

# MARKET MONITOR – PALESTINE

WFP Palestine Food Security Analysis  
January 2025



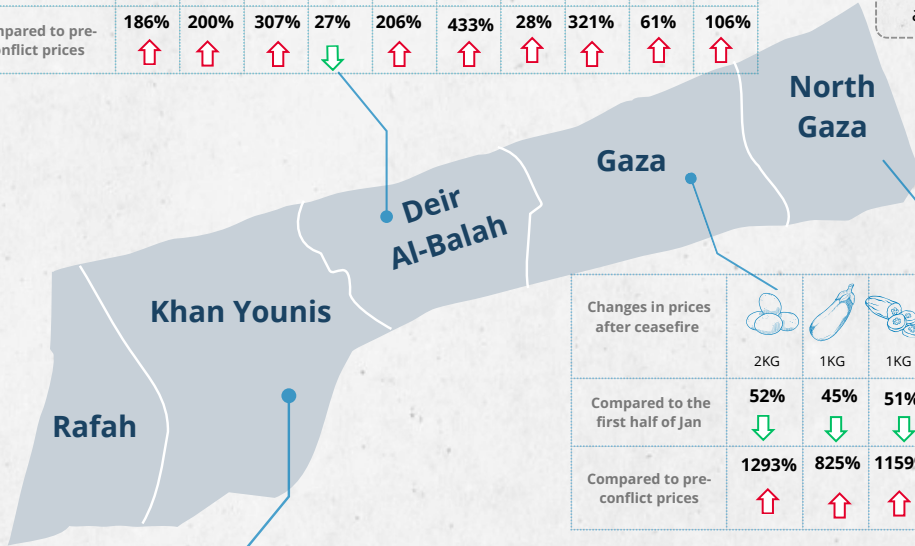
## KEY FINDINGS

- This Market Monitor looks at markets across Gaza and the West Bank in January 2025.
- In Gaza, **the ceasefire and entry of more humanitarian commodities saw prices begin to fall, although remaining well above pre-conflict levels and fluctuating given unstable availability of commodities** and in the absence of a fully functioning commercial sector. Prices in Gaza as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) surged by 522%, since the start of the conflict and through to the end of December 2024 while the Food CPI increased by 481% in the same period.
- While month-on-month prices fell from December to January for key food commodities, some remained up to 1200% above pre-conflict levels. One third of households reported better access to food, but consumption remained significantly below pre conflict levels, with most people living largely on cereals and pulses** (see Fig 1 and 3 below).
- The primary obstacle to market access post-ceasefire for most households was the lack of cash to meet high prices, and cash liquidity remained a major concern for most shop owners.

## PRICE CHANGES FOR FOOD ITEMS

Changes in prices after ceasefire	2KG	1KG	1KG	3L	1KG	1KG	1KG	1KG	1KG	1KG
Compared to the first half of Jan	60% ↓	37% ↓	39% ↓	43% ↓	35% ↓	43% ↓	58% ↓	60% ↓	29% ↓	35% ↓
Compared to pre-conflict prices	186% ↑	200% ↑	307% ↑	27% ↓	206% ↑	433% ↑	28% ↑	321% ↑	61% ↑	106% ↑

- The price of eggs, fell by 50% month-on-month, but across Gazan markets was still anywhere between 200%-1200% above pre-conflict prices.
- The price of a 25kg bag of wheat flour fell by 47% month-on-month but remained 300% above pre-conflict prices in southern governorates, fluctuating at between 40-250 NIS.

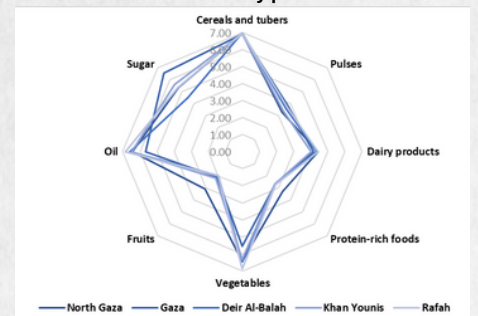
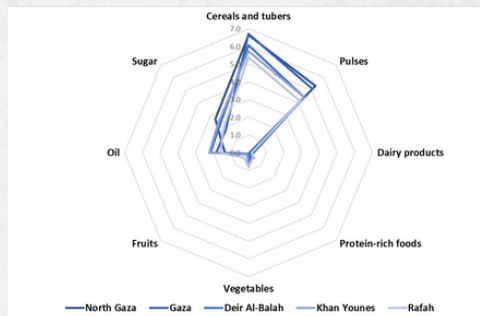
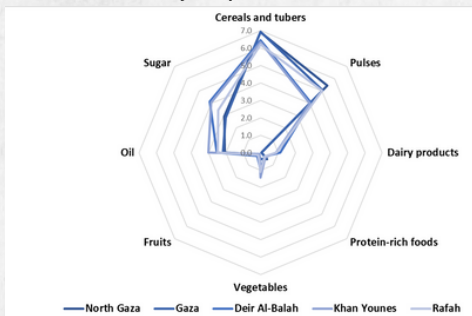


Changes in prices after ceasefire	2KG	1KG	1KG	3L	1KG	1KG	1KG	1KG	1KG	1KG
Compared to the first half of Jan	52% ↓	40% ↓	43% ↓	47% ↓	38% ↓	43% ↓	64% ↓	60% ↓	24% ↓	30% ↓
Compared to pre-conflict prices	257% ↑	200% ↑	344% ↑	23% ↓	178% ↑	433% ↑	28% ↑	321% ↑	110% ↑	122% ↑

Fig 1. Average food consumption in Gaza in Jan 2025 depended largely on cereals and pulses, with most fresh commodities, dairy and protein cut out of the diet.

Fig 2. Average food consumption in Gaza in Dec 2024 depended largely on cereals and pulses, fruits, vegetables dairy and protein cut out of the diet.

Fig 3. Pre-conflict average food consumption in Gaza included a diversity of food groups, including high consumption of vegetables enabled by local production, as well as dairy products.



### MAP KEY



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World Food Programme

## OVERVIEW

The conflict in Gaza has devastated the Palestinian population, causing widespread displacement, extensive infrastructure damage, and a collapse in living conditions. Palestine is facing a multi-faceted crisis—economic, humanitarian, environmental, social, educational, and food-related. By the end of 2024, Gaza's GDP had plummeted by over 82%, with unemployment soaring to 80%. The West Bank also suffered, with GDP declining by more than 19% and unemployment rising to 35%. Overall, the Palestinian economy contracted by 28%, and unemployment reached 51%, while the Palestinian Authority faces challenges to pay public employees due to reduced clearance revenues and declining foreign aid. Following the ceasefire, the situation in the West Bank deteriorated further with heightened Israeli restrictions, including increased checkpoints and severe movement limitations across governorates. These measures have disrupted economic activity, strained market functionality, and worsened socio-economic conditions. If these restrictions persist, they risk destabilizing markets further, deepening the economic crisis, and worsening living conditions across the West Bank. Meanwhile, in Gaza, the effects of the ceasefire are beginning to show as displaced people return to their governorates. There has been a noticeable decline in prices for both food and non-food commodities when compared to December 2024 and the first half of January 2025, although they remain higher than pre-crisis levels.

## HIGHLIGHTS

### GAZA



**188%**  
increase in cost of MEB in December compared to the Pre-conflict value.



**552%**  
rise in cost of MEB-food basket



**481%**  
surge in food consumer price index, compared to pre-conflict



**98%**  
construction activity plummeted



**82%+**  
further collapse in Gaza's economy



**14%**  
of pre-crisis levels of commercial and humanitarian trucks entering Gaza in January (as of January 13).



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



**4%**  
increase in cost of MEB in November compared to the baseline value.



**11%**  
rise in cost of MEB-food basket



**4%**  
decline in food consumer price index, compared to pre-conflict



**31%**  
unemployment rate in the third quarter of 2024



**28%**  
poverty doubled in the West Bank



**38%**  
construction activity plummeted



**30%**  
contraction in industry



**19%**  
further collapse in West Bank's economy

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## SOCIOECONOMIC SITUATION IN PALESTINE

### GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

By the end of 2024, the Palestinian economy faced a significant contraction\*, with GDP declining by an estimated 28% compared to 2023. This downturn was driven by the compounded effects of conflict and movement restrictions. **Gaza's economy bore the brunt of the impact, suffering an unprecedented GDP decline of over 82%, while the West Bank experienced a GDP reduction exceeding 19%.**

The contraction in GDP highlights the severe repercussions on key sectors. Construction activity saw the sharpest decline at 46% (38% in the West Bank and 98% in Gaza), followed by a 33% drop in industrial activity (30% in the West Bank and 90% in Gaza). Agricultural activity fell by 32% (17% in the West Bank and 91% in Gaza), while the services sector—comprising 65% of the economy—declined by 27% (17% in the West Bank and 81% in Gaza). These figures underscore the economy's vulnerability, with productive sectors, accounting for just 20% of total activity, particularly affected.

### INFLATION AND MARKET PRICES

Since the onset of the conflict, Palestine's Consumer Price Index (CPI) has risen sharply, particularly in Gaza. As of December 2024, **the overall CPI increased by 106% compared to pre-conflict levels** and 3% compared to November 2024. The Food CPI rose by **111% from pre-conflict levels** but decreased by 7% compared to November 2024.

In the West Bank, the CPI showed a modest decline of 0.3% since September 2023 and 1% compared to November 2024. The Food CPI in the West Bank decreased by 4% from pre-conflict levels and by 2% compared to November 2024.

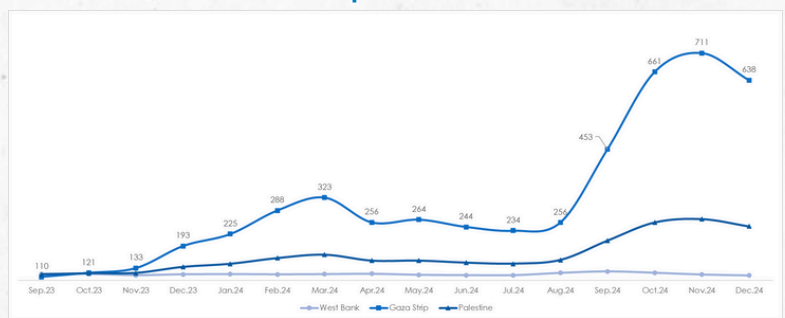
In Gaza, the impact of the conflict on prices has been far more dramatic. **The overall CPI surged by 522%, and the Food CPI increased by 481% from September 2023 to December 2024.** Between November and December 2024, the overall CPI in Gaza rose by 5%, while the Food CPI decreased by 10%.

**Overall, the conflict in the Gaza Strip led to a 54% increase in Palestine's CPI and a 59% rise in the Food CPI in 2024 compared to 2023. While the West Bank experienced relatively modest increases of 3% in both CPI and Food CPI, Gaza witnessed a staggering rise, with the CPI increasing by 238% and the Food CPI by 225%.**

CPI in Palestine September 2023- December 2024



Food CPI in Palestine September 2023- December 2024



### LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

In the **West Bank**, employment rates experienced a steep decline of **19% between the third quarter of 2023 and the third quarter of 2024**, with the number of employed individuals dropping from approximately **868,000 to 702,500**. 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 percent before the conflict. Additionally, the number of West Bank residents working in **Israel and Israeli settlements** plummeted from **178,000 to just 29,500**.

Despite these challenges, the labor market showed modest recovery in the third quarter of 2024, with the number of workers **increasing by 4 percent** between the second and third quarters, climbing from **676,000 to 702,500**.

Employment in Gaza is now limited to a small number of individuals working for NGOs or engaged in informal trade. The destruction of infrastructure and the suspension of most economic activities have left the majority of the population without formal employment opportunities, deepening the ongoing 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 November 2024, the West Bank saw a **4% increase in the cost of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)**, rising from **2,062 NIS to 2,145 NIS**. The food component experienced the most significant change, increasing by 11% from 681 NIS to 753 NIS, contributing the most to the overall rise. Other components, such as shelter, education, and energy, also recorded slight increases.

In December 2024, the cost of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) in Gaza Strip experienced a **significant increase of 188 percent** compared to the original value, with the total value rising from 1,717 NIS to 4,941 NIS. The most striking increase occurred in the food component, where prices rose by **552 percent**, increasing from 577 NIS to 3,763 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\\_ForecastingRep2025EPCBS.pdf](https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/portals/_pcbs/PressRelease/Press_En_ForecastingRep2025EPCBS.pdf)

\*\*PCBC: [https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/portals/\\_pcbs/PressRelease/Press\\_En\\_LFSQ022024E.pdf](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)

## MARKET SITUATION AND PRICES – WEST BANK

Despite the ongoing conflict and movement restrictions, markets in the West Bank remain operational. Staple food commodities are available and accessible, with staple supplies expected to sustain availability for up to six months, according to the Ministry of National Economy. While logistical challenges persist, West Bank markets continue to maintain access to essential goods. In December 2024, food prices largely stabilized or declined, with the exception of cucumbers, which saw a 21 percent increase compared to November 2024.

### Price Comparison in the West Bank

Changes in prices in December 2024							
Compared to November 2024	 22%	 10%	0%	 0.1%	 1.5%	 0.6%	 21%

Source: PCBS

## ECONOMIC STAGNATION IN THE WEST BANK POST-CEASEFIRE: RISING RESTRICTIONS AND MOUNTING CHALLENGES

Following the ceasefire announcement in Gaza, Israel significantly increased restrictions in the West Bank, severely disrupting transportation and movement between Palestinian governorates and increasing the number of checkpoints to 900 across all areas. Some cities, particularly in the northern regions like Jenin and Qalqilya, have faced complete lockdowns lasting several weeks (e.g., Jenin since December). The escalation in Jenin, along with the restrictions and lockdowns, has also triggered population movements outside the camps, significantly impacting the displaced populations.

While the Palestinian Ministry of Economy has assured that basic food supplies in the West Bank are sufficient for up to six months, the tightened movement restrictions threaten the short-term availability of essential goods in certain areas if the current situation persists.

**These restrictions have further exacerbated existing economic challenges in the West Bank, including:**

- **Decline in Purchasing Power:** Palestinian households are struggling with reduced disposable income due to rising unemployment and the irregular payment of public sector salaries.
- **Unemployment Surge:** Many Palestinians employed in Israel have been unable to reach their jobs, further exacerbating unemployment rates.
- **Private Sector Decline:** The private sector continues to weaken as economic activity slows down across multiple industries.

If these restrictions are not eased, the West Bank's economy faces the risk of further decline. Addressing movement restrictions and supporting economic recovery initiatives will be critical to mitigating the deepening economic crisis and ensuring the availability of essential goods in all areas.

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## MARKET SITUATION - GAZA STRIP

- Post-ceasefire, availability has improved across all governorates, with prices for all commodities decreasing, and further improvements are expected.
- In northern governorates, households have been using waste and wood for cooking due to severe shortages of cooking gas and fuel. However, this will likely decrease soon, as the distribution of gas from official channels is expected to begin shortly.
- Following the ceasefire, the entry of humanitarian and commercial trucks is anticipated to increase, helping meet the population's needs for both food and non-food commodities.

## FOOD AVAILABILITY



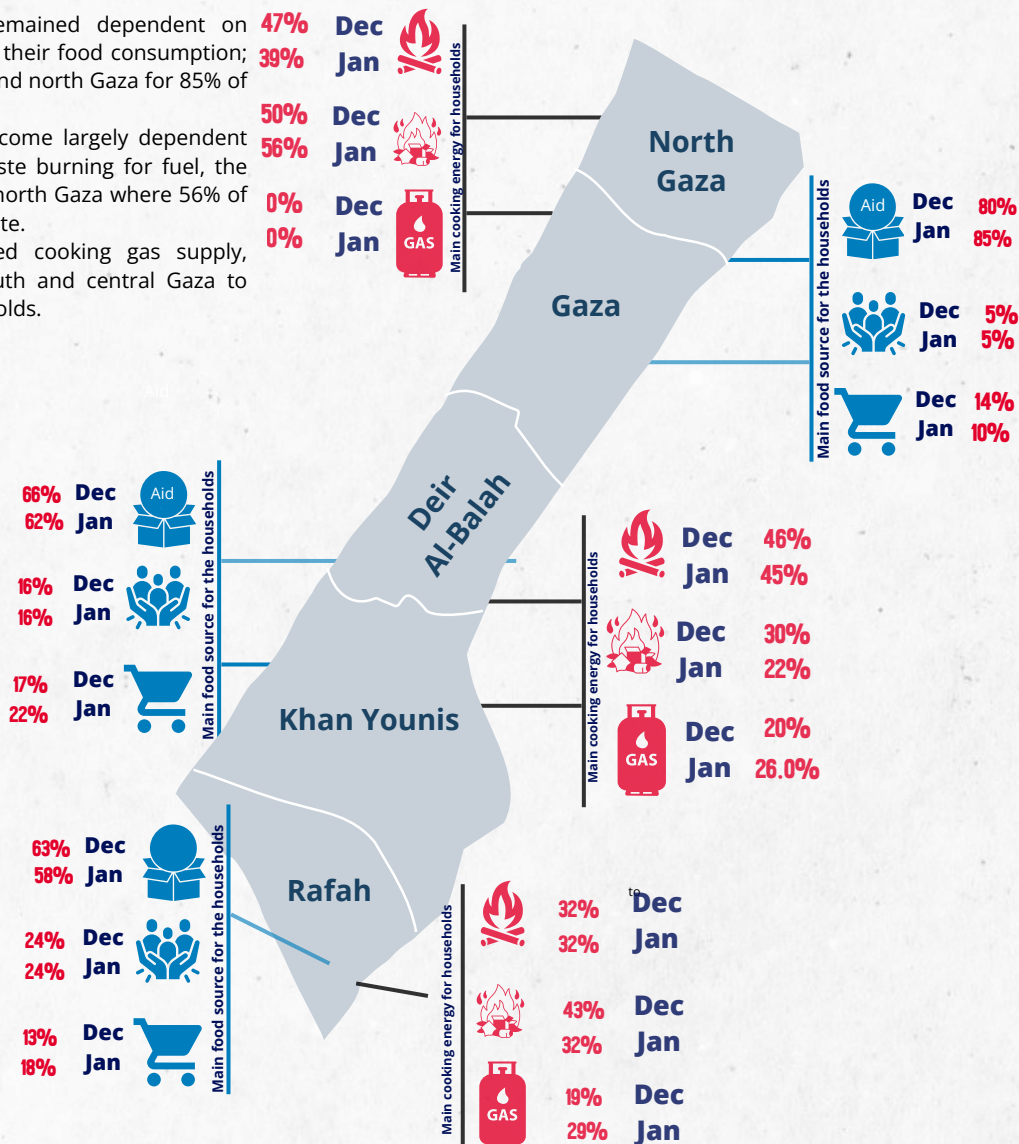
As of January 13, the average number of trucks entering Gaza was 68. This average is expected to increase significantly after the ceasefire to better meet the needs of the population, through humanitarian and commercial trucks. In December 2024, a total of 2,861 trucks entered Gaza, at a rate of 130 trucks per day, 22% of which were commercial trucks. (Annex A for more details)



Following the ceasefire, a large number of humanitarian and commercial trucks have been flowing into Gaza; official figures have not yet been released.

## MAIN FOOD & ENERGY SOURCES

- Most households remained dependent on humanitarian aid for their food consumption; particularly in Gaza and north Gaza for 85% of households.
- Households have become largely dependent on firewood and waste burning for fuel, the highest in Gaza and north Gaza where 56% of households burn waste.
- There is only limited cooking gas supply, available only in south and central Gaza to some 30% of households.

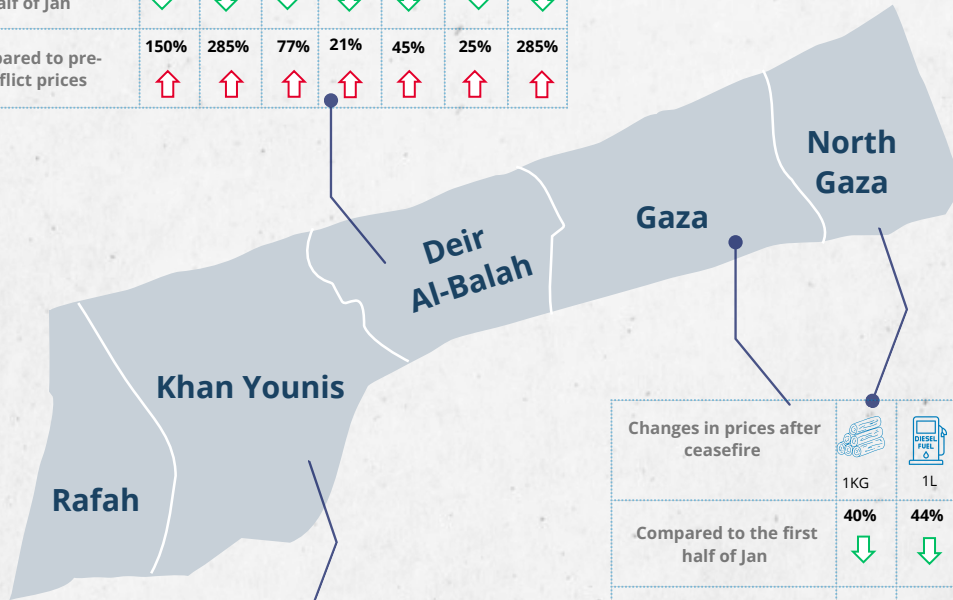


### MAP KEY

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

## PRICE CHANGES FOR NON-FOOD ITEMS

Changes in prices after ceasefire	1KG	1L	40Pcs	100ml	1Pcs	1Pcs	285%
Compared to the first half of Jan	43% ↓	44% ↓	30% ↓	30% ↓	47% ↓	50% ↓	29% ↓
Compared to pre-conflict prices	150% ↑	285% ↑	77% ↑	21% ↑	45% ↑	25% ↑	285% ↑



Changes in prices after ceasefire	1KG	1L	40Pcs	100ml	1Pcs	1Pcs	45%
Compared to the first half of Jan	40% ↓	44% ↓	63% ↓	29% ↓	0%	20% ↓	45% ↓
Compared to pre-conflict prices	200% ↑	592% ↑	67% ↑	67% ↑	150% ↑	60% ↑	1934% ↑

Changes in prices after ceasefire	1KG	1L	40Pcs	100ml	1Pcs	1Pcs	493%
Compared to the first half of Jan	17% ↓	29% ↓	36% ↓	33% ↓	33% ↓	40% ↓	13% ↓
Compared to pre-conflict prices	150% ↑	285% ↑	91% ↑	47% ↑	108% ↑	50% ↑	493% ↑

- Prices for non-food items have significantly decreased after the ceasefire agreement, compared to both the first half of January 2025 and December 2024. However, they remain higher than pre-conflict levels (Refer to Annex B for more details)
- Cooking gas remains available in Deir Al-Balah and Khan Younis, but is being sold at inflated prices on the black market, with increases of 285% and 493%, respectively, compared to pre-crisis levels. Official distribution is limited, offering 60 NIS per 8 kilograms per household, but access is unstable, with households receiving their allocations only once every 50 days or more.
- Following the ceasefire agreement, online registration for official distribution has opened for the northern governorates for the first time, with distribution expected to begin next week. This development is anticipated to impact wood and cooking gas prices on the black market.

### MAP KEY



## ACCESS TO THE MARKET

In January, market access across the Gaza Strip remains critically limited, despite some improvement following the ceasefire agreement. This is particularly evident in the northern governorates, where 70 percent of households reported being unable to reach markets. Similarly, in Deir Al-Balah and Rafah, two-thirds of households and half of those in Khan Younis faced significant barriers to market access. While these figures reflect improvement compared to December, challenges remain substantial.

The primary obstacles to market access post-ceasefire are the lack of cash across all households in the northern governorates, and over 80 percent of the populations in Deir Al-Balah and Khan Younis identifying financial constraints as the primary barrier. This comes after skyrocketing prices and security concerns in December. In response, the banking system in the Gaza Strip is aiming to resume operations soon, with plans for e-payments to facilitate transactions on both the supply and demand sides. This is expected to alleviate some of the financial barriers, though the situation remains critical.

In January, household access to food showed signs of improvement, with one-third of households reporting better access to food. This trend is expected to continue as the flow of humanitarian assistance and commercial trucks increases, although continued efforts will be necessary to fully restore market stability and ensure food security.

## MARKET FUNCTIONALITY

- Following the ceasefire agreement, shops across the Gaza Strip are facing a range of challenges that are hindering their operations and disrupting market functionality.
- Stock shortages at wholesalers have emerged as the most widespread issue, impacting all surveyed shops in Khan Younis, 75 percent in Gaza, and 30 percent in Deir Al-Balah. The inability to restock regularly is severely limiting the availability of goods. Additionally, the high cost of restocking presents a significant hurdle for 21 percent of shops in Deir Al-Balah and 54 percent in Khan Younis, further restricting their ability to replenish supplies.
- Transportation-related challenges are another critical barrier, with 35 percent of shops in Gaza, 63 percent in Deir Al-Balah, and 54 percent in Khan Younis reporting difficulties. These issues are mainly due to damaged infrastructure and security concerns, making it difficult to receive and distribute goods in a timely manner.
- Cash liquidity remains a major concern for shop owners. Over 96 percent of surveyed shops in Khan Younis, along with a quarter of shops in Deir Al-Balah and Gaza, reported cash flow issues. This lack of liquidity makes it difficult for shops to purchase goods, pay suppliers, or cover operational costs, further exacerbating market instability.
- These challenges highlight the fragility of the post-ceasefire economic recovery in Gaza. To restore market functionality, addressing these logistical, financial, and supply chain issues will be critical. Efforts to improve transportation infrastructure, enhance cash flow, and ensure steady access to stock at reasonable prices will be essential for stabilizing the local economy and improving access to goods for the population.

## FOOD DIVERSITY

- Food consumption patterns in Gaza showed a slight improvement in January 2025 compared to December 2024. This improvement is attributed to the ceasefire, which led to a decrease in food prices and an increased flow of humanitarian aid trucks. However, consumption levels remain significantly below pre-crisis level. (refer to Annex C for details).
- Household diets continue to exhibit poor diversity, with bread and pulses remaining the primary staples. There has been a modest increase in the consumption of dairy products and vegetables, particularly in the southern governorates. However, these improvements are absent in the northern governorates, where dietary diversity remains critically low.
- In January 2025, dairy product consumption remained absent in the northern governorates but improved slightly in the southern governorates, where households reported consuming dairy one day per week—an improvement from zero in December 2024. Overall, dairy consumption has drastically declined across all governorates, falling from an average of four days per week before the conflict to almost zero in the northern governorates and just one day per week in the southern governorates.
- Similarly, fruit and vegetable consumption remains critically low. In Gaza City and North Gaza, it is almost nonexistent, while in Deir Al-Balah and Khan Younis, it remains limited despite a slight improvement to one day per week in January 2025. Prior to the conflict, vegetable consumption averaged six days per week, but it has now fallen to nearly zero in the northern governorates and just one day per week in the southern governorates.
- Protein consumption, including red and white meat as well as eggs, showed no change in January 2025 compared to December 2024. However, it has experienced a significant decline since the pre-conflict period, dropping from an average of three days per week to being nearly absent in January 2025.
- In contrast, cereals, primarily bread, have remained the main staple food, with no significant changes in consumption patterns. Pulses, although moderately consumed, have exceeded pre-conflict levels due to their relative availability, serving as a crucial but limited nutritional source amid widespread scarcity.
- These trends underscore a significant deterioration in dietary quality and diversity compared to pre-conflict levels, posing serious risks to nutritional health across the Gaza Strip. The charts below clearly illustrate this shift, with the radar chart revealing a sharp contraction in food group consumption. While pre-crisis diets included a wide variety of food groups, current consumption is largely restricted to just two staples—bread and pulses. Although January 2025 showed slight improvement compared to the very poor dietary diversity in December 2024, overall food diversity remains critically low.

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



## ANNEX A

### **Total number of trucks and average daily number of commercial and humanitarian Trucks Entering Gaza (Oct 2023 – 13 Jan 2025)<sup>1</sup>**

Year	Month	Commercial trucks		Humanitarian trucks		Total Trucks	
		Number	Daily Average	Number	Daily Average	Number	Daily Average
2023	Oct	-	-	218	10	218	10
	Nov	43	2	2,502	114	2,545	116
	Dec	243	11	3,005	137	3,248	148
2024	Jan	335	15	4,036	183	4,371	199
	Feb	246	11	2,628	119	2,874	131
	Mar	731	33	4,262	194	4,993	227
	Apr	719	33	4,952	225	5,671	258
	May	1,476	67	2,730	124	4,206	191
	June	1,851	84	2,410	110	4,261	194
	July	2,702	123	2,445	111	5,147	234
	Aug	2,596	118	2,018	92	4,614	210
	Sep	2,664	121	1,724	78	4,388	199
	Oct	137	6	1,165	53	1,302	59
	Nov	315	14	1,965	89	2,280	104
	Dec	631	29	2,230	101	2,861	130
	2025	Jan (until 13)	-	-	614	68	614
<b>Total</b>		<b>14,689</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>38,904</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>53,593</b>	<b>158</b>

<sup>1</sup> Source: <https://www.ochaopt.org/data/crossings> and GAZA chamber of commerce

## ANNEX B

### Market prices in Gaza Strip<sup>2</sup>

#### Gaza governorate

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

Item	Unit	Sep 23	Dec 24	Jan 25 (Before ceasefire)	Jan 25 (After ceasefire)	Jan after ceasefire/ Jan 25 before ceasefire	Jan after ceasefire/ Dec 24	Jan 25 (After ceasefire/ Sep 23
Canned Fava	380 gm	2.2	5	5	3.5	-30%	-30%	59%
Chickpeas	1 KG	5.4	32	35	11	-69%	-66%	104%
Cucumbers	1 KG	2.7	70	70	34	-51%	-51%	1159%
Dry fava beans	1 KG	7	28	18	10	-44%	-64%	43%
Eggplants	1 KG	4	81	67	37	-45%	-54%	825%
Eggs	2 KG	14	405	405	195	-52%	-52%	1293%
Egyptian rice	1 KG	6.2	15	15	10	-33%	-33%	61%
Flour	1 KG	1.9	1.1	1.8	1	-44%	-9%	-47%
Lentils-Brown	1 KG	6.3	20	15	9	-40%	-55%	43%
Red-Lentils	1 Kg	5	3	3	2	-33%	-33%	-60%
Potatoes	1 KG	2.5	50	35	18	-49%	-64%	620%
Dry onions	1 KG	3.2	55	43	20	-53%	-64%	525%
Sunflower oil	3 L	31	180	120	60	-50%	-67%	94%
Tomatoes	1 KG	3.6	85	55	35	-36%	-59%	872%
Salt	1 KG	1.5	5	2	1.5	-25%	-70%	0%
Sugar	1 KG	3.9	56	35	24	-31%	-57%	515%

<sup>2</sup> The price comparison covers three periods: the pre-ceasefire phase in the first half of January 2025, the ceasefire phase in the second half of January 2025, and the entire month of December 2024.

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

Item	Unit	Sep 23	Dec 24	Jan 25 (Before ceasefire)	Jan 25 (After ceasefire)	Jan after ceasefire/ Jan 25 before ceasefire	Jan after ceasefire/ Dec 24	Jan 25 (After ceasefire/ Sep 23
<b>Energy</b>								
Wood	1 KG	1.0	5.0	5.0	3.0	<b>-40%</b>	<b>-40%</b>	<b>200%</b>
Coal	1 KG	4.0	16.0	15.0	15.0	<b>0%</b>	<b>-6%</b>	<b>275%</b>
Charging from solar Energy	1 hour	N/A	2.0	2.0	2.0	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>NA</b>
Cooking Gas	1 KG	5.9	140.0	220.0	120.0	<b>-45%</b>	<b>-14%</b>	<b>1934%</b>
Diesel	1 Liter	6.5	80.0	80.0	45.0	<b>-44%</b>	<b>-44%</b>	<b>592%</b>
Gasoline	1 Liter	6.8	300.0	NA	NA	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Hygiene Items</b>								
Sanitary Pads	16 pads	4.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>150%</b>
Baby Diapers	Cartoon (40 diapers)	18.0	35.0	80.0	30.0	<b>-63%</b>	<b>-14%</b>	<b>67%</b>
Toilet Paper	1 roll	1.0	3.0	5.0	3.0	<b>-40%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>200%</b>
Detergent	1 Liter	6.5	17.0	17.0	12.0	<b>-29%</b>	<b>-29%</b>	<b>85%</b>
Tissues	1 pack	2.0	27.5	35.0	10.0	<b>-71%</b>	<b>-64%</b>	<b>400%</b>
Toothpaste	100 ml	4.2	7.0	7.0	5.0	<b>-29%</b>	<b>-29%</b>	<b>19%</b>
Toothbrush	1 brush	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	<b>-33%</b>	<b>-33%</b>	<b>0%</b>
Hair Shampoo	750 ml	9.0	27.5	30.0	25.0	<b>-17%</b>	<b>-9%</b>	<b>178%</b>
Bleach (chlorine)	1 Liter	1.5	16.0	15.0	10.0	<b>-33%</b>	<b>-38%</b>	<b>567%</b>
Hand Soap	1 Piece	2.5	5.5	5.0	4.0	<b>-20%</b>	<b>-27%</b>	<b>60%</b>
<b>Medical Items</b>								
Paracetamol	12 pills	3.0	8.8	5.00	5.00	<b>0%</b>	<b>-43%</b>	<b>67%</b>
Iodine Solution	120 ml	7.0	10.0	10.00	10.00	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>43%</b>
<b>Other</b>								
Drinking Water	1.5 Liter	1.0	6.5	NA	4.0	<b>NA</b>	<b>-38%</b>	<b>300%</b>
Tent	24 M <sup>2</sup>	N/A	575.0	300.0	250.0	<b>-17%</b>	<b>-57%</b>	<b>NA</b>

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

Item	Unit	Sep 23	Dec 24	Jan 25 (Before ceasefire)	Jan 25 (After ceasefire)	Jan after ceasefire/ Jan 25 before ceasefire	Jan after ceasefire/ Dec 24	Jan 25 (After ceasefire/ Sep 23)
Canned Fava	380 gm	2.2	7	7	5	-29%	-29%	127%
Chickpeas	1 KG	5.4	26	18	14	-22%	-46%	159%
Cucumbers	1 KG	2.7	21	18	11	-39%	-48%	307%
Dry fava beans	1 KG	7	26	15	10	-33%	-62%	43%
Eggplants	1 KG	4	21	19	12	-37%	-43%	200%
Eggs	2 KG	14	120	100	40	-60%	-67%	186%
Egyptian rice	1 KG	6.2	15	14	10	-29%	-33%	61%
Flour	1 KG	1.9	22	20	8	-60%	-64%	321%
Lentils-Brown	1 KG	6.3	28	20	13	-35%	-54%	106%
Lentils-Red	1Kg	5	15	15	12	-20%	-20%	140%
Potatoes	1 KG	2.5	22	17	12	-29%	-45%	380%
Dry onions	1 KG	3.2	25	22	12	-45%	-52%	275%
Sunflower oil	3 L	31.3	70	40	23	-43%	-67%	-27%
Tomatoes	1 KG	3.6	33	17	11	-35%	-67%	206%
Salt	1 KG	1.5	16	14	8	-43%	-50%	433%
Sugar	1 KG	3.9	20	12	5	-58%	-75%	28%

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

Item	Unit	Sep 23	Dec 24	Jan 25 (Before ceasefire)	Jan 25 (After ceasefire)	Jan after ceasefire/ Jan 25 before ceasefire	Jan after ceasefire/ Dec 24	Jan 25 (After ceasefire/ Sep 23
<b>Energy</b>								
Wood	1 KG	0.8	4.3	3.5	2.0	<b>-43%</b>	<b>-53%</b>	<b>150%</b>
Coal	1 KG	4.0	NA	NA	20.0	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>400%</b>
Charging from solar Energy	1 hour	N/A	2.0	2.0	2.0	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>NA</b>
Cooking Gas	1 KG	5.9	45.0	42.0	30.0	<b>-29%</b>	<b>-33%</b>	<b>408%</b>
Diesel	1 Liter	6.5	52.5	45.0	25.0	<b>-44%</b>	<b>-52%</b>	<b>285%</b>
Gasoline	1 Liter	6.8	125.0	120.0	30.0	<b>-75%</b>	<b>-76%</b>	<b>341%</b>
<b>Hygiene Items</b>								
Sanitary Pads	16 pads	5.5	22.0	15.0	8.0	<b>-47%</b>	<b>-64%</b>	<b>45%</b>
Baby Diapers	Cartoon (40 diapers)	19.8	90.0	50.0	35.0	<b>-30%</b>	<b>-61%</b>	<b>77%</b>
Toilet Paper	1 roll	1.0	10.0	3.0	2.0	<b>-33%</b>	<b>-80%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Detergent	1 Liter	5.0	35.0	17.0	19.0	<b>12%</b>	<b>-46%</b>	<b>280%</b>
Tissues	1 pack	2.3	17.0	15.0	8.0	<b>-47%</b>	<b>-53%</b>	<b>248%</b>
Toothpaste	100 ml	5.8	17.5	10.0	7.0	<b>-30%</b>	<b>-60%</b>	<b>21%</b>
Toothbrush	1 brush	4.5	3.5	2.0	2.0	<b>0%</b>	<b>-43%</b>	<b>-56%</b>
Hair Shampoo	750 ml	4.5	21.0	20.0	12.0	<b>-40%</b>	<b>-43%</b>	<b>167%</b>
Bleach (chlorine)	1 Liter	3.0	24.0	15.0	10.0	<b>-33%</b>	<b>-58%</b>	<b>233%</b>
Hand Soap	1 Piece	2.0	5.5	5.0	2.5	<b>-50%</b>	<b>-55%</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>Medical Items</b>								
Paracetamol	12 pills	4	10.0	10.0	5.0	<b>-50%</b>	<b>-50%</b>	<b>25%</b>
Iodine Solution	120 ml	5	10.0	10.0	10.0	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Other</b>								
Drinking Water	1.5 Liter	2	12.0	NA	NA	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
Tent	24 M <sup>2</sup>	N/A	NA	NA	NA	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>

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

Item	Unit	Sep 23	Dec 24	Jan 25 (Before ceasefire)	Jan 25 (After ceasefire)	Jan after ceasefire/ Jan 25 before ceasefire	Jan after ceasefire/ Dec 24	Jan 25 (After ceasefire/ Sep 23
Canned Fava	380 gm	2.2	7	7	5	-29%	-29%	127%
Chickpeas	1 KG	5.4	24	17	13	-24%	-46%	141%
Cucumbers	1 KG	2.7	22	21	12	-43%	-45%	344%
Dry fava beans	1 KG	7	NA	17	10	-41%	NA	43%
Eggplants	1 KG	4	20.75	20	12	-40%	-42%	200%
Eggs	2 KG	14	105	105	50	-52%	-52%	257%
Egyptian rice	1 KG	6.2	20	17	13	-24%	-35%	110%
Flour	1 KG	1.9	24	20	8	-60%	-67%	321%
Lentils-Brown	1 KG	6.3	32	20	14	-30%	-56%	122%
Lentils-Red	1Kg	5	15	15	12	-20%	-20%	140%
Potatoes	1 KG	2.5	22	18	11	-39%	-50%	340%
Dry onions	1 KG	3.2	23	16	11	-31%	-52%	244%
Sunflower oil	3 L	31.1	70	45	24	-47%	-66%	-23%
Tomatoes	1 KG	3.6	28	16	10	-38%	-64%	178%
Salt	1 KG	1.5	20	14	8	-43%	-60%	433%
Sugar	1 KG	3.9	20	14	5	-64%	-75%	28%

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

Item	Unit	Sep 23	Dec 24	Jan 25 (Before ceasefire)	Jan 25 (After ceasefire)	Jan after ceasefire/ Jan 25 before ceasefire	Jan after ceasefire/ Dec 24	Jan 25 (After ceasefire/ Sep 23
<b>Energy</b>								
Wood	1 KG	1.0	4.0	3.0	2.5	-17%	-38%	150%
Coal	1 KG	6.3	NA	NA	20.0	NA	NA	217%
Charging from solar Energy	1 hour	N/A	2.0	2.0	2.0	0%	0%	NA
Cooking Gas	1 KG	5.9	47.5	40.0	35.0	-13%	-26%	493%
Diesel	1 Liter	6.5	55.0	35.0	25.0	-29%	-55%	285%
Gasoline	1 Liter	6.8	146.0	100.0	55.0	-45%	-62%	709%
<b>Hygiene Items</b>								
Sanitary Pads	16 pads	4.8	22.5	15.0	10.0	-33%	-56%	108%
Baby Diapers	Cartoon (40 diapers)	18.3	75.0	55.0	35.0	-36%	-53%	91%
Toilet Paper	1 roll	1.8	11.0	7.0	4.0	-43%	-64%	122%
Detergent	1 Liter	5.0	36.5	30.0	18.0	-40%	-51%	260%
Tissues	1 pack	2.3	16.0	15.0	8.0	-47%	-50%	248%
Toothpaste	100 ml	6.8	19.0	15.0	10.0	-33%	-47%	47%
Toothbrush	1 brush	1.5	3.5	2.0	2.0	0%	-43%	33%
Hair Shampoo	750 ml	12.5	22.5	20.0	13.0	-35%	-42%	4%
Bleach (chlorine)	1 Liter	1.5	NA	20.0	20.0	0%	NA	1233%
Hand Soap	1 Piece	2.0	6.0	5.0	3.0	-40%	-50%	50%
<b>Medical Items</b>								
Paracetamol	12 pills	1.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0%	0%	400%
Iodine Solution	120 ml	3.0	7.5	10.0	10.0	0%	33%	233%
<b>Other</b>								
Drinking Water	1.5 Liter	2.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tent	24 M <sup>2</sup>	N/A	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

**ANNEX C****Average consumption (day/week) for each food group**

Governorate	Period	Cereals and tubers	Pulses	Dairy products	Protein-rich foods	Vegetables	Fruits	Oil	Sugar
<b>North Gaza</b>	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	4.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.7	1.3
	Dec.24	6.6	5.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.3	2.7
	Jan.25	6.9	5.4	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	2.1	3.0
<b>Gaza</b>	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	1.0
	Dec.24	6.7	5.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.8	1.8
	Jan.25	6.9	5.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	2.2	2.8
<b>Deir Al-Balah</b>	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	6.0	4.5	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.1	2.2	2.4
	Dec.24	6.1	4.4	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.1	2.2	2.3
	Jan.25	6.4	4.1	1.1	0.3	1.0	0.3	2.5	4.1
<b>Khan Younis</b>	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	6.2	4.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.6	1.8
	Dec.24	5.7	4.4	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.1	2.2	2.4
	Jan.25	6.3	4.0	0.9	0.4	1.4	0.1	3.0	4.0
<b>Rafah</b>	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
	Dec.24	5.4	4.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	1.6	2.0
	Jan.25	6.2	5.0	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.2	2.5	3.4