



إتحاد الغرف التجارية الصناعية الزراعية الفلسطينية
Federation of Palestinian Chambers of Commerce, Industry & Agriculture

Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

Week 46: 10 – 16 Jun, 2025.

In this Report:

- 300 trucks entered Gaza during the reporting period through 3 crossings: Karm Abu Salem (KAS), West Erez (Zikim) and Roue 96 Gate.
- Comparing with pre-war prices, onion increased by more than 15,000%, sugar by 6,376%, and potato by 4,400%. The average increase across 13 essential items is 3,421%.
- Gaza Consumer Price index (GCPI) ranged between 2,534% and 3,348% during the last two weeks. The highest basket value was recorded on June 11 (ILS 3,095.15), coinciding with the peak index value of 3,348%.
- Cash Out Commission reached its peak of 43% in Week 21 (June 8–14), means that nearly half of the cash assistance beneficiaries receive is lost to withdrawal fees, which greatly reduces their purchasing power.
- The mechanism employed by the Gaza Humanitarian Foundation (GHF) for aid distribution continues to demonstrate repeated failures in effectively reaching the people in need.

July 06, 2025

Gaza Movement of Goods Weekly Report

1. Executive Summary:

- This report, of weekly market analysis in Gaza Strip, covers week 45 (Jun 03 – 09, 2025), a period marked by continued war and a deepening humanitarian crisis in Gaza.
- 300 trucks entered Gaza during the reporting period through 3 crossings: Karm Abu Salem (KAS), West Erez (Zikim) and Roue 96 Gate; all trucks carrying humanitarian aid and were all looted on the routes.
- The limited deliveries, aid has not reached the public effectively, and prices of basic commodities continue to rise.
- Over 1.5 million people have been forcibly displaced; evacuation orders and No-Go zones currently constitute more 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 more than 15,000%, sugar by 6,376%, and potato by 4,400%. The average increase across 13 essential items is 3,421%.
- Gaza Consumer Price index (GCPI) ranged between **2,534% and 3,348%** during this period, indicating **unprecedented inflation** compared to pre-war price levels. The highest basket value was recorded on **June 11** (ILS 3,095.15), coinciding with the peak index value of **3,348%**.
- Cash Out Commission reached its **peak of 43%** in **Week 21 (June 8–14)**. The **highest recorded commission rate of 43% means that nearly half of the cash assistance** beneficiaries received amounts is lost to cash-out fees, which **greatly reduces their purchasing power**.
- The mechanism employed by the Gaza Humanitarian Foundation (GHF) for aid distribution continues to demonstrate repeated failures in effectively reaching the people in need.
- Direct Israeli Forces attacks on people attempting to access GHF distribution centers, resulted in the deaths of over 500 people so far and thousands of injuries.
- 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.

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 the war on Gaza 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.

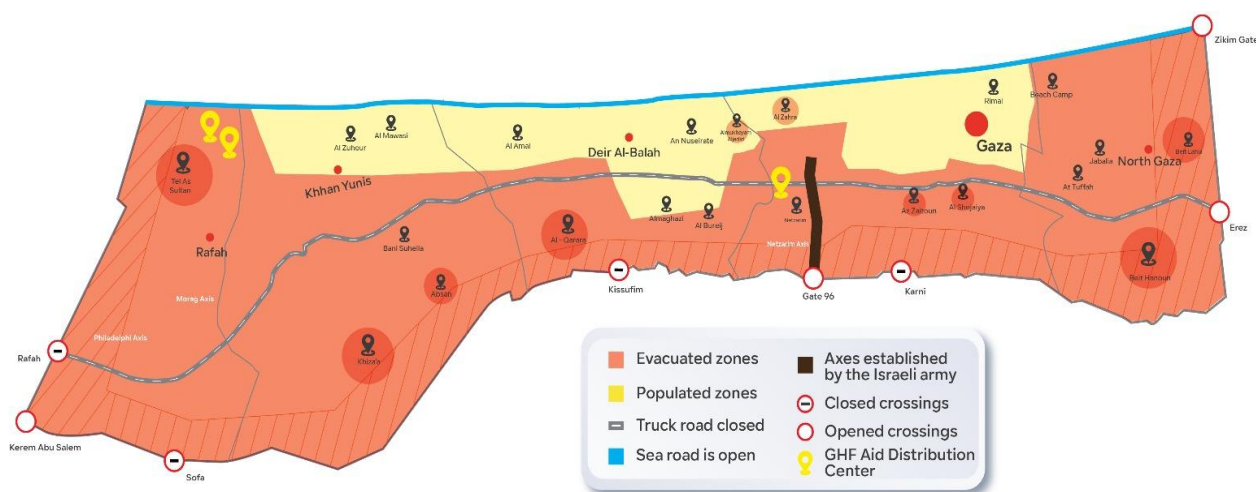


Figure (1): Map of dividing Gaza Strip into North and South of Gaza Valley

3. Daily Crossing Points Status:

The following table presents data on the movement of trucks entering the Gaza Strip during the reporting period from June 10 to June 16, 2025. The data indicates a significant improvement in the number of entering trucks compared to the previous week, as **300 trucks** entered this week compared to only **58** in the previous week. All trucks that entered during this week were loaded exclusively with humanitarian aid—specifically flour and food parcels—and were looted on routes before reaching warehouses. No commercial goods were recorded as having entered.

The trucks entered through three main crossings: **Karm Abu Salem (KAS)**, with trucks directed to southern Gaza; **Western Erez (Zikim)**, with trucks directed to northern Gaza; and **Route 96 Gate**, which served both northern and southern areas.

No truck entries were recorded on **Friday and Saturday**, which is consistent with the usual weekend pause. The highest truck entries were recorded on **Sunday and Monday (June 15 and 16)**, with **97 and 90 trucks**, respectively. Followed by **Thursday, June 12**, which saw **50 trucks**, then **Tuesday, June 10**, with **42 trucks**. The lowest number of entries occurred on **Wednesday, June 11**, when only **21 trucks** entered.

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	10/06/2025	Roud96	Flour - Food parcel	Humanitarian	42	0	42
2	Wednesday	11/06/2025	Roud96	Flour - Food parcel	Humanitarian	21	0	21
3	Thursday	12/06/2025	Erez	Flour	Humanitarian	50	0	50
4	Friday	13/06/2025	-	-	-	0	0	0
5	Saturday	14/06/2025	-	-	-	0	0	0
6	Sunday	15/06/2025	KAS & Erez	Flour - Food parcel	Humanitarian	97	0	97
7	Monday	16/06/2025	KAS & Erez	Flour - Food parcel	Humanitarian	90	0	90
Total						300	0	300

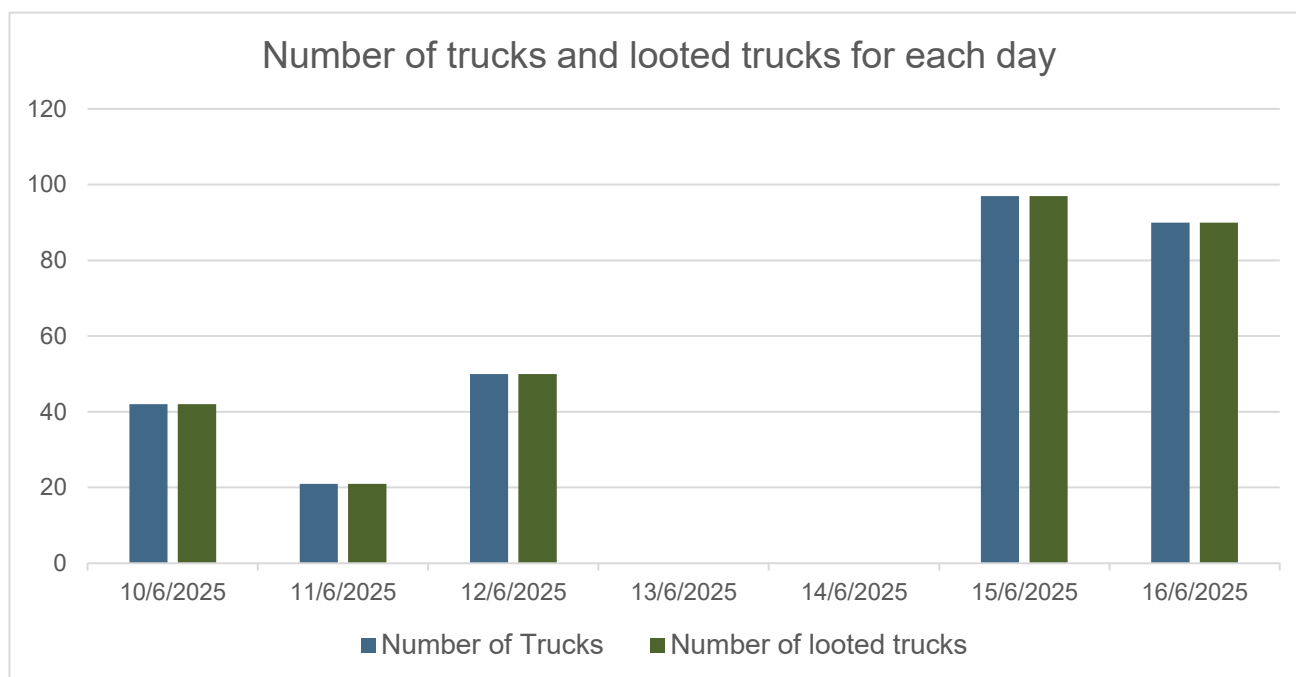


Figure (2): Number of trucks and looted trucks for each day.

4. Market Prices for Basic Goods:

Although the delivery of humanitarian aid resumed on May 20, 2025, the prices of essential goods remain at record highs. This is primarily due to the fact that the quantities entering Gaza are extremely limited compared to the needs of nearly 2 million residents. Additionally, the aid is frequently looted, making the actual delivery to those in need highly complicated. In this section, we shed light on the monitoring and analysis of essential goods prices—both food and non-food items—during the reporting period. We compare current prices to pre-war levels as well as to last week's prices, in order to highlight both short-term fluctuations and long-term trends.

4.1. Food Items:

Food availability across Gaza's markets has plummeted, with many essential items—such as frozen meat and chickens, eggs, dairy products and fruits—now entirely unavailable. The few remaining goods can be categorized into two key groups:

- **Imported Staples:** Items such as flour, sugar, rice, vegetable oil, macaroni, and kidney beans—typically brought in through border crossings—are now critically scarce, due to the limited quantities entering and the poor distribution mechanisms imposed by the Israeli side. Prices of these items have **soared to more than 2,535% above their pre-war levels.**
- **Locally Grown Produce:** Vegetables like tomato, cucumber, potato, eggplant, onion, and pepper, are still found in the market, **but production remains severely limited.** This is the result of widespread agricultural devastation caused by bulldozing, shelling, forced displacement, and the near-total absence of affordable farming inputs.

This report monitors the availability and pricing of **13 key food commodities**, providing comparisons with pre-war prices, last week's figures, and February 2025 averages—the latter being the period of greatest inflow during the ceasefire. These benchmarks underscore the escalating scarcity and volatility in Gaza's food market as conditions continue to deteriorate.

4.1.1. Current Week Vs. Pre-war Prices

A comparison of this week's average food prices with pre-war levels reveals staggering inflation across all essential items:

- **Widespread Price Surges:** All tracked commodities have experienced sharp increases, ranging from **461% (kidney beans)** to an alarming **15,043% (onions)**. Onion prices alone have soared to over **150 times** their previous value, followed by sugar (**65×**), potato (**45×**), and flour (**42×**).
- **20–35× Increases:** Prices for lemon, tomato, macaroni, and cucumber have surged **20 to 35 times**, with the sharp rise in macaroni linked to prolonged aid scarcity and its use as a flour substitute in makeshift bread production.
- **Moderate but Critical Inflation:** Eggplant, vegetable oil, rice, pepper, and kidney beans have seen **5–15×** increases, reflecting disrupted supply chains and shrinking alternatives.
- **Average Price Inflation:** The overall average inflation across all food items now stands at **2,997%**, underscoring a state of **severe hyperinflation** and deepening food insecurity.
- **Volatility and Market Absence:**
 - The **standard deviation of about 3,757%** highlights extreme price volatility across items, driven by chronic scarcity, border restrictions, and logistical breakdowns.
 - Several key staples—**frozen chicken, egg, dairy products, garlic, fruits**—are now **entirely unavailable**, largely due to border closures, agricultural destruction.
- **Category-Level Comparison:**

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

Category	Average Price Increase
Basic Staples	2,536 %
Vegetables	4,181 %
Most Impacted Item (Onion)	15,043%

- These findings emphasize an accelerating collapse of food affordability in Gaza, highlighting the urgent need for **market stabilization and immediate supply restoration**.

Table (3): 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	302.86	15,043%
2	Sugar	Kg	3.00	194.29	6,376%
3	Potato	Kg	2.00	90.00	4,400%
4	Flour	Sack (25Kg)	35.00	1471.43	4,104%

#	Item	Unit	Price Average		% Of change
			Pre-war	Current Week	
5	Lemon	Kg	4.00	140.00	3,400%
6	Tomato	Kg	2.00	54.71	2,636%
7	Macaroni	Kg	2.50	66.57	2,563%
8	Cucumber	Kg	2.00	40.00	1,900%
9	Eggplant	Kg	2.00	29.57	1,379%
10	Oil	Liter	9.00	90.00	900%
11	Rice	Kg	8.00	72.86	811%
12	Pepper	Kg	10.00	60.57	506%
13	Kidney beans	Kg	7.00	39.29	461%
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

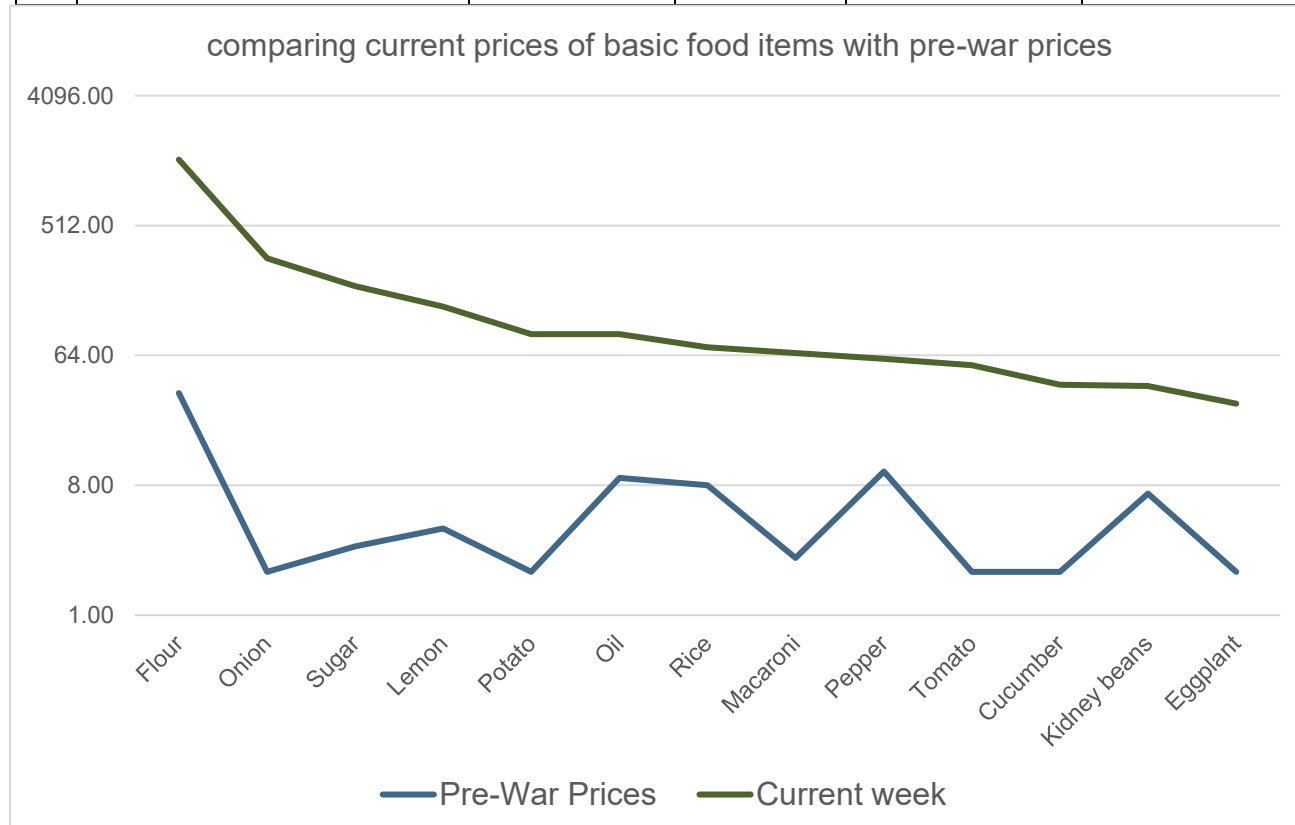


Figure (3): comparing current prices of basic food items with pre-war prices.

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

A comparative analysis of average prices for staple food items highlights two key trends when measured against both February 2025 levels and the previous week:

Since February 2025:

- **All 13 tracked items** have recorded price increases relative to the February 2025 benchmark.
- The scale of inflation varies significantly—**pepper** prices have risen by **220%**, while **onion** and **flour** have experienced extreme surges of **6,023%** and **4,772%**, respectively.

Week-to-Week Comparison:

- **7 out of 13 items** registered further price increases compared to the previous week, with changes ranging from **1% (pepper)** to **51% (onion)**.
- **5 items** declined in price, with reductions ranging from **8% (eggplant)** to **17% (flour)**.
- **1 item—cucumber—remained unchanged** from the previous week.

These fluctuations reflect continued instability in the food supply chain, with certain items becoming increasingly inaccessible due to compounding disruptions.

Key Highlights:

- **Onion:** Prices surged by **51%**, primarily due to persistent supply shortages and the continued loss of arable land.
- **Flour:** Prices declined by **17%**. This decrease is partially attributed to **incoming aid shipments** and the **partial reopening of border crossings**, which helped boost market availability.

Price Trends and Correlation Analysis:

- **Comparison with changes of February 2025:** A **Strong positive correlation** exists between current prices and cumulative price changes since February ($r = 0.905$, $p = 0.000$), indicating that commodities which experienced dramatic wartime inflation have largely sustained their elevated pricing.
- **Week-over-Week Comparison:** **Statistically significant increase** observed ($Z = -1.00$, $p = 0.000$) **Effect Size:** Medium ($r = 0.227$), indicating a meaningful practical impact rather than a minor variation.

These findings underscore a **structural shift in food pricing** since the onset of the crisis, with sustained inflationary pressures that continue to erode household purchasing power.

Table (4): 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	Onion	Kg	302.86	200.00	51%	4.95	6,023%
2	Flour	Sack (25Kg)	1471.43	1767.86	-17%	30.20	4,772%
3	Sugar	Kg	194.29	230.00	-16%	6.23	3,017%
4	Lemon	Kg	140.00	156.67	-11%	6.82	1,952%
5	Potato	Kg	90.00	72.14	25%	5.32	1,591%

#	Item	Unit	Current Week Prices	Comparing Current Week to Previous Week		Comparing Current Week to Feb-2025	
				Prices	% Of Change	Prices	% Of Change
6	Macaroni	Kg	66.57	58.29	14%	5.00	1,231%
7	Rice	Kg	72.86	60.00	21%	7.36	890%
8	Oil	Liter	90.00	103.57	-13%	9.16	882%
9	Tomato	Kg	54.71	43.86	25%	6.43	751%
10	Kidney beans	Kg	39.29	32.86	20%	5.00	686%
11	Cucumber	Kg	40.00	40.00	0%	8.45	374%
12	Eggplant	Kg	29.57	32.00	-8%	7.89	275%
13	Pepper	Kg	60.57	60.00	1%	18.75	223%

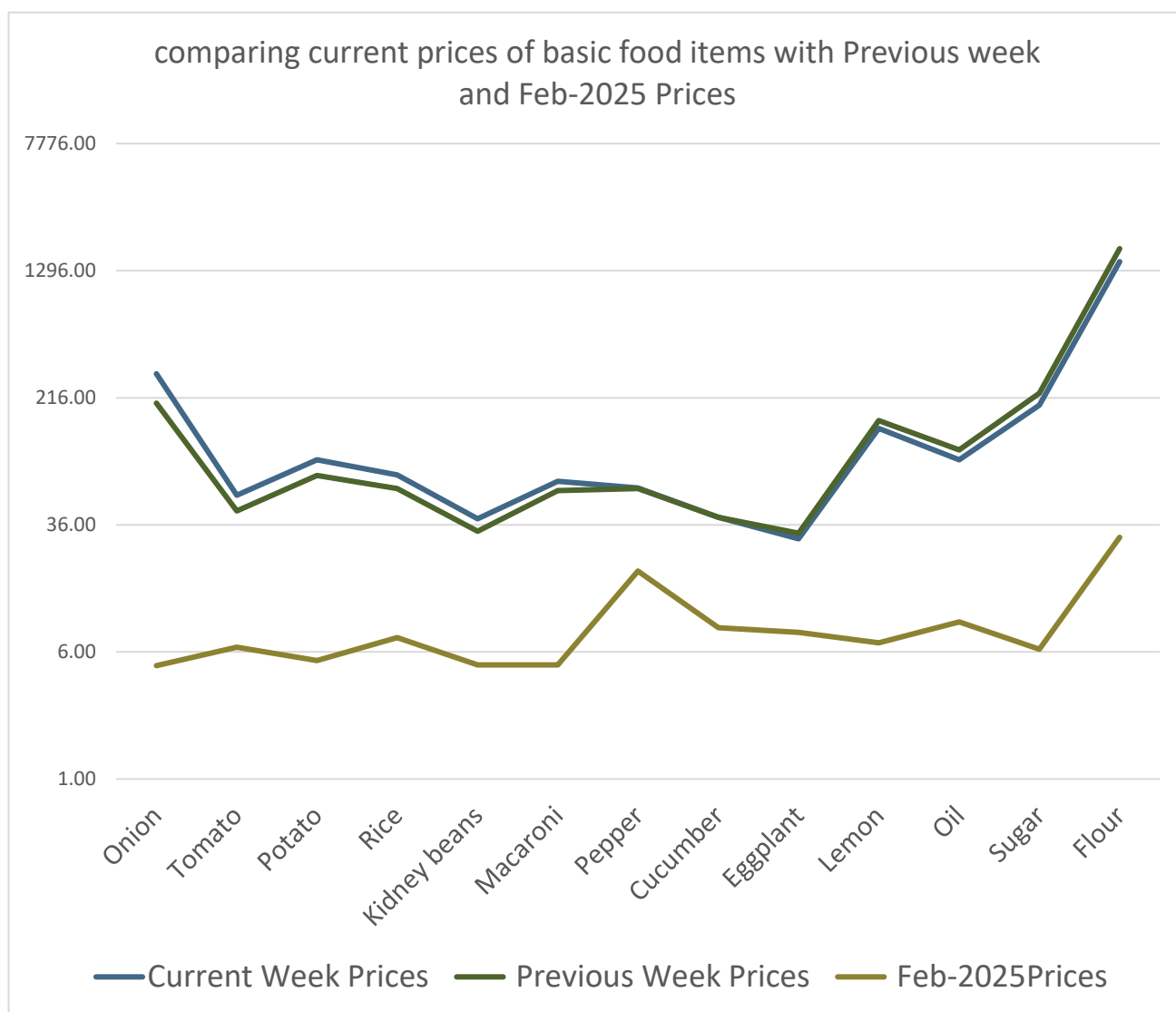


Figure (4): Comparing current prices of basic food items with previous week and Feb-2025 prices.

4.2. Non-Food Items:

This section analyzes six critical non-food items—five hygiene products and firewood, now a key alternative to cooking gas. It compares current prices to both pre-war and the previous week's levels, revealing steep increases driven by supply shortages. The findings underscore mounting pressure on household essentials amid escalating market instability.

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 **150% (sanitary towels)** to **1,100% (firewood)**.
- **Dramatic Surge in Firewood:** Firewood and Dishwashing liquid has surged to more than **12 times** their pre-war price, driven by strong demand.
- **Significant Rises in Other Items:** Baby diapers have roughly increased **about 11 times**, while soap and laundry detergent have climbed **about 6 times**.
- **Least Affected:** Sanitary towels have experienced the smallest increase, now priced **150%** above their pre-war cost.

A statistical comparison of current non-food item prices against pre-war levels reveals a **significant shift**:

- Due to the non-normal distribution of price differences (*Shapiro-Wilk test, $p = 0.004$*), the **Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test** was applied as a non-parametric method.
- The results showed a **statistically significant difference** between the two periods ($Z = -2.201, p = 0.028$), confirming a meaningful change in prices.
- The **effect size was substantial ($r = 0.9$)**, indicating the difference is not just statistically significant but also materially impactful.

These findings underscore the **real and pronounced escalation** in hygiene and fuel costs, driven by persistent supply constraints and market volatility—further compounding pressures on already burdened households.

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	firewood	Kg	0.5	6.00	1,100%
2	Dishwashing liquid	Liter	6	70.00	1,067%
3	Baby diapers	Pack (40 pcs)	29.0	302.86	944%
4	laundry detergent	Kg	8.0	50.00	525%
5	Soap	Piece	2.5	14.29	471%
6	sanitary towels	Pack (10 pcs)	6.0	15.00	150%

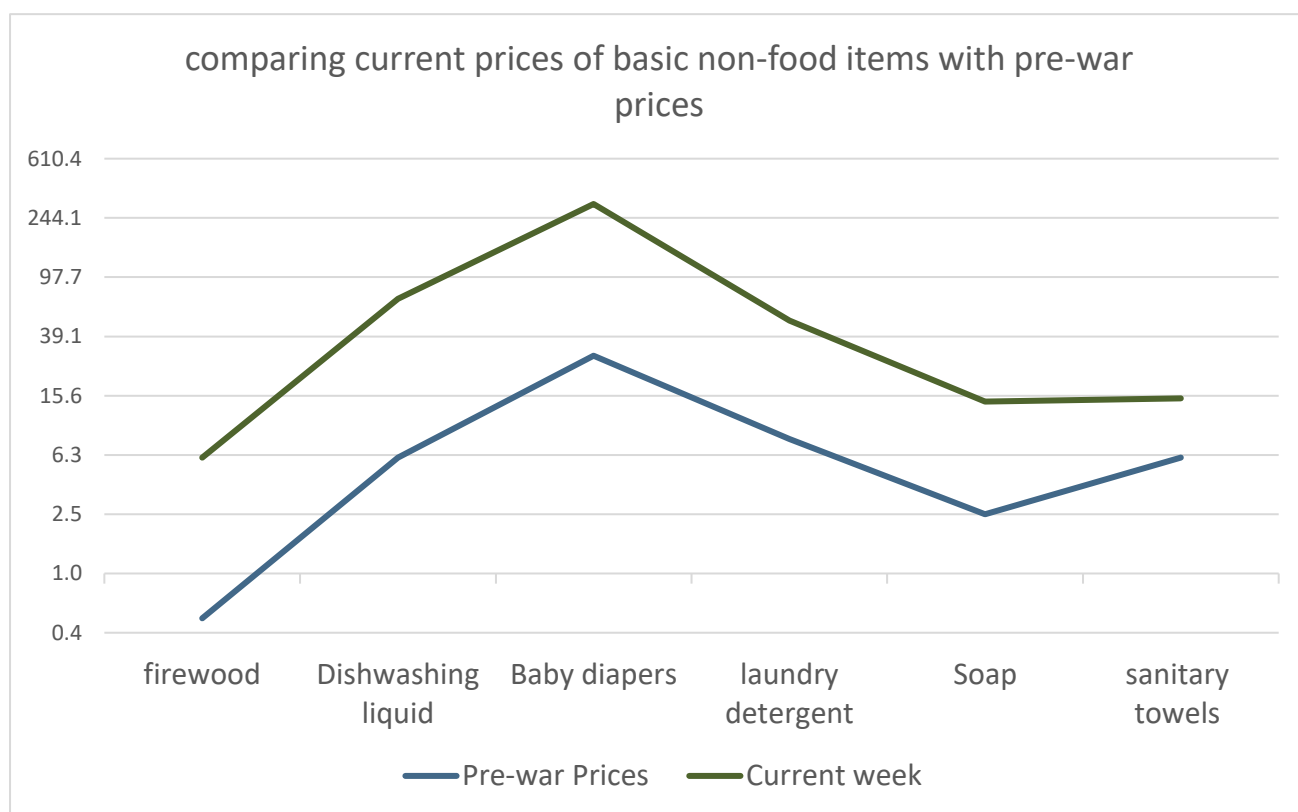


Figure (5): Comparing current prices of basic non-food items with pre-war prices.

4.2.2. Current Week Vs. Previous Week:

Week-to-Week Price Trends for Non-Food Essentials Items:

A comparison of average prices for basic non-food items reveals moderate fluctuations:

- **4 out of 6 items** recorded price increases, led by **baby diapers (+43%)**, **sanitary towels (+40%)**, **firewood (+17%)**, and **soap (+2%)**.
- **Dishwashing liquid and laundry detergent** remained unchanged from the previous week.

Statistical Insights:

- The **Shapiro-Wilk test** confirmed a non-normal distribution of price differences ($p = 0.000$), prompting use of the **Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test**.
- The results indicated **no statistically significant difference** between the two periods ($Z = -1.826$, $p = 0.068$), suggesting week-to-week price shifts are not yet meaningful on a broader scale.

These findings highlight persistent market instability, with incremental price hikes further burdening households already strained by limited access to essential goods.

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	Baby diapers	Pack (40 pcs)	211.43	302.86	43%
2	sanitary towels	Pack (10 pcs)	10.71	15.00	40%
3	firewood	Kg	5.14	6.00	17%
4	Soap	Piece	14.00	14.29	2%
5	Dishwashing liquid	Liter	70.00	70.00	0%
6	laundry detergent	Kg	50.00	50.00	0%

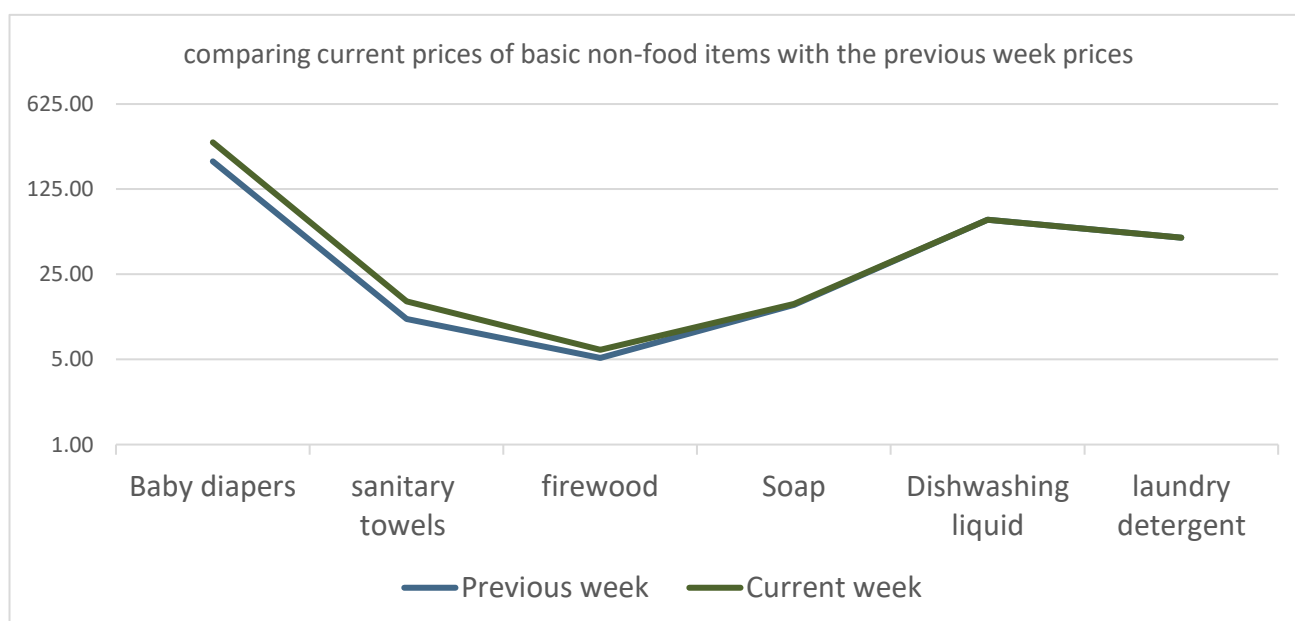


Figure (6): Comparing current prices of basic non-food items with the previous week prices.

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 (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

*The Relative Importance Index (RII) highlights **flour** as the most critical item, contributing **38%** of the total index value. This is followed by **vegetables**—including tomatoes, onions, cucumbers, and potatoes—with relative weights ranging from **7.5% to 10.5%**. All other items fall into a lower tier, each contributing between **3% and 4%** of the total.*

These results underscore flour's centrality in household consumption, while reaffirming the significant dietary role of staple vegetables.

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.

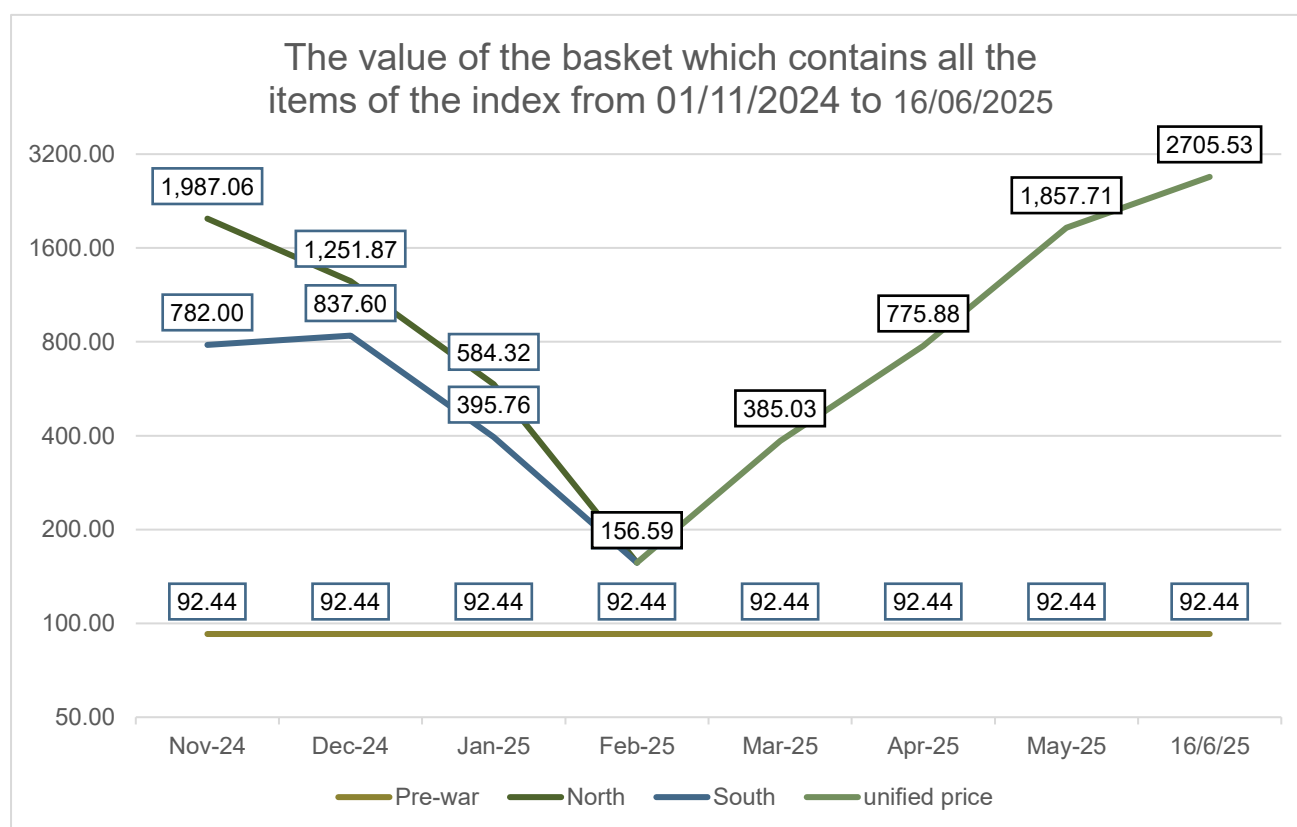


Figure (7): The value of the basket which contains all the items of the index from 01/11/2024 to 31/05/2025.

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 a continuous increase in the value of the food basket in Shekels (ILS) during the period from June 3 to June 16, 2025. This trend is directly reflected in the Gaza Consumer Price Index (GCPI), which recorded record-breaking levels—several times higher than normal rates.

- The basket value started at ILS 2,342.25 on June 3 and peaked on June 11 and 12, exceeding ILS 3,090.
- The index ranged between **2,534% and 3,348%** during this period, indicating **unprecedented inflation** compared to pre-war price levels.
- The highest basket value was recorded on **June 11** (ILS 3,095.15), coinciding with the peak index value of **3,348%**.
- This surge is attributed to **a severe shortage of basic goods** and ongoing disruptions in supply chains and markets, despite the limited resumption of humanitarian aid deliveries.
- After June 12, prices saw a **slight decline**, the basket value reached ILS 2,868.38 on June 16, with an index value of 3,103%. However, prices remain **significantly above normal levels**.
- The data reflects a **severe and ongoing inflation crisis** in the prices of essential goods in the Gaza Strip, driven by supply scarcity and insufficient market regulation. These indicators point to a continued deterioration in **food security** and highlight the urgent need for expanded access to goods and effective measures to ensure they reach consumers at reasonable prices.

Table (8): Basket value and index value

#	Date	Basket value (ILS)	Index value (%)
1	03/06/2025	2,342.25	2,534%
2	04/06/2025	2,358.40	2,551%
3	05/06/2025	2,623.75	2,838%
4	06/06/2025	2,627.20	2,842%
5	07/06/2025	2,623.75	2,838%
6	08/06/2025	2,878.73	3,114%
7	09/06/2025	3,090.18	3,343%
8	10/06/2025	2,821.90	3,053%
9	11/06/2025	3,095.15	3,348%
10	12/06/2025	2,734.65	2,958%
11	13/06/2025	2,998.50	3,244%
12	14/06/2025	3,060.48	3,311%
13	15/06/2025	2,903.60	3,141%
14	16/06/2025	2,868.38	3,103%

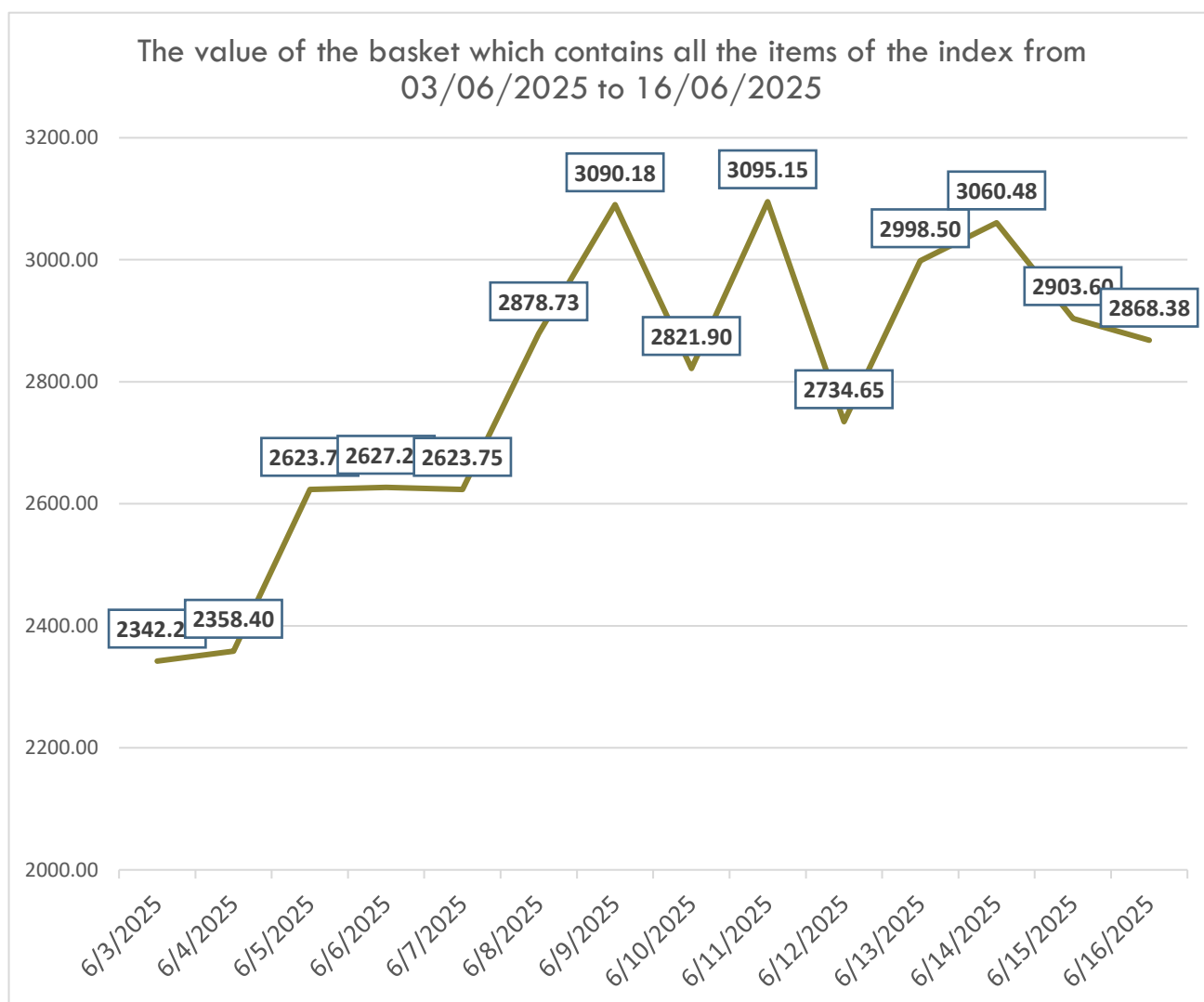


Figure (8): The value of the basket which contains all the items of the index from 03/06/2025 to 16/06/2025.

6. Cash out commission:

The data presented in the table below shows a clear upward trend in the **cash-out commission rates** imposed on beneficiaries during the period from **Week 1 (January 19, 2025) to Week 21 (June 14, 2025)**.

- The commission started at **17%** in the first week and then **increased steadily and gradually** over the following weeks.
- Beginning the week of **March 9, 2025 (Week 8)**, the rate of increase accelerated, with the commission rising from **25% to 31%** in just four weeks.
- During the week of **May 25–31**, the commission **exceeded 35%**, reaching its **peak of 43%** in **Week 21 (June 8–14)**.
- The **highest recorded commission rate—43%**—means that nearly half of the **cash assistance** beneficiaries receive is lost to withdrawal fees, which **greatly reduces their purchasing power**.
- This sharp rise reflects a **severe shortage of available cash in the local market**, coupled with the **worsening financial restrictions** in Gaza, placing **additional burdens on the most vulnerable populations**.

- The data reveals a **critical crisis in accessing cash**, driven by an unprecedented spike in commission rates. This poses a significant challenge to the **effectiveness of cash assistance programs** and underscores the urgent need for interventions to **ensure cash availability and reduce transaction costs** for beneficiaries.

Table (9): weekly cash out commission from 19/01/2025 to 03/05/2025.

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%
Week 21	08/06/2025	14/06/2025	43%

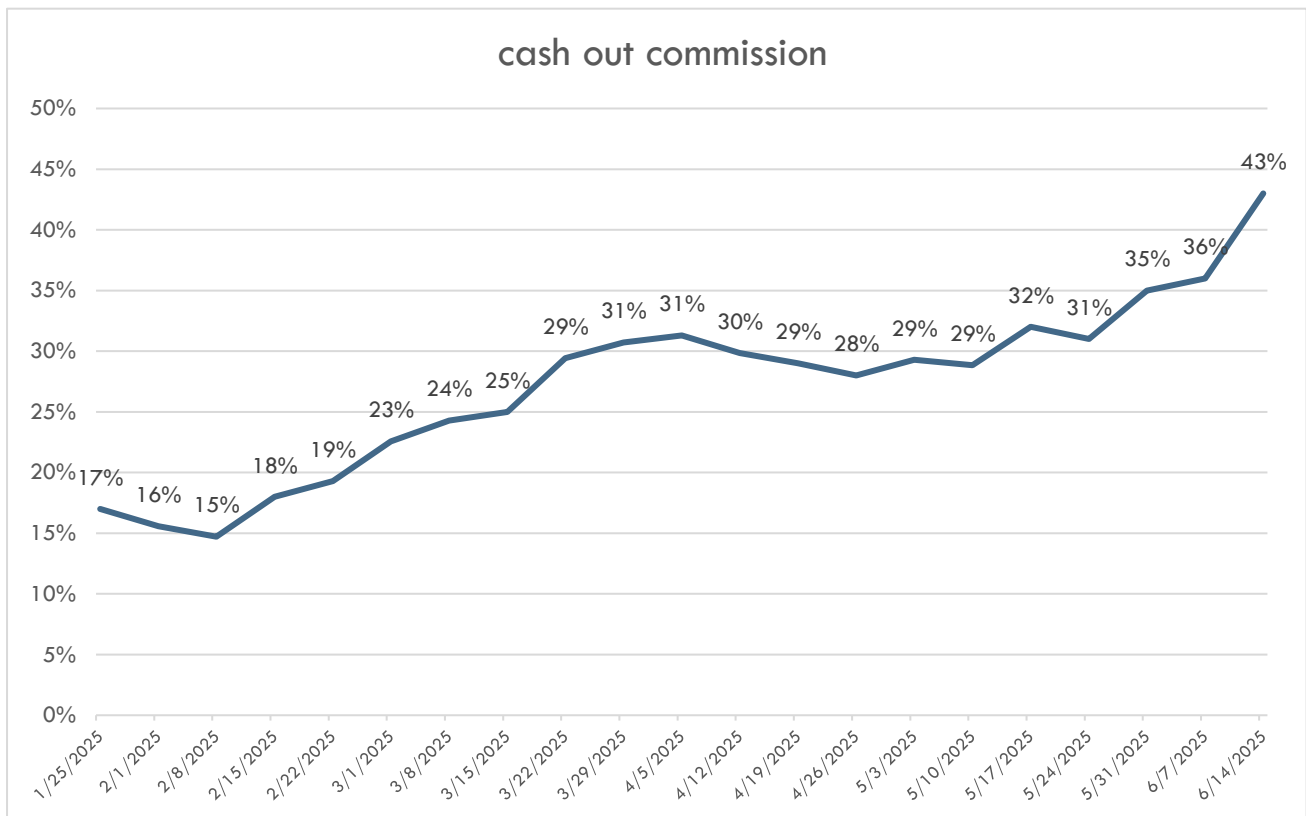


Figure (9): weekly cash out commission from 19/01/2025 to 31/05/2025.

7. Coordination Mechanism:

Despite that nearly four weeks having passed since the reopening of the crossings into the Gaza Strip, the flow of trucks remains extremely low compared to pre-war levels and even to the period immediately before the latest closure (from March 2 to May 16, 2025). The current flow is limited solely to humanitarian aid, with no coordination mechanism for the entry of Private Sector goods. A small number of trucks have entered in recent weeks carrying commercial goods such as **basic food items, coffee, nuts, chocolate**, and others. However, these goods were brought in under the label of “humanitarian aid” and required extremely high coordination fees—reportedly amounting to **hundreds of thousands of shekels**, according to several traders. As a result, these products have been sold on the market at **exorbitant prices**. Even humanitarian aid is currently restricted to a **selected group of organizations**, namely **World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), World Central Kitchen (WCK), ANERA, and the Emirates Red Crescent (Faris Al Shahm Initiative)**.

The entry process continues to face severe challenges, with the **vast majority of aid trucks being looted on routes before reaching warehouses**. This is largely due to the **designated routes and schedules imposed by the Israeli authorities**, which are leading directly to this tragic outcome. Meanwhile, aid distribution continues through **centers overseen by the Israeli military and operated by the American organization “GHF”**, but these centers continue to **fail repeatedly** and have shown **total inability to reach actual beneficiaries** within the Gaza Strip. Worse still, these distribution centers have **turned into death traps**, claiming the lives of **hundreds of civilians** to date.

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 — 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 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 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.**

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 (May 20–22, 2025) remain drastically below required levels.

2. Private Sector Involvement

- a. **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.

- b. **Lift restrictions on imports** and grant traders direct access to **international ports**, avoiding inflated costs and commissions.
- c. **Authorize private sector imports** through **all available crossings** to improve supply chains.

3. 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.

4. Trade and Transportation

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

5. 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**.

6. 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

During the reporting period, 300 trucks entered Gaza through three crossings (Karm Abu Salem, West Erez, and Route 96), all carrying humanitarian aid, which was looted before reaching warehouses. Aid remains insufficient and does not effectively reach the population, resulting in a sharp rise in the prices of basic goods. Onion prices have soared by over 15,000%, and sugar by 6,376% compared to pre-war levels, with the average inflation across 13 essential items reaching 3,421%. The Gaza Consumer Price Index (GCPI) peaked at 3,348%, while the cash-out commission reached 43%, significantly reducing beneficiaries' purchasing power. The distribution mechanism used by the Gaza Humanitarian Foundation (GHF) remains ineffective in reaching those in need, while food distribution centers have become danger zones, claiming the lives of over 500 people. The report recommends

reopening all crossings, resuming commercial imports, supporting local production, regulating markets, and ensuring protection for both consumers and retailers.

11. Annex

12.1. Daily prices:

Table (10): Standard deviation & coefficient of variance of daily prices

#	Item	10/06	11/06	12/06	13/06	14/05	15/06	16/06	Aver.	St. Dev
1	Flour	1,750	1,500	1,050	1,625	1,625	1,375	1,375	1,471.43	231.58
2	Onion	200	320	320	320	320	320	320	302.86	45.36
3	Sugar	240	220	180	170	180	180	190	194.29	25.73
4	Oil	120	120	80	75	80	80	75	90.00	20.62
5	Macaroni	80	80	60	70	60	60	56	66.57	10.11
6	Rice	80	80	70	70	65	80	65	72.86	6.99
7	Pepper	68	68	60	60	60	60	48	60.57	6.70
8	Tomato	60	55	53	55	60	55	45	54.71	5.06
9	Eggplant	35	35	30	30	27	25	25	29.57	4.24
10	Cucumber	40	45	40	35	45	35	40	40.00	4.08
11	Kidney beans	35	35	40	40	45	40	40	39.29	3.45
12	Potato	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90.00	0.00
13	Lemon	NA	NA	140	140	140	140	140	140.00	0.00

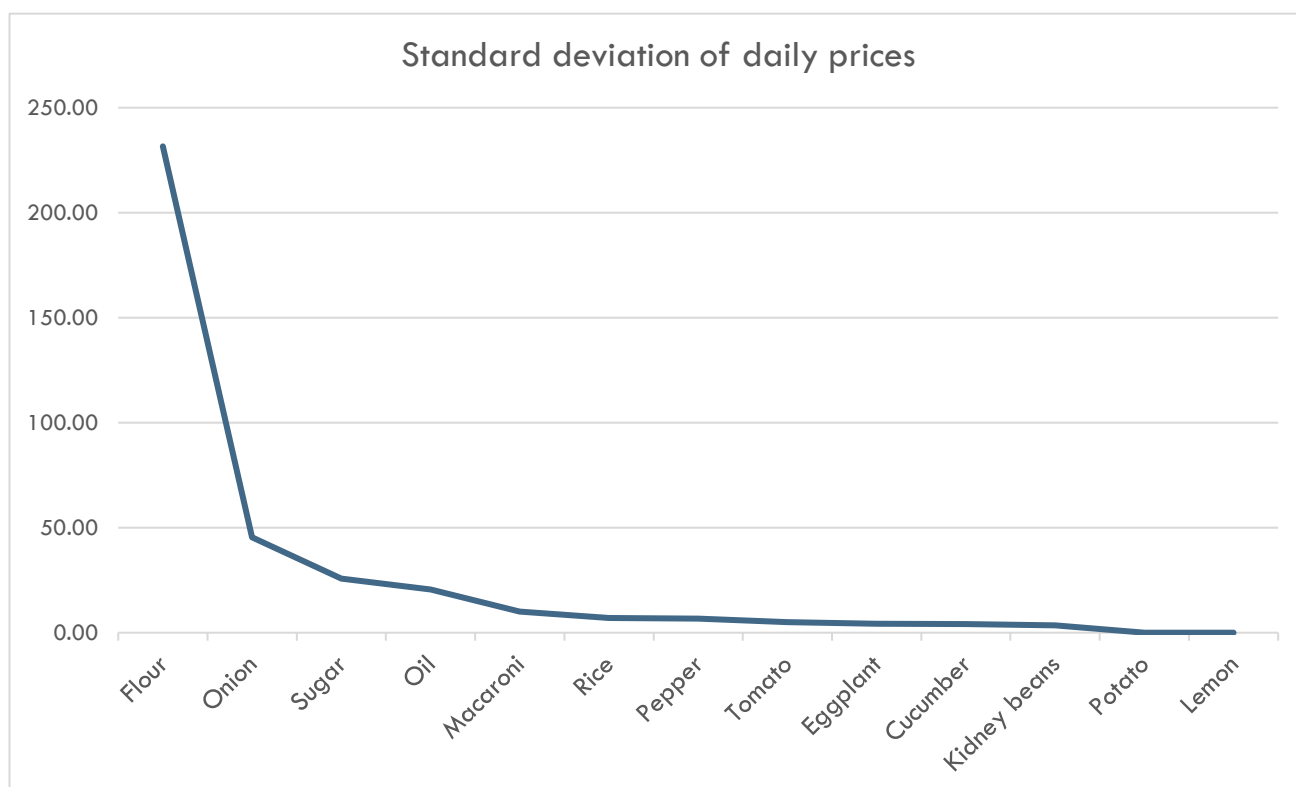


Figure (10): Standard deviation of daily prices.

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 Potato and Lemon.

Stable-price goods:

These are goods whose standard deviation ranges between (0-1), meaning that their prices changed at slight rates during the reporting period. no items are locating in this category.

Volatile-price goods:

These are commodities whose standard deviation is greater than (1), meaning that they have experienced sharp price fluctuations during the reporting period. These items are all commodities except for Potato and Lemon.

12.3. Gaza Consumer Price Index Values:

Table (11): 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%

Period	From	To	Northern Gaza Strip		Southern Gaza Strip	
			Basket Value	Index Value	Basket Value	Index Value
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%

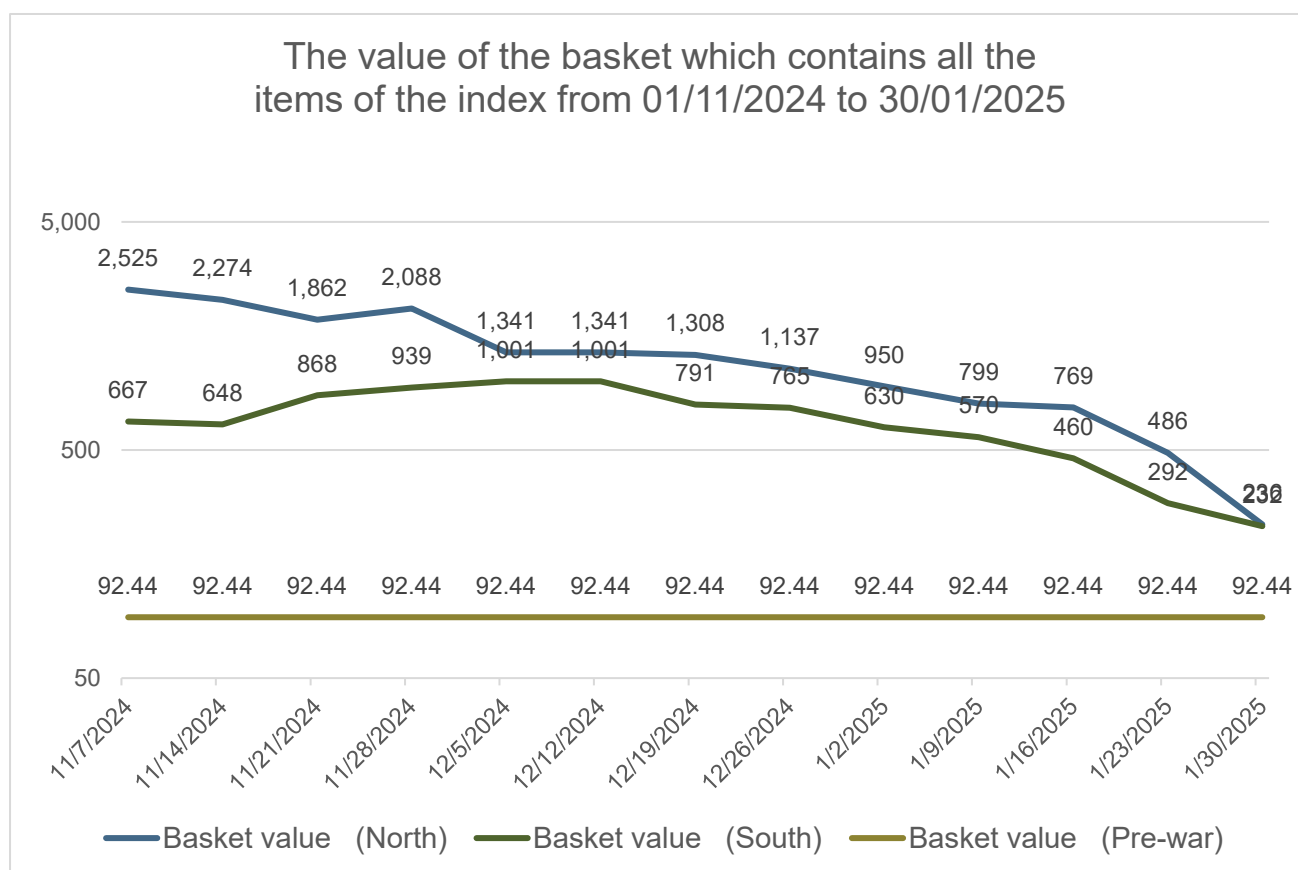


Figure (11): The value of the basket which contains all the items of the index from 01/11/2024 to 30/01/2025.

Table (12): The value of the basket which contains all the items of the index from 31/01/2024 to 12/06/2025.

Period	From	To	Basket value (unified price)	Index Value
Week14	31/01/2025	06/02/2025	154.06	167%

Period	From	To	Basket value (unified price)	Index Value
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%
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	2,405.41	2,602%
week31	30-05-2025	05-06-2025	2,291.90	2,479.34%
week32	06-06-2025	12-06-2025	2,838.79	3,070.96%

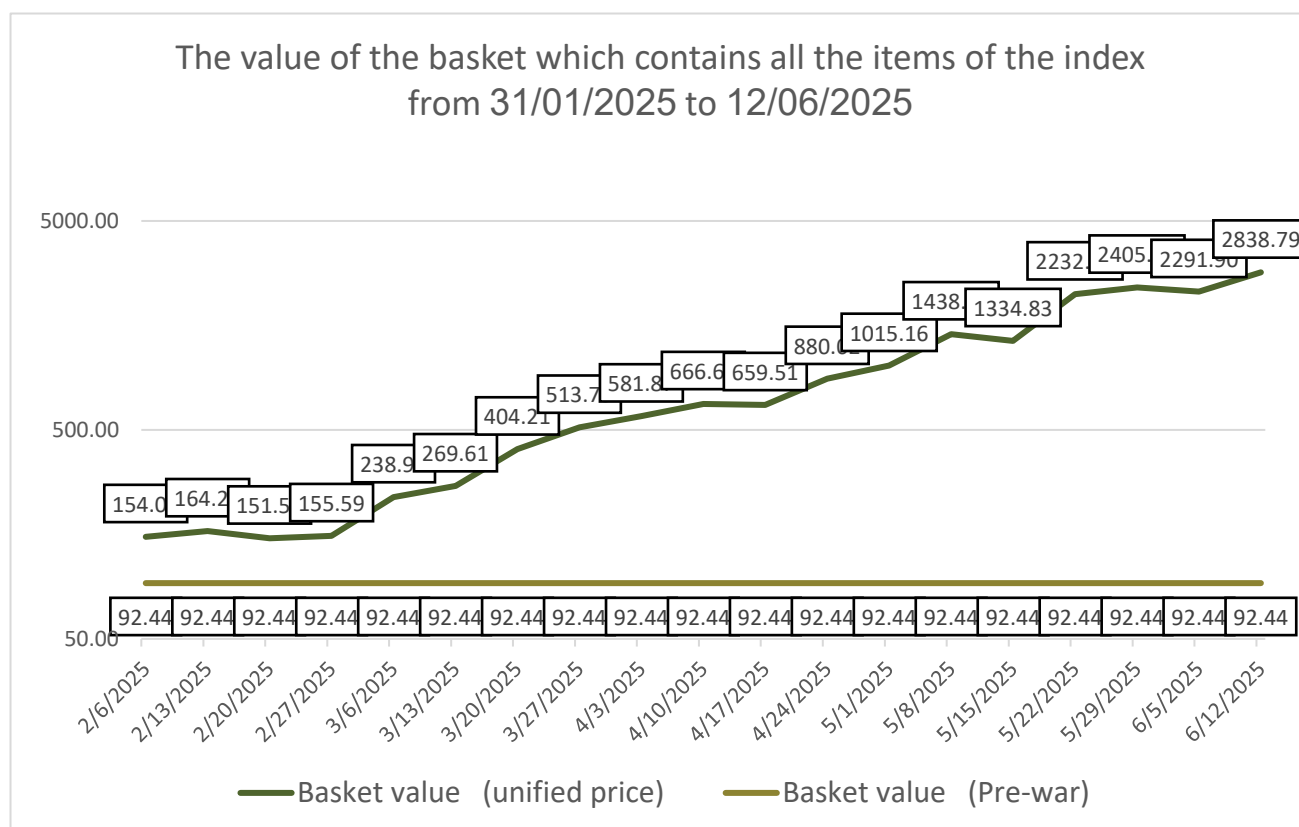


Figure (12): The value of the basket which contains all the items of the index from 31/01/2025 to 12/06/2025.