MARKET MONITOR – PALESTINE

WFP Palestine Food Security Analysis
November 2024

OVERVIEW

The ongoing conflict in Gaza continues to devastate the Palestinian population, causing widespread displacement, infrastructure damage, and significant safety concerns. The Palestinian economy contracted by **32 percent** overall, with the West Bank GDP declining by 18 percent year-on-year. Additionally, the suspension of work permits in Israel, increased movement restrictions, and widespread income loss.

Unemployment in the West Bank has surged to 31 percent, while the Palestinian Authority faces challenges in paying public employees due to reduced clearance revenue and declining foreign aid. In Gaza, approximately 1.84 million people are acutely food insecure, including 133,000 facing catastrophic conditions (IPC Phase 5) and 664,000 in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency). Acute malnutrition has reached serious levels, ten times higher than pre-conflict, with famine risks looming if conflict and restricted humanitarian access persist into 2025.

HIGHLIGHTS

GAZA

241%
increase in cost of MEB in Gaza

702%
rise in cost of MEB-food basket

501%
surge in food consumer price index, compared to pre-conflict

98%
construction activity plummeted

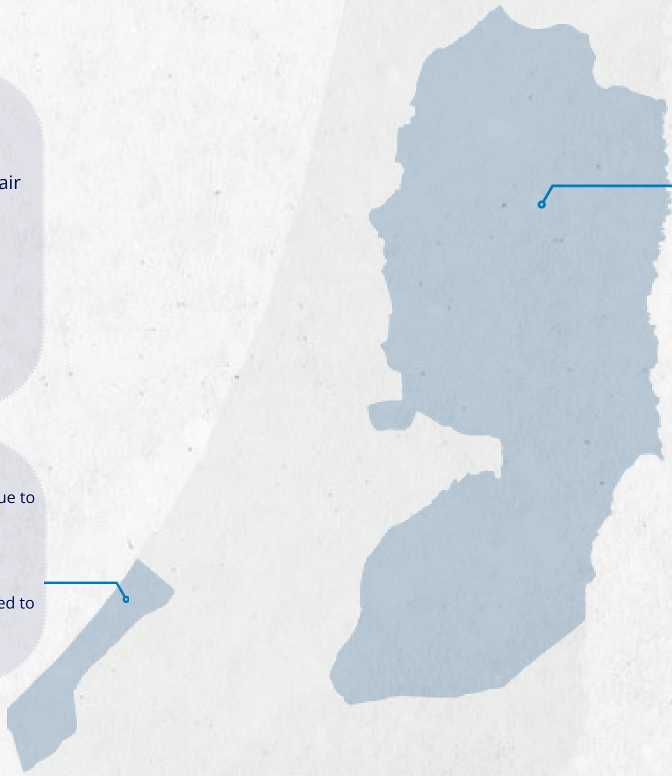
96%
contraction in motor vehicle repair services

86%
further collapse in Gaza's economy

18%
of pre-crisis levels of commercial & humanitarian trucks are entering in November.

0%
formal employment nearly vanished due to the destruction of infrastructure & economic activities.

100%
poverty levels reached a peak compared to pre-conflict **64%**



WEST BANK

5%
increase in cost of MEB

15%
rise in cost of MEB-food basket

3%
surge in food consumer price index, compared to pre-conflict

31%
unemployment rate in the second quarter of 2024

28%
poverty doubled in the West Bank

41%
construction activity plummeted

18%
contraction in motor vehicle repair services

22%
further collapse in West Bank's economy

MARKET MONITOR – PALESTINE

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SOCIOECONOMIC SITUATION IN PALESTINE

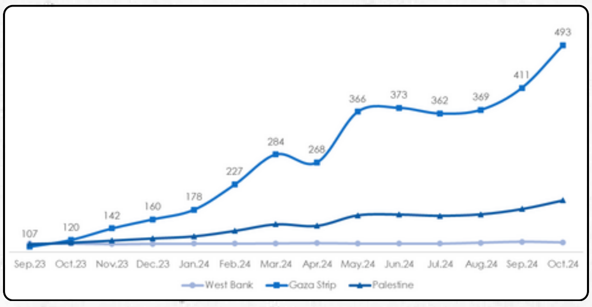
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

The economic situation in Palestine* highlighting the devastating impact of the ongoing conflict on the Palestinian economy. Preliminary GDP estimates indicate a significant contraction in Palestine's economy, **with a 32% decline in GDP during the second quarter of 2024 compared to the same period in 2023**. All major economic activities experienced sharp reductions in value-added. The Mining, Manufacturing, Electricity, and Water sectors declined by 34% overall, with drops of 27% in the West Bank and 94% in Gaza. The Construction sector saw a 49% decrease, comprising a 41% reduction in the West Bank and a staggering 98% in Gaza. Similarly, Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing fell by 29% overall, with declines of 11% in the West Bank and 93% in Gaza. Wholesale and Retail Trade, along with the Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles, declined by 28%, **reflecting an 18% drop in the West Bank and 96% in Gaza.**

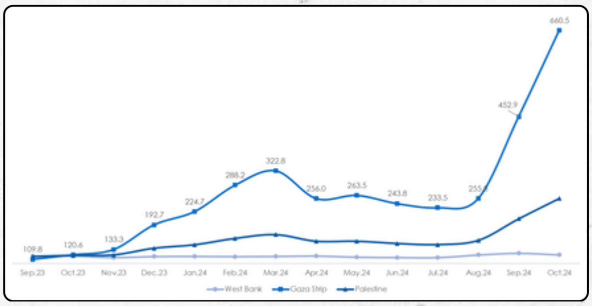
INFLATION AND MARKET PRICES

Since the conflict began, Palestine's Consumer Price Index (CPI) has dramatically risen, especially in Gaza. As of October, the overall CPI surged by **75% from pre-conflict levels** and **9% from September 2024.** The Food CPI increased by **121% compared to pre-conflict** and **24% from September 2024**. In the West Bank, the CPI rose 2% since September 2023 but decreased by 1% from September 2024, with the Food CPI up 3% from pre-conflict but down 3% from September 2024. In Gaza, the overall **CPI skyrocketed by 359% and the Food CPI by 501% from September 2023 to October 2024**, with **a 20% overall CPI increase and a 46% Food CPI surge between September and October 2024.**

CPI in Palestine September 2023-October 2024



Food CPI in Palestine September 2023-October 2024



LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

In the **West Bank,** employment rates experienced a steep decline of **22% between the third quarter of 2023 and the second quarter of 2024**, with the number of employed individuals dropping from approximately **868,000 to 676,000**. This downturn was driven by substantial job losses in critical sectors, including commerce, hospitality, manufacturing, and construction. The unemployment rate rose sharply to **31 percent**** in early 2024, up from 13% before the conflict. Additionally, the number of West Bank residents working in **Israel and Israeli settlements** plummeted from **178,000 to just 27,000.** Despite these challenges, the labor market showed modest recovery in 2024, with the number of workers **increasing by 7** percent between the first and second quarters, climbing from **632,000 to 676,000.** This growth helped reduce the unemployment rate from **35 percent to 31 percent.** In **Gaza**, the ongoing conflict and widespread destruction have rendered labor market monitoring nearly impossible. According to available information, employment is limited to a small number of people working for non-governmental organizations and informal traders operating in streets and shops. The destruction of infrastructure and the halting of most economic activities have left **most of the population without formal employment opportunities**, exacerbating the humanitarian crisis.

POVERTY

According to recent findings by the World Bank**, nearly the **entire population of Gaza now lives in poverty**, up from **64 percent** before the conflict, while households in the **West Bank are experiencing significant welfare losses**. In Gaza, multidimensional poverty reflects a deeply distressing reality, severely affecting the population's well-being and mental health, with lasting impacts expected. The West Bank has also seen a sharp economic decline since the end of 2023, which has led to a more than doubling of the short-term poverty rate, rising from **12 percent to 28 percent** by mid-2024. This deterioration is attributed to a combination of increased movement restrictions, widespread job and income losses, and a steep drop in demand, all of which have resulted in severe welfare consequences. The situation has been further worsened by reduced pro-poor social spending due to the worsening financial position of the Palestinian Authority.

MEB AND SMEB

In October 2024, the West Bank saw **a 5% increase in the cost of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), rising from 2,062 NIS to 2,173 NIS.** The food component experienced the most significant change, increasing by 15% from 681 NIS to 780 NIS, contributing the most to the overall rise. Other components, such as shelter, education, and energy, also recorded slight increases. In October 2024, the cost of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) in Gaza Strip experienced a **significant increase of 241 percent** compared to the original value, with the total value rising from 1,717 NIS to 5,851 NIS. The most striking increase occurred in the food component, where prices rose by **702 percent**, increasing from 577 NIS to 4,629 NIS. This substantial rise in food prices was the largest driver of the overall MEB cost hike. ****

*https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/portals/_pcbs/PressRelease/Press_En_QNAQ22024E.pdf
**PCBC: https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/portals/_pcbs/PressRelease/Press_En_LFSQ022024E.pdf
***https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/ce9fed0d3bb295f0363d690224d1cd39-0280012024/original/Palestinian-Econ-Upd-May2024-FINAL-ENGLISH-Only.pdf
****(The Cash Working Group)

WFP
World Food Programme

MARKET SITUATION AND PRICES – WEST BANK

Despite of the ongoing conflict and movement limitations, the market in the West Bank remains functional. Basic food items are accessible, with staple supplies expected to last for up to six months, as reported by the Ministry of National Economy. While logistical obstacles remain, West Bank markets still have access to essential goods. In October 2024, food prices either declined or stabilized in comparison to September 2024. However, most prices remain above pre-conflict levels, with the exception of eggs, which have seen a significant decline.

Price Comparison in the West Bank

Changes in prices in October 2024			RICE	Egg	Meat	Vegetable oil	SUGAR
Compared to September 2024	↓ 15%	↓ 8%	0%	↓ 22%	0%	0%	0%
Compared to pre-conflict (September 2023)	↑ 30%	↑ 6%	↑ 2%	↓ 25%	↑ 9%	↓ 1%	↑ 12%

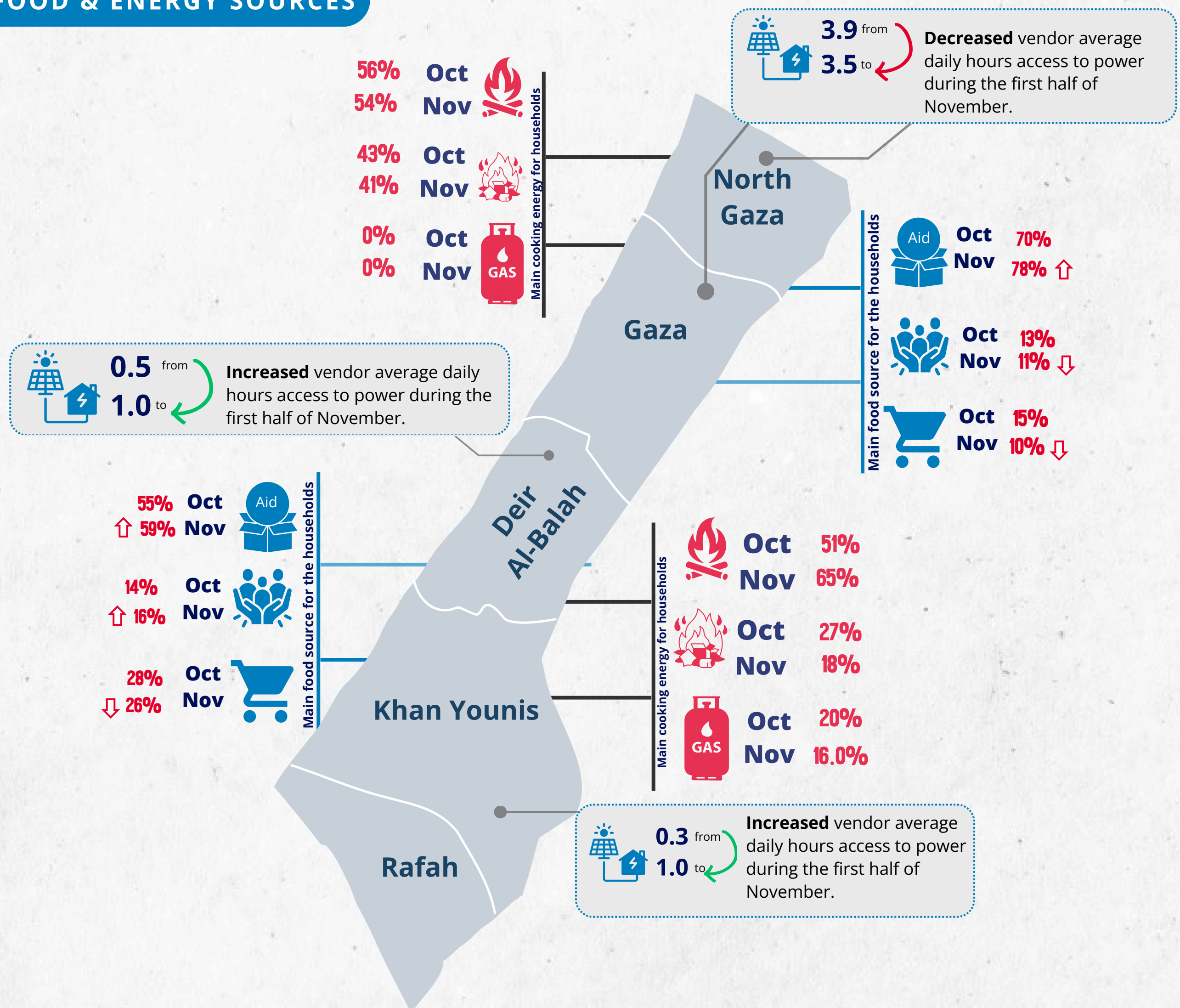
Source: PCBS

MARKET SITUATION - GAZA STRIP

KEY FINDINGS

- Food consumption patterns in Gaza highlight extremely poor dietary diversity, with bread and pulses dominating household diets for the second consecutive month. Vegetable consumption has plummeted from six days per week pre-conflict to nearly zero, while meat and eggs have declined from three days per week to almost nonexistent.
- The cost of basic food items has surged dramatically in the first half of November, with prices rising over 1,000% compared to pre-conflict levels. Egg prices, for example, increased by 2,757% in the northern governorates, increasing from NIS 14 to NIS 400. Tomato prices also saw significant increases: By 1,094% in Deir Al-Balah (from NIS 3.6 to NIS 43) and 1,219% in Khan Younis (from NIS 3.6 to NIS 48).
- The Gaza Strip market is facing a severe crisis as many goods are on the brink of running out.
- In northern governorates, households have resorted to burning waste and wood for cooking due to the acute scarcity of cooking gas and fuel.
- Despite dwindling humanitarian assistance, it remains the primary food source for most households in Gaza. However, the significant reduction in daily truck entries—averaging just 92 trucks in November, which is just 18% of the pre-conflict daily average. Nearly all incoming trucks in November carried humanitarian aid.

MAIN FOOD & ENERGY SOURCES



MAP KEY: Humanitarian aid | Assistance from friends & family | Waste burning | Cooking gas | Market | Firewood | Electricity (regardless of the source)

MARKET MONITOR – PALESTINE

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FOOD AVAILABILITY

DAILY AVERAGE TRUCKS
HUMANITARIAN & COMMERCIAL
175 since the onset of conflict
35% of pre-conflict average **500** trucks/day

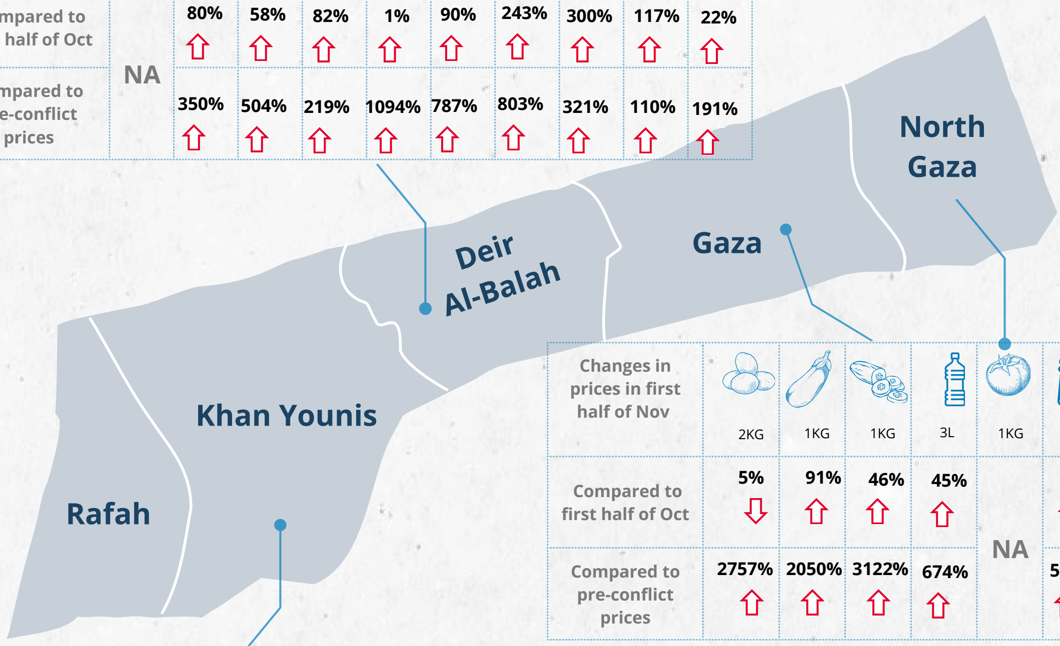
TOTAL HUMANITARIAN TRUCKS
35,841
since the onset of the conflict until November 27

OF COMMERCIAL TRUCKS, THE HIGHEST AVERAGE RECORDED IS
123
which is recorded in July 2024

FOOD AVAILABILITY DURING NOV

In November 2024, the daily average of trucks entering Gaza **rose slightly to 92 -** covers 18% of the pre-conflict daily average - up from 58 in October, yet this remains a significant decrease from the 200 trucks per day recorded in August and September. **Humanitarian aid dominated truck entries, with 1,691 humanitarian trucks compared to only 55 commercial trucks**. This is a sharp contrast to September, which saw 2,560 commercial and 1,724 humanitarian trucks entering Gaza.

PRICE CHANGES FOR FOOD ITEMS



Changes in prices in first half of Nov	Eggs 2KG	Eggplants 1KG	Cucumber 1KG	Sunflower oil 3L	Tomatoes 1KG	Salt 1KG	Sugar 1KG	Wheat Flour 1KG	Rice 1KG	Lentils 1KG
Compared to first half of Oct	NA	80% ↑	58% ↑	82% ↑	1% ↑	90% ↑	243% ↑	300% ↑	117% ↑	22% ↑
Compared to pre-conflict prices	NA	350% ↑	504% ↑	219% ↑	1094% ↑	787% ↑	803% ↑	321% ↑	110% ↑	191% ↑

Changes in prices in first half of Nov	Eggs 2KG	Eggplants 1KG	Cucumber 1KG	Sunflower oil 3L	Tomatoes 1KG	Salt 1KG	Sugar 1KG	Wheat Flour 1KG	Rice 1KG	Lentils 1KG
Compared to first half of Oct	5% ↓	91% ↑	46% ↑	45% ↑	NA	2% ↑	27% ↑	467% ↑	6% ↑	1% ↓
Compared to pre-conflict prices	2757% ↑	2050% ↑	3122% ↑	674% ↑	NA	500% ↑	3041% ↑	79% ↑	255% ↑	270% ↑

Changes in prices in first half of Nov	Eggs 2KG	Eggplants 1KG	Cucumber 1KG	Sunflower oil 3L	Tomatoes 1KG	Salt 1KG	Sugar 1KG	Wheat Flour 1KG	Rice 1KG	Lentils 1KG
Compared to first half of Oct	NA	78% ↑	48% ↑	91% ↑	47% ↑	200% ↑	154% ↑	NA	50% ↑	37% ↑
Compared to pre-conflict prices	NA	288% ↑	470% ↑	238% ↑	1289% ↑	700% ↑	746% ↑	NA	94% ↑	190% ↑

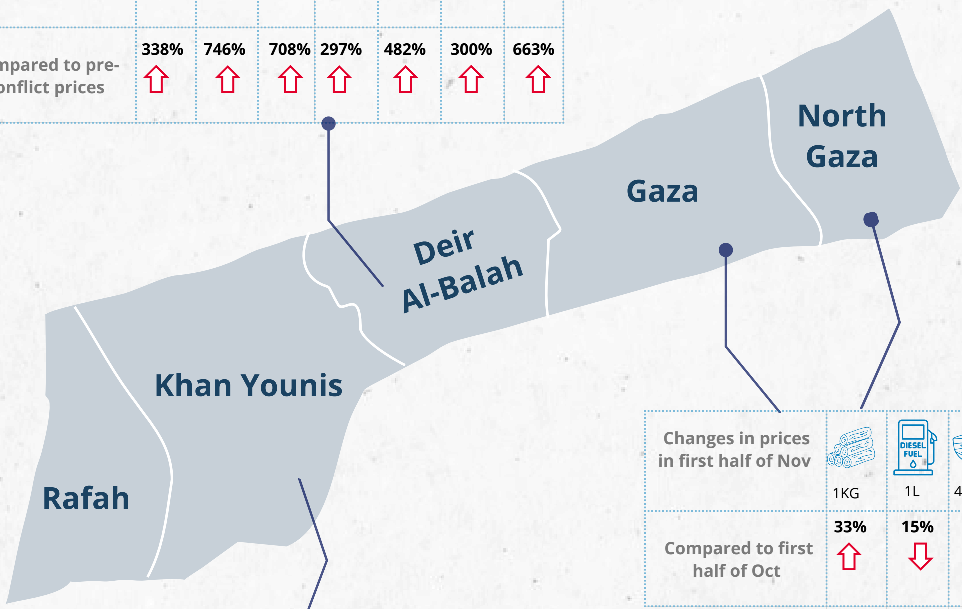
- During the first half of November, food prices showed a significant upward trend across all governorates when compared to both the previous month and pre-conflict levels. (Refer to Annex A for further details)
- The northern governorates experienced unprecedented price increases, surpassing 2,000% for essential items such as eggs, vegetables, and sugar compared to pre-conflict prices. This situation underscores the critical supply chain disruptions affecting North Gaza and Gaza governorates.
- In Deir Al-Balah and Khan Younis, food prices rose sharply across all food items, highlighting severe market shortages. Additionally, sugar, salt, and vegetable oil also faced significant price increase.

MAP KEY

Eggs · Eggplants · Cucumber · Sunflower oil · Tomatoes · Salt · Sugar · Wheat Flour · Rice · Lentils

PRICE CHANGES FOR NON-FOOD ITEMS

Changes in prices in first half of Nov	1KG	DIESEL FUEL 1L	40Pcs	100ml		SOAP 1Pcs	GAS
Compared to first half of Oct	25% ↑	10% ↑	33% ↓	43% ↓	52% ↑	0%	0%
Compared to pre-conflict prices	338% ↑	746% ↑	708% ↑	297% ↑	482% ↑	300% ↑	663% ↑



Changes in prices in first half of Nov	1KG	DIESEL FUEL 1L	40Pcs	100ml		SOAP 1Pcs	GAS
Compared to first half of Oct	33% ↑	15% ↓	70% ↓	30% ↓	0%	50% ↓	6% ↓
Compared to pre-conflict prices	300% ↑	1208% ↑	67% ↑	67% ↑	150% ↑	100% ↑	2612% ↑

Changes in prices in first half of Nov	1KG	DIESEL FUEL 1L	40Pcs	100ml		SOAP 1Pcs	GAS
Compared to first half of Oct	47% ↓	8% ↓	13% ↓	17% ↓	0%	10% ↓	0%
Compared to pre-conflict prices	300% ↑	715% ↑	665% ↑	268% ↑	421% ↑	350% ↑	917% ↑

Prices for non-food items have significantly increased compared to September 2023 but have either stabilized or decreased relative to the previous month. **(Refer to Annex A for more details)**

Cooking gas remains available in Deir Al-Balah and Khan Younis, but at exorbitant prices on the black market, with increases of 663% and 917% respectively compared to pre-crisis levels. Official distribution offers limited supplies at a rate of 60 NIS per 8 kilograms per household, though access is unstable, with households receiving their allocations only once every 50 days or more.

MAP KEY

Firewood · Diapers · Sanitary pads · Toothpaste · Hand soap

ACCESS TO THE MARKET

Market access across the Gaza Strip remains critically constrained, particularly in the northern governorates, where three quarters of households reported being unable to reach markets. Similarly, 71 percent of households in Deir Al-Balah and 54 percent in Khan Younis experienced significant barriers to market access, reflecting widespread challenges throughout the Gaza Strip.

The primary obstacles to market access are severe financial constraints and skyrocketing prices, with over 70 percent of Gaza's population citing a lack of money as the dominant barrier. Security concerns further compound the issue in North Gaza, where two-thirds of households reported restricted access due to safety risks.

These challenges have significantly deteriorated food accessibility across all governorates. More than 80 percent of households reported reduced access to food in November, worsening an already critical situation in October. The convergence of financial hardship, limited market availability, and escalating food insecurity underscores the severity of the humanitarian crisis in the Gaza Strip, with vulnerable populations facing mounting obstacles to meet their basic needs.

MARKET FUNCTIONALITY

- Shops in the Gaza Strip are encountering various obstacles that hinder their operations and disrupt market functionality.
- In the first half of November, stock shortages at wholesalers emerged as the most commonly reported issue, affecting 97 percent of surveyed shops in Khan Younis, 93 percent in Northern Gaza, and 54 percent in Deir Al-Balah. Additionally, the high cost of restocking posed challenges for 84 percent of shops in Deir Al-Balah and 41 percent in Khan Younis.
- Transportation-related challenges were reported by 63 percent of shops in Northern Gaza and 54 percent in Deir Al-Balah.
- Cash liquidity continues to be a significant concern for over 73 percent of surveyed shops in Deir Al-Balah and Khan Younis, further complicated by the limited adoption of digital payment solutions.

FOOD DIVERSITY

- Food consumption patterns in Gaza **reveal critical poor diversity, with bread and pulses dominating household diets for the second month in row (refer to Annex B for details).**

- In November, household consumption of essential food groups showed no significant change compared to October. Dairy products, already consumed minimally in October, were entirely absent in Deir Al-Balah and Khan Younis, reflecting a complete depletion. Across all governorates, dairy consumption fell from an average of four days per week pre-conflict to nearly zero in November.

- Similarly, fruit and vegetable consumption remains alarmingly scarce. In Gaza City and North Gaza, it is nearly nonexistent, while in Deir Al-Balah and Khan Younis, it remains critically low. Vegetable consumption, previously at six days per week pre-conflict, has now dropped to almost zero.

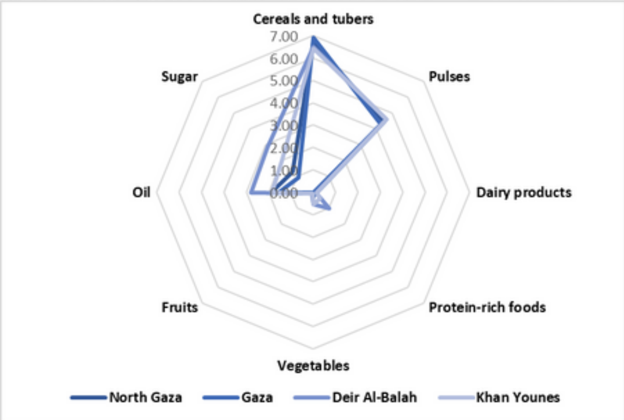
- Protein sources such as red and white meat and eggs have seen drastic declines, falling from an average of three days per week pre-conflict to nearly absent in November.

- Conversely, cereals, primarily bread, have remained the primary food group consumed, with no significant change observed. Pulses, while moderately consumed, have surpassed pre-conflict levels due to their relative availability, providing a vital, albeit limited, nutritional source amidst widespread scarcity.

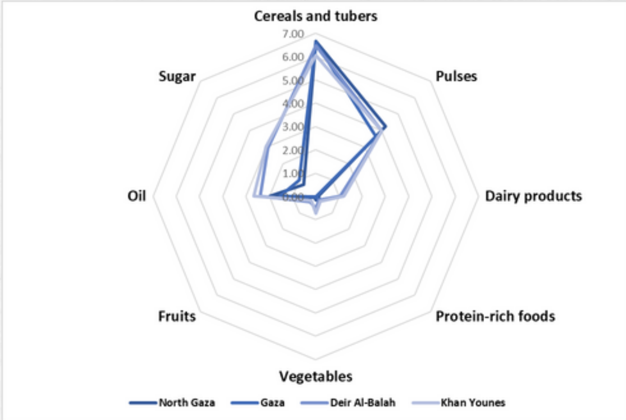
- These trends highlight a profound decline in dietary quality and diversity, posing serious risks to nutritional health across the Gaza Strip. The charts below vividly illustrate this shift, with the radar chart showing a marked contraction in food group consumption. While pre-crisis consumption encompassed a wide range of food groups, current consumption is heavily concentrated on just two—bread and pulses—reflecting the alarming reduction in dietary variety.

FOOD DIVERSITY TRENDS

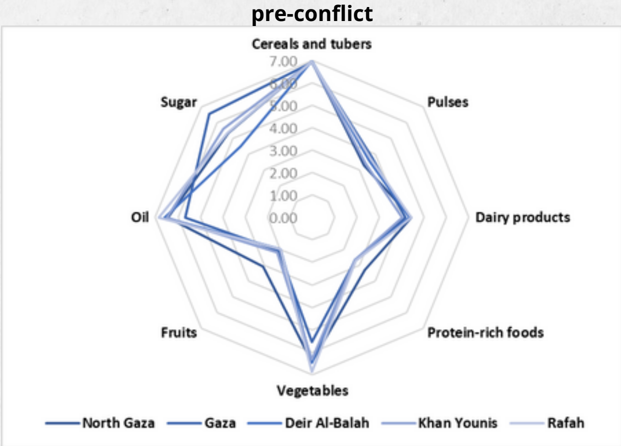
Average consumption (day/week) for each food group, November 2024



Average consumption (day/week) for each food group, October 2024



Average consumption (day/week) for each food group, pre-conflict



FOOD AVAILABILITY IN FORMAL AND INFORMAL SHOPS & RESTOCKING

- In November, there was still a significant drop in the number of humanitarian and commercial trucks entering Gaza compared to August and September. Consequently, essential goods are quickly running out throughout the Gaza Strip.

- Following a surplus of wheat flour in mid-2024, its availability is now diminishing, and prices are climbing sharply. The Gaza Strip market is facing a severe crisis as many essential items are running out.

- In the northern governorates, only canned food and pulses are still available, although their supply has decreased since September. Dairy products and fruits are completely absent, while there are severe shortages of vegetables, wheat flour, and vegetable oil, leading to higher prices and eggs are nearly nonexistent. Although pulses and rice remain accessible, other vital goods are in short supply.

- In Deir al-Balah and Khan Younis, canned food, rice, legumes, vegetables, and vegetable oil are available but in limited quantities. Dairy products, wheat flour are particularly scarce, eggs are almost nonexistent.

WFP Palestine
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Prepared by the WFP Palestine Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) Unit.

ANNEX A

Market prices in Gaza Strip[1]

Northern Gaza

Table 1: Prices of Key food Commodities in Northern Governorates (NIS)

Item	Unit	Sep.23	Oct.24	Nov.24	Nov.2024/ Oct.2024	Nov.2024/ Sep.2023
Canned Fava	380 gm	2.2	3.7	8.2	122%	273%
Chickpeas	1 KG	5.4	34.8	47.5	36%	780%
Cucumbers	1 KG	2.7	59.5	87	46%	3122%
Dry fava beans	1 KG	7	25	30	20%	329%
Eggplants	1 KG	4	45	86	91%	2050%
Eggs	2 KG	14	420	400	-5%	2757%
Egyptian rice	1 KG	6.2	20.8	22	6%	255%
Flour	1 KG	1.9	0.6	3.4	467%	79%
Lentils	1 KG	6.3	23.6	23.3	-1%	270%
Potatoes	1 KG	2.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Red onions	1 KG	3.2	360	245	-32%	7556%
Sunflower oil	3 L	31	165	240	45%	674%
Tomatoes	1 KG	3.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Salt	1 KG	1.5	8.8	9	2%	500%
Sugar	1 KG	3.9	96.5	122.5	27%	3041%

[1] The price comparison is based on a month-to-month observations, specifically comparing the first half of November 2024 to the first half of October 2024.

Table 2: Prices of Key non-food items in Northern Governorates (NIS)

Item	Unit	Sep.2023	Oct.2024	Nov.24	Nov.2024/ Oct.2024	Nov.2024/ Sep.2023
Energy						
Wood	1 KG	1.0	3.0	4.0	**33%**	**300%**
Coal	1 KG	4.0	18.5	17.5	**-5%**	**338%**
Charging from solar Energy	1 hour	N/A	2.5	5.0	**100%**	**NA**
Cooking Gas	1 KG	5.9	170.0	160.0	**-6%**	**2612%**
Diesel	1 Liter	6.5	100.0	85.0	**-15%**	**1208%**
Gasoline	1 Liter	6.8	300.0	300.0	**0%**	**4312%**
Hygiene Items						
Sanitary Pads	16 pads	4.0	10.0	10.0	**0%**	**150%**
Baby Diapers	Cartoon (40 diapers)	18.0	100.0	30.0	**-70%**	**67%**
Toilet Paper	1 roll	1.0	4.0	5.0	**25%**	**400%**
Detergent	1 Liter	6.5	40.0	17.0	**-58%**	**162%**
Tissues	1 pack	2.0	7.0	35.0	**400%**	**1650%**
Toothpaste	100 ml	4.2	10.0	7.0	**-30%**	**67%**
Toothbrush	1 brush	2.0	10.0	3.0	**-70%**	**50%**
Hair Shampoo	750 ml	9.0	40.0	25.0	**-38%**	**178%**
Bleach (chlorine)	1 Liter	1.5	20.0	15.0	**-25%**	**900%**
Hand Soap	1 Piece	2.5	10.0	5.0	**-50%**	**100%**
Medical Items						
Paracetamol	12 pills	3.0	10.00	10.00	**0%**	**233%**
Iodine Solution	120 ml	7.0	10.00	10.00	**0%**	**43%**
Other						
Drinking Water	1.5 Liter	1.0	N/A	NA	NA	NA
Tent	24 M2	N/A	1600.0	1700.0	**6%**	**NA**

Deir Al Balah

Table 3: Prices of Key food Commodities in Deir Al-Balah (NIS)

Item	Unit	Sep.23	Oct.24	Nov.24	Nov.2024/ Oct.2024	Nov.2024/ Sep.2023
Canned Fava	380 gm	2.2	3.4	7	106%	218%
Chickpeas	1 KG	5.4	9.7	24.6	154%	356%
Cucumbers	1 KG	2.7	10.3	16.3	58%	504%
Dry fava beans	1 KG	7	13	20	54%	186%
Eggplants	1 KG	4	10	18	80%	350%
Eggs	2 KG	14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Egyptian rice	1 KG	6.2	6	13	117%	110%
Flour	1 KG	1.9	2	8	300%	321%
Lentils	1 KG	6.3	15	18.33	22%	191%
Potatoes	1 KG	2.5	21.6	27.4	27%	996%
Red onions	1 KG	3.2	9	35	289%	994%
Sunflower oil	3 L	31.3	55	100	82%	219%
Tomatoes	1 KG	3.6	42.6	43	1%	1094%
Salt	1 KG	1.5	7	13.3	90%	787%
Sugar	1 KG	3.91	10.3	35.3	243%	803%

Table 4: Prices of Key non-food items in Deir Al-Balah (NIS)

Item	Unit	Sep.2023	Oct.2024	Nov.24	Nov.2024/ Oct.2024	Nov.2024/ Sep.2023
Energy						
Wood	1 KG	0.8	2.8	3.5	**25%**	**338%**
Coal	1 KG	4.0	N/A	NA	**NA**	**NA**
Charging from solar Energy	1 hour	N/A	1.5	2.0	**33%**	**NA**
Cooking Gas	1 KG	5.9	45.0	45.0	**0%**	**663%**
Diesel	1 Liter	6.5	50.0	55.0	**10%**	**746%**
Gasoline	1 Liter	6.8	120.0	140.0	**17%**	**1959%**
Hygiene Items						
Sanitary Pads	16 pads	5.5	21.0	32.0	**52%**	**482%**
Baby Diapers	Cartoon (40 diapers)	19.8	240.0	160.0	**-33%**	**708%**
Toilet Paper	1 roll	1.0	17.0	18.0	**6%**	**1700%**
Detergent	1 Liter	5.0	52.5	38.0	**-28%**	**660%**
Tissues	1 pack	2.3	N/A	15.0	**NA**	**552%**
Toothpaste	100 ml	5.8	40.0	23.0	**-43%**	**297%**
Toothbrush	1 brush	4.5	4.0	4.0	**0%**	**-11%**
Hair Shampoo	750 ml	4.5	40.0	40.0	**0%**	**789%**
Bleach (chlorine)	1 Liter	3.0	25.0	30.0	**20%**	**900%**
Hand Soap	1 Piece	2.0	8.0	8.0	**0%**	**300%**
Medical Items						
Paracetamol	12 pills	4	10.0	10.0	**0%**	**150%**
Iodine Solution	120 ml	5	10.0	10.0	**0%**	**100%**
Other						
Drinking Water	1.5 Liter	2	4.0	6.0	**50%**	**200%**
Tent	24 M2	N/A	N/A	N/A	**NA**	**NA**

Khan Younis

Table 5: Prices of Key food Commodities in Khan Younis (NIS)

Item	Unit	Sep.23	Oct.24	Nov.24	Nov.2024/ Oct.2024	Nov.2024/ Sep.2023
Canned Fava	380 gm	2.2	2	6.5	225%	195%
Chickpeas	1 KG	5.4	11.5	20	74%	270%
Cucumbers	1 KG	2.7	10.4	15.4	48%	470%
Dry fava beans	1 KG	7	6.5	NA	NA	NA
Eggplants	1 KG	4	8.7	15.5	78%	288%
Eggs	2 KG	14	40	NA	NA	NA
Egyptian rice	1 KG	6.2	8	12	50%	94%
Flour	1 KG	1.9	2.4	NA	NA	NA
Lentils	1 KG	6.3	13.4	18.3	37%	190%
Potatoes	1 KG	2.5	15.3	26	70%	940%
Red onions	1 KG	3.2	20.1	30	49%	838%
Sunflower oil	3 L	31.1	55	105	91%	238%
Tomatoes	1 KG	3.6	34	50	47%	1289%
Salt	1 KG	1.5	4	12	200%	700%
Sugar	1 KG	3.9	13	33	154%	746%

Table 6: Prices of Key non-food items in Khan Younis (NIS)

Item	Unit	Sep.2023	Oct.2024	Nov.24	Nov.2024/ Oct.2024	Nov.2024/ Sep.2023
Energy						
Wood	1 KG	1.0	7.5	4.0	**-47%**	**300%**
Coal	1 KG	6.3	24.5	NA	NA	NA
Charging from solar Energy	1 hour	N/A	1.0	1.0	**NA**	**0%**
Cooking Gas	1 KG	5.9	7.5	60.0	**700%**	**917%**
Diesel	1 Liter	6.5	57.5	53.0	**-8%**	**715%**
Gasoline	1 Liter	6.8	140.0	120.0	**-14%**	**1665%**
Hygiene Items						
Sanitary Pads	16 pads	4.8	25.0	25.0	**0%**	**421%**
Baby Diapers	Cartoon (40 diapers)	18.3	160.0	140.0	**-13%**	**665%**
Toilet Paper	1 roll	1.8	18.0	18.0	**0%**	**900%**
Detergent	1 Liter	5.0	36.0	35.0	**-3%**	**600%**
Tissues	1 pack	2.3	20.0	17.0	**-15%**	**639%**
Toothpaste	100 ml	6.8	30.0	25.0	**-17%**	**268%**
Toothbrush	1 brush	1.5	5.5	4.0	**-27%**	**167%**
Hair Shampoo	750 ml	12.5	45.0	40.0	**-11%**	**220%**
Bleach (chlorine)	1 Liter	1.5	15.0	10.0	**-33%**	**567%**
Hand Soap	1 Piece	2.0	10.0	9.0	**-10%**	**350%**
Medical Items						
Paracetamol	12 pills	1.0	7.0	5.0	**-29%**	**400%**
Iodine Solution	120 ml	3.0	5.0	5.0	**0%**	**67%**
Other						
Drinking Water	1.5 Liter	2.0	5.0	5.0	**0%**	**150%**
Tent	24 M2	N/A	N/A	NA	**NA**	**NA**

ANNEX B

Average consumption (day/week) for each food group

Governorate	Period	Cereals and tubers	Pulses	Dairy products	Protein-rich foods	Vegetables	Fruits	Oil	Sugar
North Gaza	Pre-conflict	6.9	3.3	4.4	3.3	6.4	3.1	6.4	5.3
	Sep.24	7.0	5.4	0.2	1.6	0.4	0.1	2.2	3.0
	Oct.24	6.7	4.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.7
	Nov.24	6.7	4.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.9	1.3
Gaza	Pre-conflict	6.9	3.8	4.2	2.7	5.5	2.1	5.7	6.5
	Sep.24	6.9	5.8	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.0	2.7	3.1
	Oct.24	6.6	3.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.0
	Nov.24	6.9	4.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.9
Deir Al-Balah	Pre-conflict	7.0	3.6	4.4	2.7	6.5	2.0	6.6	4.5
	Sep.24	7.0	5.0	0.6	1.5	1.1	0.6	3.8	5.6
	Oct.24	6.5	4.0	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	2.4	2.9
	Nov.24	6.5	4.6	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.1	2.8	2.9
Khan Younis	Pre-conflict	6.9	3.4	4.0	2.7	6.3	2.2	6.5	5.6
	Sep.24	6.9	4.9	0.5	1.5	0.8	0.4	4.0	5.5
	Oct.24	6.1	4.0	1.2	0.3	0.7	0.3	2.7	3.0
	Nov.24	6.4	4.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.1	1.8	2.0
Rafah	Pre-conflict	7.0	3.7	4.4	2.7	6.9	2.0	6.9	5.3
	Sep.24	6.9	5.0	0.6	1.5	1.1	0.8	4.9	5.1