%	5.00	469%
12	Oil	Liter	32.57	47.14	-31%	9.16	256%
13	Potato	Kg	40.43	95.71	-58%	5.32	660%

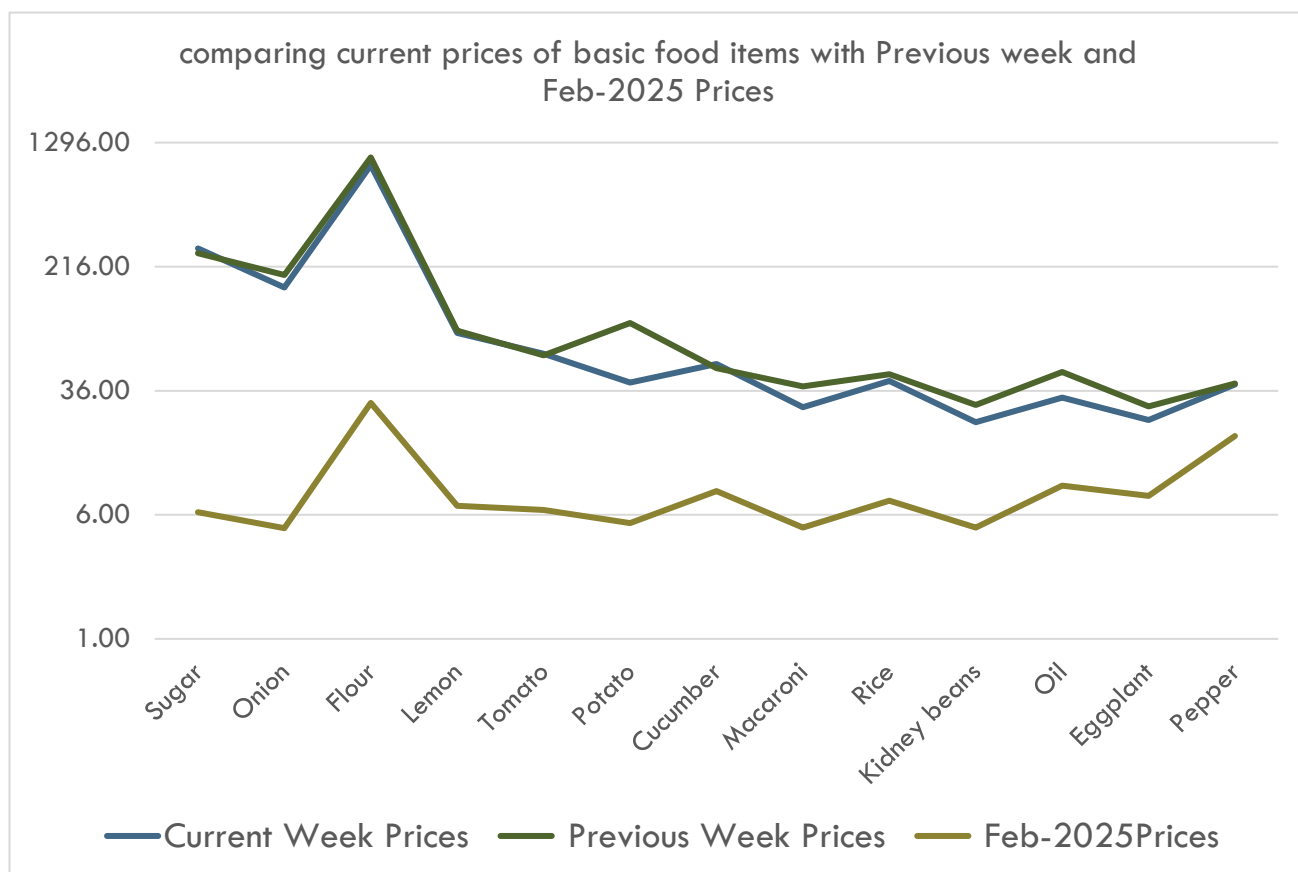


Figure (5): Comparison of Current Commodity Prices with Previous Week and February 2025.

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

This week's market data reflects a sharp escalation in prices for essential non-food items, when compared to pre-war levels. All six monitored commodities have experienced significant inflation, underscoring the compounding effects of prolonged supply disruptions.

Price Increases Across Items

- **Universal Inflation:** All six items registered notable price hikes, ranging from **193% (sanitary towels)** to **1,400% (dishwashing liquid)**.
- **Most Affected:**
 - **Dishwashing liquid** now exceeds **15× its pre-war price**, driven by high demand and low availability.
 - **Firewood and baby diapers** surged by approximately **14× and 13×**, respectively. The spike in firewood costs reflects widespread shortages of cooking gas due to continued border closures.
 - **Soap and laundry detergent** prices climbed by roughly **8× and 7×**, indicative of strained logistics and increased household reliance on basic hygiene supplies.
- **Least Affected: Sanitary towels**, while still impacted, showed the smallest increase at **193% above baseline**.

Statistical Validation

A Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test was conducted to compare current prices to pre-war benchmarks due to the non-normal distribution of data (Shapiro-Wilk test, **p = 0.003**):

- **Z = -2.201, p = 0.028:** Price changes are statistically significant at the 0.05 level.
- **Effect size (r = 0.90):** The magnitude of change is not only statistically compelling but also highly consequential in practical terms.

These trends illustrate the deepening hardship faced by households in accessing basic hygiene and fuel-related goods. The findings reinforce the urgent need for supply chain rehabilitation, consistent commodity inflows, and protective market mechanisms.

Table (5): 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	90.00	1400%
2	firewood	Kg	0.5	7.00	1300%
3	Baby diapers	Pack (40 pcs)	29.0	382.86	1220%
4	Soap	Piece	2.5	20.00	700%
5	laundry detergent	Kg	8.0	55.00	588%
6	sanitary towels	Pack (10 pcs)	6.0	17.57	193%

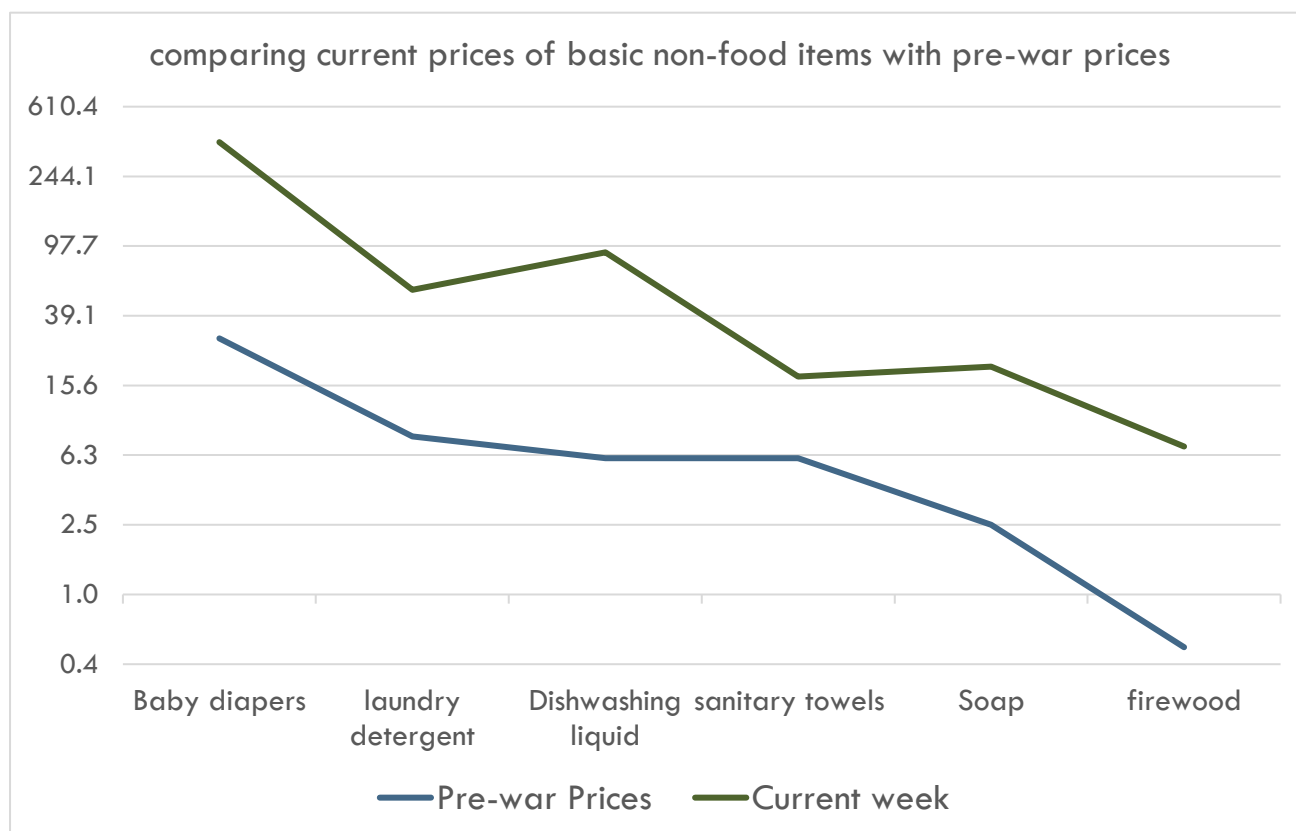


Figure (6): Comparing current prices of basic non-food items with pre-war prices

4.2.2. Current Week Vs. Previous Week:

An analysis of price movements for six basic non-food commodities reveals limited variation in market conditions compared to the previous week:

Weekly Price Movements

- **Price Increase:**
 - **Soap** rose by 8%, marking the only item with a week-on-week uptick.
- **Stable Prices:**
 - **Dishwashing liquid, laundry detergent, and firewood** remained unchanged.
- **Price Decreases:**
 - **Sanitary towels** fell by 2%
 - **Baby diapers** dropped by 4%

Statistical Validation

To assess the significance of these changes:

- **Shapiro-Wilk test** indicated a violation of normality (**p = 0.000**)
- **Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test** was applied as a non-parametric alternative
- **Result:**
 - **Z = -0.535, p = 0.593**
 - No statistically significant difference in average prices at the **0.05 level**

These findings suggest that while isolated shifts occurred, overall price levels for non-food items have remained relatively stable over the past week. Let me know if you'd like this synthesized into a trendline for visual reporting or mapped against household affordability metrics.

Table (6): 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	18.57	20.00	8%
2	Dishwashing liquid	Liter	90.00	90.00	0%
3	laundry detergent	Kg	55.00	55.00	0%
4	firewood	Kg	7.00	7.00	0%
5	sanitary towels	Pack (10 pcs)	18.00	17.57	-2%
6	Baby diapers	Pack (40 pcs)	400.00	382.86	-4%

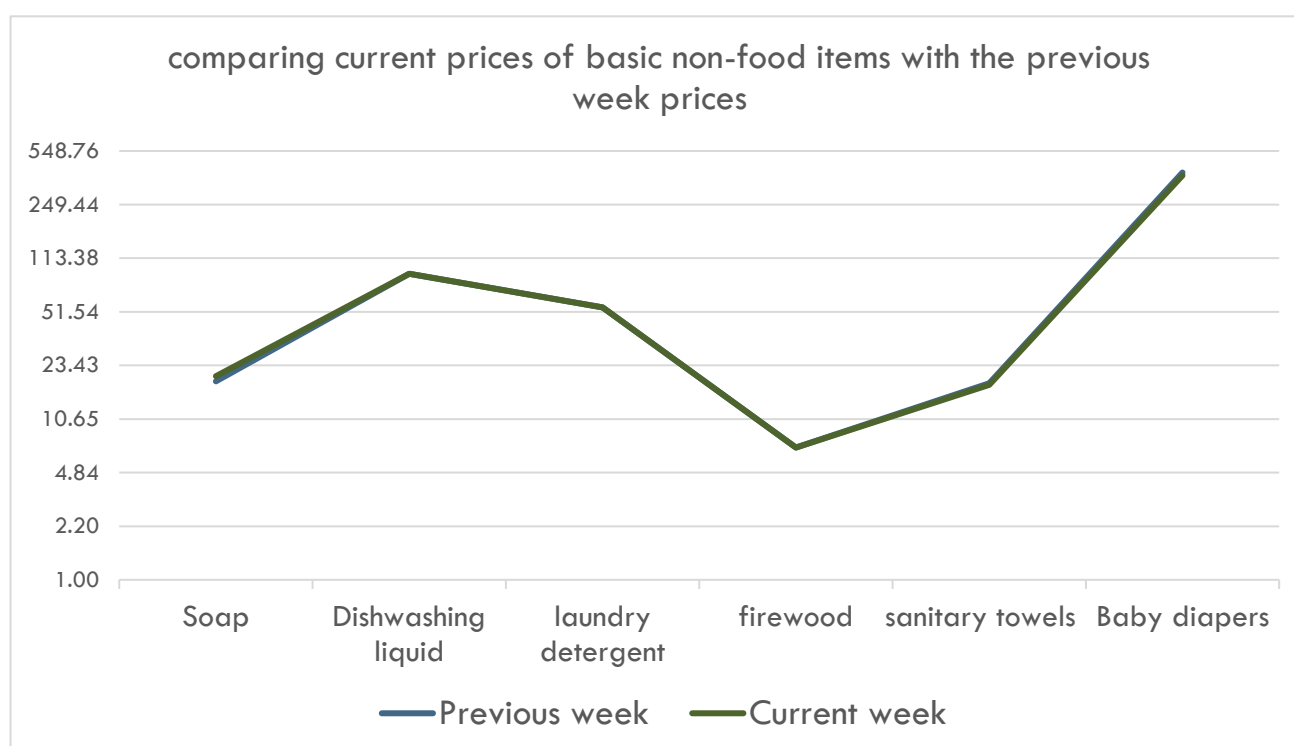


Figure (7): Comparing current prices of basic non-food items with the previous week prices.

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:

Note: This basket represents the average weekly consumption of a family consisting of **5.5 members** from the 12 food items included in the index calculation. It does **not** reflect the family **total weekly consumption**, and therefore does **not represent the full needs** of the family.

Table (7): 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 analysis of the Relative Importance Index (RII) reveals the following distribution of household consumption priorities:

- Flour emerges as the most critical item, accounting for 38% of the total index—underscoring its central role in daily food intake.
- Vegetables—notably tomatoes, onions, cucumbers, and potatoes—rank next in importance, with RII values ranging from 7.5% to 10.5%.
- All remaining items fall within a narrower range of 3% to 4%, indicating more limited but still relevant contributions to household consumption.

These findings highlight the foundational role of flour in food security, while also emphasizing the significant dietary dependence on key vegetables in the average household meal.

5.1. GCPI – Long Term Trend

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 **92.44 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** in Jun 2025.
- During the first part of July, there was a **noticeable decline in the value of the basket**, dropping from an average of **2,611.37 ILS in June to 2,097.63 ILS during the first week of July**. Consequently, the index value fell from **2,825% to 2,269%**.
- This decline does not reflect a recovery in the markets or a real improvement in purchasing power, but is more likely due to **temporary factors**, such as the arrival of limited aid shipments or a short-term decrease in demand resulting from widespread financial hardship among the population.
- Therefore, this decline **should be interpreted with caution**, as it does not indicate a structural improvement in the economic situation, but rather **serves as another indicator of the fragility and volatility of the local market under the pressure of worsening humanitarian and security conditions**.

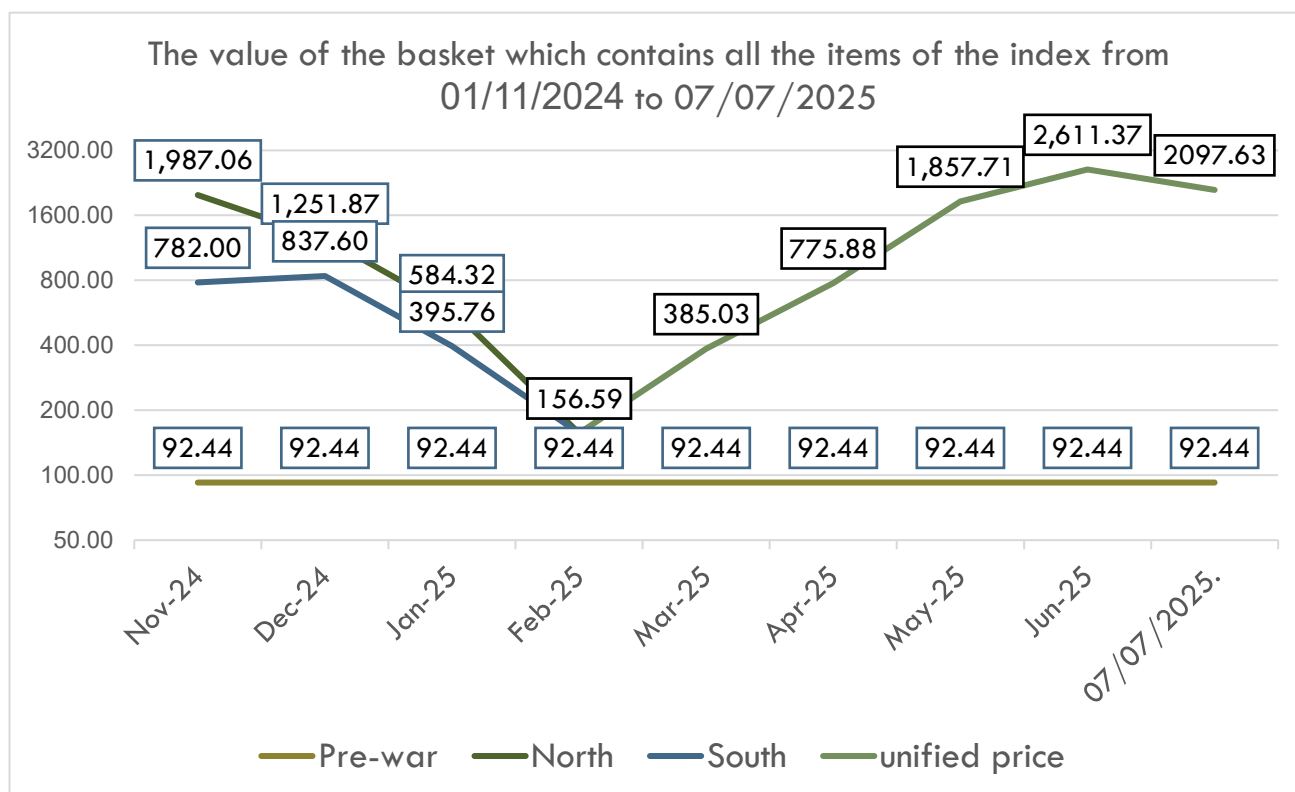


Figure (8): The value of the basket which contains all the items of the index from 01/11/2025 to 13/07/2025.

5.2. GCPI – Short Term Fluctuation

To monitor short-term market dynamics, the table and chart below illustrate the **daily value of basket and its corresponding price index** over the past two weeks (covering both the current and previous reporting periods).

Price Index Trends

- **Previous Week:** The index declined from **2,754%** to **2,391%**, signaling slight market easing.
- **Current Week:** The index rebounded early on, reaching **2,437%**, before dropping sharply to **2,021%** by week's end—marking the **lowest value recorded** during the 14-day period.

Statistical Summary (14-Day Period)

- **Average basket price:** 2,261.5 ILS
- **Standard deviation:** 210.8 ILS
- **Coefficient of variation (CV):** 9.32%, reflecting moderate volatility in daily price levels

The relatively low CV indicates that, despite fluctuations in the index, overall price volatility remained moderate during the observed period. This suggests a degree of short-term market stability, even amid broader inflationary pressures.

Table (8): Gaza Consumer Price Index from 24-06-2025 to 07-07-2025.

#	Date	Basket value (ILS)	index value (%)
1	24/06/2025	2465.95	2668%
2	25/06/2025	2546.20	2754%
3	26/06/2025	2532.03	2739%
4	27/06/2025	2482.03	2685%

#	Date	Basket value (ILS)	index value (%)
5	28/06/2025	2353.70	2546%
6	29/06/2025	2387.35	2583%
7	30/06/2025	2210.65	2391%
8	01/07/2025	2222.45	2404%
9	02/07/2025	2252.45	2437%
10	03/07/2025	2212.35	2393%
11	04/07/2025	2057.71	2226%
12	05/07/2025	1868.40	2021%
13	06/07/2025	1994.98	2158%
14	07/07/2025	2075.08	2245%

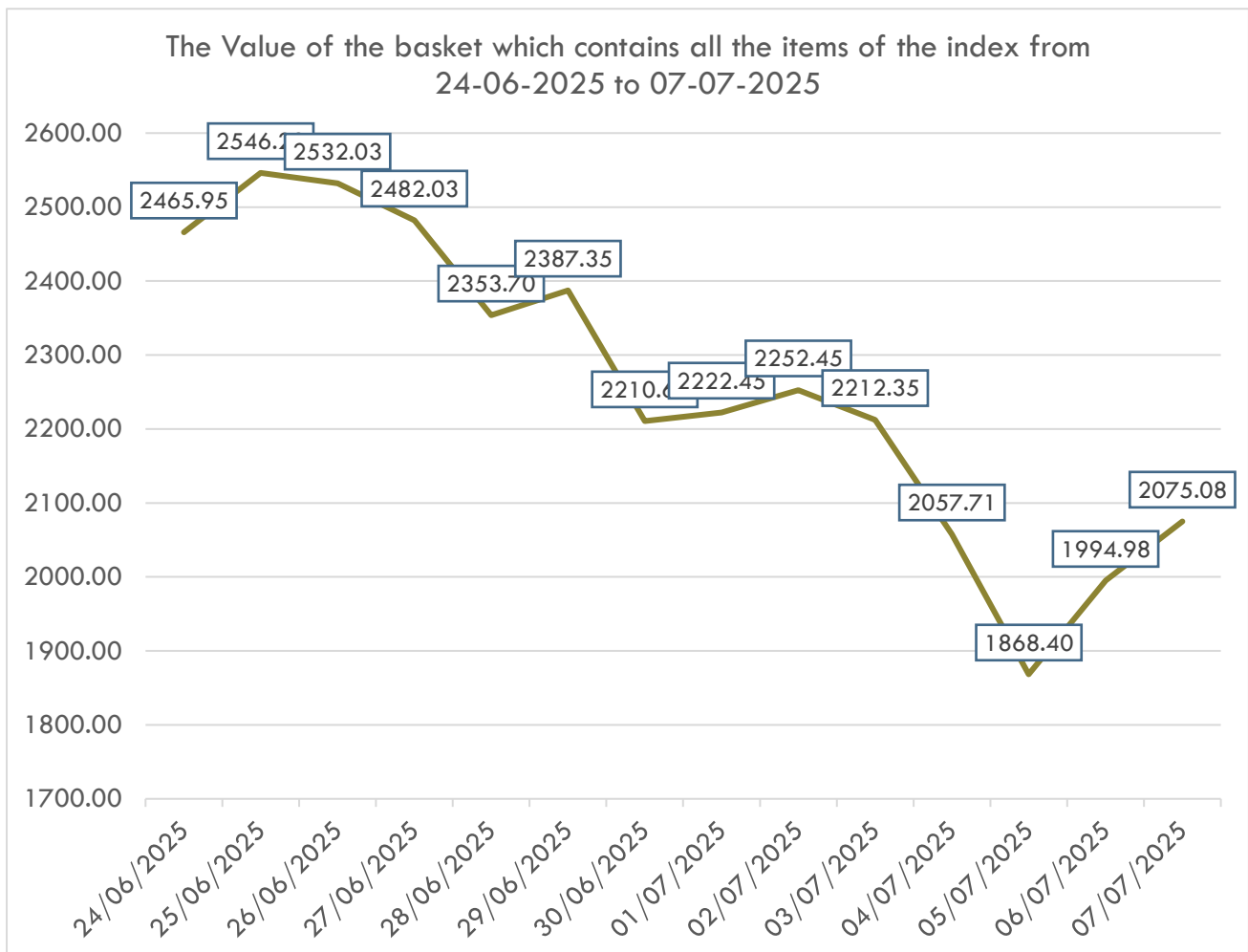


Figure (9): The value of the basket which contains all the items of the index from 24/06/2025 to 07/07/2025.

6. Cash-out commission:

6.1. Long-term trend:

The cash-out commission rate witnessed a gradual and notable increase during the period from mid-January to the end of June 2025. It started at 17% in the third week of January and continued to rise steadily, **reaching 31% by the end of March**. During April and May, the commission fluctuated between 28% and 35%. The upward trend accelerated in June, reaching 36% in the first week and **peaking at 45% in the third week**, before slightly stabilizing at 43% in the final week. These figures reflect growing financial pressures in the market and increased costs associated with accessing cash liquidity.

The cash-out commission witnessed a slight decrease during the most recent week compared to the previous one, **dropping from 43%** during the period from June 22 to 28, 2025, **to 41% during the week of June 29 to July 5, 2025**. This marginal difference does not indicate a sustainable improvement but rather reflects temporary fluctuations within a fragile financial environment that is directly influenced by surrounding political and humanitarian factors.

Table (9): weekly cash out commission from 19/01/2025 to 07/06/2025.

Week	From	To	cash out commission (%)
Week 01	19/01/2025	25/01/2025	17%
Week 02	26/01/2025	01/02/2025	16%
Week 03	02/02/2025	08/02/2025	15%
Week 04	09/02/2025	15/02/2025	18%
Week 05	16/02/2025	22/02/2025	19%
Week 06	23/02/2025	01/03/2025	23%
Week 07	02/03/2025	08/03/2025	24%
Week 08	09/03/2025	15/03/2025	25%
Week 09	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%
Week 21	08/06/2025	14/06/2025	43%

Week	From	To	cash out commission (%)
Week 22	15/06/2025	21/06/2025	45%
Week 23	22/06/2025	28/06/2025	43%
Week 24	29/06/2025	05/07/2025	41%

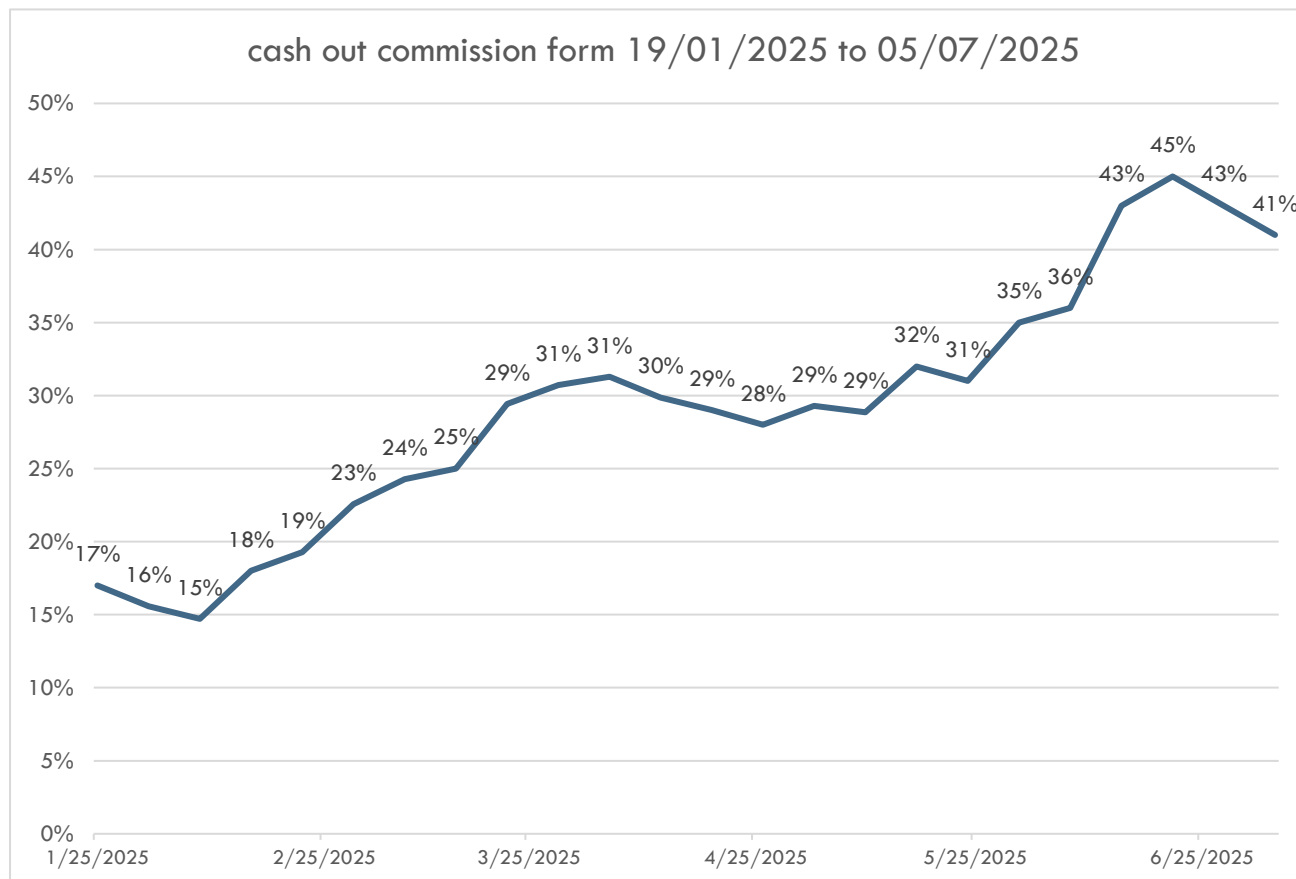


Figure (10): weekly cash out commission from 19/01/2025 to 07/06/2025.

6.2. Short-term fluctuation:

- The daily data for cash out commissions during the period from **June 24 to July 7, 2025**, indicate a **fluctuating pattern** that reflects the fragile financial situation in the market. The commission **started at 41% on June 24**, then gradually **rose to 42%** and remained at that level for three days before **suddenly dropping to 35% on June 28**, the lowest point during the period. This sudden and temporary decrease is attributed to widespread news about the imminent reach of a ceasefire agreement.
- At the beginning of July, the commission rose again, **recording 36% on June 29**, then **increasing to 40%** and stabilizing at this level throughout the first week of the month, except for July 4, which saw a **slight decrease to 39%**.
- This **relative stability in early July** does not reflect a genuine improvement in the financial situation but rather appears to be a fragile balance resulting from **exceptional circumstances**. It still reflects a troubled economic reality and a continuing shortage of cash liquidity.

Table (10): Daly cash out commission from 24/06/2025 to 07/07/2025.

#	Date	cash out commission (%)
1	24/06/2025	41%
2	25/06/2025	42%
3	26/06/2025	42%
4	27/06/2025	42%
5	28/06/2025	35%
6	29/06/2025	36%
7	30/06/2025	40%
8	01/07/2025	40%
9	02/07/2025	40%
10	03/07/2025	40%
11	04/07/2025	39%
12	05/07/2025	40%
13	06/07/2025	40%
14	07/07/2025	40%

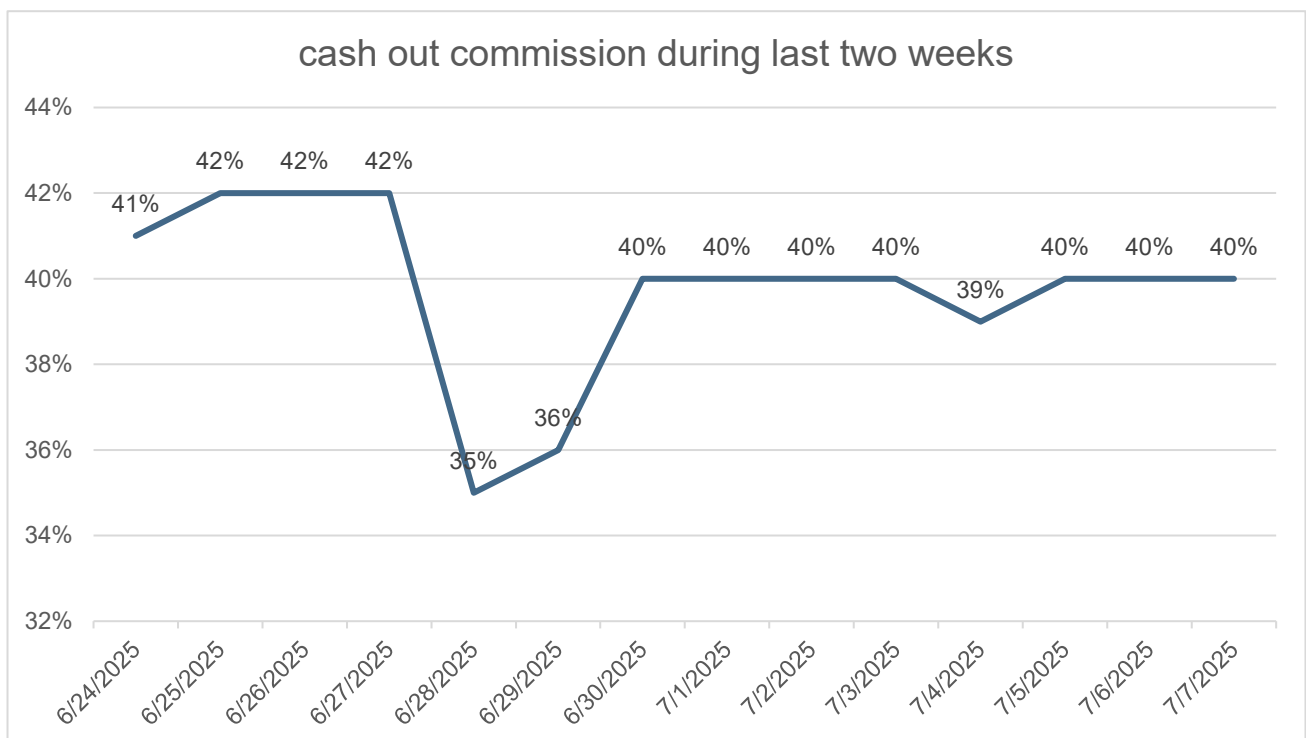


Figure (11): Daly cash out commission from 17/06/2025 to 30/06/2025.

7. Coordination Mechanism:

Nearly four weeks after the formal reopening of Gaza's border crossings, truck movement remains critically low—far below both pre-war volumes and levels recorded during the immediate pre-closure period (2 March to 16 May 2025). Current access is restricted almost

exclusively to **humanitarian shipments**, with **no functional coordination mechanism** allowing entry of private sector goods.

While a handful of trucks carrying commercial items—such as basic food products, coffee, nuts, and chocolate—have entered Gaza in recent weeks, these shipments were relabeled as “**humanitarian aid**” and subjected to **extraordinarily high coordination fees**, reportedly reaching **hundreds of thousands of shekels** per load according to local traders. These inflated entry costs have translated directly into **exorbitant market prices**, exacerbating affordability challenges for civilians.

Aid Access and Distribution Breakdown

- Humanitarian deliveries are currently limited to a narrow group of actors: **WFP, WHO, ICRC, WCK, ANERA, and Emirates Red Crescent (Faris Al Shahm Initiative)**.
- The vast majority of aid trucks are **looted on routes**, unable to reach designated warehouses—a consequence of **fixed routes and schedules imposed by Israeli authorities**, which have proven highly insecure.
- Distribution centers overseen by the Israeli military and operated by the American organization “GHF” have **repeatedly failed** to deliver aid to intended recipients.
- These facilities have not only been **ineffective** in reaching beneficiaries but have reportedly become **lethal zones**, with **hundreds of civilians killed** while attempting to access aid.

This snapshot reflects not just logistical dysfunction but a **crisis of humanitarian integrity**—where costly market distortions, systematic looting, and unsafe aid mechanisms deepen suffering rather than alleviate it. Let me know if you’d like this adapted for a campaign narrative, donor-facing alert, or policy submission.

8. 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 does not exceed **950 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 small 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 24 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.**

9. 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**
 - i. **Allow humanitarian and commercial trucks** to access **all crossings and routes**, reducing transportation costs and improving supply distribution.
 - ii. **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.**

4. Strengthen partnerships between chambers of commerce and humanitarian organizations (such as Tasdeer, Anera, and WFP) to support recovery in **trade, industry, and agriculture.**

5. 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.

10. Conclusion

The Gaza Strip witnessed a sharp continuation of the humanitarian crisis during the current week due to the ongoing war, accompanied by tightened restrictions on the movement of goods through crossings. Only 84 trucks entered the Strip over four days via (KAS) crossing and Route 96 Gate, while the crossings were completely closed during the other three days, further shrinking supply flows. The incoming trucks were mostly limited to humanitarian aid, with no fuel or cooking gas delivered, exacerbating the energy crisis and forcing residents to rely on primitive alternatives. In the markets, there was a severe shortage of basic food items such as flour, rice, and oil, accompanied by rising prices. Some locally produced goods remained stable or slightly declined in price due to weak purchasing power. Meanwhile, the cash liquidity crisis persisted, with cash-out commissions ranging from 35% to 42%, negatively affecting commercial transactions and individual consumption. The agricultural sector remained fragile, with continued low production and a lack of farming inputs. Overall, this week's indicators reflect a deeper economic contraction and deteriorating living conditions, amid the absence of effective solutions to improve goods flow or support the market's resilience.

11. Annex

12.1. Daily prices:

Table (11): Standard deviation & coefficient of variance of daily prices

#	Item	01/07	02/07	03/07	04/07	05/07	06/07	07/07	Aver.	St. Dev	C.V
1	Flour	1,125	1,125	1,000	750	675	875	1,000	935.71	176.10	18.82
2	Sugar	300	300	320	330	240	220	260	281.43	41.80	14.85
3	Lemon	60	80	80	80	80	100	100	82.86	13.80	16.65
4	Potato	50	55	45	35	33	35	30	40.43	9.55	23.62
5	Tomato	55	60	70	70	60	60	55	61.43	6.27	10.21
6	Kidney beans	30	30	20	20	20	20	20	22.86	4.88	21.35
7	Cucumber	55	55	55	50	45	55	55	52.86	3.93	7.43
8	Macaroni	30	30	25	25	25	30	34	28.43	3.51	12.35
9	Oil	35	35	30	33	30	30	35	32.57	2.51	7.71
10	Rice	40	40	40	40	40	45	45	41.43	2.44	5.89
11	Pepper	40	40	40	40	36	40	40	39.43	1.51	3.83
12	Eggplant	24	25	22	24	22	23	25	23.57	1.27	5.39
13	Onion	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160.00	0.00	0

Coefficient of Variation (CV) Analysis:

The **coefficient of variation (CV)** is a normalized measure of dispersion, calculated as the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean, expressed as a percentage:

$$> \text{CV} = (\text{Standard Deviation} / \text{Mean}) \times 100\%$$

This week's analysis shows that **Potato** recorded the highest CV at **23.62%**, indicating the greatest **relative price fluctuation**. followed by **Kidney beans (21.35%)** and **Flour (18.82%)** and **Lemon (16.65%)**. However, in terms of **absolute price variation**, **flour** led with the highest standard deviation (**176.1**)

The divergence between the two metrics arises from their conceptual differences:

- **CV** assesses price volatility **relative to the commodity's mean price**,
- **Standard deviation** reflects **absolute variation**, regardless of price level.

Thus, **CV offers a more reliable and efficient metric** for comparing price dispersion—particularly when commodity prices differ significantly in scale.

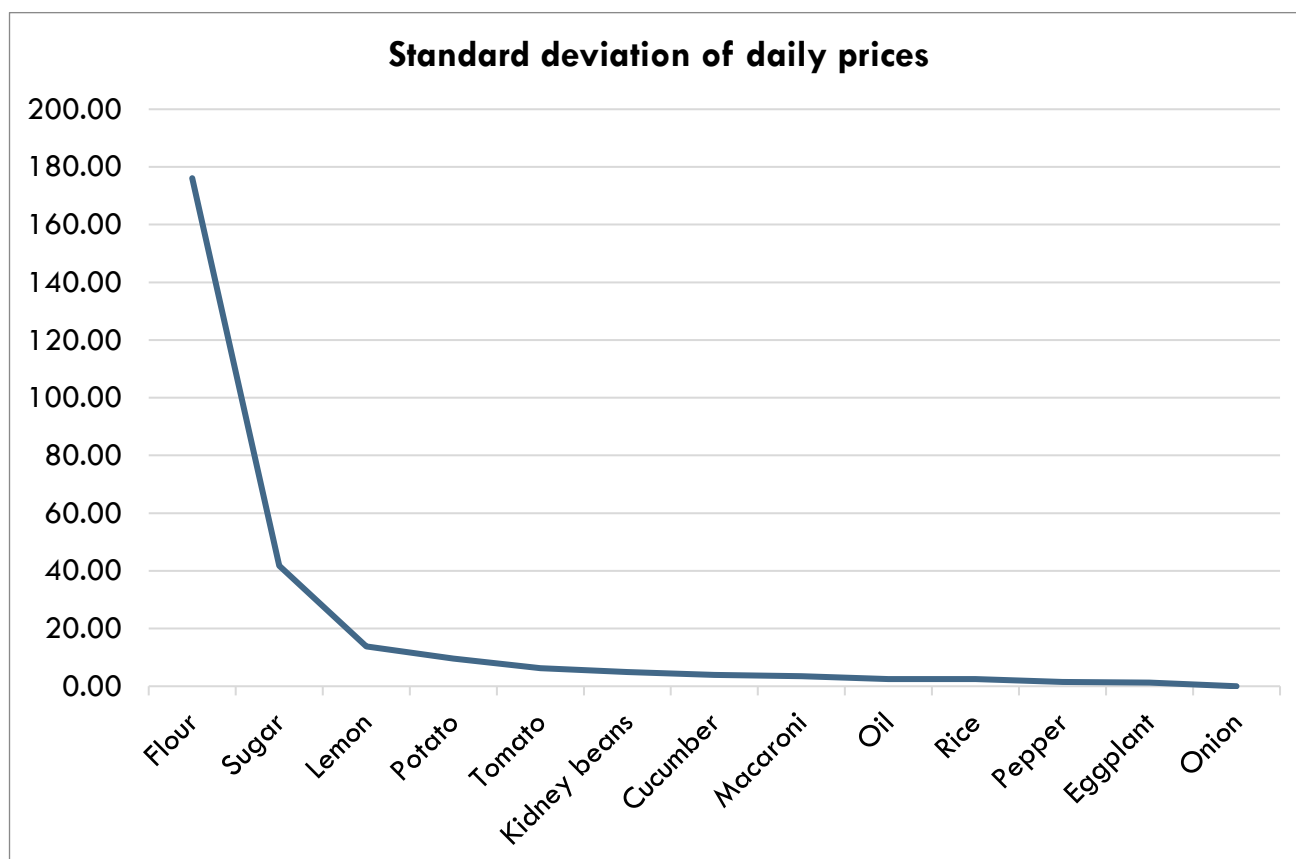


Figure (12): Standard deviation of daily prices.

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. Only onion showed fixed price during this week.

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 they experienced sharp price fluctuations during the reporting period. All commodities this week fall into this category except onion, which means they experienced sharp price fluctuations.

12.3. Gaza Consumer Price Index Values:

Table (12): 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%

Statistical Comparison of Basket Prices: Northern vs. Southern Gaza Strip (Nov, 2024 – Jan 24, 2025)

- A 13-week statistical analysis was conducted to evaluate differences in basket prices between the northern and southern regions of Gaza.
- Due to the violation of normality assumptions (Shapiro-Wilk test: $p = 0.012$), the **Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test** was applied as a suitable non-parametric method.
- The test revealed a **statistically significant difference** between the two regions at the 0.05 level ($Z = -3.181$, $p = 0.001$), confirming meaningful changes in price dynamics.
- The **effect size** was notably high ($r = 0.88$), underscoring that the observed differences were not only statistically significant but also practically impactful.

Price Trends and Volatility

- **Northern Gaza Strip:**
 - Average basket price: **1,317 NIS**
 - Standard deviation: **699 NIS**
 - Coefficient of variation (CV): **53.1%**
 - Interpretation: High volatility and unstable pricing patterns
- **Southern Gaza Strip:**
 - Average basket price: **682 NIS**
 - Standard deviation: **249 NIS**
 - Coefficient of variation (CV): **36.5%**
 - Interpretation: Moderate volatility with comparatively stable pricing

These findings indicate that basket prices in the **Northern Gaza Strip** are **significantly higher and more volatile**, suggesting greater market instability relative to the South.

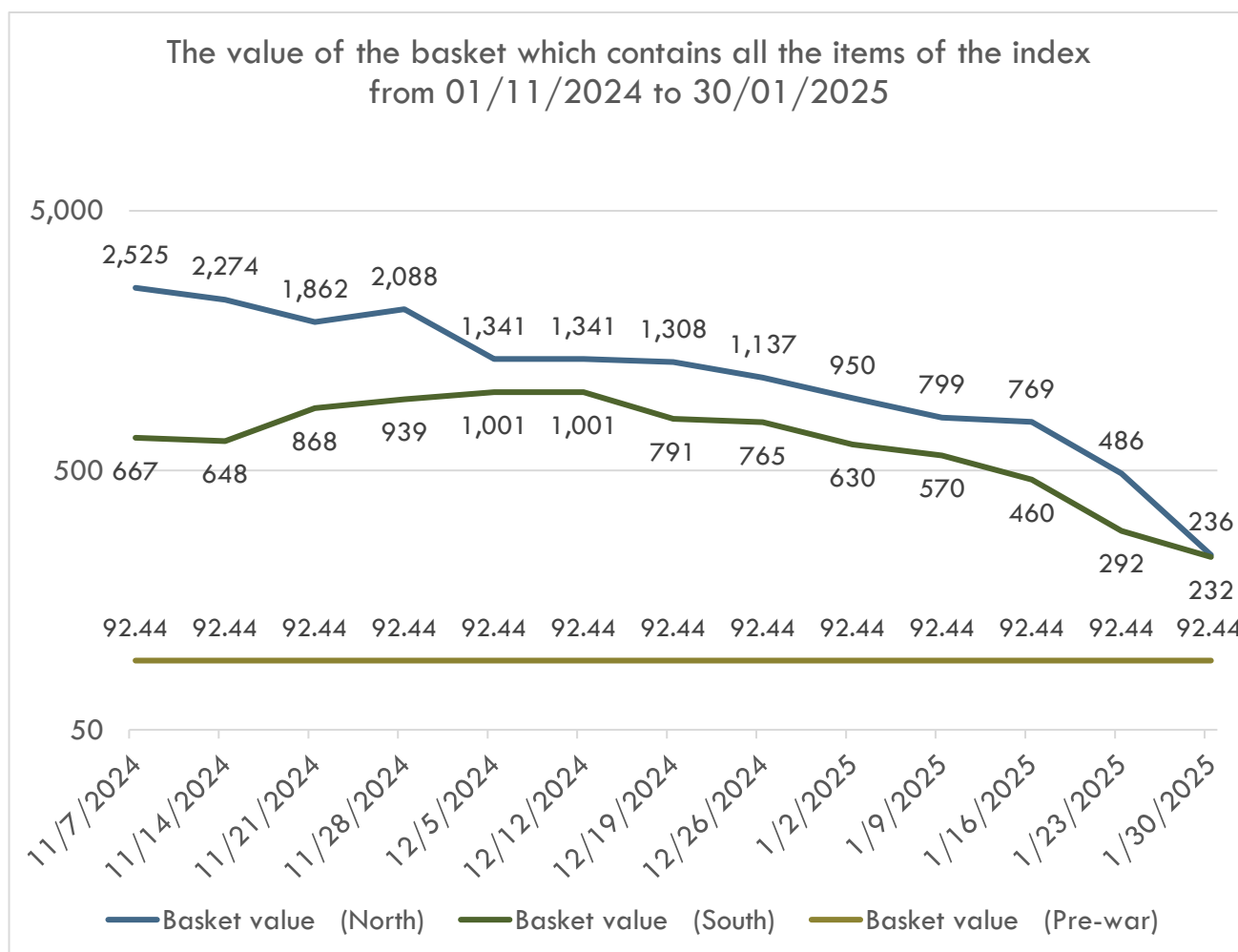


Figure (13): The value of the basket which contains all the items of the index from 01/11/2024 to 30/01/2025.

Table (13): 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%

Period	From	To	Basket value (unified price)	Index Value
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	1,015.16	1,098%
Week27	02/05/2025	08/05/2025	1,438.19	1,556%
week28	09/05/2025	15/05/2025	1,334.83	1,444%
week29	16/05/2025	22/05/2025	2,232.80	2,415%
week30	23/05/2025	29/05-2025	2,405.41	2,602%
week31	30/05/2025	05/06/2025	2,291.90	2,479%
week32	06/06/2025	12/06/2025	2,838.79	3,071%
week33	13/06/2025	19/06/2025	2,860.36	3,094%
week34	20/06/2025	26/06/2025	2,489.64	2,693%
week35	27/06/2025	03/07/2025	2,303.00	2,491%

Market Volatility Analysis: Gaza Strip Basket Prices (Jan 31 – Jul 31, 2025)

A 22-week statistical review of basket prices across the Gaza Strip revealed an **average price of 1,346 NIS**, accompanied by a **standard deviation of 965.6 NIS**. This resulted in a **coefficient of variation (CV) of 71.7%**, signaling a pronounced degree of price instability.

Such a high CV highlights significant fluctuations relative to the mean, indicating that the market during this period was subject to **substantial volatility and unpredictability**.

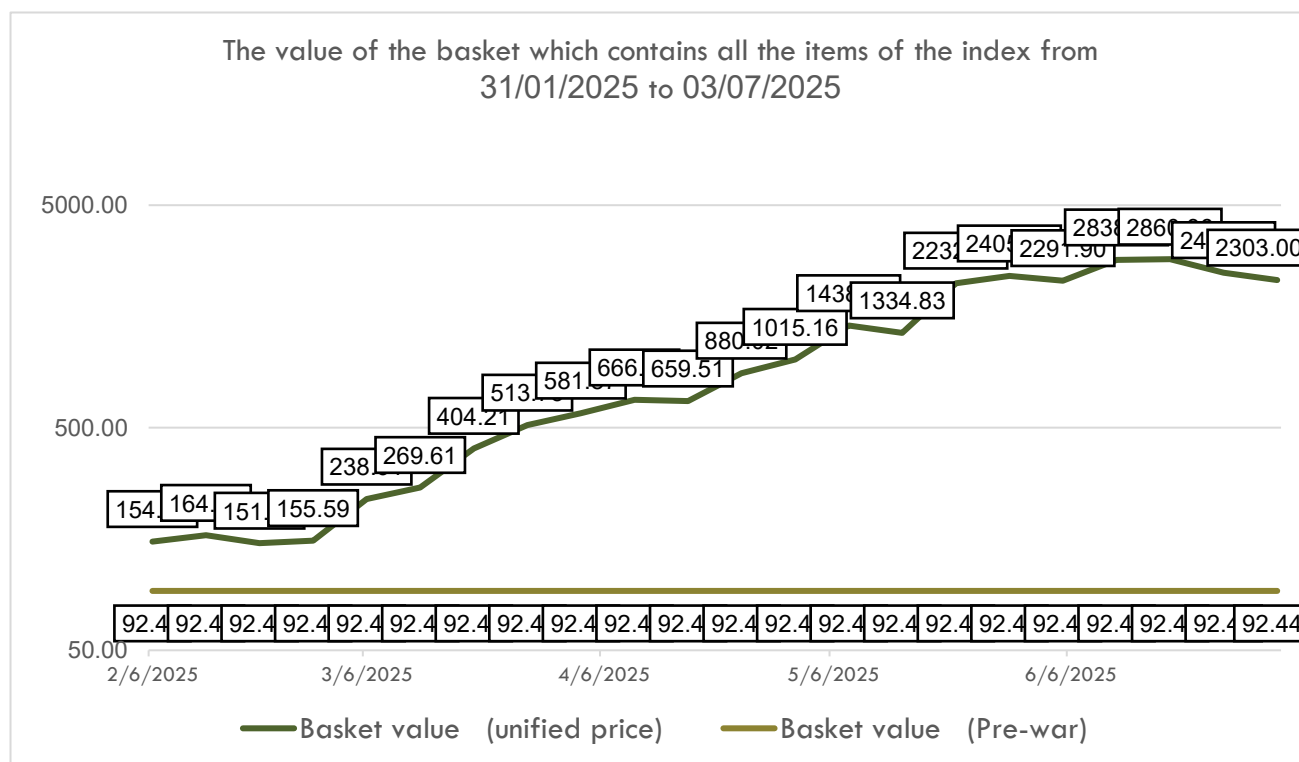


Figure (14): The value of the basket which contains all the items of the index from 31/01/2025 to 19/06/2025.